UNION AND AMERICAN.

BY F. C. DUNNINGTON & CO.

OFFICE: CORNER CHURCH AND CHERRY STS., OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Terms:—Daily, $14; Weekly, $3.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1865.

TO POST MASTERS.

In resuming the publication of the UNION AND AMERICAN we contracted with the old firm of J. O. GRIFFITH & Co., to fill out their unexpired subscriptions *to the extent of the amount still due.*

But as many changes have been effected since the suspension of this paper in 1862, we are compelled to ask the various Post Masters at whose offices the UNION AND AMERICAN is received, to inform us promptly by mail what papers are not taken out by reason of the absence or death of the parties, or for other cause.

Their PROMPT ATTENTION will greatly oblige us and will be received as a personal kindness.

TO OUR FRIENDS IN EDGEFIELD.—Our Route Agent, Mr. SATTERFIELD, is about perfecting an arrangement by which he will be able, bright and early every morning, to place the UNION AND AMERICAN at the door of our numerous friends in that growing and prosperous village. Those who desire to receive the paper in this way will please make it known at our counting-room.

Washington News and Rumors.

—Postmaster General Dennison has written a letter to the presidents of the different railroads upon which the U. S. mail is carried, in which he states that during last winter the delivery of the mails was very irregular and that many unsatisfactory excuses were offered, the principal one of which was that the length of the trains was so great that it was impossible to run upon schedule time. The Postmaster General now demands that the length of the trains be lessened, as the public demand that the mails should be regularly delivered.

—Some days since a special dispatch to *The Press* from Washington stated that the Government detectives had discovered that certain claim agencies of the city were swindling soldiers, by making a false representation to the effect that, for twenty-five dollars, they would procure for them sixty acres of land on the line of the Great Pacific Railroad. It now turns out that the fraud was more stupendous than was at first supposed, the victims numbering two instead of one thousand.

—In consequence of the refusal by the Legislature of Tennessee to allow the negroes to testify in court, the War Department has issued orders to General Fisk, the Superintendent of the Freedman's Bureau in this State, to take all cases in which the rights of negroes are involved before the military courts for adjudication.

—Robert H. Marr has had leave to file a printed argument, in the Supreme Court of the United States, in favor of his right to readmission to the bar, without taking the oath prescribed by Congress.

—A dispatch from Washington says that if General Logan has declined the mission to Mexico, the fact is not known in official circles in that city.

—It is said that Stanton declines to deliver the Lincoln anniversary oration. Beecher said in his recent lecture that, if he had been President last May, he would have insisted on negro suffrage in the South. The views of Banks, on the Mexican question, is understood to be conservative. He will agree with Raymond, who is second on the committee. They will both support the foreign policy of the Administration.

—The Comptroller of the Treasury desires attention called to the fact that certain parties in that city are endeavoring to raise, by means of a contribution of the various national banks, a corruption fund of two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, for the purpose of subsidizing certain members of Congress, in order to secure the passage of an amendment to the currency act, giving those banks the benefit of their lost circulation. This scheme Mr. Clark discountenances altogether, and recommends that the banks which have already contributed their quota, immediately demand the refunding of the money advanced for so dishonorable a purpose.

—Owing to the time required for copying the diplomatic correspondence with England and France, referred to in the President's annual message, it is not probable the transcript will be communicated to Congress till after the holidays.

—General Butler, it is reported, told Thaddeus Stevens a few days since, that it would have been well if there had been more "corked bottles," in the army in which General Grant made his headquarters. Of course the meaning of this intimation is plain.

—There is considerable complaint among the Radical members of Congress that the President does not treat them with the consideration they are entitled to with regard to patronage. A pretty large force called upon the President recently respecting the leading appointments in their respective districts. They got no satisfaction as to the course he intends to pursue. Especially is this the case in regard to the New York Collectorship.

—Some surprise has been expressed at the long adjournment of Congress from December 21 to January 8. It is reported here that the recess has been taken to enable Senators and Representatives of the Radical stripe to manipulate the Northern State legislators, nearly all of whom will be in session after January 1, so as to secure an expression of opinion against President Johnson's plan of reconstruction as well as a decided endorsement of the Stevens-Sumner programme.

—Recent dispatches state that Mr. Stillwell, Republican member from the eleventh Indiana district, will introduce the following resolution in the House on the first day the States are called:

Whereas, The war for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution is now over, the absurd doctrine of secession and its counterpart insurrection and rebellion have been put down by the strong arm of the government, peace and Union being the object of the government, and that having been obtained: therefore

Resolved, That those States that have been in rebellion against the government, and have submitted to the laws of the United States, have adopted a republican form of government, having repealed the ordinance of secession, and who have passed the Constitutional amendment, forever abolishing slavery, repudiated the rebel war debt, and passed laws protecting the freedmen in his liberty; that the Representatives of those States elected to Congress, and having received their certificates of election from their respective Governors, should be received as members of the Thirty-ninth Congress when they shall take the oath prescribed by the last act of Congress, known as the test oath, without any unnecessary delay.

The above will be referred to the Special Committee of Fifteen.

Mr. Stillwell will also offer the following which will create a stir in the House;

"*Whereas*, The President in his Message, says when at the first movement toward independence, the Congress of the United States instructed the several States to institute governments of their own, they left each State to decide for itself the conditions for the enjoyment of the elective franchise;

"*Therefore, be it Resolved*, That we heartily concur with the President, and declare that the regulations of the elective franchise in all the States, and the qualification of electors, belong to the State, each for itself, and are subjects in which Congress has no right under the Constitution to interfere."

—General Grant was at the White House necessary. He will probably take another tour as soon as the matters he is at present engaged upon will permit. This time his course will be through the Southwestern States, on a tour of inspection, and will most probably extend to the Rio Grande. Another dispatch says, the report that General Grant was about to visit the Rio Grande is premature. He will not leave Washington until decisive Congressional action is taken on the matter, unless unforseen contingencies should arise, demanding his immediate presence on the Rio Grande.

—Missouri claims $4,000,000 of the United States, as being the amount expended by her for the Government.

—The President is very much displeased with the action of the House in adopting the Stevens resolution. The Radicals are determined to precipitate an issue with the President, with a view of driving him from his position. A leading Radical member from Pennsylvania, Mr. Williams, has prepared a very elaborate speech, in which he takes open ground against the President's policy. This is the first tossin of war. The speech is approved by both Wade and Stevens.

—It is given out that Mr. Montholon, the French minister, has become quite alarmed respecting the answer of Mr. Seward to the Emperor's letter asking for the recognition of Maximilian as the government of Mexico, and as much so with reference to the resolutions lately introduced in Congress on the subject of the Monroe doctrine. It is understood that he has left for New York, where he will remain until he hears from Paris and the Emperor. The Secretary of the French legation has gone to Paris with dispatches touching the serious turn of affairs here. Advices from Havana and Vera Crux just at hand state that additional forces are being forwarded to Mexico. Some twenty-five hundred French troops had already arrived at the latter port. The latest intelligence from Paris contains the news that six thousand French soldiers had embarked for Mexico. It would seem, therefore, that Napoleon has anticipated, and is preparing to meet, the policy of the United States in reference to the Mexican Republic.

—A resolution was offered on the 18th, in the House, calling on the President to inform Congress why Jeff. Davis has not been tried, and what obstacles stand in the way of his trial. Mr. Andrew Jackson Rogers, of New Jersey, emphatically objected to the consideration of the resolution, and it went over.

COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF CITIES —CONSUMPTION RAPIDLY GAINING UPON THE HEELS OF PRODUCTION.

The tendency of population to congregate in towns and cities—the relatively slow pace with which the country increases in numbers—and, as a consequence, the rapid advance of consumption over production, and the effects which necessarily follow in the appreciation of all articles of subsistence, and in the importance and profit of agricultural pursuits, are subjects in our economic relations, as a people, of vast importance and universal interest.

We would be pleased if some one having the time and facilities, would prepare for our columns an elaborate paper upon this subject. It is one from which great benefits may be derived from being thoroughly understood.

In this connection, some very interesting facts have been furnished us, compiled in a pamphlet, but recently published, entitled, "The Growth of New York." From this pamphlet we learn that a comparative analysis of the census returns of the United States, France and Great Britain, shows to be as fixed a law in those nations as in this—that population during the present century has accumulated more rapidly in the cities than in the country at large, and in certain great central cities than in the cities at large.

The growth of population during the last forty years in the United States, Great Britain and France, from 1820 to 1860, is shown to be respectively as follows:

	1820.	1860.
United States	9,638,191	31,445,080
France	30,461,875	36,705,871
Great Britain	20,892,670	28,887,997
1. England and Wales	11,999,322	20,061,725
2. Scotland	2,091,521	3,061,329
3. Ireland	6,801,827	5,764,543

Dividing these millions into city and country population, and the growth of population during the same forty years outside of the principal cities of Great Britain, viz: London, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bristol, Birmingham, Glasgow and Dublin; and in France, outside of Paris; and in the United States, outside of its fifty principal cities, is shown to be respectively as follows:

	1820.	1860.
In Great Britain	18,641,733	23,736,405
In France	29,701,875	35,088,039
In United States	9,008,181	27,354,287

—whereas, the growth of population during the same forty years in the eight above-named principal cities of Great Britain, in the capital city of France, and in the fifty chief cities of the United States, is shown to be as follows:

	1820.	1860.
Great Britain's eight cities	2,250,957	5,151,192
France's Capital city	700,000	1,567,841
United States' fifty cities	570,010	4,690,793

In each of the above tables the superior rapid growth of population in the United States over that in France and Great Britain, whether compared in the aggregate, in the country, or in the city population, stands out in astonishing figures; but what we wish our readers to observe is, that in all three the same uniformity of comparative increase which we call law, steadily holds. The cities outstrip the country outside of the cities. The tables show precisely by how much; but speaking roundly, in Great Britain the increase-ratio of the country population is about 4 to 5½, while of the city population, it is 4 to 9.

In France the increase-ratio of the country population is 4 to less than 5, while of the population of Paris it is 4 to almost 9. In the United States the increase ratio of the country population for the same period, although rising to 4 to 12, is likewise outstripped by the increase-ratio of the population in cities, which is 4 to nearly 29.

But not only do cities outstrip the country in their growth, the great cities outstrip the smaller cities. In Great Britain, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bristol and Birmingham have increased in their aggregate population from 539,066, in 1820, to 1,651,075 in 1860. London in 1820 had 1,378,947 inhabitants; the same ratio of increase as those five cities have enjoyed would have given her, in 1860, about two and a quarter millions, but she has gone beyond that mark by half a million, just enough to make a city of the size of Manchester, the next largest in the kingdom, and in 1860 had a population of over 2,750,000.

Glasgow, the chief city of Scotland, has increased three-fold in the same period, far surpassing rivals, while the country has increased fifty per cent. Dublin has arisen from 185,000 to 250,000 steadily, despite the fluctuations of population from emigration and other causes, and the actual decrease, in Ireland and in some of the other cities. Paris has already been mentioned.

But in the United States this uniformly more rapid concentration of population in the great central cities than in the cities at large, is yet more strikingly manifest, as may be shown compendiously by the following table:

	1820.	1860.
Forty-eight principal cities	433,129	3,009,878
Seven larger cities	256,304	1,452,521
The metropolis of New York		
Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, etc	130,861	140,410

The increase-ratio of the forty-eight principal cities is 4 to 27; of the seven larger cities 4 to 22; while of the metropolis the increase ratio outstrips that of her principal rivals and of their aggregate, being 4 to 34.

The excess in favor of New York is still greater if its rate be compared with that of the State, and that of the other cities of that State. The metropolis—by the term including an area within five miles of its City Hall—has increased about five-fold in the last twenty-five years, and is growing at the rate of 100,000 a year.

This wonderful growth of cities is a growth of consumers. They produce none of the immediate necessaries of life. (Aside from the effects of four years disastrous war,) the country also has advanced in population and production; but, as shown, in nothing like the same ratio that the cities have.

The important information that it is desirable to obtain, but which we have not at hand, is, *the exact relation between* PRODUCTION *and* CONSUMPTION, *showing the difference in per cent that one has gained upon and kept in advance of the other.* Demand and Supply, is the great barometer of trade. Prices go up or down as the one or the other is increased or diminished. From this fact it follows, as a necessary consequence, that the general tendency of prices for all the products of the soil, has been and must continue to be in the ascending scale; unless some agency—such as the application of mechanical skill in agricultural pursuits, by the introduction of labor-saving machines, which have made such wonderful advance in the last few years—should turn the balance. That much has been done in this way to check the heavy per cent. that otherwise would have been in favor of consumption over production, is manifest to all. The saving effected by new and improved implements in Great Britain within a dozen years preceding 1860 was stated by a competent authority to be not less than one-half on all the main branches of farm labor. The United States census reports for 1860 show that our own progress in this respect is believed to have been more rapid than that even of Great Britain. Nevertheless, it is evident that it has not been sufficient to preserve the equilibrium between consumption and production.

The information wanting in this connection to make more definite and satisfactory the reader's conclusions and our own, would, among other things, show the increasing importance of agricultural pursuits and greatly tend to stimulate the public interest in that branch of our national industry.

CHURCH AND STATE.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch, has adopted, as a legend for our coins, "In God we trust." Whereupon, one of our cotemporaries asks "Who gave Secretary McCulloch the right to intrude his theological creed upon his fellow-citizens?"

We cannot see the pertinence of the inquiry. We hope we are a God-trusting and God-fearing people, and if the Secretary of the Treasury has thought, for any sufficient reason, that it was proper the fact should be placed as an inscription on our national coins, we cannot appreciate the reason that should forbid it. It is true, we are also a Christian people, but we recognize Christ as God, and the two as one. If there be a union of Church and State in this, we confess to dullness of apprehension. That sort of a union, we have been taught, was the uniting of a particular church, sect, or denomination with the supreme power in a State, and asserting the doctrines and creeds of that sect or denomination as the religion of the people of the Government. Mr. McCulloch adopts a legend for our coin, embracing all the God-trusting people of the country. We are sure that, on a little reflection, our contemporary will not see so much danger of a union of Church and State in this idea. It is impossible to tell, from it, whether Mr. McCulloch is a Jew or an adherent of any particular one of the numerous denominations of Christians.

If there is anything that the manager of our finances ought to be imbued with, it is the fear of God, with faith in the doctrine of future rewards and punishments.

IT was a slip of the pen which made us say yesterday. "By calling conventions and specially delegating the necessary powers to the same, and only thus, can the constitution be changed." There is another mode given in the constitution to change or amend. We simply, however, desired to express the view that, under no circumstances, could the State Legislature, by its own action, lawfully change that instrument.

KENTUCKY AND THE PUBLIC DEBT.

In the Senate of the Kentucky Legislature, on the 13th, Mr. Helm, from the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom had been referred a resolution in relation to public debt, made the following report, viz:

"The Committee on Federal Relations have had under consideration a resolution referred to them, affirming the sacredness of the national debt, and pledging Kentucky to the payment of principal and interest, and beg leave to submit the following as a substitute:

There is no question now pending before the United States Government, or the State of Kentucky, involving the validity or binding effect of the debt, or the payment of the interest; and the committee think it premature, as it may be found impolitic, to agitate the question or make the subject an element in popular discussions.

Kentucky will be found among the last of the States in the Union to make default in meeting any legal or moral obligation which rests on her people involving their honor. But whilst Kentucky professes a readiness to do justice to others, she will expect others to respect their obligations to her people, and to be equally prompt in payment.

The Government has appropriated the property of the people of Kentucky to the public use, and to this time without compensation. It was done against the will of her people, and at a price equal only to about one-third of its value. It is now believed by that people who reside where most of the national debt is held, that, by the use of that property, the nation's life was saved. This places the debt due to the citizens of Kentucky in its moral attributes far above any other debt of the nation. It is recognized by the act of Congress, and its payment provided for by the appropriation of a specific fund. It has been withheld from them, whilst in the same manner the wives and children of colored soldiers have been declared free. It is now proposed, by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, against the will and consent of the people, to take from the people of Kentucky, in the aggregate, property of the same description to the value of one hundred millions. This will be done avowedly for the public good; yet it is proposed to do it without the payment of adequate compensation. Can there be a more glaring disregard of constitutional obligation than that will be? Kentuckians were induced to believe that their institution would be regarded and protected. They filled the ranks of the army, and thousands perished on the field, and none failed to do their duty in a life-and-death struggle; nor did they yield up the Government when a change of policy was apparent. Can an obligation be placed on higher moral scale than that due to Kentuckians? When she is asked to redeem her obligations, may she not, by the same scale of justice, ask that justice may be done to her? Who will in the day of payment deny the golden and christian rule, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you?"

Besides that description of property, thousands, if not millions, of the property of Kentuckians have been appropriated by the armies for the public service, for which no compensation can be had without taking humiliating oaths of a political character. Besides, her industrial labor has been demoralized, if not totally broken up, resulting in the reduction in value of real estate, whilst her public burthens are oppressive.

The people of Kentucky will insist, that whilst the rule of taxation is based on income, that the interest derived from the bonds of the Government, held by individuals and corporations, is as much subject to taxation, State and National, as any other source of income, when vested by the inflexible rule fixed by the Constitution—"taxation shall be equal and uniform." Under that rule can you discriminate between income? It is denied that the honor of the people is merged in the bonds of the nation. One debt is of equal dignity with another. Congress has no right to create a favorite class by exempting them from taxation. On this subject it would, perhaps, be more authoritative, and, most likely, more convincing to many to quote from President Johnson's recent message.

"Monopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation, are contrary to the genius of free government, *and ought not to be allowed.*" Here there is no room for favored classes or monopolies: the principle of our Government is that of equal laws and freedom of industry. Wherever monopoly obtains a foothold, it is sure to be a source of danger, discord and trouble. We shall but fulfil our duties as legislators, by according "equal and exact justice to all men." Our funded debt is now over two thousand seven hundred millions. The unliquidated debt is not ascertained. It may be safe to presume that the funded debt will ultimately reach four thousand millions, or near that sum. That will be found now to be one-fourth of the aggregate wealth of the nation exempt from taxation. The exemption of the revenue laws, not subjecting incomes of six hundred dollars and under, throws the burthen of taxation on the middle and industrious classes, and commercial and manufacturing interests of the country. The rich and the poor are exempt, the rich to the extent of their income from bonds.

The policy of the Government is looking toward the resumption of specie payments. Calculate the interest on the public bonds, and add the public expenditures, and you will have before you the amount of coin moving in each year for governmental purposes alone. That received by bondholders will not be thrown back into the legitimate channels of trade, except at exorbitant rates, whilst it is held free from taxation. You will have a moneyed aristocracy, constituting the Rothchilds of America, to whom the government must bow in monetary troubles, and the industrial and commercial interests held spell-bound by their power to control the circulation of the country. Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it is impolitic now to agitate the question of the payment of the public debt; that the future of our government presents questions enough to attract, if they will not distract, the popular mind.

A COMPLETE change of system will be shortly introduced in the mad houses of France. Strait waistcoats and all the other instruments hitherto used, are to be abolished, and the patients will live together, and be constantly occupied at some useful work. he experiment has been tried at the lunatic ylum at Blois with great success.

Congressional Proceedings—Conclusion of the Debate on Gen. Grant's Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

SENATE.—After the reading of General Grant's report, Senator Sumner asked that the report of General Schurz should be read. Several Senators objected, on the ground that Schurz's report was too long. Mr. Sumner asked that they should begin reading it, as it was a very important document. He instanced a fact that a full report of affairs in Kansas was read in Senate, and that the present report was much more important. He said the message of President Johnson was like the whitewashing message of Pierce on Kansas affairs. Mr. Johnson denied that there was any whitewashing in this report, which was a plain statement of facts.

The Clerk commenced reading Mr. Schurz's report, when Mr. Sherman moved to print it.

Mr. Sumner argued that it should be read, declaring that Schurz was sent on a tour by the President, and made a visit occupying much time and extending through different States, and had made a full and truthful report.

Mr. Sherman admitted that the report might be able and interesting, but would rather read it than hear it read.

Mr. Doolittle thought Mr. Sumner ought to qualify his statement that the message was intended to whitewash affairs which are worse than those of Kansas in the days of Franklin Pierce. He thought Mr. Sumner could not mean that affairs in the South were worse than those of Kansas.

Mr. Sumner said he had nothing to qualify, and reiterated the statement.

Dixon denied that there was any attempt in the message to whitewash the condition of affairs in the South, and said he could not suffer such charges to go before the country without protest.

Doolittle was pained to see the Senator from Massachusetts make the charge of falsehood, in saying the message was an attempt to whitewash affairs in the South. He said it was a direct attack upon the integrity of the President, which he thought no Senator could doubt, no matter how much he differed from him in opinion. Mr. Sumner denied any intention of charging the President with falsehood. He said there was no question before the House when he made the remark, and that the statement about whitewashing referred only to a document which was read, and not to the policy of the President. He denied that he had ever in public or private questioned the honesty or patriotism of the President.

Mr. Dixon accepted Mr. Sumner's retraction.

Mr. Trumbull rose and asked that this debate should cease, as it was not for the public interest or welfare. It was then voted that the report of Gen. Schurz should be printed with the other documents.

A resolution was adopted calling for the report of Gen. Howard, on the condition of the freedmen.

Mr. Cowan withdrew his objection to authorize a resolution to refer all papers or representations of the lately rebellious States to a special committee of 15.

The chair stated that the objection having been removed, the resolution might be considered before the question was taken.

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Allison, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House cordially concurs in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the necessities of the contraction of the currency to as near a resumption of specie payments as the business interests of the country will permit; and we hereby pledge co-operative action to that end as speedily as possible.

The resolution was agreed to by yeas 144; nays 6.

The bill introduced by Representative Ashley, of Ohio, to reconstruct the Southern States, is more stringent in its provisions than any bill, for a similar purpose, heretofore presented. It provides for the appointment of Provisional Governors, with Marshals and Dislrict Attorneys, for the temporary discharge of civil duties. The inhabitants of each State, irrespective of race or color, are to be enrolled. If a majority take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the Governor shall, by proclamation, invite the loyal people to elect delegates to a convention, to re-establish the State Government.

Delegates are required to take the oath of allegiance, and no person can thus serve or vote who had held civil or military office under the rebel usurpation. The oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the oath of allegiance are to be administered to voters. The Constitution formed must be Republican, and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence, and it must provide that involuntary servitude is forever prohibited; that no rebel debt shall be recognized or paid, and that perfect toleration of religion shall be secured.

This is not to operate as a recognition of the State Government of the State of Tennessee, until the conditions aforesaid are complied with, and until that time, Tennessee and all other States recently in rebellion shall be subject to this law.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The following are the resolutions submitted in the House to-day by Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, viz:

That the public justice and national security demand that, as soon as it may be practical, Jeff. Davis, a representative man of the rebellion, should have a fair and impartial trial in the highest appropriate tribunal of the country for treason, of the most flagrant in character he has committed; that in order that the Constitution and laws may be fully vindicated, the truth clearly established and affirmed, that treason is a crime and that the offense must be made infamous, and at the same time that the question may be judicially settled finally and forever that no State of its own account has the right to renounce its place in the Union,

Resolved, That public justice and national security demand that, in case of the conviction of the said Jeff. Davis, the sentence of the law should be carried into effect, in order that the Constitution and laws may be fully vindicated and faithfully executed, and the truth fully established that treason is a crime and that traitors should be punished.

Resolved, That in like manner and for like reasons such of the most culpable of the chief instigators and conspirators of the rebellion, as may be necessary to justify the demands of public justice, and furnish security for the future, and those criminally responsible for the murder and starvation of Union prisoners of war, should be tried and punished for the high crimes of which they have been guilty.

Resolved, That justice should not fail of its purpose, and that all who are guilty or are responsible for the assassination of the late President, and the great offenders during the recent rebellion guilty of and responsible for the murder and starvation of Union prisoners of war, as well as those guilty or responsible for other unparalleled violations of the laws of warfare are amenable and should be tried, convicted and punished by a military tribunal authorized by law and sanctioned by the common laws of war and the usages of civilized nations, wherever and so far as may be necessary to secure the ends of justice.

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, be necessary, to provide juries for the trial of treason and by writ of error, and to carry into effect the purposes of the foregoing resolution, and that the said committee report by bill or otherwise.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—General Howard, in his official dispatch states that on entering upon the discharge of his duties he separated the bureau into four divisions; one of lands, another of financial affairs, one of record, and one of the fourth medical department. To each of these divisions he assigned an officer and secured the required number of clerks by appointment and by detail from the ranks of the army. Before the organization of the bureau, freedmen's affairs had been entrusted to different officers of the Government, thereby causing a diversity of the system in different localities. A few commissioners were appointed and sent to the different States to organize a bureau and complete the work already begun, and settle the question of labor just as far as the safety of the effort would admit. The commissioners procured a citizen and military officer for each district, county and parish. The evident hostility of a portion of the citizens, and their ability, in the civil law, to outrage or take the life of an agent, hindered the extending of operations, except when accompanied by an officer, in connection with a patrol. The General acknowledges the hearty support of most of the department commanders in organizing and carrying out the plans of the bureau. The tenure of the Bureau upon abandoned property is regarded the same as that possessed by an actual owner, except that said property may be restored by competent authority to its former owner. A small and comparatively insignificant amount of property is used as quarters for teachers and officers connected with the Bureau and hospitals. With these exceptions all property in the hands of the Bureau is held as a means of revenue by order of the President.

The work of restoration has progressed very rapidly, and it is probable that when the war terminates, little or no property will remain under the control of the Bureau. By this policy of restoration, the expectations of the freedmen that land would be assigned to them, have been disappointed and a difficulty has arisen, thereby, which has been overcome with comparative ease. Much embarrassment, and much actual suffering has resulted for the restoration of property in use, and much more will result from the curtailment by the Bureau. About one five-hundredth of the amount of land in the insurrectionary States has even been held, and the plan of assigning it to freedmen carried out. The Bureau would have been able to furnish an acre per family. Experience has shown, as a general rule, that it is better to leave the price of labor to be regulated by the demand.

Schools have been establised but the hostility of the white people to them is undisguised. Congress, when it created the Bureau, made no appropriation to defray its expenses. It has however received funds from miscellaneous sources to the amount of $498,363, deducting the amount held as retained bounties $115,236, and balance on hand Oct. 31st, 1865; available to meet liabilities $313,769. The amount held on as claimed bounty is merely held in trust for colored soldiers or their families. The breaking up of the old plantation system has necessarily left the sick with little or no medical provision. As soon as they can earn money and become better versed than now in the order of self-support they will doubtless secure necessary aid.

From information derived from various reports of military officers, inspectors, and assistant commissioners, General Howard arrives at the general conclusion that free labor, notwithstanding the sudden emancipation, and the thousands of causes of disturbance incident to the war, will prove successful, that the Freedmen's Bureau, or some substitute for it of a national character, will have to be continued, and that the present organization of the bureau, with the understanding that it is not to be permanent, is as good as he could suggest, except as the subjects of Freedmen's courts, and the employment of civil agencies. Some general system for providing for the aged and infirm is necessary, and it would be well to devote the funds raised during the war under the treasury laws for the benefit of the freedmen, for securing sites and buildings for school purposes in the different States, and that a joint commission, whose object shall be to aid the poor blacks and whites in the rental, purchase and settlement of land should be encouraged by the Government, and that the rights of the freedmen to rent and purchase real property should be guaranteed to them beyond question. It is intimated that the amount required for expenditures of the Bureau for the fiscal year, commencing January 1, 1866, will be $1,174,505.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The Commercial's Washington dispatch says the President's action in restoring to the Southern States which have adopied the amendment, the enjoyment of all their constitutional privileges except representation in Congress, paralyzes the action of radical Republicans and produces an intense interest.

An exciting contest, however, may be expected between some of the radical and conservative supporters of the President.

Birds-Eye View of the House.

Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. World.]

Taking a gallery view of the floor when the members are in session, it is really difficult to believe that old Thad. Stevens is the "leader of the House;" that is, that on every question he actually leads the majority by the nose, or ayes, according to radical requirements. If there is to be a real expression of the bile of radicalism, that expression is expected from "Old Thad," and there is a general and "assisting" radical squeeze in the galleries and on the floor. But I think that Mr. Raymond attracts more attention, and centers more real interest than any other member. Judging, too, from the many cards sent in to him, and his frequent—I am bound to say brief—absences from his seat, he attracts considerable attention outside the House. In the House, and thus far, he is altogether unassuming, almost retiring. Although he is one of the most prominent men in the majority, he plays a personal minority—youth as a Congressman, and inexperience in the rules and usages. So he modestly rises to "inquire," and manifests that innocent yet earnest desire for information about matters upon which, perhaps, he is more thoroughly "posted" than any man on the floor. This inquiring turn of mind was an old game of Greeley's years ago; but the part, in this case, is played out, or rather it has resolved itself into an endless editorial asking of questions, which neither Greeley, nor any other man, nor even the Delphic oracle, can answer.

I am inclined to think, however, before the session is much older, the House will find that while Old Thad. Stevens does the "stern patient" and other heavy business, young Mr. Raymond will appear as the leading juvenile in that stock company. His versatility attracts already, much attention, particularly his daring act of double barback riding round the ring; and if he succeeds in all his performances as well, it will not be many weeks before he is ring-master of the Radicals, as well as stage manager of the Conservative members of the company.

Gen. Sherman in Memphis.

The *Argus* concludes a very complimentary notice of Gen. Sherman's recent visit to that city as follows:

The *Argus* has no reason to feel any special love for Gen. Sherman personally. Indeed, if it were vindictive, it possesses just cause for crushing him with monstrous avalanches of sulphurous adjectives. It has a faint recollection of being under the cloud of his displeasure, when basking in the sunshine of his smiles was a privilege accorded only to the "loyal,"—and the *Argus* didn't make that exhibit in his memorandum book.

If Gen. Sherman should ever be a candidate for Congress from this district, or Mayor of Memphis, we think we will feel inclined to support another man. But we can't help admiring his extraordinary military genius; and when we become President of the United States and declare war against England or Maximilian, or conclude to give the Fenians a helping hand, we shall tender him the command of one of our biggest armies.

GEN. BEAUREGARD writes to a French newspaper as follows:

"At one time, in order to escape the hatred of northern fanatics, I thought of seeking a refuge in Brazil, but the generous sentiments expressed by President Johnson toward the Southern States have persuaded me, together with a great many other Confederate officers and soldiers, to remain in Louisiana. I prefer to live here, poor and forgotten, than to be endowed with honor and riches in a foreign country."

HAIR FASHION.—An Eastern exchange says the ladies are fast discarding the "waterfall" mode of dressing the hair, and adopting the new fashion, which consists of coiling the hair behind, in much the same manner that a snake coils itself up preparatory to the "dormant" season. It requires considerable ingenuity to dress the hair in this fashion; a "puff" three-quarters of a yard long is used, round which the hair is twisted cable fashion, and then rolled up like a huge tail. These coils are already reaching enormous dimensions; eight inches in diameter being the average at present.

The Germans in Missouri are inviting their countrymen to emigrate to that State, and numbers are on their way thither.

TO RENT.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE STORES in the city. For further particulars address P. O. Box 840. dec22-2t.

A CARD.

WITH THE VIEW OF RETIRING FROM business, on account of declining health, I have disposed of my entire stock of Drugs, Medicines, etc., to Messrs. R. P. JENKINS & CO., who will continue the business at the old stand, No. 32 Market street. I take this opportunity to return my thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to me for a number of years, and bespeak a continuance of it to my successors, whom I most heartily recommend as business men of experience, application, energy and integrity. T. WELLS.
dec22-1m.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 21st, 1865.

PROPERTY OWNERS on Church Street, on Lime Street, between Summer and College, and on Cherry street, between Church and Cedar, are hereby notified to contract stone curbing and stone and brick pavement, wherever it is required, according to the specifications and grades which will be furnished by the City Engineer. If said work is not commenced within ten days from this date, and pushed rapidly to completion, the contractor for the street work will be notified to construct said curbing, the expenses of which will be charged to the property owner.
dec22-tf W. MATT. BROWN, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1865.

PROPERTY OWNERS on College and Market streets, between the Square and Broad street, are hereby notified to construct new stone or brick pavements, or to reset the old ones wherever it is required, in accordance with the specifications and grades which will be furnished by the City Engineer on application. Said work must be commenced within ten days from this date, and pushed rapidly to completion, or the city will contract with parties for the same, and the expense will be charged to the property owners.
dec22-tf W. MATT. BROWN, Mayor.

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!

DAWE'S IMPROVED ERASIVE SOAP.

THE CHEAPEST AND Best Soap made in the United States.

Send your Orders to

RODDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

No. 90, Church Street, NASHVILLE, TENN.

dec 21—3m

H. EWING, J. H. EWING,

EWING & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Receiving, Forwarding AND Storage Merchants,

Corner Building Market and Church streets, formerly occupied by Ewing, McCrory & Co.

ARE RECEIVING and have in store the following:
100 barrels Brown Sugar,
50 do A Coffee Sugar,
25 do B do do
25 do C do do
50 do Stuart's Crushed Sugar, standard,
25 do do A do do do
25 do Powdered do
25 do Syrup,
25 do Molasses,
50 hogs Syrup, 5 and 10 gals.,
60 barrels No 1 and 2 Mackerel,
50 hf do do do
50 qr do do do
200 kits do do
25 barrels F. N. & Co's Whisky,
25 do S. N. Pike's do
50 boxes star candles,
50 dozen brooms,
100 boxes cheese,
50 boxes raisins,
500 kegs nails,
100 reams paper,
50 boxes assorted soap,
40 kegs ginger,
30 dozen buckets,
50 sacks Rio coffee,
100 boxes candy,
50 baskets champagne,
50 cases sardines,
50 boxes starch,
50 do pickles,
30 do Madder,
75 barrels apples,
50 boxes assorted wines,
100 barrels Flour, all grades,
250 do Potatoes,
100 boxes Fire Crackers,
20 cases Figs,
100 cases assorted Liquors,

In addition to the above we have a general assortment of groceries, all of which were bought during the present pressure in the money markets. We expect to sell goods on short profits, and would be pleased to have our old friends call on us. EWING & CO.

A. G. Ewing, of the former firm of Ewing, McCrory & Co., will be found with the above firm for the purpose of settling up their business. dec21

C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

BANKERS, BROKERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants,

38 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

COLUMBUS POWELL, formerly C. Powell & Co., Knoxville, Tenn
I. F. GREEN, formerly Nichol, Green & Co. Nashville, Tenn.
CHAS. M. MCGHEE, living at Knoxville, Tenn.

BY the above card it will be seen we have established ourselves in New York for the purpose of doing a legitimate commission business; and being a Tennessee house, we respectfully solicit the patronage of our Southern friends generally. We are amply prepared to make cash advances on consignments; to loan currency on gold without charge of interest; to purchase and sell cotton, tobacco, flour and pork; also gold stocks, bonds, and government securities on a margin exclusively on commission.
Respectfully,
C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.
dec 20—3m

EDGEFIELD SALE POSTPONED.

THE sale of 99 lots in Bryan's Addition to Edgefield, postponed on account of inclement weather, will take place on the premises on Friday, December 22, 1865. This is most beautiful and desirable property, within one half mile of Public Square, and we solicit a large attendance. Omnibuses will leave our office, 38½ Union street, at 10½ o'clock, day of sale.
J. L. & R. W. BROWN, Agents.
dec 20—2t

NEW BACON.

5,000 lbs. New Hams,
5,000 lbs. New Bacon, Sides,
5,000 lbs. New Bacon, Shoulders
100 Tierces New Lard,
For Sale by McLAUGHLIN, BUTLER & CO
dec 20—1w

McCLURE'S MUSIC STORE.

33 UNION STREET.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHMENT DEALS IN Pianos of Steinway and Sons, J. B. Dunham, Robt. Nunn's, A. H. Gale & Co., and other first class instruments. Carhart, Needham & Co's unrivalled CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS. Also, SHEET MUSIC, and MUSICAL MERCHANDISE GENERALLY. Give it a call before you purchase. dec3-1m

1,000 BUSHELS PEACH BLOW POTATOES!
1,000 BUSHELS PRIME OATS.
In store, and for sale at prices below the market by GODSHALL & HOLLAND.

Our Auction Sale on Thursday next will embrace a fine variety of Liquors, Tobacco and Groceries generally, together with the consignments above mentioned.
GODSHALL & HOLLAND, 32½ South Market street.
dec19—2t

REMOVAL.

WE have removed our Stock to the Warehouse, corner Church and College streets, formerly occupied by Payne, James & Co., where we will be pleased to meet our former patrons and the public generally.
Our Stock is LARGE, AND WELL SELECTED,
And we always sell AT The