WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 26, 1867.

square.

THE WILMINGTON DAILY POST.

E. A. PAUL & CO., Preprietors.

The only daily Republican paper published in the Second Military District ing issued another, note wherein he decomposed of North and South Carolina.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

RATES OF ADVERTISING: square for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Ten lines or less, solid minion type, constitute a

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

BUBSCRIPTION Advertisements \$1 per square.

(From the Washington Chronicle.) The Financial Situation.

We could fill columns with the extracts of letters from distinguished correspondents calling upon Congress to take hold of the financial question at the earliest moment. There is a singular and emphatic unanimity in their sentiments. Writing from different remaining sixteen, when heard from, will States, they employ the same arguments, and only swell the list of horrors. At Rio Grande, reach the same conclusions. One of them writes:

No case of duty and policy ever was plain er than that the Republican Congress should Balboa which was at St. Thomas during the promptly take hold of this question. In hurricane, and fortunately escaped, though Chicago, and all the Northwest, the rate of not without suffering much damage, arrived interest is fifteen per cent., and currency is here on Wednesday via Porto Rico, bringonly plenty in the few great money centres. ing as passengers Don Pedro Resano, who It is notoriously insufficient for the present comes commissioned by the Captain-General business of the people. What this deficien of Porto Rico to represent to the authorities cy will be when the South is thoroughly re- here the lamentable position of affairs, and constructed and made prosperous and productive by a contented and improving laboring class, and the mighty Pacific railroad | tion of the island, and states that there are is finished, none can tell. Nothing but the blindest stupidity can prevent any man from | tute and depending for the present on charianticipating this state of things. It is unnecessary to undertake the speedy payment | The sugar and coffee crops are entirely deof the national debt, which will be absorbed by the incresed business of the country, and fee factories in ruins, but in many cases the in ten years we shall hardly feel the burden.

Another gentleman, who has occupied a high judicial position in an adjoining State,

I cannot too strongly urge some things said in my former letter-rigid economy; a ferreting out and cutting off of every abuse that can be reached; a simplification of our whole internal revenue system, taking off taxes wherever it is possible; raising daily revenue enough to pay current expenses on a radical basis and the interest of the debt, making no attempt to pay any part of the principal till better days, when, with our increased wealth and population, the burden will be lighter. And we must in some way get rid of the odium from the non-taxability of the debt; this exemption hurts us amazingly, and cannot be remedied while the present debt remains unpaid. But we can consolidate the debt into long bonds, principal and interest expressly payable in coin, so as to remove all question on that point and the law declaring that in the hands of resident holders they should not be exempt from equality of taxation with other personal property. Such bonds irredeemable for say forty years, payable in sterling money in Europe at 5 per cent., could be negotiated there, and 6 per cent. dollar bonds payable here, negotiable here. With the proceeds pay off the existing debt, With such a law. the debt would soon be all merged into the new bonds, and thus escape all trouble on the tax question. Congress ought to take up these questions at once and press them rapidly forward. Business is dull, the labor demand declining, taxes enormous, prices of living very high, and all mechanics, laboring men, and persons of moderate incomes have hard work to live.

These are the views of Northern statesmen. They are in exact accord with the sentiments of our Southern correspondents. The demand for exactly such a financial policy has become an acclamation in the South, Sudging by our intercourse with members authorities, and it is hoped that in a few of Congress, we have no doubt this unmis- days none will be without shelter. takable public opinion will be speedily re-

Knocking Away Props. "See father," said a lad who was walking with his father, "they are knocking away the props from under the bridge, what are they doing that for? Won't the bridge

fall ?" "They are knocking them away," said the father, "that the timbers may rest more firmly upon the stone piers, which are now

God often takes away our earthly props that we may rest more firmly upon him. God sometimes takes away a man's health, that we may rest upon him for his daily bread. Before his health failed, though he perhaps repeated daily the words "Give us this day our daily bread," he looked to his own industry for that which he asked of God. That prop being taken away, he rests wholly upon God's bounty. When he receives his bread he receives it as the gift of God.

God takes away our friends that we may look to him for sympathy. When our affec-tions were exercised upon objects around us, when we rejoiced in their abundant sympa. thy, we did not feel the need of divine sympathy. But when they were taken away, we felt our need of God's sympathy and support. Wewere brought to realize that he alone could give support, and from an acle quate portion for the sonl. Thus are our earthly props removed, that we may rest firmly and wholly upon God.

Josh Billings. Yu kan't transplant a Yankee successfully without takin up a good deal of the sile with the roots.

Troason iz one of them kind of stains that

Although mankind worship wealth, I will give men credit for one thing—they seldum mistake it for brains.

FOREIGN.

(Cable Dispatches.) FLORENCE, Nov. 21.—Diet meets on the 5th of December.

Ratazzi will probably be President. General Menabrea is representedd as havnounces the French Government for having invaded Papal territory.

ENGLAND, Nov. 22 .- The destruction at Dr Livingstone is known to have been safe in Mid-Africa in April.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Queen has refused to reprieve the condemned Fenians. Avertisements will be inserted at \$1 00 per There is much excitement in Manchester. The Military and special police are holding the city, barricades have been thrown up by them in anticipation of a riot. Meetings favoring a respite of the prisen-ers have been held in London, Burmingham

and Manchester. The House of Commons have refused to The interpose on the prisoners behalf.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The army bill makes the term of service nine years.

The bullion in the Bank of France has increased eleven and a quarter million francs.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—Cotton sales 10,000 bales. Sales of the week 60,000 bales. Stock in port 438,000 bales, of which 107,000 bales were American. Prices unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet.

HURRICANE IN WEST INDIES.

The hurricane at Porto Rico was much more destructive than it was at first supposed; fifty towns are known to have suffered more or less, and it is feared that the eleven persons were killed, forty houses blown down, hearly all the cattle killed and the crops entirely ruined.

The Spanish war steamer Vasco Nunez de ask pecuniary assistance from the Cubans. Before leaving he had visited a greater porover 3,600 families rendered entirely destity. Over 200 persons have lost their lives. stroyed, and not only are the sugar and cofmachinery, steam engines, &c., are complete-

ST. THOMAS.

The loss of life, was much greater here than was at first supposed. One thousand is the number now announced, but as 763 have already been washed ashore by the waves, my impression is that the total will greatly exceed that number. It was found impossible to give burial to all, therefore, huge fires have been built, and many of the bodies are being burned to prevent putrefaction. Of the eight steamers lost, six belonged to the Royal Mail Steamship Company. The loss of the company is estimated at \$12,000,000. During the hurricane two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt at St. Thomas. Some of the edifices show the effects of it.

All the streets are more or less obstructed by the debris of the houses, trees, &c., that were leveled to the ground by the force of the tornado; not a house in the town but what has paid tribute to its violence; houses that any one would have supposed able to withstand any weather were demolished as it they were built of cards. Pillars of solid masonry, 27 inches square, were prostrated by the wind, and in some cases entire houses were lifted from their foundations, and carried a considerable distance.

In the Cerro Frances the destruction was terrible. The district called Guiriqui is a mountain of ruins. The hotels are all destroyed, and the gas works suffered severely. In fact, it would be an endless task to attempt giving all the details pertaining to the calamity. The markets are almost entirely bare of provisions, vegetables and fruits, and prices have risen frightfully Thousands wander about the streets, without homes, clothing or means of subsistence. Those houses which escaped total destruction have been thrown open by their owners or occupants for the accommodation of the sufferers, and are filled to repletion, though not one quarter of the destitute are provid ed for. Every effort is being made by the

From the Press.

Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company. table.

The following exhibit of the results of the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company is stated that they fully concurred in the resolution its own best commentary. The schedule offered by the Chairman, also concurred entirely presented shows the deposits and drafts for | with his argument regarding the law of the case, the month of October at the enumerated de- and the application of the evidence thereto, but positories. The deposits or savings of the there were differences on some points, which innegroes for one month, during hard times, it will be seen, foot up to almost three hundred thousand dollars. Since these banks commenced their operations the colored people have deposited in them over ten and a halt millions of dollars, of which more than half a million is yet held to their credit.-This sworn and official statement of responsible banking-houses is a complete refutation of the loose and general attacks of the Southern and Democratic papers on the capacity of the negroes for freedom and citizenship :

| Of the negroes re | 75 21 00 CC CE | a water offi | wouddip. |
|--|--|-------------------|-------------|
| ME THERE | 0.62 | | Total due |
| 国际 1000年1000年1000年1 | Deposits. | Drafts. | Depos'rs. |
| Augusta, Ga., | \$2,019 70 | \$1,041 50 | \$12,521 85 |
| Baltimore, Md., | | 4,593 55 | 44,728 88 |
| Daitimore, man, | 99 349 56 | 22,259 99 | 47,666 78 |
| Beautort, S. C., | 96 012 54 | 32,270 10 | 49,570 10 |
| Charleston, S. C., | 1 004 10 | 770 10 | |
| Huntsville, Ala., | The second secon | 772 10 | 2,811 76 |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 20,870 81 | 18,995 28 | 14,487 30 |
| Louisville, Ky., | 14,406 42 | 15,940 57 | 59,924 00 |
| Memphis, Tenn., | 9,609 95 | 4,442 14 | 17,391 15 |
| Mobile, Ala., | 4 946 70 | | 29,916 27 |
| Moulie, Zia., | 12,783 95 | | 26,661 21 |
| Nashville, Tenn., | 7,113 36 | | 12,423 82 |
| Newbern, N. C., | AND THE RESERVE AND THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O | The second second | |
| New Orleans, La. | 5,711 45 | | 53,609 89 |
| New York, N. Y. | 4,481 00 | 2,967 75 | 19,036 64 |
| Norfolk, Va., | 18,133 35 | 16,574 17 | 34,894 89 |
| Richmond, Va., | 972 98 | 2,426 24 | 12,607 62 |
| Richmond, va., | 1,234 17 | 2,205 84 | 24,660 05 |
| Savannah, Ga., | 2,262 02 | 1,128 50 | |
| Tallahasse, Fla., | AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY. | | 13,271 93 |
| Vicksburg, Miss., | 10,243 18 | | 58,464 66 |
| Washington, DU, | 20,200 00 | 23,652 32 | 0 110 10 |
| Wilmington, N C | 66 00 | 164 00 | 2,118 13 |
| CONTROL TO CONTROL OF THE PARTY | | | |
| | OOM OUE 10 | 1 PP PRO TR | 591 AOR 86 |

207,945 12 177,763 76 531,403 86 Total, \$297,845 12 177,763 76 Total deposits for the month, " drafts,

Excess of deposits over drafts,

Balance due depositors,

83,617,517 98

80,181 36

PROCEEDINGS OF CON

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY POST.

GRESS.

GEN. GRANT BEFORE THE JUDICIARY COM-MITTEE.

Impeachment of the President.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Alabama Convention

SPEECH IN FAVOR OF THE IM PEACHMENT OF MINISTER ADAMS.

ELECTION RIOT IN SOUTH CARO LINA

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 .- In the Senate a petition from Massachusetts was presented praying for equal male and female suffrage in the District of Columbia.

The use of the Senate chamber to Rev. Newman Hall was denied. The Military Committee was ordered to en-

quire into the expediency of reducing the regu-Resolutions returning thanks to Sheridan, Sickles, Pope, and Schofield were introduced and

Edward Dunbar, editor of the New York Globe, was ordered before the bar of the Senate for con-

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House a resolution was adopted, that no commtitee shall incur any expense hereafter without further order of the House.

Mr. Boutwell, second member of the Judiciary Committee, rose to report the testimony taken by the committee on impeachment of the President, and the majority report, the chairman of the committee, Mr. Wilson, dissenting. The report was prepared by Mr. Williams, of Pennsyl-

The summary of the majority report is as follows: In accordance with the testimony herewith submitted, and the view of the law herewith presented, the committee is of opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, in that,

It closes with the resolution, Resolved, That Andrew Johnson be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The report was followed by mingled expressions of applause and disapprobation. The Speaker in the meantime using his gavel. Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee, for

himself and Mr. Woodbridge, presented a report which concludes thus

We therefore declare that the case before us, presented by the testimony, and measured by the law, does not disclose such high crimes and misdemeanors within the meaning of the Constitution as required the constitutional interposition of the power of the House, and recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the Judiciery Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the proposed impeachment of the President of the United State, and that the subject be laid on the

Marshall, on behalf of himself and Eldridge, duced him and Mr. Eldridge to submit a third report.

The reports were all laid on the table, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Wednesday of next week.

Bill to suspend civil officers during impeachment was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A motion was subsequently made by Mr. Blaine,

of Maine, to reconsider the vote of reference and totable the vote to reconsider, which fastens the bill in the Judiciary Committee and removes it from the arbitrary control of the Hense, was regarded as a sort of test on this question. , Mr. Blaine's motion prevailed with but little opposition indicating the weakness of the scheme to suspend before conviction.

The Rules were suspended and a resolution adopted declaring that in the judgment of the House it is unnecessary to proceed at present with building and equipping war ships.

The Rules were suspended and a resolution adopted declaring that in the present condition of the finances the further purchase of territory is inexpedient and the House holds itself under no obligation to vote money for such purchases. Bill declaring St. Louis a port of entry was re-

ferred to the Committee on Commerce. The House then adjourned.

was sent to the island this morning.

Election Riot in South Carolina. CHARLESTON, Nov. 25 .- It is reported that an election riot took place last night at Rockville, on Wadmalaw Island, and a numFrom Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Impeachment Committee continued in session to a late hour last night and meet again to-morrow morning and make their report during the day. There will be three reports—very volumin-ous. Heavy transactions have been made in gold, which these reports are expected to influence, and a most feverish anxiety exists. Rumors are abundant, but the committee seem to have headed off the news hunters. Among other wild statements it is said the Bulls of New York have raised and invested

one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in securing one vote in the committee for impeachment. The probabilities are that there have been no recent changes, and that the committee stands four for impeachment, three for a vote of censure and two for quashing the matter. LATER.

The impression that the committee will stand five for impeachment gains ground. It is said that high official circles have intimations to this effect.

Gen. Grant before the Judiciary Com-Washington, Nov. 25 .- Gen. Grant's evidence

covers three columns, but the following tells his By Mr. Woodbridge, question, I understand

your position to be this, that you did not assume to originate or inaugurate any policy but that when any question came up and your opinion was asked as to what the President was going to do or had done you gave an opinion?

Answer. That is it exactly and I presume the whole Committee so understood me. I have always been attentive to my own duties and tried not to interfere with other peoples. I was always ready to originate matters pertaining to the army, but I never was willing to originate matters pertaining to the civil government of the United States, when I was asked my opinion measures after they had been originated, I simply expressed an anxiety that something should be done to give some sert of control down there. There were no governments there when the war was over and I wanted to see some govcrnment established and wanted to see it done quietly. I did not pretend to say how it should be done or in what form.

Chairman of Committees on Elections, Dawes; Ways and Means, Schenck; Appropropriations, Stevens; Banking and Currency, Pomeroy; Pacific Railroad, Price; laims, Bingham; Commerce, Washburne; Public Lands, Julian; Post Office, Farnsworth; Judiciary, Wilson; Old Committee continued throughout; Indian Affairs, Windom; Military affairs, Garfield; Naval Affairs, Pike; Foreign affairs, Banks; Territories, Ashley of Ohio; Roads and Canals, Cook; Freedmen's affairs, Eliott; Education and Labor, Baker: Patents, Jencks; Printing, Laffin; Re-

trenchment, Van Wyck. The majority of the impeachment committee in their report recommending impeachment lay great stress upon alleged usurpation by the President of the pardoning and veto powers, also the authority to make removals and appointments and particularly refer to what is termed flagrant violation of the constitutional powers of the executive by organing Governments in the Southern States at the end of the war without asking advice of Congress, as they assert for per-

sonal purpose. They refer to the pardoning of a hundred and ninety-three persons in West Virginia, deserters from the army during the war, which they state was in behalf of private and interested parties and in order they may vote in accordance with the Presidents opinions and their restoration causing great depletion of treasy.

The tenor of the executive offences throughout the entire report consists in alleged usurpations of the powers above mentioned. The majority assert also that by various official and other public declarations the President has sought ta obstruct laws of Congress for pacification of the States with particular reference to the Constitutional amendments approved by Congress, this report is very lengthy and signed by Boutwell, Williams, Churchill, Thomas and Lawrence.

A report was also submitted by Wilson and Woodbridge, dissenting from the views of maority and asserting that there was no evidence presented which demanded impeachment, but they condemned his political views and were wil-

The minority report by Messrs Marshall and Eldridge strongly defends the President from abuse by his political enemies and asserts that his only faults consists in not holding to political views of the party which elected him in subjugating the people of the South. The report is extremely caustic and abuses harshly some of the witnesses who testified before the Committee. Baker is accused of perjury and they con clude with the President that he will be held in respect by his countrymen, when his caluminators are pillored in undying scorn and indigna-

tion of American people. The points made in the summing up of the majority report against the President are not borne out by the testimony. First, as to the President having usurped the powers of Congress in organizing Governments in the Southern States, it will be found in Gen. Grant's testimony, that the programme, which was followed out by Mr. Johnson, had been laid down by Mr. Lindoln. It also appears, in Gen. Grant's testimony, that he was present, by invitation, at the Cabinet councils, in which the reorganization of the Southern States was considered, and that while he assented to the plan followed by the Administration, he did not offer any suggestions of his own, but was a silent listener. The only active part he took, was in restraining the President's order, to have prominet rebels like Lee brought to condign punishment.

As to the pardon of prominent rebels, it appears that many of the most prominent of them were pardoned on the recommendation of Grant, Speed, Stanton, &c. As to the pardoning sf some hundred deserters from a Western Virginia regiment, which the report alleges was done in order that they might vote for a democratic member of Congress, it appears from the evidence, that they were only technically deserters; that they were not pardoned until some weeks after the election. and that the President merely endorsed the application, in the usual form, referring it to the Secretary of War, who himself granted it. The committee inquired into the possession by the President of certain Tennissee bonds, on the supposition that his possession of them might have prayer of J. B. Imboden, a mandamus to compel ber of whites and blacks are said to have some connection with his release of the property been killed. No authentic information has of southern railroad companies, but it appeared turnable on the 5th of December. been received, but a detachment of troops that Mr. Johnson had been the possessor of these The venire out of which Mr. Davis' jury are to bonds for the last twelve years. In reference to to be selected, is one-third colored men.

The same the same the same and say of the

Speed and the counsel for the Government shoulder all the responsibility of not trying him. The avowed cause being that Chief Justice Chase would not preside, and that Attorney General Speed would not consent, under any circumstances, to have the trial conducted before Judge underwood. There was an attempt, on the part

the trial of Jefferson Davis, Attorney General

of Lafayette C. Baker, to get up a story about an imaginary letter from Mr. Johnson, as Military Governor of Tenn., to Jefferson Davis, offering to turn over the State to him; but the committee could have had no trouble in deciding what degree of credit was to be given to it. The tale fell still-born. There is no allegation against the Presedent of his having personally given grounds of offence. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, who presented the articles of impeachment, acknowledges that he has produced to the committee all the valid

evidence in his possession. WASHINGTON, Nov 25,-12 o'clock .- The galleries are crowded.

The Impeachment Committee is still in session Election of Golloday, from Kentucky, who was elected to succeed Hise, was referred to the Committee on Elections. Pending their report, he was excluded by 105 to 38:

The Committee entered the House at half-past

During the morning hour a half dozen bills were reported and referred, for the repeal of cotton and other taxes.

A bill was introduced, regarding the navigation of rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. The Chair announced the Committee, and at half past one reported that the Committee on Impeachment had been delayed. There seems to be

no doubt that Churchill has joined the Impeachers, giving them five votes, and a majority. The Impeachers expect to make their strong points against the President, from circumstances connected with the transfer of Rolling Stock to

the Southern Railroads. Baron Von Haven, Belgion Secretary of Legs about what had been done I was willing to give | tion, was recently married to a protestant lady, it. I originated no plan and suggested no plan by dispensation from Arch Bishop Spalding. The for civil government, I only gave my views on ceremony was performed in the afternoon, under protestant form.

By order of the Arch Bishop, regret was publicly expressed, lest it should pass into a precedent, and the announcement that, according to Church laws, any of the faithful who, in the future, presume to get married out of the Church, by the very act, incur ex communication.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Even.—Robinson is ment of Minister Adams. The Judiciary report will be too late for th

Alabama Reconstruction Convention. MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 25 .- In the reconstruction convention a, memorial was of fered to Congress of the United States praying that the present reconstruction law be so altered or amended as to require only a majority of the voters voting on the question, to determine for or against the adoption of the new constitution. Several members stated that hey desired the law amended so that the opposition could not defeat the constitution by staying away from the polls, but opposed the immediate adoption of the memorial. It was debated and finally tabled

and ordered to be printed. Ordinances were introduced and referred. to establish a board of immigration for the State, and to provide for a bureau of indus-

trial statistics. of other measures, and because the object in | ly so as to be successful. view had already been obtained, in part, at least, by the adoption of section one of the bill of rights, which declares that all persons possess equal civil and political rights and

public privileges. on Education, providing for the establishment, throughout the State, in each township or school district, one or more schoo's, at which all the children of the Siate, between the ages of eight and twenty years, may attend free of charge. A motion to amend by providing separate schools for white and colored children was tabled-yeas 58, nays 27. On the first vote the section was adopted-

yeas 51, nays 35. The real cause why the radical majority did not press the amendment requiring common carriers to make no distinction between travellers, on account of color, was that there was danger of breaking up the convention, several members-threotening to withdraw if it was adopted.

It is highly probable that the proposition to organize a Provisional Civil State Government, in place of the present State Government, will be quashed in committee.

From Richmond -- Trial of Davis.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 24.—As Judge Chase will not arrive until to-morrow afternoon, the Davis trial will not commence until two o'clock in the day. Judge Chase will deliver the charge to the Grand Jury. It is not known whether he will remain during all the trial. Davis' counsel say they are entirely ready to go on, and the Government officers give no intimation of any postponement on their part.

A letter was received to day from General Robert E. Lee, who has been summoned as a witness, by the Government, saying that he will be in Richmond to-morrow. Messrs. O'Conner and Shea, for the defence, arrived to-day, and Messrs. Brady, of New York, and Reid, of Philadelphia, will come when the trial has commenced. Messrs. Evarts and Dana, for the Governmeni, also arrived to-

Mr. Davis attended St. Paul's Church this morning. RICHMOND, Nov. 25.-Noon.-There is a large crowd awaiting admittance to the United States Court. A company of Cavalry is on the spot

Among the witnesses summond are Generals Magruder, Mahone and Wickham, of Virginia. and Gardner, of Georgia. RICHMOND, Nov. 25.-Even. -Chase has not

arrived, and Court adjourned till 11 to-morrow. He will certainly be here to morrow. Among the witnesses arrived are Generals R. E. Lee, Custis Lee, Fitzhugh Lee, and Porter, of Grant's staff. Letcher and Francis H. Smith are

also here, Judge Underwood to-day granted, upon the Gen. Schofield to permit him to vote. It is re-

To be the state of the season of

Foreign News. London, Nov. 25 .- It is thought that Kelly was taken from the steamer City of Paris, at There is much excitement about the Fenians, at Manchester, Birmingham and Dublin. There have been no open riots. The Belfast bread riots have been suppressed.

New York Market. NEW YORK, Nov. 25 .- Noon .- Govern ment stock steady. '62 Coupons 8. Cotton declined 1 to 1c. Sales eighteen hundred bales at 17c. Flour and wheat dull. Mixed Corn \$1 36. Provisions dull, Naval Stores firm. Freights firm. Cotton, steam 1 to 1. NEW YORK, Nov. 25 .- Eve. -Stock dull

and steady. Money active at 7. Gold \$1 401 to \$1 405. Exchange 91 for long; 92 for short. Five twenties, 8 for old; 71 for new. Flour 10 a 20c. lower. Wheat dull and nominally lower. Corn steady. Rve quiet. Oats firmer. Pork dull. Mess \$20 70. Lard quiet, Whiskey nominal. Cot ton dull at 171 a 171 for middling uplands. Freights quiet. Turpeniine quiet at 541 a 55. Rosin dull at \$8 for Common.

Mission Work.

The Rev. Newman Hall, D D., of London, delivered his highly interesting lecture on Mission Work before a crowded audience at Musical Fund Hall, on Saturday evening .-George H. Stuart, Esq., introduced Dr. Hall, who was received with enthusiastic applause. He said that he had seen nothing that de lighted him so much since he came to this country, as the efforts which were made in behalf of the people. He must admit that w in the matter of education American was far ahead of England. The misfortune of the city missions in England, he said, is that the men engaged in the work are, in too many cases, incapable of performing the important duties devolving upon them. make up for this, however, the agency of the agency of the Bible women had been inaugurated, and these women went from house to house in the day time, conversing with their mothers and sisters in families relative to their domestic duties, and impressing upon them precious religious truths. In his church there was an organized system of visitation to the common lodging houses, where are found cadgers, match-sellers, and all sorts of peripatetic merchants. These making a fifty minutes speech on the impeach- poor people would not be reached but for these visitors, who address words of comfort. and distribute tracts and books which are read gladly. There was a large class of artizans who were alienated from the Church. To meet this difficulty a conference was held between the clergy and the working-classes, and they were asked why they remained away from the places of worship. A reason for the carelesness of the workingmen on the subject of religion was the tyranny which they practised over each other. The grand difficulty in the way of the working classes being reached lay in the want of sympathy with them on the part of the rich. The poor were invited to come up to the higher standards without being furnished with the means of rising. The recent custom of preaching the gospel in the theatres had been successful, and this mode of meeting them half-way, in secular places for religious purposes, he thought it could do no harm. Open air preaching was a capital mode of teaching ministers to preach as well as of preaching to the people. If there was more of it there The radical majority decided not to press | would be better preaching as a general thing. the adoption of the amendment requiring Open air preaching was carried on in Loncommon carriers to make no distinction, on | don six months in the year, and was attendaccount of color, between persons travelling | ed with grand results. He concluded by in this State, and refused to bring up the urging upon the audience the cultivation of question this morning. Their action was in- the spirit of self-sacrifice-the practice of duced by fear of endangering the adoption | doing good to others-of working effective-

Curiosities of Congress. A triend of ours, who is partial to historical statistics, has been collating from the An article was reported by the Committee last edition of Lanman's "Dictionary of

Congress," the following particulars : The total number of Representatives, Senators and Delegates, who have served in Congress, and of whom brief biographies Number of Smiths.... Number of Browns..... Number of Speakers of the House of Repre-

sentatives.....

Number f Presidents of the Senate......

Presidents of the Senate pro tem.....

Clerks of the House..... Secretaries of the Senate..... TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. Alabama 52 Missouri 66 Florida..... 12 North Carolina.....168 Iowa..... 26 Rhode Island..... 73 Maryland 180 Virginia 260 Massachusetts 240 West Virginia 8 Michigan 44 Wisconsin 27
Minnesota 10 Present Territories ... 30

Mississippi...... 5. The appendix to Lanman's valuable book of reference contains information enough to make a separate volume by itself, and from that portion the following statistics have been compiled:

Total number of persons who have repre-sented the United States in foreign countries, excluding consuls, is 473 The number of men who have served as Governors of States is as follows:

Ohio...... 29 Michigan 20 Indiana 13 GEN. DIX.-Report says that Gen. Dix. American Minister to France, has proposed to Napoleon III that the United States shall

participate in the Conference of European

powers for the settlement of the Papal ques-

The lessees of the Alexandria canal propose laying off a township opposite George town, D. C., have purchased for this purpose a tract of land for \$17,000.