THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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CITY ITEMS.

The Horrors of Indigestion.

You complain of your stomach, unfortunate dyspeptic! but ought not your stomach to complain of you? Possibly the pangs you endure are simply the stomach's method of taking revenge upon you for neglecting and abusing it. Perhaps you have never made an effort to improve its condition, but on the other hand are continually cramming it with unwholesome and incongruous food. Have you ever tried Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a proper diet, and regular meals? The Bitters in a week would put your digestive apparatus in perfect order, regulate the flow of bile in accordance with the laws of health, and produce just so much apprlent action as would be necessary for your good; and when you were once all right judicious and regular dieting, with a little of the tonic now and then, would keep you so. If you have neglected these means of cure, don't blame your stomach for its rebellion. It is merely Nature's hint that she wants help. If you neglect it, the next thing may be inflammation or scirrhus cancer, or some other violent and dangerous disease. There is such a thing as being too late in these matters. Hostetter's Bitters will cure dyspepsia; but dyspepsia may engender diseases which defy all restoratives.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No 68 Market street, corner of the Diamond, nes dourth street.

Fall and Winter Goods.

It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the superb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier Merchant Tailor, No. 138 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the rarest and most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs, &c. cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock Ready-made Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats will also be found at his establishment. Persons wishing to begin the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

New Countries

Have wants and habits peculiar to themselves. In our widely extended and sparsely settled territory medicines ready prepared are more employed, and are, in fact, a greater necessity than in the old countries. Dr. Ayer's preparations have given the public greater confidence in this class of remedies than had ever been felt before. Physicians instead of discarding them, really favor the use of such ready at hand antidotes for disease, when they can be depended on, and we wish our readers to know that in publishing J. C. Ayer & Co.'s advertisement, or any others of like reliable character we think we are furnishing them as useful information as any with which we can fill our columns.—*Fairfield (Iowa) Ledger.*

Where to go for Something.

After everybody has purchased everything the season he needs for the holidays, there will inevitably remain some articles forgotten. They are likely to be in the line of the toilets, of which the best will be wanted. They will be numberless, nevertheless all of them may be obtained in one place, which is Fleming's, corner of Market street and the Diamond. Perfumeries, soaps, brushes, cosmetics of every description and beauty, besides sum fluids for the Christmas roast, are all stored with the laws of health and good appetite.

Cheap Goods,

A large stock of French Merinos, Cashmeres Wool Delaines, Plaids, Coburgs, Alpacas, &c., &c. is to be had at Dunlap, Luker & Co's, 138 Federal street, as they are determined to close out their stock of goods. They have marked down prices to suit the times. Persons in want of anything in the Dress Goods or Domestic line would do well to give them a call before purchasing. They also have a good assortment of Ladies', Misses and Children's Furs, which they are selling at cost. Remember the place—138 Federal street, Allegheny.

Acknowledgment.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On Christmas day the W. P. Hospital at Dixmont was made the recipient of a valuable Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, through the courtesy of A. R. Chatoney, Esq., of No. 54 Firth street, an article much needed by the matrons of that Institution; and for which generous and timely present that gentleman has her sincere thanks. JAMES MCCANDLESS.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Latimer's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 23 Elm street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not found after it is put on.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned from an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. WILLIAM P. HENRY.

Dry Goods.

Having just purchased our annual inventory, we have concluded to mark down and close out many kinds of Winter Goods at a still further reduction preparatory to getting ready for the spring trade. Remember we are located on the North West corner Fourth and Market streets.

Imperishable Teeth.

Can teeth be rendered imperishable? Unquestionably they can. SOZODONT, used daily, will render the enamel absolutely proof against decay, harden the gums and expel from the whole dental apparatus every offensive and pernicious element.

5 French Merinos.

The best one dollar French Merinos in this city on the North East corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine

Has been awarded the highest premiums at all the fairs wherever exhibited. Purchase one as a new years gift to your wife.

Love's Dry Good Store

Is on the North East corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Dr. C. Sill

Extracts teeth without pain, and exchanges "an old one" for ten dollars a set. Call at 168 Penn st

GENERAL NEWS.

DR. BRADFORD, late Public Administrator of New York, is a defaulter to the amount of over $25,000. He used the money in stock speculation in Wall street.

EMPLOYMENT OF FREEDMEN.—General Wade Hampton arrived in this city a few days ago, and proceeded to his plantation, on the coast. We learn that the General brought out a large number of freedmen from South Carolina, to cultivate his fine plantation on the coast.—*N. O. Picayune of 1st.*

MAJ. GEN. JUDSON KILPATRICK, our new minister to the Republic of Chili, sailed from Aspinwall on Saturday, on board the steamship Henry Chauncey, on his way to the seat of the Legation in Santiago.

A CITIZEN OF Lexington, Kentucky, was bailed the other day in the sum of $250, to answer the charge of trying to shoot a Union soldier. Still any one wishes to take a pop at a Federal soldier for that sum, he can enjoy himself at Lexington. But he can enjoy the sport for nothing at all in any part of the South.—*Nashville Times.*

THE NEW REGIMES AHOY MEXICO.—Those who claim to possess the knowledge that Mr. Seward's voyage will extend as far as Vera Cruz, connect the circumstance with the rumor that the French Emperor has proposed to withdraw his troops from Mexico if the United States Government will agree not to interfere with Maximilian thereafter. Mr. Seward, if we may believe all we hear—which we never do—has taken the opportunity allowed him since the close of the war, to arrange the whole matter properly with Louis Napoleon, and now the Secretary will have a conference at Vera Cruz with Maximilian, prove to him that everything is O. K., and over a glass of old port establish the peace of the continents. All the ever-repeated rumors of difficulties with Mexico, or with France, or with all the Powers that sustain the Imperial policy in Mexico, will thus be scattered forever. Our people will be able to devote themselves to the pursuits of peace without a thought of interruption. Industry will flourish, and bread and beef be cheap. Gold will fall, and five-twenties, and seven-thirties, and ten-forties will rise. We will go to work paying our debt, building the Pacific Railroad, opening up commerce with Asia, gaining supremacy on the seas, and showing the world the glories of republicanism. *N. Y. Times.*

Bark Driven Ashore.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Dec. 27.—The new bark B. Sewall from Richmond to Maine, was driven ashore on the coast on the 20th, twelve miles west of Galveston. Capt. F. A. Hussy, with his wife and daughter, reached here safely after twelve hours exposure in a boat. The ship was pounding hard when he left. The mate and crew have not been heard from but they are probably safe. The bark will be nearly a total loss. She is being stripped of a small portion of her cargo. She may be saved in a badly damaged state.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Special Dispatches.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Organization of Both Houses.

ADDRESSES BY THE SPEAKERS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 2, 1865.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order by Speaker Fleming, after which the oath of office was administered to the new Senators.

Senator Wallace submitted a protest signed by himself and Senators Glatz and Duncan, protesting against the right of the chair to administer the oath, previous to the election of Speaker for the session. The protest was ruled out of order.

Senator David Heming, of Dauphin county, Republican, was elected Speaker by a vote of twenty to eleven which were cast for Hon. Wm. Hopkins of Washington county.

Upon taking the chair the Speaker made a neat speech, in which among other things he said: I am deeply sensible of the high honor conferred upon me, by this renewed manifestation of your confidence and favor, and for which you will please accept my most sincere acknowledgments. Permit me to congratulate you, and the people of this great Commonwealth, whom we unitedly represent, upon the happy change in the condition of the country which has taken place since our last adjournment. Then treason was still defiant, the rebel hosts still confronted the veteran armies of the Union, the horrid witnesses of our traitorous foes still encircled in emaciated and dying bodies of thousands of our brave soldiers, whilst the rebel chief sat in his besieged capital issuing his haughty mandates for the murder of our people. But scarcely had you, Senators, who were here last session, reached your homes ere the glad news of Lee's surrender was borne upon the wings of the lightning to every corner of the Union, and joy and gladness filled every patriot's heart.

Then swift upon the heels of this glorious news came the sad tidings of the assassination of the great and good Lincoln. It was the last and crowning act in the drama of hell-born rebellion! Joy for a time was turned into mourning all over the land. Men sat in mute astonishment, almost paralyzed and sad, as if some dear one had been snatched from their hearth stones. The people mourned, These halls were draped in black, and here, as well as all along the route of the funeral cortege, thousands of patriotic hearts flocked to do honor to the memory of their martyred President, and to drop a tear beside his honored corse. But his work was done, and well done. He has gone to his rest, and his reward and his name is immortal.

Events followed in such rapid succession that the retrospect seems like the bewilderment of a dream. But now the noise of battle is hushed, the dread of martial hosts mustering for the field of strife is no more heard in the land. The call for volunteers to fill the quotas under impending drafts, we trust, has been quenched forever. Peace is restored. The rebel chiefs, so lately defiant, are either fugitives in foreign climes or prisoners of our government, or on parole, suing on bended knees for clemency at the hand of that Government, which they so lately defied and attempted to destroy. Their commanders of those rebel hordes are now asking mercy from that Government, thousands of whose brave soldiers, by their connivance were tortured or starved to death in horrible dungeons. It is a grave question, whether these supplicants, even if their repentance be sincere, are entitled to anything at the hands of our rulers, but to perish with the sword which they have taken. Justice, humanity, and the future peace of the Government, would seem to demand, in the language of our worthy Chief Magistrate, that "Treason be made odious" in the persons of at least some of the chief traitors. Certainly none should be set free who do not manifest some sign of honest repentance, and a desire to return to true allegiance. But the defiant tones of many who presume upon executive clemency are such as to show most indubitably that they are only sorry for their defeat, and that they are still brim full of treason. Their repentance was not as real as that of Judas was, for few if any of them have yet gone out and hanged themselves. I do not say it should be done for them, but that the question is worthy of consideration by the authorities of the nation. Certainly none such should ever be allowed to take any part in the government of the nation.

He contemplated the result of the war as glorious, but this mighty struggle has cost us the lives of many thousands of our bravest and best sons. Many have returned maimed and crippled for life. For these and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, our nation must provide, but we owe a debt of gratitude to all the brave men who periled their lives in defence of our country which never can be fully paid.

The glorious record of heroism which illumes the Pennsylvania page of the history of this war will stand unrivaled by that of any of her sisters. Under the lead of a self sacrificing and most efficient Governor, our good old commonwealth has done her whole duty to the nation, and stands now unrivaled in resources, and with credit still unimpaired.

Let us then in the discharge of our duties here, adopt such measures as will tend, by economy, to lessen the burdens of taxation which this war has induced, taking care to foster and encourage the industrial efforts of our people, and by developing the vast resources of the Commonwealth, provide means for the payment of our taxes, and by a wise determination seek to equalize the burdens which have unavoidably been cast upon our people in common with those of the entire world.

The Senate proceeded to the election of other officers, with the following result:

Chief Clerk—George W. Hamersly, of Germantown.

Assistant Clerk—Lucius Rogers, of McKean.

Transcribing Clerks—E. K. Haines, Somerset; James L. Graham, Allegheny; John T. Johnson, Centre; Henry M. Kratz, Montgomery; Colonel Chauncy C. Rogers, Erie.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John Martin, Lancaster.

Doorkeeper—Joseph Hiblett, Philadelphia.

Messenger—William Duffy, Philadelphia.

Librarian—Jacob Styers, Dauphin.

The Democratic Senators had held no caucus.

Senator Lowry introduced a resolution requesting the Governor to return the acts incorporating the Crawford and Franklin Gold and Silver Mining, and the Prescott Mining Companies, for amendment, which was passed.

On motion of Senator Cornell, a new committee, called the Judiciary Local, was created.

Mr. Cornell offered a resolution to adjourn on Wednesday afternoon till next Tuesday afternoon.

The Senate then adjourned to meet again at ten o'clock on Wednesday.

HOUSE.—The members of the House of Representatives met at noon to day, and proceeded to the election of a Speaker. The election resulted in the choice of Hon. James K. Kelley. Upon assuming his duties he said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—I return you my most sincere and grateful acknowledgments for the high honor you have conferred upon me in electing me your presiding officer. I assure you, that I enter upon the duties of the responsible position in which your partiality has placed me, with serious doubts as to my ability to discharge aright the obligations connected therewith. I pledge you, however, that it is my firm determination to act with fidelity and strict impartiality. My errors shall not be of intention, and I beg that in addition to the flattering confidence already bestowed upon me, you will aid and support me by your kind counsel and generous forbearance in my endeavors to administer the duties of the chair. Thus sustained, I may succeed. Without your assistance I cannot but fail. Upon each one of you then, gentlemen, as much and more depends, then upon myself to determining the results of this session, whether or not our meeting here will reflect credit upon ourselves as a Legislative body, and be productive of good to the people at large. For a time the vast interest of this great Commonwealth are committed to our charge. These interests, though varied, and requiring multifarious legislation are not antagonistic, and should be made to harmonize and unite as far as possible. It is our duty and, I trust, the determination of each one of us, to deliberate cautiously and to act wisely and judiciously, that we may prove ourselves zealous and faithful guardians of the public weal.

I shall endeavor to enforce a rigid observance of the rules laid down for our government, a strict regard to Parliamentary law; and its stern enforcement is, according to the experience of every deliberative body, the great element of success in legislation.

The happily changed circumstances under which we now meet, should be a source of unbounded thankfulness and gratification. Many of us present to day, have sat here when thick gloom enveloped the land, when the nation's life was in imminent peril, and the fate of the government hung trembling in the balance—when hearts stilled with dread or quivered with joy, and checks paled or flushed as the tide of victory for our arms ebbed or flowed. Now thank God, the long agony of war is over! The dark clouds of gloom have been lifted. The war for the supremacy of the Government is ended, and the flag of freedom again floats over every foot of every national territory. The armies of treason are vanquished and overthrown. The spirit which animated them is subdued, and above all, the great cause and ally of treason and rebellion—slavery—is forever abolished from the land. Ours is now indeed a free government. It has passed through the furnace and come forth brighter and purer for the trial. It has withstood the test of revolution and the battle's shock, and stands to-day upon a firmer foundation than ever before. The ability of a people to rule themselves is no longer a disputed question. A government guaranteeing equal rights to all is no more a theory—an experiment—but a fixed fact established by the severest trial the world has ever seen.

Henceforth a career of happiness, grandeur and glory awaits this nation if the people but remain true to themselves and the principles of right, justice and freedom. That such will be the case cannot be doubted for a moment. The glorious career of military victories has been succeeded by a train of civil triumphs, and the standard of the Union floats everywhere upon the breeze.

It is a proud reflection, that in these great contests Pennsylvania has been true to herself and faithful to the government. Contributing generously of her wealth and vast resources to the nation, she has also given her sons freely to the great cause, and her slain lie mouldering upon nearly every field where freedom's war was waged.

While we mourn for the brave who have fallen and sacredly cherish their memories; while we pour forth the gratitude of our hearts to the heroes who have returned to us again, let us never forget what it was for which they fought and fell, but preserve sacred and inviolable forever the great covenant of human freedom, first purchased and now preserved by blood.

Again, gentlemen, I return you my heartfelt thanks for your generous confidence, and am now ready to take the oath of office.

After the appointment of a committee to receive proposals for the publication of the *Legislative Record*, the House adjourned.

MILITARY CASES IN STATE COURTS.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

MUSTER OUT OF ARMY SURGEONS.

Addres by the Soldiers' League.

&c. &c. &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1865

Orders have been issued by the military authorities, prohibiting the State courts of Louisiana from exercising jurisdiction over cases where officers or enlisted men, as scouts or camp followers of the United States army, are charged with offenses, for acts done in a military capacity, or pursuant to orders from competent military authority, or asserting jurisdiction in cases where loyal citizens are charged with offenses consisting in acts of defense or aggression against the so-called Confederate States. Cases of this character are adjudged to belong exclusively to the national authorities, by whom they will be investigated and determined. The prosecuting officers of the courts in which such such indictments may be pending are ordered to enter a *nolle prosequi* in every case of the kind, and any bench warrant or other process issued on the indictment, will be immediately unexecuted. The collector of internal revenue for the Vicksburg, Mississippi district, has just paid into the treasury upwards of half a million dollars, the proceeds of six months' collection in his district.

The receipts for internal revenue for the last two days are in round numbers $3,800,000

Gen. Grant, accompanied by a portion of his staff, left here to-day to attend the wedding of Gen. J. H. Wilson, the cavalry officer, which takes place at Wilmington, Delaware, to-night.

In May last there were in service two hundred and forty-two surgeons of volunteers, and even a larger number of assistant surgeons. When the muster outs now ordered are completed, there will remain in service only seventeen surgeons and thirty three assistants. Nearly all of them are on duty in the South under the direction of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The following address has been issued by the soldiers' and Sailors National League:

It has come to our knowledge that many honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who have served during the whole or apportion of the war for the suppression of the rebellion are selling or offering for sale, their discharges. We desire to express our sorrow and chagrin that any of our late brothers in arms are willing for a few dollars to sell the certificates for the part they performed in saving our beloved country, in preserving to the people and to their posterity, the precious legacy of liberty transmitted by our fathers.

We beg you to consider well the importance that your discharges will be to each one of you through life. It is the only evidence you possess of having served throughout your term with honor, unbinged, and unblotted by any disgraceful, cowardly act. It will ever be a pass to you for obtaining honest and honorable employment or position in the walks of civil life. It is the only voucher which enables you to claim or receive from time to time such benefits and blessings as a free and grateful people through their Congress will unquestionably bestow upon its country's saviours, particularly in their old age.

We respectfully recommend to each and every one of you to have your discharge papers recorded in the county office where you reside, so that in the event of the loss of your discharge in any manner, there will be a recorded evidence of the same.

By order of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union League.

Chief Justice Chase, Senator Sumner and nearly all the few remaining Congressmen in town during the holidays, went over to Baltimore to attend the funeral of Henry Winter Davis.

The erection of the original model of Crawford's colossal statue of the Goddess of Liberty in the old hall of the House is nearly completed. Miserable plaster busts by third rate artists begin to fill the other side of the hall.

The guerrilla horse thief Mosby, arrived here this morning, and is being lionized by his secession friends. He claims to be fully reconstructed.

There are still unadjudicated some six hundred naval captures, which, when paid, will swell the aggregate of prize money nearly $1,500,000.

Major General Terry, the commander of the Virginia Department, arrived here to-day, and had a lengthy interview with Secretary Stanton. It is understood he opposed any further reduction for the present of the military force in Virginia, on the ground that Virginia cannot with safety be left without troops.

The freedmen's bureau has received orders to discontinue as soon as practicable, freedmen's farms in Maryland and Virginia, and to find employment for the laborers now engaged thereon.

Owing to a change in the form of the statement of the public debt, it was not promulgated to-day, as expected; it will be issued to-morrow, however.

An evening paper states that none of the diplomatic corps who were at the President's reception yesterday, at the White House, recognized or spoke to Senior Romero, the Mexican Minister. This is true as far as the French and Austrian Ministers were concerned, but nearly all the other Foreign Legations represented, and especially the South American ones received him cordially, as did the President. Senior Romero cut the French and Austrian diplomats and not they him. This is the truth of the matter.

NEW YEARS DAY IN WASHINGTON.

President Johnson's First Reception.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS PRESENT.

Statement of the Public Debt.

SOLDIERS' UNCLAIMED PACKAGES AND BOXES

An Alexandria Murderer Arrested.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Disasters from Burning Petroleum.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1866.

New Year's day at the Capital was a compound of snow, slush, drizzle and mud, and the customary rejoicings were thus a little dampened. After the Diplomatic Corps, Supreme Judges and the Cabinet had paid their respects to the President, the public reception began Mrs. Johnson, who is confined in valid, was unable to leave her room, and her daughter, Mrs. Patterson, and Mrs. Col. Stover received the great concourse of guests, thus appearing for the first time in public as the ladies of the President's household.

Mrs. Patterson was attired richly, but simply in a dress of heavy black silk velvet, trimmed with black lace and white point lace collar. Her black hair was rolled back plainly even from the front and braided and festooned in tresses behind; the only ornament worn in the hair was a pure white Japonica. Her jewels were pearls and jet; white gloves, fan and bouquet completed her costume.

Mrs. Stover was dressed in half mourning for the loss of her husband, and trimmed with gimp white point lace, collar, hair plain with the exception of a festoon of tresses behind.

Miss Lizzie Mills and Miss Bartis, of Knoxville, East Tennessee, who are temporary guests of the President, also assisted in receiving the company.

Among the army and navy officers who paid their respects to the President were Admiral Davis, Dahlgren, A. Smith Lee, and Shubrick Radford, Lieutenant General Grant, attended by his full staff and accompanied by Major General Townsend. Adjutant Generals Howard, Meigs, Williams, Eaton, Ord, Ingalls, Mott, Hardie, Barlett, Prince, Hunter, Perry, Holt, Michaels, Ekin, Fessenden, Hawkins, Kelton, Brock, Vincent, Shiels, Tucker, Robinson, of the Military railroads, McKeever, Ramsey, Dean, commanding the defenses of Washington, Ketchum, Gen. Dyer, of the Ordnance Department, and Generals Gillmore, Delafield, Green and Alexander.

Several Southern pardon-seekers took advantage of the levee to-day to press their suits upon the President. He very politely informed the first bore that to-morrow would be a better time to call upon such business. When the second came he turned his back upon him.

The statement of the public debt for December, which will be published to-morrow, will exhibit a considerable reduction in the amount of the principal as compared with the November statements.

Gen. Mulford, former Exchange Commissioner, is here, endeavoring to close the business of his office, which for some time past has been located at Richmond. He has still on hand about one thousand uncLaimed boxes and packages which were sent to our soldiers while prisoners in Libby and Castle Thunder, and as it seems impossible for the owners, Gen. Mulford recommends that the goods be either sold or turned over to the Freedman's Bureau. Most of the packages contain blankets and clothing.

Among the Lieutenants nominated for promotion to the regular army by Missouri Congressmen are Captains James Marr and J. M. McChesney, both of the First Missouri Light Artillery the first by Mr. Blow, and the latter by Mr. McClurg.

The murderer of Alderman, one of the colored victims of the Alexandria riots, has been arrested. He turns out to be an ex-rebel Major. A military commission for the trial of the rioters will be convened at Alexandria in a few days.

General Howard has received intelligence from a variety of sources, that the freedmen in most of the Southern States are not disposed to labor for their late masters, in consequence of the inadequateness of the compensation tendered them. The agents of the Bureau in the South have great difficulty on this account with both white and black. Many of the largest planters absolutely refuse to give their late chattels living wages for their toil, and as a natural consequence, the negroes refuse to work. In many instances the Assistant Commissioners have succeeded in settling the difficulties to the satisfaction of parties interested, but as a general thing, anarchy and confusion exists among both classes in the South. Wherever the regulations of the Bureau are carried out, the system works well, but unfortunately for the system, the orders of the Commissioner are wholly disregarded in districts where there are no United States troops to enforce them, and there is where all the trouble lies.

A large number of Assistant Quartermasters of Volunteers have just been mustered out of service, among them the following: Captains G. H. Clemens and H. B. Leasy, of Ohio; James Wilson and A. M. Tucker, of Indiana; J. H Hazleton and Samuel E. Randle, of Wisconsin, C. M. Leflingwelt and Phineas T. Bamora, of Michigan; Herman G. Bahn, of Missouri.

The Quartermaster General has directed that no payments shall be made to any railroad in the States lately in rebellion except upon the certificate of the officers charged with the sale of military railroad property therein, that such road has not incurred any indebtedness to the United States, or if incurred, that its indebtedness has been discharged in full.

Admonished by the disasters which have resulted from the burning of petroleum, the Secretary of the Treasury has directed Collectors of Internal Revenue to see that every precaution is used in the storage of this combustible matter, and whenever applications are made for the storage of the same within the limits of any town or city, to forward to the Department a statement that the warehouse, if established, will not in case of fire, endanger the lives and property of persons doing business in its vicinity.

NEW YORK STATE FINANCES.

Report of Controller Robinson.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Comptroller Robinson, in his annual report, states that, notwithstanding the heavy drains upon the Treasury, its affairs have moved on smoothly and in perfect order. Every just claim on it has been promptly met, and it retains ample sums on hand for all demands likely to arise before the taxes for the current fiscal year shall be received. The State debt as it existed on the 30th of September, 1865, not including the bounty debt, was as follows: Canal debt, $19,424,383 49; general fund debt, $6,050 954 34; Total, $25,475,339 80, showing a diminution of the debt as it existed before the war, of $2,107,485 99.

The Comptroller says but for the large bounty loan made during the last year, the State, in a few years, would have been entirely free from debt. The certificates issued on account of that loan to the 10th of day of December, 1865, reached the sum of $25,566,000, making the total debt of the State, on December 10th, 1865, $51,041,339,86. Mr. Robinson gives an extensive exposition of the completion of the several funds of the State. He states that the estimated payments for expenses of the Government, &c., for the present fiscal year, amount to $8,510,884, 58, to which add a deficiency for last year of $1,179,294,66. This gives a total of $98 678,64. This leaves an estimated surplus next October of $439,981,34. The receipts from the canals of the State for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1865, amounted to $6,577,465. of which $3,916,948,63 were from tolls.

The receipts for the previous fiscal year amounted to $4,340,255 52, showing a decrease of $2,107,500 07. The payments during the same time, amounted to $1,927,573 59, leaving a surplus revenue of $1,650,091 86, to meet the payment of $1,500,000 required by article seven of the Constitution.

He calls the attention of tax payers to the diminished receipts and increased expense of canals, and the accounts of the State all show diminished receipts with increased expenses. The payments on account of the National Guard during the last fiscal year reached the unprecedent sum of $643,358 72, being full one half as much as the entire amount of the other ordinary expenses of the State government.

The amount paid for public printing of all kinds during the fiscal year, reaches the sum of $214,161,30. The Comptroller is of the opinion that a tax of one mill on a dollar should be sufficient for the expenses of the State Government. He does not venture to place it at that figure. The tax levy, even with unusual economy in appropriations, will amount to five mills on the dollar, as follows: General fund, 1½ mills; schools, ½ of a mill; canals, ½ of a mill; canal debt of 1839, ½ of a mill; bounty loan tax, 2½ mills. This is a very high rate, he declares, for a time of peace. The conclusion of the report is devoted to the condition of the currency.

NEW YORK DAY IN NEW YORK.

Inaugural Address of Mayor Hoffman.

NEW YORK FINANCES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Hon. John T. Hoffman, having a few days since taken the oath of office, was yesterday, formally installed as Mayor of New York. Mayor Gunther then took leave of the officers and clerks attached to the Executive Bureau, and withdrew. Mayor Hoffman then delivered his inaugural. He argues that the city government should be free from control by the Legislature. The funded debt of the city is over $41,000,000, on account of which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund hold $85,000,000. The debt is amply secured by the entire property of the city. He suggested a sale at auction of large portions of unimproved property which now bring large prices if improved. He believes the city should hold and control its markets, wharves, piers, ferries and franchises, and is against the sale of them. The tax levy of the year is over $15,000,000, of which $3,000,000 were for State purposes $1,750,000 were for police and other county purposes, expended by commissioners appointed by the Legislature, and $1,500,000 for rent and family aid and war bonds. The tax levy next year is expected to be at least three millions less. The Mayor recommends that the Chamber of Commerce be invited to confer with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on the subject of improvements and warehouses. He hopes for the removal of the old markets, which disgrace the city, and the creation of new ones which will be an ornament to it. He calls for the prompt cleaning of the streets, and the punishment of all violations of the City Ordinances by the throwing of garbage into the streets. He also suggests sanitary regulations, in view of the possibly approaching cholera, and their vigorous enforcement. Plans are now in progress for improved sewerage. He finally recommends the reduction of the expenses, and says he will do all in his power to thwart improvident legislation and check extravagant expenditures.

Murder in Wilmington—Back Pay of Deceased Prisoners—Fenian Congress in Session.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Yesterday Hugh Worcester, a bar keeper in Williamsburg, was shot while standing in his own door, by a party of ruffians. He expired immediately. The party numbering eight were arrested, and lodged in the Station House. A New Year's feast was served up to the criminals in the tombs.

Yesterday in a fire fight on eighth avenue, near thirty-eighth street yesterday morning, Casper Hour stabbed Bernard McElhone dangerously. The would-be murderer and six others were arrested.

The January term of the Court of Sessions opened yesterday morning, but immediately adjourned until to-day.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says that among the first bills to be introduced in Congress upon the resumption of the session, one is one providing that the heirs of soldiers who have died in Southern prisons during the war may collect of the Government full commutation of rations at the rate of twenty-five cents a day for the full time the deceased may have been in confinement. According to the present regulations of the War Department the heirs of a private soldier are allowed no claims of this character, while those of a commissioned officer may collect every emolument that pertained to him up to the date of his death, whether he died in hospital or captivity.

To refute beyond all question the story frequently reiterated in the South during the war, and which gained some credence in the North, in reference to the Government making inadequate provision for the subsistence of its prisoners, the Bureau of Military Prisons gives the following item in its late report to the War Department: That during the four years in which depots for the reception of Southern prisoners were kept up in many of the Northern cities, there accumulated a fund of upwards of $30,000,000 from a sale of the excess of rations issued to and not consumed by the prisoners, and more than half of this sum was used, while the war was progressing, in the purchase of wines and jellies for the benefit of the occupants of prison hospitals.

The O'Mahoney Fenian Congress commences its session at ten o'clock this morning, at Clinton Hall.

Judge Dawley discharged two hundred of the denizens of Blackwell Island on Sunday.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—A very destructive fire broke out here at one o'clock this morning. The buildings, 607 Chestnut street, occupied by Harden's Express Company, 603 and 605 by Rockhill & Wilson, wholesale clothiers, and 609, by Perry & Co., clothiers, were almost entirely destroyed. The walls fell in the street and some of the firemen were injured.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—All the money packages from Harnden's Express safe, and the greater part of the freight in the building were removed. It is now supposed the total loss will be a quarter of a million dollars, but the amount of insurance is large, and will probably nearly cover the loss.

The firemen worked manfully to subdue the flames, and at one time were pouring fifty-eight streams of water on the rear end of the building. The site of the building was formerly occupied by the old Chestnut street Theatre. Rockhill & Wistben's loss is estimated at $30,000. The greater portion of their stock was removed. The building was insured. Perry & Co., clothiers, loss is $60,000. They are insured for $45,000.

The total loss is not short of $250,000. The buildings destroyed were of brown stone, five stories high, and were the most ornamental on Chesnut street.

Last night was the fifteenth anniversary of an immense fire on the same spot on which occasion two men were killed. The building in which the fire originated had recently been burchased by the Evening Bulletin Association and here. Their loss is fully insured.

The other parties losing by fire and water are Herman, Distree & Bauer, Trimmings; John F. Simons, Photographic Materials; Byrd, Billiard Saloon, and Magargee & Co., Paper Dealers. From the extensive robberies it is now believed the place was set on fire for that purpose.

Sudden Death

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Yesterday the wife of ex Paymaster Scrippse, of this city, while engaged in receiving visits from her friends, at her residence, fell back suddenly in her chair, and died instantly, without a struggle or a word.

LOSS OF STEAMER CONSTITUTION

Statement of her Captain.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Capt. Greenman, late Captain of the ill-fated Constitution, arrived here this evening. He makes the following statement: We left Savannah on the 23d ult., with a cargo of 726 bales of cotton, a crew of twenty-three men, ten cabin and three steerage passengers, and six men found stowed away. After leaving 26 deg. 29 min. we struck on outer shoals of Cape Lookout, and in four hours after the ship was full of water. We made an effort to get her off, but were unsuccessful.

After remaining on board the wreck until it was thought she would go to pieces, the first small boat was launched, which immediately filled and broke adrift, the crew at the time attempted to launch the other boat, but they were stove by the sea, and the ship breaking up very fast, the only chance left was by clinging to pieces of the wreck or cotton bales.

At 4 A. M., on the 27th the whole side fell in with a large number of the crew and passengers, all of whom were thrown into the sea. The next sea carried away the forecastle, on which myself and several others were standing. I reached a raft, on which were the second mate and steward. At daylight on the 28th I saw two rafts with men on them. At 5 P. M. a boat lost from alongside, which had been picked up by four of the crew, picked us up. We afterwards picked up two passengers.

We cruised around for some time, but found no more, lay by for the night and next morning succeeded in reaching Cape Lookout, having been on the raft and in the boat for forty hours. Have heard nothing since of any of the following named passengers lost, as near as can be ascertained; Miss Land, residence unknown; Captain Sherwood, of Savannah; Captain French of New York, Captain Lane, of the Brig Blank, Mr. Fitzgerald, of the Savannah *Herald*; Daniel Biggs, of Philadelphia, Antony French, Wm. Higden, of Hartford, and three other cabin passengers, one small girl, three steerage passengers, and the six who stowed themselves away—names all unknown. The passengers saved were W. P. Long, of New York, and Ralph, engineer of the steamer Indian River.

Message of the Governor of New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Governor Fenton's message is published in this afternoon's papers. It recommends the establishment of claim agencies for the collection of soldier's claims for bounty, and pay, and advocates that maimed soldiers be cared for and their pensions be increased. Guard consists of one hundred and twelve Regiments, three Independent Battalions and five Batteries, an aggregate force, officers and men, uniformed and equipped, of twenty-eight thousand. The National Guard during the coming season.

He says the report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department shows that on the 30th of September, 1865, there were 109 banks conducting business under the laws of the State, with a capital of $30,436,970. That 193 banks have retired from the old system, and nearly all have been converted into National banks. The aggregate circulation, including that of closed and closing banks at that date, was $27,009 449, of which sum there was issued to incorporated banks and notes required by deposit in Bank Department, $4,138 856, and to banking associations and individual bankers $22,870,593. Decrease in circulation $3,169,180, and an increase in cash of $7,001,530. The system of a national currency though an innovation upon the carefully devised and successful system of the banks of the State has attracted to itself most of the banks of the State at large, and it seems to have acquired the fair and confidence of the people. We discover its benefits in a uniform basis based upon the national faith and on comparative immunity from the insecure and unreliable paper which was formerly obtained in some parts of the country. The whole system is good, and enactments that combine the wisdom and experience of the nation will make it the most complete as well as the most reliable system of banking ever devised.

The Governor devotes some space to the expected visit of the cholera, and commends the views and recommendation of the commissioners and health officers, that an appropriation be promptly made to pay for proper hospitals, supply pure water and land for hospitals, that the sanitary laws and health regulations of New York and Brooklyn are defective, and that they require essential modification.

The Governor embodies in his message and refers to the resolution passed by the Detroit Convention last July, asking for the enlargement of the New York canals and locks, and says section 12, article 7, of the Constitution of the State prohibits contracting debts for the purpose of internal improvements, except upon the passage of a law which shall be submitted to the people at the next general election and approved by them. It will postpone this question but a short time, however, if allowed to await the action of the Legislature, which, it is presumed, will be called July, 1867, by authority of section 2, article 13, of the constitution, to revise the organic law of the State. Nor does he suppose that any great interest of this or other States will be seriously prejudiced by such delay.

The Governor disapproves of the practice of legislating for the relief of contractors upon public works.

The Message concludes as follows: In the work of restoring the revolted States to their appropriate federal relations, great questions still remain for solution, while we cannot ignore the obligations which honor and good faith impose on the Government toward all who have been faithful to the Union in its hour of need. We entertain the confident hope that enlightened statesmanship will solve these difficult problems in a spirit at once humane, magnanimous and just, and on principles which will commend themselves to the approval of all the friends of the Government, and secure the public safety.

We must not be unmindful of the political difficulties which confront us in the settlement of questions like these, not in patient of the unavoidable delay incident to the working out of reconstruction, and the development of results when dealing with organic reforms in the structure of political institutions. Toward our misguided countrymen, we entertain no fe