# THE STATES.

-Or-

population to the army. Indiana and Illinois in part accounted for this surplus.

New Jersey.—The Legislature organized January 9th. James M. Scovel was chosen President of the Senate, and John Hill, Speaker of the House. The debt of New Jersey is \$2,818,119.

Maryland.-The Corn Exchange of Baltimore, has elected a disloyal board of directors.

District of Columbia.-Nearly all of the parties charged with complicity in the out rages committed at Alexandria on Christmas day, have been arrested by the military authorities, and active measures have been adopted for the apprehension of those still at large. It is supposed they will be arraigned before a military commission to be appointed by Maj.-Gen. Augur.

charged with offenses done against the rebel forces directly or indirectly, during the exis-tence of the rebellion. Also occupants of except debts contracted since the close of the

> North Carolina.-The Commissioner of farms of their former masters, and but little vagrancy exist. which latter is more common among the whites than among the negoes. Georgia.-It is reported that in the first three months of 1866, \$5,000,000 of cotton tax will be collected at Macon, Georgia,

alone. in Georgia has instructed his agents to compel the freedmen to agree to labor-contracts when sufficient wages are offered.

Arkansas -A body of negroes on the Red River rose in arms about January 1st, and tried to murder their overseers, but failing in this, marched to another place and waited reinforcements, but the militia nabbed them all without serious difficulty, and arrested their accomplices on the plantations where arms and ammunition were found secreted in quantities. Before this affair the freedmen had refused to work in that section.

Alabama.---A special despatch to the Mobile Advertiser, dated Jan. 8th, says that Gen. Thomas officially informed Governor Patton that all the United States troops will be removed from that State, and arms and ammunition furnished to the State militia, and provision for destitute families will be furnished to the State. The same report comes from Georgia, concerning the withdrawal of

January 12.—A bill of amendments to Postal Laws from January, 1867, was intro-duced. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the bill to regulate the elective franohise in the District. It is the same as recently presented, with the provision requir-ing the elector to be able to read the Constitution in the English language and to write January 15.—A joint resolution calling for the trial of Jeff. Davis and C. C. Ulay by court martial, was offered. Also a resolution for a proclamation of non-intercourse with House.—January 9.—Mr. Stevens was made Chairman of the Committee on the Military and Postal Railroad from Wash-

ington to New York. The Senate was requested to return the bill, as it had been passed under a misapprehension. Mr. Voorhees, the notorious western copperhead, had the assurance to offer resolutions endorsing the President's policy, and argued for the immediate admission of the Southern States. Mr. Bingham, of Obio, administered a severe and well-merited rebuke. He repelled every intimation that the Representatives here have manifested the slightest disposition to interfere with the just prerogatives of the President, or to make up a conflict with him. If the day ever comes when he will find no sup-porters except those who in 1864 were buried so deep that the hand of resurrection can never find them, then God help the President, and save him from his friends. (Apvas e by the Speaker.) January 10.—The Naval Appropriation bill was reported; the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed, if expedient, to relieve the tobacco manufacturers from the heavy internal revenue tax, and to revise the income tax; and the Committee of Commerce was instructed to inquire into the feasibility of deepening the channel from New York harbor through the Hellgate. Resolutions expressing confidence in the President were introduced and laid over. The President was called upon for copies of the charges against Davis, Clay, Mallory, and Yulee; for information as to the Express Company organized in New York by Maximilian. Various resolutions were referred to Committees. The House bill granting negro suffrage in the District of Columbia was debated, but no action was taken. Judge Kelley made an earnest speech in defence of the bill, in which he asked if the returning rebels were given the right to vote, why should not suffrage be conferred on the colored patriots who fought for us? The President had publicly said that if he were in Tennessee he would favor the extension of suffrage to black men, and so the President would here, as he had assured him personally. He (Mr. Kelley) would never prove such an ingrate as to deny justice to the colored defenders of their country. He spoke for an hour in defence of his position, and pleaded the cause of the oppressed of all lands. January 11.-The Committee on Territories was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to repeal the act organizing the Territory of Utah, and to divide the said Territory, attaching one part thereof to Nevada, and the other to the Territories lying contiguous. The debate on the suffrage bill was resumed. Judge Kelley said that when the Constitution of the United States was adopted, the free colored men of New Jersey and States adjoining, and all the States in the Union, excepting South Caropress freight. lina, and probably with the exception of Delaware and Virginia, in which suffrage was regulated by statute and not constitutional provisions, were citizens, and did vote to the Convention that framed the Constitution, and did vote on the question of its adoption. January 12.—The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the internal revenue tax on paper and all Bibles, Testaments and other religious works, and school books used in colleges and academies. A motion, with a view to increasing the pay of members of Congress and employees, was laid on the table, 147 to 5. The debate on the suffrage bill was resumed. The galleries were two-thirds filled with colored people, many of whom were sol-diers. Messrs. Grinnell, of Iowa, and Bingham, of Ohio, made some powerful arguments in its favor, while Chanler, who glories in hailing from the Five Points district of New York, made a rabid and cowardly assault upon the whole colored race, and evinced just such ignorant and debased views as incited the New York riots, while the Union army was wrestling with Lee's invading hordes. Messrs. Bingham and Grinnell both scored him fearfully, to the great delight of the galleries. January 15.—Mr. Stevens proposed inquir-ing into the expediency of modifying the test oath, so as to remove restrictions on attorneys applying for practice. Passed-82 to 77. Statements in regard to the removal of articles from the White House by Mrs. Lincoln were made. The subject is in the hands of a Committee.

Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and thirty per cent, and a mixture of both in ten Pennsylvania furnished a tenth of their per cent. In general hospitals it was concedid more. Kansas gave 18 per cent. The accident from its use is reported. In field large proportion of males in her population operations chloroform was almost exclusively

Virginia.-The Stay Law just passed by the Legislature, has been so modified as to Grande. On the very next day the Secretary, after conference with the President, returned the letter, saying that the United States was

in friendly communication with the Republican Government of Mexico, and, therefore the Freedmen's Bureau says that most of the that the President declined to recive the liberated slaves remain quietly work on the letter or to hold intercourse with the agent who brought it. to Minister Bigelow at the court of Napoleon, remonstrating against both the French occu pation of Mexico, and the attempt to estab ish a monarchical form of Government there.

-The Superintendent of Freedmen Mr. Bigelow, under date of November 30th. to Drouyn De L'Huys, who thanked him, though he felt obliged to say that he derived neither pleasure nor satisfaction from its

contents. the President's purpose that France should be respectfully informed upon to points. First, That the United States earnestly desire to cultivate sincere friendship with France. Secondly, That his policy would be brought into imminent jeopardy unless France could deem it consistent with her interest and honor, to desist from the prosecution of

armed intervention in Mexico, to overthrow the domestic republican Government existing there, and to establish on its ruins the foreign monarchy which has attempted to be inau gurated in the capital of that country;" and in conclusion, says that the United States will not recognize Maxmilian, even if the French troops should be withdrawn from Mexico.

troops. Per contra, Gen. Grant's reply to the application for the removal of the troops is given to the Associated Press, Jan. 15th, ister Drouyn de L'Huys to Marquis de Montholon, dated Paris, October 18th, 1865, say-ing he had renewed the assurance of the as follows: "For the present, and until there is full security for equitably maintaining the strong desire of the French Government te the right and safety of all classes of citizens in withdraw its auxiliary corps so soon as cir-cumstances will allow it. The French Gothe States lately in rebellion; I would not recommend the withdrawal of the United States troops from them. The number of interior garrisons might be reduced, but a moveable force sufficient to insure tranquility should be retained. While such a force is retained in the South, I doubt the propriety of putting arms in the hands of the militia." ——Gen. Swayne, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for the State of Alabama, reports that in some localities the planters have made strong combinations against employ-ing their former slaves, but the slaves suc-ceeded in breaking them up. The average contract price for the labor of male hands is \$10 per month, including quarters, food and medical attendance for the entire family. Female hands get \$8 per month. The Commissioner estimates that there are in the State five thousand Northern men, for whom the freedmen show a decided preference. The demand for labor in all portions of the

State is greater than the supply.—The steamer Lillie, loaded with Government cotton, was seized by outlaws in the Alabama River, and partly unloaded, when she was retaken at Montgomery by a detachment of the 21st Missouri.

in sixty per cent. of these operations, ether in I confirmed. ded that ether was the safest. No fatal forbidden the pryment of the January dividend of Austrian credit, and the council of administration had therefore tendered their used. It was used in 80,000 cases, seven of resignation. which were fatal, viz: two rebels, four Union privates, and the case of Colonel McGilvrey, Chief of Artillery, Tenth Corps, who inhaled two drachms of chloroform for an excision of the finger. He died suddenly, before the operation was commenced.

FOREIGN.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

From papers on this subject laid before

longress, Jan. 9, we learn that on July 17th,

of last year, a special agent arrived in Wash-

ngton from Mexico, bearing a letter from

Maximilian to the President of the United

States, with papers making certain explana-tions relative to transactions on the Rio

November 6th, Mr. Seward sent a dispatch

Mr. Seward, December 16th. says: "It is

There is also a confidential letter from Min-

Italy .- The resignation of the ministry is

Austria.-The Minister of Finance had

for the Ladies.

As they prevailed some fifty years ago; At least that phase of fashion which conveys Hints of those instruments of torture-state! And then compare the old, complex machine, With that which in these modern days is seen: No more  $p_f$  steel and whalebone is the chest, Or side, o, liver, terribly compressed; No more are curving ribs, or waving spine, Twisted and tortured out of Beauty's line For skill and colonce both units to show How much o realth to dress do women owe

In MRS. SHERMAN'S CORSETS, ladies find The laws of Health with Fashion's taste combined Supporting equally each separate part, They or mp no action of the lungs or heart; And no injurious ligature is placed To mar the flexure of the natural waist; Their fit is certain-and, what's sure to please, In all positions there is perfect ease ; The figures of the young they help to form, Aiding and not repressing every charm Irregularities of shape they hide, So that by none can slight defects be spied, While e'en a figure, which is understood As being "bad," may by their help seem good; And matrons wearing them a boon will gain, The'r early symmetry they'll long retain.

insaring comfort, grace, good nealth, and ease, These SHERMAN Corsets cannot fail to please; One trial is the only test they need, For then all others they must supersede; Fashion's demands with usefulness they blend, And so are truly EVREY WOMAN'S FRIEND!

Beware of spurious imitations.

The only place in this city where Mrs. Sherman's Genuine Corsets can be obtained, is at her

Filbert, Philadelphia.

31 31 WM. L. GARRETT, No. 31 South 2d St., above Chestnut. East Side, Side, Has constantly on hand a large assortment of Men's Boots and Shoes, City Made. Ladies'. Misses, and Children's Balmorals, &c. Be-sides Trunks, Traveling Baes, etc., in great variety and at LOW PRICES. Men's Rubber-sole Boots and the best quality of Gum Shoes of all kinds. 1012-19 L. D. BASSETT, DEALER IN FINE CHEESE, GOSHEN BUTTER, CIDER VINEGAR, SWEET CIDER, CANNED TOMATOES AND PEACHES, WRIGHT'S SUPERIOR MINCED MEAT &C., &C.



Ar Office on First Floor.

High Potencies.

1025-1y

#### DEALERS in GOVERNMENT LOANS AND CO (N. ACCIDENTS Bills of Exchange on New York, Boston, Pittsburg Baltimore, Cinconnati, etc., constantly for sale Collections promptly made on all accessible points in OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. the United States and Cauadas Deposits received, payable on demand, and interest allowed as per agreement. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on con at the Board of Brokers. Business Paper negotiated Refer to Philadelphia and Commercial Banks, Philadelphia: Winslow, Lanier & Co, New York; and Citizens' an i Exchange Bark, Pitte burg. THE BANKING HOUSE.

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Ensurance Companies.

**INDEMNITY FOR** 

LOSS OF LIFE OR INJURY

FROM

Cash Capital and Assets. Dec. 1, 1865, \$596,338 12.

THE PIONEER ACCIDENT INSURANCE

COMPANY IN AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE,

### 409 WALNUT STREET,

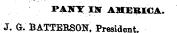
Where policies are issued covering all and every description of accidents happening under any circun stances. An institution whose benefits can be enoyed by the poor man as well as the rich. No medical examination required: Policies issued for amounts from \$500 to \$10,000 in

case of death, and from \$3 to \$50 weekly compensation in case of disabling injury, at rates ranging from \$3 50 to \$60 per annum, the cheapest and most practi cable mode of Insurance known.

Policies written for five years, at twenty per cent discount on amount of yearly premiums. Hazardous risks at hazardous rates. Ocean Policies written, and permits issued for trave in any part of the world. Accident Insurance to persons disabled by accident

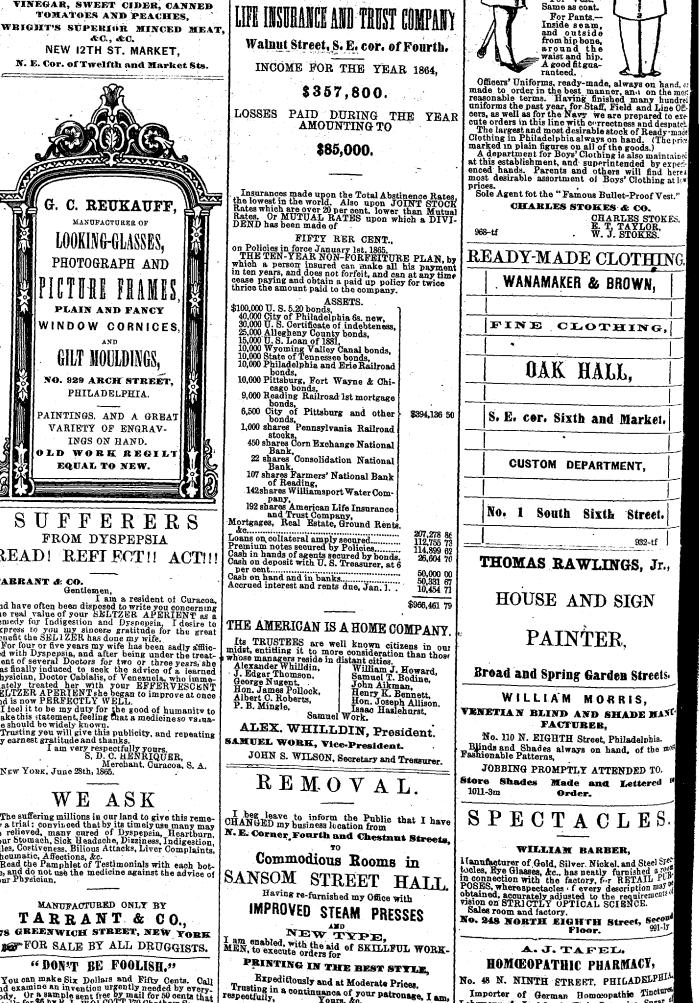
is like the Sanitary Commission to wounded soldiers n the field, providing the means for comfort and healing and supplying their wants while prevented from pursuing their usual employment. The rates of premium are less than in any othe class of insurance, in proportion to the risk. No better or more satisfactory investment can be made of so small a sum. Therefore-insure in the Travelers

OLDEST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COM-



RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary. HENRY A. DYER, General Agent.

PHILADELPHIA.



No. 18 S. THIRD ST, PHILASELPHIA, (Two doors below Mechanics' Bank.) DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, 5-20s, 10-40s, 7-30s, 6s of '81. PETROLEUM, AND ALL OTHER STOCKS, BONDS, &C. BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS: PETROLEUM. R. GLENDINNING, Jr.,

GEORGE J. BOYD,

Bankers & Brokers.

KRAMER & RAHM, Pittsburg.

BANKING HOUSE OF

WORK, MCCOUCH & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRB Street, Philadelphia,

WILLIAM McCOUCH,

SAMUEL WORK.

STOCK BROKER, No. 23 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Oil and Mining shares, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Government Securities bought and sold on Comnission, at the

Philadelphia, New York, and Boston

BOARD OF BROKERS.

Merchant Tailors.

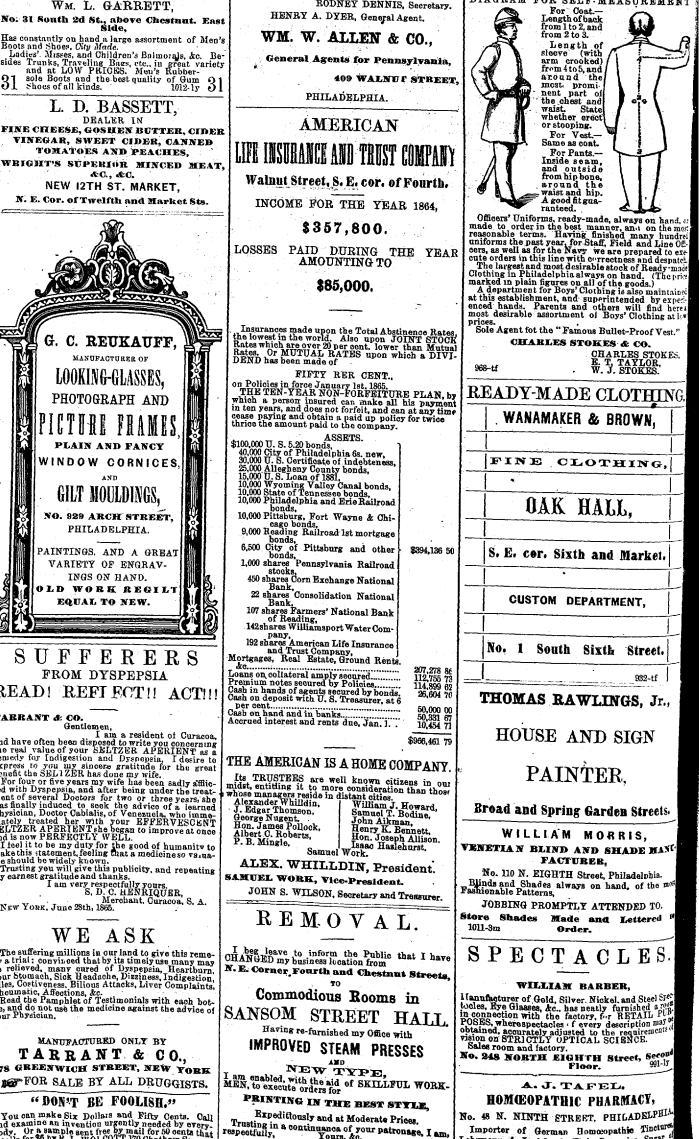
# **CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S**

FIRST-CLASS "ONE PRICE" READY-MADE CLOTHING STORE,

## No. 824 CHESTNUT STREET,

(Under the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.)

IAGRAM FOR SELF MEASUREMENT



vernment had been ready to adopt without Sales-Rooms, 35 North Sth St., cor. delay the basis of an understanding on the subject with the Government of Washington; what it asked of the United States was to be assured that it is not their intention to impede the consolidation of the new order of things found in Mexico, and the best guar-antee the French Government could desire would be their recognition of the Emperor Maximilian by the Federal Government.

Secretary Seward, under date of December 6, 1865, writes a letter to Marquis de Montholon, in which he says, after a review of all the facts, "the President is gratified with the assurances you have given, of the Emperor's good disposition. I regret, however, to be obliged to say the condition which the Emperor presents is one which seems to be impracticable."

Maximilian has been omitted from the list of Catholic sovereigns to whom the Pope sends the customary felicitations.----News from the Rio Grande to Jan. 4th, says that the Imperialists surprised a small camp of the Liberals, killing twelve and caupturing thirty men, who are to be executed by Max-Tennessee.—The New York *Times* judges that one of the largest cotton producing States in the Union this year will be Tennes-see. It says:—"We see no reason why Ten-nessee should not furnish half a million

Aems of the Week.

THE EXECUTIVE.

warrant for the appropriation of \$25,000

made by Congress to Mrs. Lincoln.—Gen. Sweeney, the Fenian Secretary of War, has been dismissed from the army by Secretary

Stanton, for absence without leave .---- Geo.

Davis, formerly rebel Attorney-General, has

ders have been issued directing the military in the late rebel States to protect from pro-

secution or suits in the State or municipal

courts of such States, all officers and soldiers of the armies of the United States, and all

persons thereto attached or in any way be-longing, subject to military authority, charged

with offences for acts done in their military

capacity, or pursuant to orders from proper

military authority, and to protect from suit or prosecution all loyal citizents or persons

CONGRESS.

resolutions of inquiry into the alleged kidnap-

ping of freedmen, which were adopted. Mr.

Sumner read a letter from a gentleman in Alabama, setting forth that the facts stated in the above preamble actually exist, and that

Federal officers were among the guilty parties. Mr. Wilson gave notice of a bill to increase

the regular army. January 10.—Mr. Wilson introduced a bill reorganizing the regular army, by which the

peace establishment is to consist of seven

regiments of artillery, ten of cavalry, and sixty ot infantry. The Senate bill, granting negro suffrage in the District of Columbia was debated, but no final action was taken.

Mr. Howe made a speech against immediate

reconstruction. January 11.—The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint assistant assessors of the Internal Revenue was taken

up. Mr. Sumner offered a proviso as an amendment that no person shall be appointed to the office of Assistant Assessor without

being required to take the oath prescribed by

act of Congress. As, however, this is already a law of the land, Mr. Sumner withdrew the

amendment, after having rebuked the Secre-tary for violating it, whereupon the bill

passed. The resolution for appointing new

Provisional Governors in the South was taken

up and debated by Reverdy Johnson.

his name stricken out.

Great Britain.

Senate.-January 9.-Mr. Sumner offered

abandoned lands.

been released from Fort Lafayette.—

The President has signed the Treasury



nessee should not furnish half a million bales."—A school to accommodate one ment. thousand five hundred negro children has ocen establed at Nashville.

Wisconsin.-During the war the State furnished 91,373 men, an excess of 1263 over all calls, and equal to more than one from every two voters.

Louisiana.—An acoustic telegraph has been invented by Dr. Everett, of New Orleans. No electricity, and no poles are used.

Missouri and Kansas.-A Kansas City, Mo., despatch, January 3, says :-- "The anticipated heavy spring immigration to this place has already commenced, the arrivals being greater than at any previous time. Eastern capitalists are taking up business lots rapidly, and labor and material for building are inadequate to the demand.——An Atchison, Kansas, paper gives a statement of the amount of freight sent Westward, through that place in 1865:-"Twenty-seven firms and individual freighters were engaged in this trade during the year, and the aggregate amount of their shipments was 21,500,000 pounds of assorted merchandise, requiring for its transportation 5000 wagons, over 7000 mules and horses, and nearly 80,000 oxen, and employing upwards of 5000 men. Over half of the freight went to Colorado, and the remainder to different points in Utah, Mon-tana, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico, Nebraska, and Western Kansas. The total capital invested in this trade was over \$6,000,000, and the value of the merchandise and machinery transported is not definitely known. The overland coaches, which leave and arrive here daily, have taken out and brought in over four thousand passengers, and have also brought here \$2,400,000 in specie, and have carried out forty-six thousand pounds of ex-

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Keeping the Sabbath.-Speaker Colfax left Washington late on Friday night, went to Poughkeepsie and lectured on Saturday night, and was back promptly on Monday morning to call the House to order at twelve clock, without having traveled any on the Sabbath. This is a good example set in high places

Rev. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, who has lately returned from a tour through the Southern States, says, in a lecture on their condition, that of all Southerners, the women and the clergy are the most malignant, and that he would have been glad if President Johnson had added to the classes excepted from amnesty, the preachers of all denomi-nations and the editors of newspapers. Every one of them should have been obliged to file a statement of his antecedents with his application for pardon.

The Freedmen in England.-The people of England are making large contributions in money and clothing for the Freedmen. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Collector of the port of New York to admit free of duty all invoices coming to this country from the Birmingham Association, England, for the relief of the Freedmen of the United States. This association has been commendably active in its benefactions to the Freedmen, its last invoices, consisting mostly of clothing, amounting to over \$3000.

Chloroform in the Army.-In the history of 23,260 cases of surgical operations in the field and the hospitals, chloroform was used

Great Britain .- Two regiments had been sent suddenly, Dec. 28, to Ireland. --- The cattle plague is on the decrease. --- The rate of taxation will again be reduced. The London Times, in an editorial on Mexican affairs, argues that Napoleon will peaceably withdraw from Mexico, sooner or later, and urges America, for the interests of all concerned, to quietly await the result, and abstain from inconsiderate expressions on the subject.----U. S. 5-20's had receded to 641, but closed at 65<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. Dates to the 24th of December, say that further diplomatic correspondence on the rebel pirate question had taken place. Minister Adams had informed the foreign secretary that England's proposition for a joint commission was declined by our Government. Earl Clarendon says Engand cannot deviate from her course, and that further correspondence on the subject will not do any good. ---- A Fenian leader, Charles N. O'Connell had been found guilty of treason, and sentenced to ten years penal servitude. Sir Henry Storkesis formally gazetted as Captain-General and Governor of Jamaica, pending the prosecution of certain inquiries. Russell Gurney, M. P. and Recorder of London, consented to serve as a member of the commission. The Times says the appoint ment of Gurney proves a desire on the part of the government that the inquiry should be conducted in the most impartial manner.-Three Englishmen, Lord Alfred Harvey. Hon. Mr. Strutt, and Mr. Coore, had been captured by brigands in Greece. The two first-named had been liberated, Mr. Coore being retained as security for the ransom,

which is £1,000 each. The Daily News points out that the ab

sorption of American stocks throughout Europe, has lately been more extensive than was ever before known, and says this is one cause of the depreciation of English securities.

France.-The Independence Belge has been excluded from the country by the authorities. -It is confirmed that the French government resolves to withdraw from the Extra-dition Treaty with England. The treaty expires in June next.

Knowing and Trusting us Better than we do Ourselves.—Advices from Frankfort state that since the receipt of the President's message a most extensive business has taken place in American stocks, accompanied by a rise of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in two days. The outstanding speculations in the shape of options for the end of the year mainly contributed to this movement, which has carried prices to a point two per cent. above those at New York. At the same time the German public gener-ally have resumed purchases in them for investment, and are so exclusive in ther partiality that all advertisements for the Turkish or other loans or shares in any company prove

entirely unattractive. Hungary.-In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, Count Andrassy, the newly elected President, made an inaugural speech, in which he argued that the rights of Hun-gary were in unison with the interests of the empire, but that Parliamentary centralization was opposed to those rights.

Turkey .- A great revolt of Circassian emigrants had taken place at Mouseh, and many lives were lost.