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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1865. MORNING EDITION. VOL. XIX—NO. 302.

WEEKLY LEADER.
A LARGE SHEET, CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY,
PUBLISHED BY THE
CLEVELAND LEADER COMPANY,
OFFICE: NO. 149 SUPERIOR STREET.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
One year (52 issues).....$2 00
To the getter up of a Club of ten, we will send a copy of the WEEKLY LEADER, gratis; of twenty, a copy of the Tri-Weekly; of thirty and upward, a copy of the Daily.
Address
CLEVELAND LEADER COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED THIS MORNING—On sale a fine stock of Ladies' Watches; they will be sold at a bargain if called for this week. Also some Boys' Watches (small, silver.) Come and see them at (dec21) COWLES'.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
All those who want holiday presents,
For a Father, a Husband, or Son,
Or a kind and affectionate Brother,
Or a Friend, a particular one,
Will find the largest assortment
At ISAACS' Great UNION HALL,
Of splendid appropriate presents,
Which acceptable will be to all.
We have COATS of every description,
And OVER-COATS to keep out the cold,
And PANTS and VESTS of late fashion,
To fit all, both young and old;
We have SCARFS, CRAVATS and NECK-TIES,
GLOVES, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, HALF-HOSE,
And all kinds of SHIRTS, DRAWERS and WRAPPERS,
and HANDKERCHIEFS also for the nose.
These, too, we have for the Ladies,
A SINGER SEWING MACHINE,
A Blessing in every household,
The best in the world to be seen.
We know that those who want presents,
Will be pleased if they give us a call,
For the prices are low and the goods the best
At ISAACS' famed UNION HALL.
Corner Superior and Union Streets.
Look out for the giants. (dec21)

Crumb, Baslington & Kendall
SPECIALITY.
LADIES'
Tucked Handkerchiefs
AT 25 CENTS EACH.
Very cheap. Just opened.
dec21 C., B. & K.

SEEDLESS RAISINS—For sale by CHURCHILL & BROTHER.

PERSE'S HAIR RENEWER—For Dressing the Hair, Restoring Gray Hair, and curing Baldness. The best preparation out. For sale by CHURCHILL & BROTHER, 128 Ontario street.
dec21

PRUNES—New Fruit—The best and cheapest sauce for the Tea-Table. For sale by CHURCHILL & BROTHER.
dec21

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at its Banking House, in this city, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the first to the ninth of January, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. S. GORHAM,
dec19:278 Cashier Commercial Nat. Bank.

ELECTRO-THERMAL
BATH CURE,
34 AND 36 PROSPECT STREET,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
MRS. J. YOUNG.....PROPRIETRESS
BATHS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

D. T. KRAMER, M. D., Physician,
Office Hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M., and 2 to 5 P. M.
Patients can be accommodated with Board at the Place. nov17:4w:$4:1mp

CLEVELAND
Electrical Manufacturing Co.
Fenn & Kramer,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Dr. Young's Electro-Thermal Bath,
AND
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Models and Small Machinery of all kinds to order.
Job Finishing, Repairing and Jobbing done with care and dispatch.
NO. 64 CENTRE STREET,
Over Dennis Holt's Machine Shop,
nov17:R4:1mp CLEVELAND, OHIO.

P.S. 108 E.S.
Have you heard of the wonderful NEW BOOK STORE—
The location near Gaylord's—the very next door, where HOLDEN, CLARKE & WILSON opened of late—
Eastside of the Square, 108?
If not you should call at once and examine one choicely selected stock of
HOLIDAY BOOKS!!
We have on hand a large assortment of elegantly bound
GIFT BOOKS!
Christian Armor,
Morocco and Cloth.
Changed Cross,
Morocco and Cloth.
ORE FROM PRECIOUS MINES,
The Believers' Refuge,
SMITH'S
New Concise Bible Dictionary
WINIFRED BERTRAM.
Hudson Legends,
Morocco and Cloth.
TENNYSON'S POEMS, in every style.
War Pictures, by F. O. C. Darley.
Atlantic Tales,
A fresh supply of the latest and most attractive
JUVENILES,
and an endless variety of
TOYS, GAMES, PUZZLES, &c., &c.,
For the Little Folks.
Call and see them, and you will not fail to be satisfied.
Remember the Place,
Public Square 108 East Side.
dec21:R4

AUCTION SALES.
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Thursday, Dec. 21st—Day and Evening.
Great Sale of Toys, China Ornaments, Albums, Plated Ware, &c.,
AT AUCTION.....BY O. CUTTER & SON.
O. CUTTER & SON will sell at Auction, on Thursday, December 21st, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock evening, at their Auction Room, No. 134 Bank street, a consignment of Toys, Fancy Boxes, over 1000 China Ornaments, both useful and ornamental, 200 Photograph Albums, all sizes and styles of binding, Pocket Cutlery, Fine Plated Ware, Seashells, &c., &c., suitable for Holiday Gifts, presenting a good opportunity to purchase at your own prices, as we have positive orders to sell the entire stock regardless of cost. For further particulars see posters. Terms cash at time of sale.
dec20:278

PROPOSALS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of City Improvements until Tuesday at 2 o'clock P. M., January 2, 1866, for removing the "contents of privy vaults" for one year from date, in accordance with ordinance of Dec. 5th, 1865; said bids to state price per load of one cubic yard.
By order of the Board.
G. S. WHEATON, Clerk.
December 19th, 1865. dec20:276

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of City Improvements until Tuesday at 2 o'clock P. M., January 2, 1866, for removing all swill and house offal, from the City, limits, for one year from said date, in accordance with the ordinance of December 5th, 1865; said bids to give the number of the ward or wards and the price for each ward.
By order of the Board.
G. S. WHEATON, Clerk.
December 19th, 1865. dec20:276

ELEGANT SILVER WARE.—Complete assortment of the newest patterns in great variety at OWLES'

DAILY LEADER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1865.

For Evening Edition News see inside.

For Morning Edition News see outside.

THE NEWS.

GOLD closed last night at 146¼.

THE 67th Ohio Infantry is to be mustered out at once.

AN oil merchant of New York, J. F. Barker, 148 Front street, committed suicide on the 18th, by shooting himself.

CAPTAIN VANDERSPLICK, of the 14th Infantry, who was recently dismissed the service, has been re-instated.

THE Wakefield Mills at Kingston, R. I., worth $75,000, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

THE Fenians of New Jersey and Louisville, Ky., denounce O'Mahony, and rally round the Senate and Roberts.

GEN. HOWARD's Report on affairs connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, is given in our dispatches this morning.

THE telegraph records a bit of a row between some white and black soldiers at Norfolk, Va., in which one colored troop was wounded.

GEN. HOOKER yesterday obeyed the writ of habeas corpus in the case of the spy and hotel burner, by producing the prisoner in court.

GENERAL LEE has asked the Virginia Legislature for appropriations to aid the establishment of five additional professors in the college of which he is President.

THE Senate Committee on the District of Columbia have reported favorably on a bill to extend the right of suffrage, in the District, to every man who is able to read the Constitution of the United States.

CONGRESS, having receded from its former action to adjourn from the 20th of December to the 9th of January, will adjourn to-day to re-assemble on the 5th of January.

THE Brigadier-General Sherman mentioned in the dispatches in connection with a command at Newport, R. I., is T. W. Sherman, brigadier in the volunteer service, who lost a leg at the storming of Port Hudson, on the Mississippi.

AMONG the dispatches in our last evening's edition, on the inside of this paper, will be found the proceedings of a meeting of Ohioans, held soon after the death of Governor Corwin, expressive of their feelings in reference to that melancholy event.

OUR South American neighbors are fond of domestic rows. In Peru, the rebellion which was lately successful has been successfully rebelled against by some of its own leaders. The plucky Chilians don't seem to care much for the Spanish blockade, as they have about forty ports still open.

FIRES of the first magnitude occurred at Manchester, N. H., and Davenport, Iowa, on the night of the 19th and morning of the 20th. That in New Hampshire destroyed a House of Reformation worth $40,000. The inmates, though asleep at the commencement of the fire, were all saved. That in Iowa used up a postoffice building valued at $50,000.

Gen. Grant's Report.

The introduction into Congress of Gen. Grant's Report of his recent tour through the South, together with the Message of the President which it accompanied, created, as the dispatches reported, no little sensation and provoked a sharp debate in the Senate. The Grant traveled on this tour, and the very brief period he devoted to examining into the condition of affairs in the lately rebellious States, did not furnish the most favorable opportunities to gather facts from which well-grounded conclusions could be drawn as to the temper and political intentions of the people of those States. His visit extended to but a portion of the South, and to the principal places in that portion he devoted, he says, from one to two days only. The men with whom he came in contact, it is natural to suppose, were politicians anxious to regain their old political supremacy; men whose interest it was to put everything in the most favorable light, and studiously labor to prevent their distinguished guest finding out the actual condition of affairs. We do not think, therefore, that this Report is satisfactory or thorough. Besides, as the General himself says, the main purpose of his trip was military rather than political. He was to look at things from a military point of view; to observe to his own satisfaction, as commander of the army and military adviser of the President, whether all fight had been whipped out of the rebels; whether the belligerent spirit of the people had been so far subdued as to warrant the withdrawal of troops; and to ascertain, also, from personal observation, what changes were necessary to be made at different posts, such as lessening of garrisons, removal or disposing of stores, &c. Therefore, as his mission was not specially to scan the political aspect of affairs, his views, as we take it, are the result of cursory observation rather than of much reflection.

The eminent sagacity of the Lieutenant General is displayed in his well-timed recommendations with reference to the Freedmen's Bureau. That organization, semi-military in its character, came, on this occasion, more particularly within the province of his investigation. There is room for improvement in its workings, and Gen. Grant has suggested a change which, radical as it may appear, will undeniably increase its efficiency.

Labor in Kentucky.

Whatever the fossils who have hitherto had a monopoly of the politics of Kentucky may say on the subject, the farmers of Kentucky realize that slavery is dead. They did not comprehend the "logic of events" in time to turn it to profitable account, but they have been compelled to acknowledge the fact that their labor-system has been overthrown. They do not need to go to the courts or the legislative assembly for instruction on this subject; it is revealed upon every plantation in the commonwealth. Now that the struggle between master and slave has ended in favor of the latter, and since the illiberal policy of the whites has resulted in an almost universal exodus of the more efficient class of colored laborers, the farmers of Kentucky are casting about for a remedy. With this view, a convention is called to convene at Frankfort on the 11th day of January to take steps toward establishing in Kentucky a reliable system of labor. Had the slaveholders of that State been wise, they would have accepted President Lincoln's plan of compensated emancipation, and thereby have secured not only a liberal remuneration for their human chattels, but the friendship of the freedmen and their labor at a fair price. Thus they might easily have established a "reliable system of labor." The error is chiefly of the past, and consequently irremediable, but considerable might yet be accomplished by taking measures to save to Kentucky the remnant of black laborers still within her borders. Let a liberal policy be adopted in dealing with her freedmen, clinched by such legislation as will prove to the Negroes that their interests and welfare are regarded by the white race, and Kentucky farmers would reap much benefit from it in the contented industry of their late slaves. Such a policy would also convince the world that Kentucky had in good faith accepted the lessons of the age and entered upon a new career as a liberal and progressive State. This would tend, in a greater degree than anything else, to induce immigration, and immigration is what she now most needs. White laborers have since refused to voluntarily place themselves in competition with slave labor, and they will continue to avoid communities where the spirit of slavery survives the downfall of the system. When they have evidence that they will be received and treated as useful members of society—as equals before the law—they will go wherever labor will yield the largest returns; and, for this reason, fair dealing with the laborers now in Kentucky, of whatever color, will go farther than any other circumstance to invite white laborers from other States.

The Would-be Assassin of President Lincoln.

"Colonel" G. W. Gayle, the fiend who, about a year and a half ago, advertised in a Selma, Alabama, paper for a million dollar fund with which to procure the assassination of President Lincoln, for which he was after the close of the war arrested and held to trial, was a few days since brought before the United States District Court at Montgomery, Alabama, for trial on the charge of conspiracy. No Grand Jury having been empanneled at this term of the court, no indictment could be had. He therefore entered into a new recognizance for appearance to answer at a future term. Ex-Governor Watts, ex-Governor Shorter, Chief-Justice Walker, Judge E. W. Pettus, Judge Porter King, Judge John Cochran, General James H. Clanton, General J. T. Morgan, the Hon. Alexander White, the Hon. W. P. Chilton, Colonel D. S. Troy and General J. T. Holtzclaw appeared and were recognized as his sureties. The fact that men of such standing, the leading characters in the State, volunteered as sureties for the would-be assassin, indicates pretty clearly that it will be impossible to empannel a jury in that region who will decide the case upon its merits, and is a striking commentary upon the pretended loyalty of Alabama.

Peru to Aid Chili.

Should Spain persist in her efforts to subjugate Chili, it is probable Peru will make common cause with Chili in resisting the invader. The revolutionists of Peru, under the lead of Vice President Canseco, have succeeded in overthrowing the government of President Pezet, against whom the revolution was organized because of the humiliation attending the late treaty with Spain. A new government is being inaugurated, and there is every indication that Peru will become the ally of Chili against her old enemy, which is the more just as Chili has involved herself in a war through her friendship for Peru. This policy was announced, in a recent speech at New York, by Senor Don MacKenna, the Peruvian special agent to the United States, a declaration which he said he was authorized to make. This will make warm work for Spain, and it is hoped may have the effect to cause her rulers to take the sober second thought before plunging into unnecessary and unjust war.

Aid to Southern Emigration.

In order to facilitate the re-population of the Southern States, and establish a productive industrial system at the South, the "United States Mutual Protection Company for Encouraging Settlement in the Southern States" was recently organized, with a general office at Washington. Hon. Alexander W. Randall, First Assistant Postmaster General, is President, Dr. John Tremble Secretary, and C. A. Stevens, Esq., General Agent. The object is to bring together the large slaveholders of the South and the capitalists and laboring men of the North. Under the society's supervision, 500 families will move South in January next. It is proposed to make settlements of fifty families in a section, thereby securing mutual protection and congenial society.

Record of the Federal Dead.

Buried from Libby, Belle Isle, Danville and Camp Lawton Prisoners, and at City Point, and in the field before Petersburg and Richmond. Published by the Christian Commission, 108 pp. Sent free, on application to Rev. Edward P. Smith, Sec. U. S. C. C., 13 Bank Street Philadelphia.

The preface shows the object of the work, as succinctly as it is possible to do it—and we copy it entire, as follows:

The work of examining and cataloguing the graves of the heroes of the Secession War, in and around Richmond, was undertaken in behalf of friends at home, to save them the weary task of groping among the dead for their loved and lost ones. The results of the work, which was carried on by the Agents of the Christian Commission, under the direction of Hon. O. Houghton, Chief of the Individual Relief Department, are embodied in the following pamphlet, which can lay claim to only an approximate accuracy. Further search will be made. But even in aid of this, the record here given will be valuable.

The population of several of the principal English cities, with their weekly average of births and deaths, are returned as follows:

Cities.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.
London	3,034,906	1,919	1,317
Liverpool	479,341	223	276
Manchester	356,396	265	201
Salford	111,665	37	58
Birmingham	320,894	167	159
Leeds	223,577	104	114
Bristol	162,568	104	72

Misconception.

Guide to the Battle Ground—"Yes, sah, I was in de Seventeenth Regiment right long here."

Tourist—"Then you know all about the disposition of the Southern troops in these works?"

Guide—"Well, sah, dey had de same disposition of most white folks—mighty onsartin."

NORTHERN OHIO NEWS.

PORTAGE COUNTY.

On Monday afternoon, as we learn from the Ravenna *Democrat*, two prisoners in the Portage county jail, named Berry and Cooper, seized the jailor as he unlocked their cell, and incarcerated him in their stead. Failing to force the outer door, and the alarm being given, they were again put in "durance vile."

The Ravenna *Democrat* says that upon Saturday night last, two men called at the house of John Wilkes, a wealthy farmer in Edinburg, after all the family had gone to bed. Mr. Wilkes opened the door to ask their business, when they seized him, drew him outside and pounded him until he was senseless. They entered the house and menaced the females with pistols demanding money. They ransacked the house, but found only $3.

The Grace Church Fair, in Ravenna, last week, realized $450, which will be used in fitting up the Universalist Church.

A Monumental Association has just been organized in Portage county, the object of which is to build a soldiers's monument worth $10,000.

The two religious societies in Rootstown have contributed $34 for the freedmen, and a correspondent of the *Democrat* says a "generous collection" was taken up in the M. E. Church at Randolph for the same object.

The Kenosha Freedmen's Aid Society have just forwarded a box of valuable clothing for the needy Freedmen.

Business Education.—Some people are so foolish as to suppose that a Business Education can be better acquired in a College building, located in a large city, that in the same College building if removed out of the city, to a pleasant, quiet village, comparatively free from temptations, vices and those almost numberless things that withdraw the attention of the student from his studies. Sensible people, there are, however, who believe that the freer from city attractions, temptations and inducements to squander money the better for those who are, perhaps for the first time, separated from friends and home influences.

We call the attention of our readers to Calkins, Griffin & Co.'s Union Business Institute at Oberlin, Ohio, as located in such a village, and for a thorough training in theory and practice second to no Commercial and Telegraph College in the whole country.

For particulars, address them nov20

A Good Second-Hand Piano will be sold at the Auction Room of O. Cutter & Son, on Saturday, Dec. 23d, at 12 o'clock precisely.
dec21:272

For Sale at Fred. Kimberley's, 12 new sleighs, No. 76 Champlain street. dec21:274

A Splendid Collection of Rare and Beautiful Sea Shells will be sold at the Auction Room of O. Cutter & Son, No. 134 Bank street, to day (Thursday) at 10 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock this evening. dec21:273

Beautiful Engravings for the Holidays at Room 4 American Building, over Leader office, fine Steel Portraits, Fruit and Flower Scenes, President Lincoln and Family, Christ Blessing Little Children, George and Martha Washington, &c. dec20:274

Levi T. Scofield, Architect, has opened his office on the corner of Euclid and Erie streets; entrance on Erie street. dec20:280

A Spendid Light, entirely free from smoke or odor, at a cost of only one-fourth of a cent per hour, is obtained by use of the new Non-Explosive Lamp and Aurora Burning Fluid.
GRIFFIN & BAKER, Wholesale Agents,
dec20:273 146 Seneca street.

To the Tradesmen and Workingmen of Cleveland.—You are urgently requested to attend a mass meeting of the Workingmen at No. 143 Ontario, over Colwell's hardware store, next Thursday evening, half-past 7 o'clock, December 21st, 1865. Object of meeting to establish a basis of organization for a co-operative Association. Turn out one and all next Thursday evening. For order Committee of
dec19:272 M. & B. Union No. 3, Ohio.

Furs! Furs!! Furs for the Holidays—R. Butts & Co. have just received a large assortment of furs, which they are selling at greatly reduced prices. Now is your time to get bargains.
dec19

Pianos! Pianos!!—C. Shaw & Co., 95 Bank street, have the best stock in the market. Call and see them. Also, Smith's American Organ. 95 Bank street. dec19:277

Church Fair—The Ladies of Mount Zion Congregational Church will hold a Fair in Burgess' Block, 184 Superior street, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, December 25th and 26th. The proceeds are to assist in enclosing their new church. Come one, come all, and aid us in this our time of need. Admission 25 cents dec19:272

Petroleum Oil.—We are prepared to furnish our friends the best quality of Illuminating Petroleum Oil at the lowest market price, in large or small quantities. J. G. SIMMONS & CO.,
dec16:274 50 Merwin street

Eggs.—A few barrels choice Eggs for sale at 50 Merwin street.
dec16:272 J. G. SIMMONS & CO.

Indemnity for Loss of Life or Bodily Injury.—The original Travelers Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., insures against Accidents of all kinds. Cash assets, Sept., 1865, $652,371 45. The Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., is the pioneer accident insurance company of this country; it has issued over THIRTY THOUSAND policies, (up to November 1,) and paid over SIX HUNDRED losses—including the large sum of $20,000 paid to twelve policy holders within the year, for LESS THAN $250 in premiums.

A policy effective insures against loss of life or injury by accident, anywhere and at all times. No medical examination required.

GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES.—The best policy for every man, whether he travels much or little, is a General Accident Policy, which insures against every possible form of casualty, at all times and places.

ONE MONTH GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES.—[REGISTERED.]—This Company now issues a very convenient form of One Month General Accident Policies, at the rate of $1 per thousand—with $5 per week compensation for each thousand insured. These are much better than ticket policies, for travelers and others desiring short risks, as they can be taken in any amount from $500 to $10,000. They cover all accidents, and each policy is registered, so that the insurance is good in case the policy is lost or destroyed.

For mechanics or others who can not easily spare the amount of an annual premium, but would like to insure by the month, these short time policies are "just the thing." To any person who insures each month, for six months consecutively, a policy for the remaining six months will be given without charge, (except a policy fee of one dollar.)

Policies issued and losses promptly paid by
THAYER & MUNSON, Agents,
Park Building, next to Court House,
dec16:R9 Cleveland, Ohio.

During the Holidays, C. Hambrock, No. 38 Public Square, will sell Picture Frames, Looking Glasses, Mouldings, Cord, Tassels, &c., at a discount of from 15 to 20 per cent. dec15:278

Clover Seed! Clover Seed!!—200 bushels prime Clover Seed just received, and for sale at Union Elevator by GARDNER, BURT & CO.
dec13:274

Gent's Furnishing Goods.—Mott & Haight, have just opened a splendid assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods for the fall and winter trade, at No. 141 Superior street, under the Weddell House. oct7:R8

Winter Apples.—300 bbls. Greenings, Russetts, Spitzenbergs, and other choice varieties of Winter Apples in store and for sale by
WELTON, FRENCH & CO.,
n30:274 Oviatt's Exchange, foot of Superior st.

To Printers.—We have for sale in quantities to suit, Bingham's Celebrated Roller Composition also, Palmer's Patent Composition, the best and most durable extant. All orders by mail promptly attended to. Address LEADER CO., Cleveland Ohio. aug7

To Oil Refiners.—We are prepared to do all kinds of Oil Refinery Plumbing in the most perfect and durable manner. Before engaging work elsewhere, Oil Refiners will find it for their interest to call on SMITH & COSBY,
Oil Refinery, House and Ship Plumbers,
n16:288 117 Seneca street, opposite City Hotel.

Study Economy by purchasing your FURS (either wholesale or retail) direct from the manufacturers. DECKAND & ENGELHART
Fashionable Hatters and Furriers,
154 Superior street, opposite the Weddell.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Sprague on the Tariff

The Report of Gen. Howard of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Sumner's Speech on Southern Affairs

GENERAL NEWS.

First-Class Fires in New Hampshire, Iowa and Rhode Island.

Affairs in Peru and Chili!

Western Fenians—Denouncing O'Mahony.

Gen. Lee's Memorial to the Virginia Legislature.

Gold last night closed 146.

Associated Press Report.

Washington News.

How the President's Policy is Received.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The President's action in restoring to Southern States which have adopted the Constitutional Amendment, the enjoyment of all the constitutional privileges, except the right to representation in Congress, paralyzes the action of the radical Republicans, and produces an intense interest. An exciting contest may be expected between some of the radical and conservative supporters of the President.

Gen. Howard's Official Report.

General Howard in his official report 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 the fourth a medical department. To each of these divisions he assigned an officer, and secured the requisite number of clerks by appointment and by detail from the ranks of the army. Before the organization of the Bureau the freedmen's affairs had been entrusted to different officers of the government, thereby occasioning a diversity of system in different localities. A few assistant commissioners were at once appointed and sent to different States to organize the Bureau and complete the work already begun, and settle the important question of labor. Just as far as the safety of events would allow the assistant commissioners procured a citizen or military officer for each district, county or parish.

The evident hostility of a portion of its citizens and their ability in the absence of troops and civil laws to outrage or take the life of an agent, has hindered the extending of operations except by an occasional inspection 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 comparatively insignificant amount of property is used as quarters for teachers and officers connected with the Bureau and as hospitals. With these exceptions all the property in the hands of the Bureau is held as a means of revenue. By an 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 expectation of the freedmen that land would be assigned them has been disappointed, and difficulty has arisen thereby, but it has been overcome with comparative ease. Much embarrassment and actual suffering has resulted from the restoration of property. Much more will result from the curtailment of the Bureau. About one five-hundredths of the entire amount of the land of the insurrectionary districts has been held, and had the plan of assigning it to freedmen been carried out the Bureau would have been unable to furnish an acre per family. Experience has shown that, as a general rule, it is better to leave the price of labor to be regulated by demand. Schools have been established, but the hostility of 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 $907,396. The total amount expended is $478,363. Deducting the amount held as retained bounties, $115,236, the balance on hand October 31st, 1865, available to meet liabilities was $313,796. The amount held as claimed bounties 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 earn money and become better versed than now in the ordinary means of self-support, they will doubtless, secure the necessary aid.

From information derived from the various reports of military officers, inspectors, and assistant commissioners, Gen. 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 of 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 to the subject 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, to securing sites and buildings for school purposes in the different States, and that joint companies, whose object shall be to aid the poor blacks and whites in rental purchases and the settlement of lands, 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 estimated that the amount required for the expenditures of the Bureau for the fiscal year commencing January, 1866, will be $11,745,956.

Southern News.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The steamer Mississippi, from New Orleans 13th, has arrived.

The Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall 13th, brought $88,000 in gold.

Panama dates to the 13th contain advices from Valparaiso to November 18th, and Callao to the 28th.

There is but little change in Chilian war matters. The people are daily becoming more united against Spain. Some forty ports are yet open and the steamers now touch at a point forty miles from Valparaiso which is connected with the latter place by a good road. Passengers and mails are carried regularly.

A Chilian privateer will soon be on the seas.

In Bolivia affairs are quite unsettled. The revolution is still going on.

A disturbance has taken place at Cabija with some of the Chilians, owing to a Spanish vessel being allowed to coal there.

Advices from Peru are quite important. General Canzio, after partially organizing a new government, was deposed by a public meeting, and General Prado, also one of the leading Generals in the late revolution, declared Dictator, he being pledged to call Congress as soon as possible. It is supposed Prado will declare an alliance with Chili against Spain.

XXXIXth Congress

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—STEPHENS of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to pay pensions and damages done to Union property by rebels out of confiscated property. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MORRILL from the Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint an Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue. Passed.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, submitted a resolution, which was laid on the table to be printed, affirming that Jefferson Davis should be tried and punished for treason, and also for those starved prisoners.

Mr. BANKS reported an amendment to the rules recognizing the reporters of the official proceedings, as published in the Globe, as officers of the House.

A debate ensued and the subject was sent to the Judiciary Committee to enquire whether there was any existing contract between the House and the publishers of the Globe, it having been contended that such amendment interfered with private rights.

The House concurred in the conference report to adjourn over the holidays from to-morrow till the fifth day of January.

Mr. HALL announced the death of Mr. Orlando Kellogg, of New York.

Mr. BROOMALL asked leave to introduce a resolution, which was objected to by Mr. Johnson, his colleague, proposing an investigation of the recent civil war has left the lately usurped territory in the hands of the conquering power, not without political rights; that the political condition of the people in the late rebellious States must be fixed by the supreme legislative power, and that the effect of the amnesty is to relieve individuals from the punishment of crime, but not to confer political rights, and that Congress should confer the necessary power to enable them to form their own State governments. But this cannot be done until the rights of those among them always true to their allegiance shall be protected, &c.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution affording Mr. Kelso, of Missouri, and Mr. Boyd, the contestant of his seat, further time to take testimony. Passed.

On motion of Mr. DAWES it was resolved that the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to the House the record, testimony, sentence and action of the court martial which tried Benjamin Harris, a member of this House from the State of Maryland.

Mr. RAMON D presented the certificate of the election to the House of Mr. Kyle, signed by the Governor of Arkansas and attested by the Secretary of State, with the great seal attached. On motion it was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. ELLIOT introduced a bill to limit the liability of shipowners concerning maritime license, and other purposes. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. STEVENS presented the petition of Judge Warmouth, asking to be admitted to the House as a delegate from the Territory of Louisiana, and purporting to be signed by 19,000 voters. It was referred without debate to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The following are the resolutions submitted to the House to-day by Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio:

Resolved, That public justice and national security demand that as soon as it may be practicable, Jefferson Davis, a representative man of the rebellion, should have a fair and impartial trial in the highest appropriate civil tribunal of the country, for treason the most flagrant in its character, by him committed, in order that the Constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated, the truth clearly established and affirmed that treason is a crime, and that the offence may be made infamous, and at the same time that the question may be judicially settled finally and forever that a State of its own will has the right to renounce its place in the Union.

Resolved, That justice and the national security demand that in case of the conviction of said Jeff. Davis, the sentence of the law should be carried into effect in order that the Constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated and faithfully executed, and the truth clearly established that treason is a crime and that traitors will 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 satisfy 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 responsible for the assassination of our 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 to, 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, whenever and so far as may be necessary to secure the ends of justice.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation, if any may be necessary, to provide juries for trial for treason, for Writ of Error, and to carry into effect the purpose of the foregoing resolutions, and that said Committee report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS it was Resolved that the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, Major General Howard, be directed to inform the House whether any real estate seized under the Act of July 17, 1862, as enemies' property, and the title of which by that Act was vested in the United States, had been assigned or allotted to any freedman for residence and homestead by order of any department of the Government; and if so, whether the same has been restored to rebel owners and the people of color ordered off, and by whose authority, and also whether the abandoned plantations had been thus occupied and thus restored; and if known to the Superintendent of the Bureau, to state under what pretense of authority property once vested in the United States under the confiscation of enemies' and traitors' property was thus taken from the United States and bestowed on conquered enemies.

Mr. HALE announced the death of his immediate predecessor, Orlando Kellogg, and paid a fitting tribute to the deceased. Messrs. Griswold, Randall and Morehead also delivered brief eulogies, when the usual resolutions of respect were passed and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Mr. WADE presented a memorial from the Society of Friends of Baltimore asking that something be done in behalf of the freedmen of the South. Referred to a special Committee on Freedmen.

The bill for the payment of $25,000 to Mrs. Lincoln was passed.

Mr. MORRILL from the Committee on the District of Columbia reported a bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District by removing the distinction of color as a qualification for its exercise.

Mr. SUMNER hoped it would be acted on soon as the country demanded it.

Mr. DAVIS called Mr. Sumner to order, making the point of order on the ground that the bill was before the Senate for discussion.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill for the printing of 3,000 copies of the eulogies delivered, on the late Senator, Mr. Collamer. Passed.

Mr. CRESWELL called up the House resolution providing for a recess, and moved the Senate recede its amendment.

The Senate refused and a Committee of Conference was agreed upon.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill to maintain the freedom of the inhabitants of the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition signed by a number of citizens asking for land grants to the soldiers of the late war. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from the citizens of Massachusetts asking for the appointment of a Provisional Governor over the States lately in rebellion, and to guarantee the rights of all loyal citizens in these States to enfranchisement and equality before law, &c. He also presented similar petitions from citizens of New York, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey and Kentucky. The petitions were referred to the Special Committee of fifteen on Reconstruction.

Mr. SUMNER also presented a petition from Dr. Cheever, of New York, Mr. Parker, of Pittsburg, and others, for equality before law in the Southern States.

Mr. WADE, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably on a bill to give consent of Congress for the formation of the constitution of Pembina, Jefferson, Ya-, to the State of North Virginia.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported favorably on a bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia, with amendments, one of which modifies the privilege by restricting it to those who shall be able to read the Constitution of the United States in the English language and write his name. A new section is inserted prescribing a penalty of $5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding one year for wilfully rejecting or refusing to receive the vote of any person entitled to that right.

Mr. WILSON called up the Senate bill to maintain the freedom of the inhabitants in States declared in insurrection and rebellion by proclamation of the President of July 1, 1862. It abolished all laws, statutes, acts, ordinances, rules and regulations, which make inequalities in rights and immunities on account of distinctions or differences of color, race or descent.

SUMNER—When I think of what occurred in this chamber yesterday, when I call to mind the attempt to whitewash the unhappy condition of the rebel States, and at this time throw the mantle of official oblivion over the sickening and heart-rending outrages where human rights are sacrificed and barbarism receives a new letter of license, I feel as if I ought to speak of nothing else to-day. Sir, I stood here long ago, in the days of Kansas, when a small community was surrendered to the machinations of slave masters. And now I stand here, alas! when an immense region, with millions of population, is surrendered to the machinations of slave-