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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1866.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gen. Sweeney, of Fenian fame, has gone to Savannah, Ga., to join his regiment, the 16th regular infantry.

Several important seizures of liquor were made in Baltimore, during the past week, for evasion of the revenue laws.

A heavy snow has fallen throughout the Northwest, and the indications are that railroad travel will to-day, be seriously interrupted.

Hon. Jacob Thompson was a passenger on board the French steamer St. Nazaire, at Havana, December 8th, on route for Vera Cruz.

The storm of mingled sleet, snow and hail of Saturday night, seems to have prevailed all over the country, except where there were heavy falls of snow alone.

Count Berthmary, the new French Minister, who is a son of a Philadelphian, is expected to arrive the latter part of this week, when the Marquis De Montholion will leave for France.

Up to the present time four separate petitions for the impeachment of the President have been presented. They are all from the West, and bore an aggregate of about two hundred and fifty names.

Mr. Lowenhaupt, of Helena, Arkansas, was robbed on the night of the 16th instant, on the steamer Neil Tracey, of about $25,000. The money was sewed in his coat. The thieves abstracted it from under his pillow. No clue to the robbers.

The ironclad New Ironsides was destroyed by fire at League Island, below Philadelphia, on Saturday night. No other vessels were damaged. The cause of the fire will be investigated by a Court of Inquiry.

In consequence of orders from General Schofield that all government horses and mules in the hands of private parties in Virginia shall be given up, those having such without bills of sale are rapidly running them into the mountains.

Henry Boyd Lewis, a near male descendant of George Washington, has been convicted at King George's Courthouse, Virginia, of voluntary manslaughter in killing Dr. Ross, some five years ago. He was sentenced to three years and six months in the penitentiary. The jury recommended the prisoner to mercy. The trial lasted ten days.

Returns received at the general Land Office for the month of November, show that 19,531 acres of the public lands were disposed of at the Humboldt, Kansas, office, 14,539 of which were located by the Agricultural College, and the remainder taken under the Homestead Law for actual settlement and cultivation.

A Fortress Monroe correspondent says of Jeff. Davis, relative to the capture of Surratt, that every feeling of his nature revolts at the assassination, and particularly of such a man as Mr. Lincoln, who, although his opponent in a contest of arms, he respected for his integrity, high magnanimity of character, and sincere and unyielding devotion to that which he considered right.

A London dispatch of the 17th inst. says: "There was no rising of the Fenians in Ireland yesterday, as it was threatened there would be. All is quiet to-day, and fears of serious trouble have about passed away. The report of Stephens' arrest is untrue. He is still at large, but his whereabouts is unknown."

Governor Worth, Judge Bufin, and ex-Gov. Swain had an interview with the President on Monday, at one o'clock, and laid before him the correspondence between Gen. Sickles and the Executive of North Carolina on the subject of the suspension of the law inflicting corporal punishment. The interview is stated to have been entirely pleasant, the kindest feeling exhibited by the President, who did not give any intimation what decision would be given in the matter. He promised to submit the case to the consideration of the Cabinet yesterday, and will communicate his decision at ten o'clock to-day.

The new suffrage bill for the District of Columbia, has not been presented to the President for his signature, and will not be until some time in the recess. If sent before the commencement of the recess it might be lost under the clause of the constitution which provides if any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days, Sundays excepted, after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in a like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by its adjournment prevented its return, in which event it shall be a law. By keeping it back until recess, Congress will be in session again before the expiration of the ten days allowed for its consideration.

DEATH OF DR. A. A. HATCHER.

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the death of one of our most cherished and estimable citizens, in that of Dr. Alfred A. Hatcher, which occurred yesterday afternoon at three and a half o'clock, of inflammatory rheumatism.

Dr Hatcher was a native of Bedford county, Virginia, but removed to this State at an early age with his parents, who still reside in Williamson county. He was a younger brother of the distinguished Methodist divine and orator of that name, who died some twelve years ago in this vicinity. Nearly twenty years since he took his degree in medicine in Louisville, as the then most renowned medical school of the west, under the tuition of Drake, Caldwell and Watson, and their co-laborers. After a brief private practice in Maury county he removed to and settled in South Nashville—where, by a long, laborious and skillful practice he attached to himself the friendship and esteem of a large circle of acquaintance. His mind was both quick and powerful—his judgment and discrimination very superior—his observation acute and particular. As a result, his professional acquirements were extended and profound. He entered the Confederate service as a surgeon in the late war, and continued in that capacity from the commencement to the close of the struggle. His devotion to his profession and to his duty were undivided, and stopped at no danger or personal sacrifice. He was ever at his post, and no one in either of the great armies more fully exemplified the nobleness of his calling, or exhibited a higher courage in the discharge of duty than he. On the fall of Nashville, in the midst of general dread and consternation, and while yet there were no recognized belligerent rights accorded to the South, he sternly but quietly remained at his post, in this city, healing the sick and binding the wounds of his comrades. He was immured in our penitentiary as his apparent reward. Again at Murfreesboro he was captured while ministering to the wounded. On the field of Chickamaugs, in the midst of the battle, he met with the same fate, and lastly at Blakely, near Mobile, at the close of the contest, he was for the last time captured, and received his parole at Ship Island with the men whom he never deserted—and as the chief surgeon of the division to which he was attached.

He returned to this city, and, seeming to seek the most difficult and dangerous positions incident to his profession, was assigned the medical direction and management of the small-pox hospital of this city and county, nearly a year ago. Here he devoted his entire time and energies, and but recently, and after the last vestige of the disease had left us, retired, and returned to South Nashville to resume his regular practice.

Dr. H. was not alone a physician. He was an eminently public-spirited citizen, and devoted friend. He took a deep interest in the city's progress and development. He was prominently identified with the organization of the corporation of South Nashville, with the union of the two which followed in 1854, and served several terms in the Common Council of the city. At the time of his death he was meditating a plan for a health board and hospital for the city, including the treatment of injuries by accident, contagious, etc., etc. The loss of such a man is truly a public calamity. To his friends and relations, we can do no more than offer our heartfelt sympathy.

THE RADICALS AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

We print in this morning's UNION AND DISPATCH a very significant article from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, a leading Radical authority in Ohio and Indiana, on "Black Franchise as a Basis on Reconstruction." The *Gazette* distinctly assumes that the conferring the right of suffrage upon the negro will inure to the benefit of the dominant class in the South, a position that has heretofore been assumed by even those Southern men who oppose negro suffrage. We do not think we can be mistaken when we say that the Radicals could not adopt a policy to more effectually crush the Republican party out of the South, than to insist upon the right of suffrage being conferred upon the negroes; and those Southern men who oppose this measure do so from principle, and not political expediency. The proposition to confer the elective franchise upon the negro was made, not because of Radical love for the dusky citizen, but as a means of turning the Southern States over to the control of those who rejoiced in calling themselves "loyalists." Whenever the Radicals become satisfied that the negro will not aid in this work, they will drop him and oppose, conferring the right of suffrage upon him as the Cincinnati *Gazette* has done, and as the New York *Nation* did before the *Gazette*. The demand for negro suffrage was never made because there was any justice in conferring this right upon a large class who are utterly unfitted either by education or usage for the proper exercise of this highest right of citizenship. It was made, as the *Gazette* tacitly admits, in the interest of the "loyalists" of the South, who were expected to secure the control of the Southern States through the influence of the negroes. But it seems the Radicals are finding out the mistake they made in this matter, and are preparing for a retreat. They may carry the District of Columbia, but they will find quite a different element to work upon in the States of the South, and the *Gazette* seems to be entirely satisfied of this fact.

THERE is received at this office a little weekly (and *weakly*) octavo sheet, published in Washington, called the *Great Republic*. It is an intense Radical affair, and calls itself the organ of the "Grand Army of the Republic." Its head is embellished with a cut containing the letters *U. L. A.*, and two scrolls overlaid by a sword and flag. On the scrolls are the words *Con.*, abbreviated, we suppose, for *Constitution*, and *Decl'n*, for *Declaration*. There is also a closed book, with something like a crown or a sceptre on it, we cannot discern which. The cabalistic letters at the top, we presume, have something to do with the thing called "loyalty." The constitution and declaration of independence under the sword fitly emblematizes the use to which the Radicals have put them; and the sealed book, surmounted by the sceptre, shows that law must yield to power.

The publishers can keep it. We have seen enough of it.

NORTH CAROLINA AND HOLDEN.

It is stated that not less than three thousand emigrants from North Carolina have gone West since the close of the war, and among them are some of the most energetic and industrious citizens of the State. This large exodus is to be attributed in great part to the unsettled condition of affairs in North Carolina. The uncertainty as to what is to be the fate of that in common with the other Southern States, has, no doubt, induced many to seek homes among strangers, where they will not be denied the rights of citizenship, because they sympathized with those among whom they were born and raised. Notwithstanding North Carolina is thus losing so many of her valued citizens, and from a cause that must be apparent to the most casual observer, it is reported that Gov. Holden, under whose administration as Military Governor, the present civil government was organized in North Carolina, is in Washington urging Congress to undo what he established and instituted a military or civil government in that State. This is done out of sheer revenge because the people of North Carolina refused to elect Holden Governor. Had they appreciated him as highly as he appreciates himself, he would likely have clung to the policy he aided President Johnson in carrying out in North Carolina up to the election in 1865. Defeated by the people who know the man, he goes to plead with the Radical Congress to remand North Carolina, a State that aided in establishing the government from which that Congress derives its authority, to a territorial state, that he may play the master spirit in again reorganizing a State government for a State who has so unworthy a son.

SOLOMON was mistaken. There is something new under the sun. A man who can write connectedly has found some sense in Ralph Waldo Emerson's books. A German bibliopolist named Grimm says, that he chanced upon one of them, and having read awhile, (he, Grimm, having a fair share of confidence in his capacity to see into things,) was surprised to find that he did not understand a word of it, and was still more surprised to hear that the author was regarded as the clearest thinker and the most lucid writer in America. Herr Grimm was puzzled: but with true Dutch perseverance, and probably with a liberal supply of that peculiar and *spirited* "courage" which receives the same qualifying adjective, he went at it again; and, by the aid of Webster's Dictionary, found it brilliant. He says he now never reads anything else. We fear that Grimm is far on his way to the limbo of lost wits. It is not possible for any man to read only Emerson without endangering his sanity. We have heard men say that they appreciated "and highly too," Emerson's writings, but we had a strong suspicion that their heads were as muddled as his, and it is reported that he don't pretend to understand them.

A DISPATCH from Richmond, Va., says the military commission for the trial of Dr. Watson, of Rockbridge county, and others, will convene in that city to-day. Dr. Watson was tried before a civil tribunal on the charge of killing a negro man and was discharged. The military have now taken the matter in hand and will try him by a court convened to convict. This is done in the face of a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, against the legality of military commissions for the trial of civilians.

IT was stated the other day that Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, had joined a Congressional prayer meeting. It is meet that he should, and that he should pray with forty-horse power. He asserted the other day in the Senate that the midnight sky all over the South was lighted by the burning of freedmen's schoolhouses, and that the murder of freedmen in many sections, was the favorite pastime of the white people—that in Texas hundreds had been shot down in cold blood. Upon this he founded an argument that the Southern people were unfit to enjoy equal rights under the government. If he expects to offset such lies as this with prayers, he will have very little time for anything else but praying.

WHENEVER the constitution is thrust into the face of a Radical he says the day for "political abstractions" has passed, and tells you that this government must be made "compatible with the rights of human nature." How wise these disciples of Anarcharsis Kloots are in comparison with the men who drafted these abstractions into the organic law.

WE learn that intelligence has been received in this city of the death by pneumonia in the south of France on the 18th of November last, of Mrs. Pageot, only daughter and child of the late Major William B. Lewis, of this vicinity. The husband of Mrs. Pageot was formerly French Minister to this government. Her venerable father's death preceded hers only a few days.

A SIGNIFICANT ARTICLE.

Black Franchise as a Basis of Reconstruction.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 17.

Negro suffrage was invented as a patch upon an unwise and premature reconstruction scheme, which restored to political power in the Rebel States the same class of persons who led them into the rebellion. It was a proposition to bring in a new class of voters, whose loyalty was of unmistakable color, who, added to the loyal whites of the South, would form a loyal popular majority.

This was the theory. We have from the beginning opposed a policy that would restore the Rebel class to power in the Confederate States, and therefore we have denied that we were subject to any necessity for bringing in a new voting class to enter into a conflict with them for the control of affairs; and we hold that they who put negro suffrage on this ground, reduce a matter of principle and of human rights to a make-shift for a difficulty which has no right to exist, and for which the remedy will be found a delusion and a snare.

The question of enfranchising the negroes is a thing to be judged by the principles of the rights of man. Or if the question of its effect upon the general welfare enters into the consideration, it should be the welfare for all time, and not its availability for temporary expediency. If we do it to bring in voters to overbalance the party, we subject our action to the charge of altering the franchise by our party necessity. And to this we shall add the folly of degrading a principle of human rights to our party purposes, and failing in the object, for no class that has grown up in servitude, and that will still remain dependent in a great degree for subsistence on the land-holding class, can be relied upon to unite against them in political affairs. And do people really reflect upon what is comprehended in such a class conflict between property and labor, that they look to it to restore tranquility?

There is only one ground upon which the enfranchisement of the blacks can be rightly considered, and that is on the ground of right; not of right for this time, or because some of them fought for country, or because they are better than Rebels, but of eternal right. If the measure cannot stand upon that ground, it is unworthy of consideration. It would not have served any purpose as a patch upon Johnson's policy of restoring Rebels to political power; and it would not be reliable now as a basis for a new reconstruction upon universal suffrage, or upon the "impartial" partial suffrage, or any other suffrage.

The loyal class of whites, who were to coalesce with the blacks, and thus form a dominant loyal party, has not been found. As a general thing, they would sooner coalesce with the Rebels than the blacks. Thus the project, if carried out, would divide the people into two parties by the line of color; and the blacks would be the weaker, and would be exposed to all the animosity that would be created in the dominant class by political jealousy aided to the other caste hostilities.

But it never would be carried out. As soon as the enfranchisement has been done, the political elements would settle into their usual arrangement. Although the question of slavery is abolished, property retains its ancient power. The condition of property and of the laborers in the South is apt for placing the political control in the property class. And there will be the hostility of the white laboring class toward the blacks to divide the power of the mass, and play into the hands of the land-holding aristocracy. And we have no reason to suppose that the aristocratic leaders of the Democratic party have lost their cunning in subjecting the ignorant elements of society to that party.

As a measure to fit the reconstruction emergency, negro suffrage is a deception. It will create a great voting ignorant class, of the kind which naturally drifts into the Democratic party—a party equivalent to which will exist under some name so long as there are ignorant and vicious elements to be used by demagogues for their political ambition. As to its being a measure for the general improvement of the government, we open a wide range when we consider it upon that ground; for it allows the governing class to limit itself, and to disfranchise the masses at its own discretion, subjecting the franchise of the minority to the power of the majority. And there are not a few who think that enfranchisement has already gone much too far.

It is only on the principle of the inherent and inalienable right of the man to a voice in the government to which he is subject, that the measure of enfranchising the blacks can stand; and on this ground alone it should be judged. If it is not right for every place and for all times, it is not right for the Confederate States not for this time. We do not extend the franchise to bring more wisdom into the government, for few in any country are wise in affairs of State. If the franchise were restricted to an intelligent governing class, it would be much narrower than now. Nor can we rely upon the black franchise for establishing loyal control in the South. We extend the suffrage, not for the good of the government, but because it is a needed protection to him. Upon any other ground than this it descends to schemes of temporary expediency and partisan domination, which are unworthy of consideration, and in which negro suffrage will prove a false reliance.

A FALSE TELEGRAM.—The Press Agent at Savannah should be more careful in the phraseology of his dispatches. In his message to Northern papers regarding the arrest of citizens of Griffin, he alleges, as the offense charged, that they ordered, a *Union* man to leave town in twenty-four hours, or they would hang him. The inference is that he was ordered away and threatened because *he was a Union man*, which is wholly false. He was ordered off because he was personally offensive and a dangerous member of society. There are other men in Griffin who were true to the Union throughout the war, and yet no one has molested them. The citizens of Griffin, instead of being arraigned, are entitled to infinite credit for their long forbearance. We have no hesitation in saying that there is not a respectable town at the North whose citizens would not have lynched such a pestiferous creature as Swayze a dozen times over, had he attempted to remain among them and practice his rascality as long as this alleged "Union man" has in Griffin.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Dec. 16th.*

The Boston *Post* contains the following paragraph:

It is stated that Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, has declared himself in favor of impartial suffrage, as advocated by the Boston *Post* and other Democratic papers.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: Those who are acquainted with Mr. Pendleton's views, and know how entirely he repudiates negro suffrage in any form, consider the above the best joke of the season.

SURRATT TO BE FRIGHTENED INTO TESTIFYING AGAINST MR. DAVIS.

The Washington correspondence of the Baltimore *Gazette* says:

In a recent letter I ventured the suggestion that, in view of the insufficiency of the evidence to convict Surratt of a capital offense in a civil court, and, consequently, by implication, throwing doubt upon the righteousness of the sentence which a military commission passed upon his mother, the Radicals would attempt to relieve the commission from public odium by an energetic prosecution of the son, and attempt to charge his acquittal of such an offense to Copperhead perjury and Rebel sympathy. But how greatly did I underrate the audacity and impudence of the faction now ruling the entire country with an iron rod, and who laugh in the faces of their credulous followers. Surratt, we are now told, is to be whitewashed into a witness against Davis, or rather he is to be manipulated by the immaculate Holt, and through the machinations of some new Conover, (perhaps the Canadian "gentleman" who served in both armies during the late war, and more recently turned up among the Pope's Zouaves,) and, under threats of death, indueed to subscribe to some cock and bull story, implicating innocent parties in the assassination plot, which, by the way, is now fast assuming the proportions of the famous "plant" of Titus Oates.

The *Chronicle* of this morning distinctly foreshadows this scheme. "It is reported," says that infamous sheet, "that Attorney General Stanberry has decided upon the trial of Jeff. Davis at Richmond some time during the spring of 1867. John Surratt, recently captured in Egypt, and now on his way to this country, will probably be placed upon the witness stand at the Davis trial, his complicity with the conspirators rendering him a valuable witness in regard to the part played by the arch traitor in the assassination scheme."

Can the equal of this compound of audacity, recklessness and villainy be found anywhere in history, except, perhaps, the charge against Charles the Second of implication in the plot to assassinate himself!

A FORTUNATE UNFORTUNATE—AN EPISODE IN REAL LIFE.

From the Louisville Journal.

We have been placed in possession of the facts in relation to a remarkable piece of good fortune that lately befell a young but unfortunate girl in this city. She dwells in a fashionable bagnio of this city. She is of a wealthy and respectable family in Davidson county, Tennessee, but has for several years past been leading a life of open shame. Originally married to a brute who degraded her, she flew from him to embrace the phantom, pleasure, which is but a polite name for sin. Discarded by parents and kindred, abandoned by friends, she has only associated with the profligate and wicked. Some time ago her father died intestate. Recently her mother followed him to the grave, and left no will disinheriting the daughter of sin, who was their only child. By her mother's death she became heir to a fine plantation of some four hundred acres, lying twelve miles from Nashville, in a rich and fertile country. The farm is said by those who are acquainted with its location and quality, to be worth at least twenty thousand dollars to-day, and much more in better times than these. The unfortunate creature has now every incentive to return to a life of virtue; the excuse of necessity no longer compels her to tread the path which leads to a death where hope is not. Like another Camille, she can retire to the solitude of her country mansion, and in meditation and sincere repentance, and by the exercise of judicious charity towards those who are really objects of charity, she may accomplish much toward undoing the evil of which she has been guilty. God grant that her good fortune may work her spiritual as well as temporal good. We purposely suppress names, in order to shield the feelings of her relatives.

We have the names and know the parties. We only suppress them because the subject of our notice has asked it, and the friends of the fortunate and unfortunate girl will feel the more kindly for not mentioning names.

A DICTATOR.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, whose radicalism will not be questioned, has the following paragraph:

If Judge Kelley's bill, vesting in the Chief Justice the appointment of internal revenue officers, becomes a law, and that of Mr. Ward, of New York, authorizing him to appoint Provisional Governors of the unrepresented States, goes through, the Chief Justice may as well throw off the judicial ermine, and assume the imperial purple. The combination of executive and judicial functions would be complete. If some one can be found (and we would not like to swear that he cannot) to introduce a bill authorizing him to make the laws, as well as decide upon them, and execute under them, we shall have the dictator full fledged, and it will not be of the least consequence who is the next President, but it might be of the very first importance to know who is to be the next Chief Justice.

THE New York *Tribune*, in a notice of the arrest of John H. Surratt, says:

"Judge Holt had recommended that no prosecution should take place in Papal territory unless the criminal had made certain confessions. The arrest would seem to prove that these confessions had been made; and it does appear from the evidence of the Maryland school-master that Surratt had owned to his participation in the murder plot, throwing the chief responsibility for the deed on Jefferson Davis."

"PERLEY," the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, says:

"The Judges of the Supreme Court do not agree in their statements as to the decision of the court on the iron-clad test oath, but there are good reasons for believing that a majority of them have declared it unconstitutional. An opinion has been prepared, but not delivered. The personal influence of Chief Justice Chase, who sustains the oath, may prevent any immediate formal decision."

ROLLING TEXASWARDS.—The last number of the *Telegraph*, published at Washington, Arkansas, has the following:

"Large streams of emigrants continue to pour through our country on their winding way to Texas. While on our way to Little Rock, we met no less than hundred wagons loaded with the emigrants to Texas. They are mostly from East Tennessee, Alabama and Missouri."

A CANE, made of wood from the steamer Merrimac is to be raffled for at a fair given by the ladies of the Catholic Church in Norfolk, Va. It is to be presented to Jeff. Davis by the winner, and the first on the list of subs is Mrs. Gen. Mahone, followed by every member of her family. The cane is to be beautifully and tastefully mounted with gold, and appropriately inscribed.

THE special committee of the South Carolina Legislature, charged with affording relief for the destitute people of the State, have reported a bill to raise $300,000 by direct tax for the purchase of corn "for *immediate* purposes."

ADVENTURES OF A SPEAKER.

A humorous contributor to the St. Louis *Republican* evidently understands the capabilities of the English language. He attempted to make a Johnson speech in a Radical meeting with the following results:

"Fortunately there was but one light in the room, and that was a tallow candle. The first chair hurled at me struck it and left us all in the dark. I could hear them rushing toward the stand. I made for the door. That was a sympathizing crowd. They could'nt see me, but they *felt for me*. On they came, and on I went. Came in violent contact with the globe-like form of old Chopps. Just for fun I tipped him over and cried out, "Here boys, I've got him!" Old C. being about of my shape, and dimensions the mob was easily misled, and they piled on him three deep. As I made my exit at the front door I heard him screaming for quarter. I am sure he never got it. There was not a quarter in all that crowd. Once outside, two or three of them recognized me by the gas-light, and O, persimmons, didn't they freeze on me, like a hired man? I said something about free speech. They replied something about free-booters, illustrating their remarks with practical demonstrations. I bore up under it (or before it) until I reached a pile of bricks, and you should have seen them scatter. Again I was master of the situation, and deeming discretion the better part of valor, I broke down the street as hard as I could tear. It takes a strong man to break down a street, but I did it nevertheless.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—SENATE.—Mr. Trumbull presented a memorial from the white loyalists of Louisiana, asking for the overthrow of the present State government, and the establishment of a provisional government instead. The memorial is signed by Gov. Wells, and other prominent persons.

Mr. Trumbull spoke at some length on the subject embraced in the petition. He said that if the statements made by the memorialists, who are of high character, were true, then Congress ought to take immediate action for the protection of the people of Louisiana. He said that the murders of loyal men were increasing in frequency, and the lives, liberty and property of freedmen were mainly dependent on the interests and caprice of the disloyal, and that neither loyal white citizens nor freedmen could obtain justice in the civil courts, or adequate military protection. The State government must be inaugurated. He denied the right of the President to attempt to restore them through Provisional Governors, or that he had any authority to organize them, or to take any steps in relation thereto, unless in furtherance of some law previously passed by Congress.

In concluding he remarked that these present organizations had failed to answer the purposes for which they were established, and it was entirely competent for Congress to ignore them and organize others on such principles as would secure the ascendancy of the loyal and republican principles. Louisiana had rebelled, and now her disloyal people must accept the fate which awaits every people who wickedly, and without cause, engage in rebellion.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Davis, of Ky., said he supposed the Senator must have thought he was addressing the Legislature of Illinois. He had read the views of the Senator while competing for his seat in the Senate, but he was satisfied the Senator was most worthy, and hoped he would be re-elected. There were in the States an insignificant number of rascals who desired to seize the government, but were too weak to do it in themselves.

Mr. Trumbull angrily retorted saying, he had not shaped his course for a re-election, and regretted that Senator Davis could never rise above personal considerations.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Cyrus W. Field, with the recommendation that it be passed. Also a bill to prevent and punish fraudulent representations to induce immigration from the United States to foreign countries.

Mr. Wilson presented a protest from Mrs. Gen. Grant, Mrs. Secretary Welles and other managers of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, against the passage of House bill establishing a new board of directors for that institution.

The Committee on Finance asked to be discharged from further consideration of the memorial of the clerks of the government departments for increased compensation, which was granted.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, on leave, presented a bill to prevent illegal voting in the District of Columbia, making illegal voting a penal offense.

Mr. Pomery, of Kansas, on leave, introduced a bill to equalize the distribution of the currency of the national banks in the several States and Territories, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Wade, of Ohio, proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the admission of Nebraska as a State. The pending question was on the amendment of Mr. Brown, of Missouri, providing that there should be no restriction of suffrage on account of race or color.

Mr. Wade hoped to see the day when that principle would prevail over every State in the Union. It had been said that there was a precedent for thus treating the rights of a State coming into the Union, but that act had been condemned by the most distinguished legal men. Another principle was that the general government had not the power to fix the qualifications of voters in States—all excepting the States that had forfeited their rights. There was no doubt of the jurisdiction of Congress where the State had been in rebellion.

Mr. Sumner asked if Congress might not, in its discretion, refuse to admit a State; and if so, was not this a fit case for rejection, under existing circumstances?

Mr. Wade said that was the question now to be decided, and that Congress had the power, and he thought it was more important that loyal territory should be admitted than disloyal States. He said that Nebraska would be up to high water mark in favor of human rights, and he wanted to strengthen the cause of liberty by her admission. It might have been right to fix this qualification on a slave State, but nothing could be more unlike than a slave State that had forfeited all its rights, and a loyal territory asking admission. Many of the rebel States had rejected the magnanimous terms, and when they reject these terms, he was in favor of severe ones.

Mr. Sumner asked if he thought those State governments were so far valid that they could pronounce on a constitutional amendment?

Mr. Wade replied that Congress had breathed the breath of life into them, but without they accepted the amendment it was void. He deprecated the idea of sending his bill back to the people, and affirmed that both by population and resources, Nebraska was entitled to admission as a State.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, spoke at some length of the qualifications of a State. A State was a corporation limited by the charter which created it—he would ask the Senator from Ohio, whether a State could commit treason.

Mr. Wade said persons in a State could commit treason, but a State having no soul, as the saying is, could not.

Mr. Cowan asked whether a State could commit any other crime which its charter forbid. Could a State rebel? that was the great question now agitating the country. The officials of a State had no authority as such officers to do that which was forbidden by their constitution and laws—if they had and could involve the consequences, he wanted to know it; he would repeat the question which was a plain one.

Mr. Wade said, what a State could or could not do was not the question, but the admission of a State, which if admitted was entitled to do what any other State could do.

Mr. Cowan said, he understood the doctrine of the Senator to be that a State could commit suicide, could it be so in any other; since that a State was sovereign was it not obvious that there must be a double allegiance. If this was so the time should be fixed where State allegiance stops and national allegiance begins, which allegiance should be exacted of the people of Nebraska. If the allegiance of citizens was not direct but existed through the State, how could individuals be punished as rebels? The great question was, whether they were rebels or not. He was of opinion that the constitution was an ordinance of the people, through their State organization, and to which they could direct personal allegiance and loyalty.

Mr. Howe asked if men who were forced into the Rebel army had committed any treason?

Mr. Cowan said he would be willing to argue the question before the Senator, as judges on the question of compulsion had held it to be the duty of every American citizen to die rather than commit treason.

Mr. Cowan asked in a *serio comico* tone, whether he would die and go he knew not where?

Mr. Howe said he had reference only to those American citizens who knew where they were going. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cowan proceeded to argue the legal question, holding that no government would punish its citizens for treason when it failed to afford them protection. Only such as willingly committed treason could legally be punished, and all citizens had a right to be tried by law. This protection to the citizens was *quid pro quo* for allegiance.

He opposed the admission of Nebraska. Minorities of the States were not represented here. What greater rights had Nebraska than those minorities? It was not claimed that a State government was necessary to the people of that territory, or that their laws have not been properly administered; but that she ought to be admitted, because it would strengthen the hands of those in power, who are now numerically in the majority. He offered an amendment to the amendment, providing that the people of Nebraska, when admitted, should individually owe allegiance solely to the United States, and that they would not set up a foreign government.

Mr. Doolittle said there was not sufficient evidence that the people of Nebraska desired admission, or that there was sufficient population to justify it. The convention did not form a constitution nor submit one to the people. He believed they were opposed to any constitution, and therefore the enabling act expressed subsequently the Legislature formed a constitution, and they did not even know if the people were in favor of it, for there were no election laws in existence, and no one could be punished for illegal voting. It was stated that two companies of Iowa troops had voted at that election. This with other illegal frauds made it doubtful whether the people of that Territory desired admission. The population, too, did not certainly exceed 50,000. For these reasons he would vote against the amendment and the bill, unless an amendment were adopted referring the matter back to the people for their ratification.

Mr. Wade gave notice that he would, to-morrow, press the matter to a final vote.

On motion the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Orth introduced a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the House copies of all correspondence on the subject of the evacuation of Mexico, not heretofore officially published. Agreed to.

The Speaker called for reports from committees.

Mr. Price, from the committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported favorable on the bill granting lands for the railroad, East from Pugetts Sound to Columbia river.

Quite a contest has been sprung upon the House in an effort to strike out of the general appropriation bill the large sum appropriated for publishing the debates of Congress in the daily Globe. The effort however, will fail.

Mr. Hale, of New York, said if there was to be any change, he favored leaving all reports to private enterprise.

The Committee on Picance have agreed to take no vote on the bill until after the holidays.

The Committee of Ways and Means have commenced a revision of the internal revenue laws, and will conclude their labors during the session, so as to report a bill when Congress reassembles in January. It is believed that the rate of taxation will be materially reduced on many articles and possibly cotton.

The regular order having been demanded the Speaker proceeded with the call of the committee for reports.

Mr. Price, of Iowa, from the Committee on the Pacific Railrord, reported favorably upon a bill granting lands for a railroad from Paget's Sound to Columbia River. After some discussion the consideration of the bill was postponed.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, asked that it be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution for the protection of citizens of the United States, and that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. McRes, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back favorably, the Senate bill of last session, amending the act granting lands to the State of Oregon, to aid in the construction of a military road from Eugene City to the Eastern boundary of said State. The morning hour having expired, the bill went over until to-morrow, after considerable discussion between Mr. Washburne, who opposed the bill, and Mr. Bidwell and Mr. McRea, of California who favored its passage.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the names of the persons employed in the coast service, with a statement of expenditure of said office, which was laid on the table.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement of all ordnance stores on hand.

The Speaker announced a select committee on direct taxes and forfeiture of lands which was ordered by the House, yesterday, as follows: Messrs. Conklin, Donnemy, Dawes, Schofield, Harding of Kentucky.

Mr. Sloan of Wisconsin introduced a resolution extending the time for the completion of the improvements on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, which was referred to the same committee.

An act to amend an act to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators and Delegates in Congress, approved July 25th, 1866, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Ferry presented the memorial of an agricultural society of Michigan, protesting against the granting of land for a railroad from San Francisco to Humbolt, or any othe disposition of public lands, except for homestead purposes. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Stokes presented a petition from the colored people of Tennessee, for the removal of all political irregularities on account of race or color. It was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Lawrence, of Virginia, in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. Laflin, of New York, offered an amendment, for the purpose of consolidating into one sum, the several appropriations for the Globe, so that the members might see at a glance what that paper cost the country. Quite a discussion sprung up on the question, on which a number of members participated. Mr. Laflin finally withdrew his amendment.

A motion of Mr. Maynard to strike out the appropriation for reporting and printing the proceedings in the Globe was lost.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, moved an amendment, by adding at the end of the paragraph, appropriating $9,375 for one complete set of the Congressional Globe for each Senator of the Thirty-ninth Congress, who has not already received them—provided that no further appropriation shall be made for supplying complete sets of the Globe and appendix, to any succeeding Congress. The amendment was agreed to.

An amendment was agreed to, giving notice that the United States will terminate its contract for the purchasing of one set of the Globe for each Representative, with the close of the 40th Congress.

An amendment making an appropriation for the compensation of the Judges of the Court of Claims, and providing it shall not be paid until its judgments were confirmed by Congress, was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Stephens, the Committee then rose.

Mr. Julian, of Ind., offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing or requiring the appointment of female clerks in the Executive Departments of the government, with definite restrictions to numbers and qualification, and in every case to give precedence to wives, mothers and daughters of those who fought to preserve the Union during the late rebellion.

The Speaker presented the resolutions of the Senate respecting the death of Senator Wright, when, after some remarks from Mr. Newell, of New Jersey, in reference to the deceased, the customary resolutions of respect were passed.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, as a member of the select committee on the New Orleans riots, in place of Mr. Dennison, and the House adjourned.

Murderer Recaptured—Death from Cholera—Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18.—James Barnes, one of the murderers of Leonard Moss, who escaped from the Falmouth, Ky., jail on Saturday, has been re-captured.

There were seventy deaths from cholera, in Covington, Ky., from July 1st to December 17.

Arrangements are about being made, by which the trains of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company will run into the city over the track of the Atlantic and Great Western Co.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The articles of agreement and of alliance, offensive and defensive, were executed yesterday between the famous Reuter News Company and special agent of the United and European News Association of New York, to go into effect January 1st, 1867. The Reuter News Company, of London, sustains the same relation to the press of Europe, as the New York Associated Press has heretofore sustained to the press of America. The New York Associated Press' special agent dispatched to London to secure exclusive relation with the Reuter Company failed to secure the object of the mission. The Reuter Company preferring to ally itself with the popular association of which Mr. Craig is manager, rather than the effect, and would be the monopolist of the New York ring.

After the first of January the European news of the United States, and European Telegraphic News Association, will be considerably increased in quantity, and through the Reuter alliance at London, the news of Europe, Asia, and America, will appear simultaneously in the London Times, New York World, and other journals connected with the above association.

PARIS, Dec. 18, P. M.—It is reported in official quarters and with the appearance of truth, that the Marquis de Monstier, French Minister of foreign affairs, has tendered his resignation to the Emperor and it has been accepted.

His successor is stated to be M. de Lovelett, the present French Minister of the interior, and the temporary predecessor of M. de Monstier, in the position to which he is now said to be formally appointed.

VIENNA, Dec. 18.—It is said that the Austrian government having failed in their efforts to reconcile the variances between the different races within the Empire, will leave them to effect a solution of the subject for themselves.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The report comes from the Continent that the condition of the French fortifications on the frontier of Germany is being looked after, and their strength is to be materially increased.

Hon. C. V. Culver.

FRANKLIN, PA., Dec. 18.—A sergeant-at-arms of the United States House of Representatives, arrived here this forenoon with authority to take Hon. C. V. Culver from the jail, and proceed with him to Washington, bail having been entered in the criminal charges against Mr. Culver some days ago. The only charge upon