THE SUN.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

BER 1564. WEEKLY EDITION—NEW YORK SATURDAY DECEMBER 30, 1865. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

EST BY TELEGRAPH

BLE AFFAIR AT CHICAGO.

EFECTIVE GAS PIPE,

en Suffocated in their Beds.

OUS MARINE DISASTERS.

EVEN LIVES LOST.

ter to the Steamer Bosphorous.

ASHORE AT FORT LAFAYETTE.

T FIRE AT MONTREAL.

otion of the Merchants' Exchange.

ting From Richmond.

R "LADY SHOOTER" CASE.

ony of the Wounded Man.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Loss of Life.

Dec. 25.—The schooner Haines, Captain m Hayti, of and for Boston, with a ogwood, etc., went ashore during the day night, on the South side of Nan- d all hands perished. Her crew con- oven men. One body was found on the he vessel's boat was found upset half a the wreck. Her crew probably en- to save themselves in it, but were cap- fore reaching land. The vessel and cargo ed by A. S. & W. G. Lewis.

Dec. 25—*P. M.*—The ship Milton, for at anchor in the harbor, is aground on keeled over and may be badly strained.

Hook, Dec. 25, 8 *A. M.*—A large fore and er is sunk off the Hook on the outside. are about half way out of water. She ly been run down by some vessel.

rk, Dec. 25.—The Steamer Virginia, delphia, reports that 1 P. M., yesterday, rigged propeller ashore near Barnegat, ls of distress flying.

mer ashore at Fort Lafayette.

rk, Dec. 25, P. M.—The British steamer from Liverpool bound for Philadelphia, e yesterday at Fort Lafayette, during a She was hard and fast at last accounts.

ERRIBLE OCCURRENCE.

Five Men Suffocated

Dec. 25.—A terrible case of suffocation curred at the Bremen Hotel, 137 Lake rday night, resulting in the death of d perhaps six. The victims all slept n room; and it is supposed that after e cap of the gas pipe, which was merely ith wax, fell off, allowing the gas, under e, to enter the room. Five of the men Uni d dead yesterday morning. Another ve last night, but insensible.

Disastrous Fire.

A *l, Dec.* 25.—The Merchant's Exchange, ar story stone building, opposite the as legraph Company's office, took fire last d 10 o'clock, and in spite of several sta water, burnt fiercely until two o'clock th g. The building was completely gut- con legraph office was in considerable dan- l time. There was fortunately not much rp chief of the Fire Brigade was hurt and ad stunned by falling stones.

OM FORTRESS MONROE.

(Correspondence of the Sun.)

onroe, Dec. 23.—The main portion of the e Merrimac, with her propellor, weighing and thirty tons of composition, has been B. A. Underdown & Co., and taken to h Navy Yard.

n. Hardenberg, formerly Colonel of the York, is commanding the district of uring the absence of Gen. Torbert. Capt. , 20th New York, has been appointed Marshal at Norfolk.

1th Connecticut left for home last night more, on the steamer Thomas A. Morgan. ot boat Invincible, from Cape Henry, re- following vessels passed out yesterday imore: Ship Premier, San Francisco; ton, Rio Janeiro; ship Marco Polo, Bre- hip Minerva, Rotterdam; A s, Cork; gers, for Charleston.

d here ship Washington, from Callao, ano, waiting orders.

THER "LADY SHOOTER" CASE.

of Mrs. Ould the Richmond "Lady er."—The injured man's evidence—us career of the parties.

l of Mrs. Isabella Ould, on a charge of R. H. Meade, her paramour, at Richmond, e 22d day of last September, commenced y on Friday. The trial created quite an ent and the court room was crowded with s.

Mead on being sworn deposed that he be- quainted with Mrs. Ould in 1862 at the Mr. and Mrs. Matthews at which house ded as did Mr. and Mrs. Ould. He soon intimate with Mrs. Ould, so much so that ons of an unpleasant character arose in the of Mr. Matthews, and he imparted icious to Mead, who in consequence house. Mrs. Ould was much annoyed aving and determined to follow him. old her she had better not; that she had husband and ought to keep with him. is time Mr. Ould and Matthews had oc- go North, leaving their wives at home, with the understanding that they were to eir spouses. Mrs. Matthews did so, but d refused and obtained board in another the city, and in the course of a few weeks nt to board in the same house with her. with her about two weeks, but on account relations "talking so much about it" he ed to leave her and go to Manchester, which on the 3d of April, 1864, but still ed to visit her occasionally. Mrs. left to her own resources, ob- small store, and set up in business and sent an invitation to witness to board with her again. He declined to do so, and gave as a reason that he was about to marry a young lady at the close of the war, or, probably, before. Upon the fall of Richmond Mead left the city and went to his parents home in Alexandria, whither he was followed, in a few days, by the prisoner. He asked her business there, and she told him that she had been to Baltimore to procure some medicine, and as she wanted to talk to him on important business she had come to Alexandria. The prisoner then asked him if it was true that he was to be married; he told her it was. She departed for Richmond, and was followed by Mead in about a week afterwards, and both occupied the same house again. It seems at this period, that Meade wished her to leave the house, her presence interfering somewhat with his matrimonial arrangements. Mrs. Ould consented, and said that a Sergeant in the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry had proposed marriage to her if she would go to Europe with him. Mead told her he believed the soldier was a married man, which, on inquiry, was proved to be a fact, and the Cavalry man was consequently discarded. She next said that a mechanic, named Joseph McCay, had proposed marriage to her. Mead made no objection to him, and left Richmond for his home in Alexandria, in order to fetch his niece, who was to act as bridesmaid at his own wedding. He returned to Richmond with his niece, and called at the house of the prisoner, slipped up-stairs into her room, and there discovered her with McCay. He was unobserved, as he imagined, by the couple, and so concluded to beat a retreat. Before, however, he could reach the street, Mrs. Ould was by his side and entreated him to come back and that she would explain all. He told her she must leave the house, and she said that if she had the money the next morning she would go. He said money should not be any excuse, and offered her $80, telling her henceforth they must meet but as friends and nothing more. Prisoner said she would not part in that manner, but would follow him wherever he went. He bid her good-bye, hoped she would prosper through life and turned to leave her, when she drew a pistol and shot him in the back. A pile of bricks stood near, and though wounded, he picked up several and threw at her, the prisoner meanwhile continuing to fire more shots at him. His condition was becoming critical from loss of blood, and the woman still attacking him, when both parties were arrested. On his cross-examination, he admitted he had lived an impure life with her; that she had given him $40 in gold when he went to Alexandria, and $150 in greenbacks when she came to see him at that place; that after he was shot, she returned him the $80 he had previously given her; that she had bought the suit of clothes that he then had on, and that he had borrowed $150 in Confederate money from her for the purpose of purchasing a pair of pants. Several loving letters were read from the witness to Mrs. Ould, in which he expressed undying devotion to her. The case will probably be continued for some days.

Mexico.

The Fight at Monterey.

REPUBLICAN ACCOUNT.

Brownsville, Dec. 10.—Since my last w details of the attack on Monterey by Es He attacked the place and drove Gen. Guiz the citadel and took possession of the ci hearing that a force of 800 French troops were by, he sallied out to meet them. They were mo cavalry, commanded by a grandson of the fam Marshal Ney. Escobedo ambushed his troops, a on the advance of Ney his troopers met with suc a fire that they were thrown into great confusion By the desperate efforts of Col. Ney they were re formed and advanced twice only to fresh repulse. His loss was heavy, and he retreated a short distance. That same day a column of 900 French troops arrived, and joined Ney, and Escobedo withdrew before this superior force in good order, with only a loss of thirty men. Capt. T. of the United States army who was returning ing from Saltillo, reports he was in Monterey the day after the fight, and he saw nearly 200 wounded brought in. After leaving Monterey he came up to Escobedo's forces in Cenaloe. He says he has about 1,200 men, in a good state of discipline and tolerably armed, though badly clothed. These men are quite different from Cortina's men, or those of Canales, as they seem regularly organized and with good system. Escobedo is very determined, and has great hopes of ultimate success. He has two good batteries, well munitioned, guns made by Ames, with the James shot and shell. Most of Escobedo's men were armed with the old Mississippi rifle, though some have the smooth bore musket. Escobedo allows no plundering, but subsists his troops by duties levied on trains of merchandise which he allows to pass. He also levies a tax on the country, but it is equitably divided, and not as heavy as the Imperial exactions at Matamoras. Two days after he left Escobedo he met Turino with 400 irregular cavalry going to join Escobedo. Gen. Mejia still remains in Matamoras.

AN IMPERIALIST ACCOUNT.

Newspaper advices to the 8th of December, from Matamoros, report that Gen. Jeanningros, the Imperial commander at Monterey, aware of the approach of Escobedo, at the head of the Liberals, determined to surprise them with an ambuscade. He agreed with Col. Quirogas, the commander of the Mexican troops under his orders, that part of them should make a feint of abandoning their position, and allow Escobedo to enter Monterey unmolested, while the remainder, with the French troops, should occupy the citadel and the forts, and in the night fall on the Liberals suddenly. On the 24th ult., Escobedo, after skirmishing, entered the city, Quirogas retiring before him. The French troops made a flank movement to cut off his retreat at the proper time; the Imperial cavalry also moved off to a "cutting off" position. During the night a cannonade was kept up to prevent the Liberals from too near approach to the citadel. At 6 A. M., on the 25th, at a given signal, the Imperial artillery opened on the Liberals, who, falling back, were met by the combined Imperial forces and cut to pieces. Retreating in another direction, they encountered the French cavalry; turning another, the Mexican Imperial cavalry attacked them. The EMPIRE says that at 1 P. M. Escobedo was totally routed, and that the slaughter of his troops in the streets of Monterey was horrible. On the 1st of December, Escobedo had fallen back to Camargo, by way of Mezalva and La Mantha. He issued a proclamation there, acknowledging his defeat at Matamoras, which he attributed to bad weather. O. the Monterey affair he is reported as saying: "I was in the city, but while I was thinking of going forward, as far as the forts the French stole into the place. I escaped as fast as possible, for I had been informed that, by another road, Jeanningros was coming and closely pursuing me, while another column of the same force was advancing by way of Paris."

Louisville Affairs.

Louisville, Dec. 22.—The morning newspapers publish an elaborate article upon the subject of taxing leaf tobacco, written by a gentleman fully conversant with the subject. It takes strong ground against the position assumed by the tobacco convention recently held in the Cooper Institute at New York. The writer contends that the proposed taxing of leaf tobacco would be injurious alike to the Government, the plager and the manufacturer.

In the Common Council the charges of bribery against N. S. Glover were not sustained, 6 affirmative to 13 negative; but he was unanimously expelled from the Council for having so acted as to seriously compromise his associates.

The Weather;

Dispatches received last night from various sections of the country all the uniform story of snow, sleet and rain. A number of marine disasters (not very serious) are also reported.

Attempt to Break Jail Frustrated.

Poughkeepsie, Dec. 24.—A desperate attempt was made to break jail in this city Saturday morning at 3 o'clock. The attempt was to involve the death of jailer Palmer. The party attempting to get out consisted of three persons, one of whom was armed with an iron bar, and stood at the entrance through which the jailer would pass to reach the prisoners quarters. When that official opened the door leading to the quarters he observed the ruffian standing with uplifted arm, the bar in his hand ready to strike. With great presence of mind he quickly closed the door, thereby saving his life. The night police were then called in, and the desperadoes were secured and heavily ironed. The ruffians are confined on the charge of river piracy. Their trial will take place next month.

The Weather on the Plains.

Fort Kearney, Dec. 22.—At seven o'clock this morning the thermometer here stood at twenty-eight degrees below zero. Heavy snow storms have fallen on the plains lately. It is drifted in hollows between here and the Missouri river to the depth of fifteen to twenty feet. No coaches have arrived from Atchison for the last few days.

Another Murder in Nashville.

THE Nashville (Tenn.) DISPATCH of Thursday says: On Tuesday evening a band of four or more daring highwaymen commenced operations on the Lebanon Turnpike, near the Hermitage, as early as 7 o'clock, by stopping every traveler who passed, and robbing him of whatever money might be found about his person. A number of wagons were stopped and plundered of valuables, and their drivers' pocket picked. A young gentle this city, who happened to be passing what was going on, and had the presence to conceal his money by the roadside approached him. Finding nothing worth capture, they placed him un they had finished their operation field, and then released him with About 9 o'clock P.M., they went to th Mr. John Thomas Byron, keeper of the gate on the Lebanon Turnpike, and what money he had. Mr. Byron refu parley ensued, in which Mrs. Byron manifesting great resolution in defence band. At last, one of the ruffians decla tired of talk, and, drawing a pistol, fire gate keeper. The others followed his and all four of the balls k effect, stantly. Mrs. Byro the alarm borhood, b when as arriv were beyon ch. that section rgs at an early h to visit swift they might be

Popular Fallacies.

The following is from Hall's Journal of Health:

That warm air must be impure, and that, consequently, it is hurtful to sleep in a comparatively warm room. A warm room is as easily ventilated as a cool one. The warm air of a close vehicle is less injurious, be it ever so foul, from crowding, than to ride and sit still and feel uncomfortably cold for an hour. The worst that can happen from a crowded conveyance is a fainting spell; while, from sitting even less than an hour in a still, chilly atmosphere, has induced attacks of pneumonia, that is, inflammation of the lungs, which often prove fatal in three or four days. It is always positively injurious to sleep in a close room where water freezes, because such a degree of cold causes the negatively poisonous carbonic acid gas of a sleeping-room to settle near the floor, where it is breathed and rebreathed by the sleeper, and is capable of producing typhoid fevers in a few hours. Hence, there is no advantage, and always danger, especially to weakly persons, in sleeping in an atmosphere colder than the freezing point.

That it is necessary to the proper and efficient ventilation of a room, even in warm weather, that a window or door should be left open; this is always hazardous to the sick and convalescent. Quite as safe a plan of ventilation, and as efficient, is to keep a lamp or a small fire burning in the fire-place. This creates a draft, and carries bad airs and gasses up the chimney.

That out-door exercise before breakfast is healthful. It is never so. And, from the very nature of things, is hurtful, especially to persons of poor health; although the very vigorous may practice it with impunity. In winter the body is easily chilled through and through, unless the stomach has been fortified with a good warm breakfast; and in warm weather, miasmatic and malarious gases and emanations speedily act upon the empty and weak stomach in a way to vitiate the circulation and induce fever and ague, diarrhœa and dysentery; entire families, who have arranged to eat breakfast before leaving the house and to take supper before sundown, have had a complete exemption from fever and ague, while the whole community around them was suffering from it, from having neglected these precautions.

That whatever lessens cough is "good" for it, and, if persevered in, will cure it. On the contrary, all coughs are soonest cured by promoting and increasing them; because nature endeavors by the cough to help bring up the phlegm and yellow matter which is in the lungs, as the lungs cannot heal while that matter is there. And as it cannot be got rid of without coughing, the more coughing there is the sooner it is got rid of—the sooner are the lungs cleared out for the toiler and freer reception of pure air, which is their natural food. The only remedies which can do any good in coughs are such as loosen the phlegm, and thus less cough is required to bring it up. These remedies are warmth, outdoor exercise, and anything which slightly nauseates.

Casting Out Devils in India.

The Carnatic (India) TELEGRAPH says:

Casting out devils in India is extensively practised by the natives; but there is as much difficulty to get at the truth as it is to get the spiritualists, the Davenports, to declare themselves consummate cheats. We were present a few weeks ago at an exercise of exorcism. The possessed was a young woman of about sixteen, hale and hearty in appearance, and withal "very good looking," as is the expression applied to native women. She was much excited as she accompanied, or rather preceded, her exorcist, and broke out occasionally into singing and dancing with an energy and manner which showed that she had no self-control. The party which went with her stopped at a tree on the way, when the exorcist desired her to halt. His command instantly brought her prostrate before him, and she rolled on the ground in violent contortions. But it was objected by her father to fix the demon to that tree; and accordingly the exorcist addressed his patient in a tone of sternness to rise and go on further. She did so, and with a running dance to the sound of the tom-tom and the Pujari's hand-drum she rushed along seemingly unconscious of all around her. They halted then under a palmyra tree, in a desert place, near the foot of a hillock, where the poor girl was desired, to the music of the priest's hand-drum, to balance herself gracefully, and approach the tree. She did so, and then embraced it with a tremour, the effect of compulsion rather than free will. The exorcist went through a few strophes of incantatory singing; then taking a few locks of her ha f, and knotting them together, he fastened the bunch to the tree by a nail, and then seizing a live coc in one hand over her head, with the other he cut s throat, and shed its blood freely over the stoo g stumbling girl. He then cut off her hair, and us freed her from her fastening to the tree. The blood-stained bunch of hair thus left behi it is said, detains the devil also, and that he, o ocation thus exorcised, will haunt that tree ti r they shall choose to take possession of som her unfortunate. The girl seemed now we d exhausted, and could hardly walk forward a steady pace. She was held by one of th assistants of the priest, and conducted k where she was bathed, somewhat like our sisters, in her clothes, and came out of h , hardly yet in her right m as not over. The Pujara ter placing it over the ttle while, he lifted the h the usual incantatory again grossly lost he ed to and fro with wild rcist demanded of her d name. She sharply th a scream uttered her quired how many devils had ch she replied, five. Have departure, he asked. Yes, was ostely after she ran along while the party ran after her after other devilish ceremon- sciousness, and the following e ought to have remarked possession took place on the d rises. She is now all right ly enough with her young

ral Intelligence.

tel to the New York Sun.]

ce remarked that "carelessness was an a half-way house between acci- ent."

n Paris sold his body to the surgeons s, went on a spree with the money, s immediately cut up.

en man in Greenville, Conn., cut away way, and his family had to jump out of d story window to escape the blockade.

MALE suffrage amendment to the State Con- n has been introduced into the Indiana ture.

Hon. John Minor Botts is very strongly op- the admission as a member of Congress of who has had anything to do with the re-

oston, Johnny Dehny, a hackman who killed boy by striking him with a whip, has been ced to pay five hundred dollars to the mother child.

LADY of Baltimore was asked the other day hy she chose to live a single life. She knaively plied, "Because I am not able to support a husand." Sharp!

Five eclipses will take place in 1866, three of the un and two of the moon. Two of them will be sibly visible in Paris—one of the moon, March 30, nd another of the sun, October 8.

IT is stated that Jeff Davis, on being asked what he thought of President Johnson's Message, said: "It is wisely and boldly specific on every subject but the one concerning me most vitally."

THERE was a serious rebellion in a district school in Kittery, Maine, the other day, three of the scholars nearly killing their teacher by beating him with a stone. One of them has been arrested.

A POOR woman in Nashville, 54 years old, was turned out of her tenement on Thanksgiving night, because of her inability to pay the rent. The next morning she was found dead among the debris of her household goods.

A NOVEL rifle-match is announced to take place at St. Charles' Point, Canada, between ten "topers" and an equal number of "T. A. B.s." The temperance men claim that rum makes the aim unsteady, and expect to win the match.

GO TO Japan. You can buy a first class houses there for thirty dollars, and live comfortably in it for two cents a day. Servants charge fifty cents a month, and a horse and groom may be had for the same time for one dollar and fifty cents.

"WELL, Charley," said a friendly gent to an urchin of three years, on Christmas day, "what did you find in your stocking this morning?" "Find," replied the hopeful, "why, I found a big hole." The questioner gave the boy one cent.

A BOY six years of age set fire to his father's hay stack, in Waterbury, Conn., last week, and it was totally consumed. On being asked why he committed the act, he replied, "Well, father's sold the cow; what the deuce did he want with hay now?"

COL. JOHN FAIRFAX, of Loudon county, Va., has engaged fifty German farm laborers to work on his plantation in the place of negroes. He gives them $60 per year and their board, with the promise of one acre of land in addition if they work faithfully for three years.

A SOLDIER belonging to the garrison in Toronto undertook, the other day, to beat his wife with his belt, but accidentally struck the baby in her arms with the buckle, and killed it. He and his wife buried the child, and kept quiet; but their dreadful secret was discovered, and the man was arrested.

THE Quebec News says: "We learn that a considerable numbers of letters containing remittances for the United States have recently miscarried. It is believed that they have been stolen in the United States, for registered letters have been traced as far as the lines. Registered and unregistered letters have alike been lost."

A PHYSICIAN, who is a truly pious man, was speaking in a prayer meeting recently of the duty of impressing the idea of salvation upon those near death, and of a physician's opportunities in this way, made use of the following language: "For my own part, I am never called to see a patient without feeling delighted to learn that he is prepared to die."

THE newly finished wing of the Palace of the Tuileries, Paris, situated on the water side, is undergoing the process of washing with diluted silicate of alumina, or common white clay slacked in water, for the purpose of hardening the soft stone used in the building. This operation was successfully performed on the buildings of the new Louvre a few years ago.

SECRETARY WELLES has ordered that the rebel pirate Capt. Semmes be tried by court-martial, for violating the laws of war in a number of instances, and more especially when he hoisted the white flag on the Alabama, and then refused to surrender himself, and engaged in war again without being exchanged. Semmes claims the protection of the parole granted by Gen. Sherman to the forces under Johnston, one of whom was this said Semmes.

Friday, December 24.

RECONSTRUCTION.

South Carolina Relieved From Military Rule.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, December 21, 1865.

To His Excellency Benjamin F. Perry, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.:

SIR:—The time has arrived when, in the judgment of the President of the United States, the care and conduct of the proper affairs of the State of South Carolina may be re-united to the Constitutional authorities chosen by the people thereof, without danger to the peace and safety of the United States. By direction of the President, therefore, you are relieved from the trust which was heretofore reposed in you as Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, whenever the Governor elect shall have accepted and become qualified to discharge the duties of the Executive office. You will transfer the papers and property of the State now in your custody to His Excellency the Governor elect. It gives me especial pleasure to convey to you the President's acknowledgments of the fidelity, the loyalty and the discretion which have marked your administration. You will please give me a reply, specifying the day on which this communication is received.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

A letter of similar tenor has been addressed by Secretary Seward to the Governor elect of South Carolina.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

In accordance with the resolve of the city authorities, a test question was presented to-day as to negro suffrage. About 7,600 votes were recorded against, and only about 75 in favor of their extending the franchise. It is said that the friends of the measure who abstained from the polls are obtaining signatures to a petition to be presented to Congress, preferring this mode, rather than the ballot, of expressing their wishes.

Capt. G. R. Walbridge, Military Superintendent of the Old Capital Prison, returned to Washington today. He conveyed the prisoners, Winder, Duncan and Gee to the respective points to which they had been ordered. Winder was taken to Richmond and tured over to Gen. Terry. Gee was left at Raleigh, in charge of Gen. Ruger, and Duncan was conveyed to Savannah, and placed in the custody of General Steadman. They are to be tried by Military Commissions.

The Columbian Commission has adjourned until the fourth of January. The Commissioners, General Saiger for Columbia, and Colonel Thomas Biddle, for the United States, have worked faithfully at their docket, and out of the 187 cases, have decided 65 and have differed on only two, which are referred to Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister for final decision. The cases thus far have been argued for the claimants by S. S. Cox, Esq., now of New York, and for the Columbian Government by J. M. Carlisle, Esq., of the District of Columbia. The award will not be published for some time. There are many important questions submitted in the cases, but the most important cases are yet to be tried.

Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch left Washington this morning, on a visit to New York, and will be absent until after Monday.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the nomination of Edwin Marsh, of Washington Territory, to be Register of the Land office at Olympia, *vice* Denny, elected Delegate to Congress; Peter Edward Van Alslyne, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the 12th Collection district of New York and Charles Durkee of Wisconsin to be Governor of Territory of Utah, *vice* James D. Doty, deceased.

The Speaker of the House in his appointment of the New Committee on Mines and Mining, has represented the gold mines of California and Oregon; the silver mines of Nevada, the lead mines of Wisconsin and Iowa, the copper mines of Michigan, the iron and coal mines of Pennsylvania and the iron mountain mine of Missouri.

The Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting Navy Department, has in its possession some four hundred discharge and settlement papers belonging to soldiers transferred to the Navy, and which will be forwarded on application to the Chief of the bureau. Every transferred soldier who has not received his discharge papers is invited to apply, stating his regiment and other particulars, to prevent fraudulent applications.

By a recent order of the War Department in the settlement hereafter of the clothing accounts of volunteer soldiers discharged since March 3d, 1865, the same amount of clothing will be allowed as in the case of regular soldiers.

Joseph H. Bradley, a lawyer, who insulted Judge Olin, while the latter was holding a session of the U. S. Circuit Court here, has been fined $100 for Contempt of Court.

The War Department has prepared a list of the general officers who are drawing pay and doing nothing. It will soon be sent to Congress. Gen. Grant favors a reduction.

Hon. Allen A. Bradford, the Congressional delegate from Colorado, was to-night run over by a street car and seriously injured.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Thirty-Ninth Session.

SENATE.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Mr. Howard offered a resolution calling upon the President to inform the Senate upon what charges Jefferson Davis is confined, and why he was not brought to trial, which was adopted.

The Chair announced the following as the Committee on Reconstruction on the part of the Senate: Messrs. Fessenden, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Johnson and Williams.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of the colored citizens of Tennessee, asking that the Congressional delegation from Tennessee be not received until that State shall have recognized the civil rights of its colored citizens. Referred.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of the white citizens of the District of Columbia, asking for the extension of the right of suffrage to colored people.

Mr. Sumner said:

I am glad to present this petition from the citizens of the District of Columbia, because it shows that there are good people here who are not indifferent to the great cause of equal rights. I am more disposed to make this remark, because I see notice of a public meeting of the whites of this city in the hope of arresting this cause. Of course the whites can meet if they please, but hereafter nobody should be allowed to squat on the rights of others, civil or political.

Mr. Howard presented the position of 3,740 colored citizens of South Carolina, asking for such legislation by Congress as will insure them their political rights. It was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Wilson introduced the following, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

A bill to maintain and enforce the freedom of the inhabitants of the United States.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States did on

Continued on the last page.