THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

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 if 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 aperient 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 scirrh or 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. 54 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

The Dry Goods Market.

The excitement which usually attends an advance in the price of Dry Goods is altogether unknown at the present time, owing, doubtless, to the certainty there is felt that prices will advance still further as soon as the demand (which, owing to the Holiday season, has as is usual, abated somewhat) again sets in, which will probably be about the tenth of the present month. Indeed but one day had elapsed after the beginning of the year, and an advance had taken place promising lively times in the future. The present is doubtless a good time to increase stock, and our advice to our friends (buyers both at wholesale and retail) is to improve it, especially as an unusually large and varied stock can be found just now at the establishment of the Messrs. Barker & Co., 84 Market street, and they offer to sell at less than Eastern prices.

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. 128 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 of Ready-made Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats will also be found at his establishment. Persons in want of an elegant fitting clothing like should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

Cheap Goods.

A large stock of French Merinos, Cashmeres Wool Delaines, Plaids, Coburgs, Alpacas, &c., &c. for sale at Dunlap, Luker & Co's, 182 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 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—182 Federal street, Allegheny

Immense Stock of Ladies' Furs,

At the extensive and popular Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming, No. 128 Wood street, consisting in part of full sets of Hudson Bay Sable, Pink Sable, German Fitch, Water Mink, Black and Brown Sables, Ladies' Fur Hoods Ladies' Skating Caps, Gents' Fur Caps, Collars and Gloves, all which will be sold in sets or single articles, at less prices than any other House in the city. Don't forget the place—Wm. Fleming's, No. 128 Wood street, sign of the large Gilt Hat.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Lamphier's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 72 Fifth 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.

Any of Our Readers

Who wish to know where they can purchase a pure article of white lead, linseed oil, sperm oil, lard oil, or any other oils, we would say, go to Fleming's Drug Store, No. 54 Market street, where you can get a better article for less money than any other place in the city. Remember the place.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

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

WILLIAM P. ARMY.

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

George Heaven

Is prepared to sell all kinds of Canned Fruits, as cheap and as good as any House West of the mountains. No. 115 Federal street, Allegheny City. 1w

Imperishable Teeth.

Can both be rendered imperishable and ornamentally 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.

Robes de Chambre,

Some very handsome, at very low prices, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Plaid Flannels,

A very good assortment, at factory prices, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Blankets,

White and colored. A large stock at very low prices. On the North East corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Dress Goods,

A good assortment closing out at a great reduction in former prices. Remember, we are now 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.

Oh! That Cough!

A remedy can be obtained at No. 112 Federal street, Allegheny City.

GEORGE HEAVEN.

Dr. C. Sill

Extracts teeth without pain, and exchanges "Sill and" for ten dollars a set. Call at 218 Penn street.

Economy is Wealth,

Realize the fact and buy your boots and shoes at McClintock's, 92 Federal street, Allegheny city.

Save Money

And buy your boots and shoes at McClintock's 92 Federal street.

Found at Last,

The place to buy boots and shoes, 92 Federal street, Allegheny city.

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!!!

In boots and shoes, 92 Federal street.

10 Per Cent.

Discount on the regular price of boots and shoes, 92 Federal street.

Great Reduction in Price

At 92 Federal street, in boots, shoes and gaiters.

Prices Marked Down

At 92 Federal street. Boots and shoes.

PENNSYLVANIA POSTOFFICES.—The following appointments are announced:

Establish Transfer, Mercer county, and appoint J. Morris postmaster, on route 2771, near Greenville.

Appoint Joseph McCannon postmaster, Brownington, Butler county, vice Richard Doncaster, resigned.

A SHOLE Oil Company paid $31,505 taxes on its stock to the State, in 1865. This was the Columbia. The Dalzell paid $5,000, the McIlhenny $4,500, the Noble and Delamater $15,000, the McClintocksville $7,000, the Maple Shade $6,000, and the Quicksilver Mining Company $32,061.

GENERAL NEWS.

A FREQUENT cause of dispute between the United States and Prussia, arising out of claims of military service from our naturalized citizens returning home on business or visits to friends has been partially removed. Hitherto, a ten years' absence deprived a Prussian of his rights as a Prussian subject, without relieving him from his duties as one. The Government has now decreed that the duties shall cease with the rights; so that an emigrant returning home after ten years' absence, will be secure against claims for military service.

During the 22 years ending with 1861, the population of France has increased only 3 170,344, or less than ten per cent. During the same period the population of Great Britain increased from 17,421,000 to 23,268,907, or 33 per cent. From 1836 to 1860, also a period of 24 years, the population of the United States increased from 15,000,000 to 31,423,000, or nearly 110 per cent.

THE Cleveland *Herald* says a new foundry went into operation January 1st, at the Machine shops of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Company. It is a commodious building, and well fitted out with the necessary arrangements for doing the entire casting for the road.

THE December number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* gives an engraving of a bronze Roman shield, circular in shape, which was lately hooked up by a fisherman from the bottom of the Thames between Hampton and Walton, where it probably had lain for a little more than eighteen centuries.

THE question of commuting the sentence of Edward W. Greene, the Malden murderer, to imprisonment for life, was decided to-day at a meeting of the Executive Council, in the negative. The vote stood three for imprisonment, and six for hanging.

THE number of railroad accidents in the United States during the year 1865, was 188 against 140 for the year previous. The fatality, however, is in favor of 1865, the number of lives lost during that year being 235 against 404, in 1864.

ONE day last week, John Morrison, a farmer, being obliged to cross the river about one mile from St. Louis, and wishing to avoid paying toll, he drove his two horse team across the ice and broke through. He was accompanied by his wife, and both were drowned.

THE Government of Spain contemplates taking under its protection the negro kingdoms on the African coast opposite Fernando Po, and to proclaim religious liberty in the latter island and the kingdoms in question.

THERE is a report that cholera is making great ravages in the island of Guadaloupe. Over 100 fatal cases had occurred at Basse Terre, a town of 6,000 inhabitants. The pestilence had also broken out at Point-a-Pitre. The report rests on somewhat doubtful authority.

BY a decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, the tax on cotton is hereafter to be collected at the place of destination, as best for the interests of commerce.

IT is asserted that not less than $750,000 of counterfeit fifty and one hundred dollar United States Treasury notes are present in circulation. They are so well executed as almost to defy detection.

FOUR million of bricks are required for the new Gaol House, at Louisville, and these will not equal the number that a single wagon will carry off in their hats in the course of a few years.

RICHARD OWENS, who committed suicide a day or two ago, at Boston, is said to have been implicated in the plot to assassinate President Lincoln.

THE total losses by fire the past year amounted to over forty-three millions of dollars, against about twenty-eight and a half millions the previous year.

THE loss of life in the's country by steamboat accidents, the past year, was much greater than ever before, the number being estimated at 1768, in 1864, 358; in 1861, 69.

A GHOST STORY.—The western papers tell a good faith an incredible ghost story, and back it up by the sworn affidavits of several respectable persons, at Grand Traverse, Michigan. A spiritual medumess at that place, whose husband was a stubborn disbeliever in the "manifestations," assured him in her dying breath, that she should reappear to him in her body at his death to convince him of the truth of her belief. Several weeks after he was taken sick, and a "spiritual" rumpus was kept up in the house until his decease, which soon followed. Just before his death, which occurred at midnight, heavy and irregular footsteps were heard in the hall, the door was burst open, and the stenchful remains of a human body, reeking with putrescence, staggered into the room, and in a muffled voice reminded the dying man of the promise, and, as he died, fell a horrid mass upon the floor. An examination of her grave proved it to be empty. The story created intense excitement, and the house where the affair was said to occur was burned by the friends of the family.

Important Railway Case Before the Supreme Court.

In the United States Supreme Court Jan. 3, Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of an appeal from the District Court of Wisconsin, in which the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company was the respondent. It appears that certain mortgaged premises were offered for sale, but not sold, and that the applicant claimed possession on the ground that he was the highest bidder. But the Supreme Court holds that biddings at auction are mere offers, and there is no binding obligation until the consent of both parties is given. In other words there must be a mutual understanding to a definite agreement; as the auctioneer may refuse to strike off the property to the highest bidder, so a bid may be withdrawn before the hammer falls. The Court said that justice has been done, and all parties are satisfied, excepting the appellant, and that the decree of the District Court is affirmed with costs.

THE Missouri *Democrat* publishes the subjoined statement a intelligen officer of the army now stationed at Huntsville, Ala.:

"From my experience in this State, I believe if the members of Congress elect are admitted, and the State is allowed to resume its standing as a State in the Union, the Union men, and all those who have served in the army, will be compelled to leave on account of the prevalence of rebel sentiment. The colored race will be in a far worse condition if left to native Alabamians than before the war."

ONE of the largest slave-holders in southern Kentucky has gone made on account of the liberation of his slaves, and is now an inmate of the lunatic asylum at Hopkinsville, Ky. He owned over two hundred negroes, and had accumulated by their labor a large fortune. He was probably worth one hundred thousand dollars, independent of his slaves.

A DISPATCH from San Francisco says that a considerable shipment of gold and silver bullion from the Arizona mines has been received in that city, and that the reports from the mines are very encouraging.

Message of the Governor of Maine.

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 4.—Gov. Cory was inaugurated to-day and delivered his Message to the legislature. Referring to the military history of the State during the rebellion, he says that Maine furnished 71 758 men, being more than one-tenth of her population.

The State expenditures for war purposes amount to $7,857,573. The amount advanced by cities and towns for aid to the families of soldiers to January 1st 1866, was $1,590,336, which has been refunded by the State, or provision made therefore. Returns received from cities, towns and corporations of the State under the requirement of the law show that they are in debt not less than $6,659,183, which they have paid for bounties. Altogether there has been exceeded by the people of Maine for the support of the National cause $14,093,573, for which they owe to-day about $13 000,000.

The Governor presses upon the consideration of the Legislature the necessity as well as the duty of adhering to the policy of gradually paying off the public debt through the instrumentality of the sinking fund. He contends that the indebtedness of the State, including all their municipalities occasioned by war expenses, should be assumed, by arguing at some length the present condition of national affairs.

He takes ground in support of the President's policy for the return of the revolting States to their relations with the Union, to the spirit and purpose of whose condition is no loyal man, he says, would utter a dissent. The restoration of the relations of the revolted States to the Union upon any other basis than that of limiting the exercise of political rights to the actually loyal population, or of one which shall fail to secure the recognition of the colored race as freemen, having equal rights and obligations with the whites, or which omits to provide for their moral and intellectual culture so indispensable to the rights of the free state cannot be contemplated except with feelings of the profoundest alarm.

The objection to investing the colored race with the elective franchise, growing out of their ignorance, is one having great force, but applicable alike to the white man of the same intellectual condition. To obviate this, there may be a necessity for postponing their full investiture with the right until they, in common with other ignorant persons, shall be fitted by education for its exercise. The stimulus this would impart to the educational efforts of both races, would be of incalculable benefit.

In the meantime, as a measure of security to the Nation, the Constitution of the Union should be so amended as to limit the National representation to the largest number of suffrage in each State, and to define who shall be electors, in the States, of President, Vice President and Representatives to the Congress of the United States.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Special Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON

NO QUORUM IN THE HOUSE

Governor Andrew's Message.

CHARGE AGAINST CLARENCE SEWARD

Why Secretary Seward Went South.

AN AMERICAN ADVENTURER IN CHINA.

Various Personal and Political Items.

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1866.

NO QUORUM IN THE HOUSE.

There are not twenty Representatives in town to-night and there is no probability that there will be a quorum in the House. There is a better prospect in the Senate.

GOV. ANDREW'S MESSAGE,

Delivered to the Massachusetts Legislature today, makes several direct issues with what have hitherto been considered accepted doctrines of Massachusetts radicalism: He opposes reorganization on the basis of loyal voters, white and black, as sure to lead to anarchy and chaos, and argues that the effort to keep the rebel leaders out of political control is unwise. No reorganization can be valuable or secure in which the natural and accustomed leaders of the community are not the foremost movers.

SENATOR TRUMBULL

Will report two important bills as soon as the Senate is ready for business. One of them, containing fifteen sections, carries the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution into practical effect; the other to enlarge the power of the Freedmen's Bureau, and one section of it clothes agents of the Bureau in those States which have been in rebellion with judicial power.

MEXICAN IMPERIAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

It is reported by the Juarez agents here, that a curious document is likely to be made public, concerning the organization of the Mexican Imperial Express Company. It will be remembered that for a time after the attempt to assassinate Secretary Seward, his nephew, Clarence Seward, of New York, was acting Secretary of State. It is now charged, that while in this capacity, he was in negotiation with Mexican Imperial agents, with reference to being personally employed by this Company, one of the objects of which is to carry arms and ammunition for the Imperialists.

GEN. SWEENY.

It is a curious fact that the Gen. Sweeny who has been figuring so extensively as Secretary of War in the Fenian imbroglio is a Major and Brevet-Colonel in the regular army of the United States. His regiment is the Sixteenth Infantry.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S SOUTHERN VOYAGE.

No reasons are known here for believing that the voyage of Secretary Seward has any political significance whatever. His son, Frederick Seward, is still in very delicate health, and by going away just now he avoids the January receptions and gets an opportunity to recruit a little.

CHINESE AMERICAN GENERAL NURSERIES.

The Chinese American General whose imprisonment has caused apprehensions of diplomatic trouble, and whose execution by being drowned in irons, has just been announced, was educated in this city, at the Jesuit's College. He roamed over nearly the whole world, part of the time working his way as a common laborer. He returned to the United States, and for a time edited a democratic paper in Detroit. He then went to China, enlisted under the Imperialists, and at the death of Ward, became chief commander of their army.

At this time he wrote to a friend here: "After years of patient waiting, labor and suffering my day has at last come. In two years I shall rule China." But he quarreled with the Imperialists, turned rebel, was captured and executed. His father was a French officer under Napoleon, and his oldest brother was a rebel General during our late war.

PERSONAL.

General Logan is here. His friends are claiming that his chance for the next United States Senatorship from Illinois are first class.

Major General Merritt, now stationed in Texas, is reported here to have attended a public meeting in an intoxicated condition and endorsed a treasonable speech made by a rebel Judge Hancock. Charges are said to have been preferred against him by officers who were present.

General and Judge Cole of Mobile, is warmly urging the cause of Dexter, the imprisoned cotton agent, at Mobile. Palmer, once notorious as a member of the trio of hangers-on to Fremont, called the California thieves, is also mixed up in the business.

Ex Secretary Campbell, of the rebel Confederacy, is here, opposing the test oath.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The report that any portion of the Reconstruction Committee had gone South on an investigating tour, is untrue. No such trip has yet been authorized.

LATEST ADVICES FROM MEXICO.

Return of the Empress from Yucatan.

ANOTHER IMPERIAL VICTORY CLAIMED

A General and Secretary Assassinated.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The steamer Vera Cruz, from Vera Cruz on the 24th ult., has arrived.

The *Herald's* correspondent, under date of Vera Cruz, Dec. 4, writes that the Empress Charlotte reached Vera Cruz on the 20th, on her return from her visit to Yucatan, which was pronounced to be very satisfactory.

The Imperialists claim another victory over the Republicans under Fordirio Diaz, on the 4th, near Comitillifa, in which the famous leader Tomas Sanchez was killed.

Maximilian had appointed Don Luis Arroyo Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Don Manuel D'Cuaba Reis executive superintendent of the introduction into Mexico of Cocoile laborers.

General Quintanilla and his private Secretary were assassinated on the 27th of November, on one of the highways, by their military escort, with the object of plunder.

The Republicans have taken possession of the town of Lapeze in Lower California.

The announcement is made of the final prevalence of peace in the departments of La Sucra and Huastica.

Eight hundred French troops whose time of service had expired, were to leave Vera Cruz on the 24th. The arrival there of others from France was daily looked for.

It is is reported that Maximilian's foreign affairs minister recently stated that the only hope of the Imperial government rested on the success of its loan in the London market.

The University of Mexico had been suppressed, and a public museum of the natural history of archaeology been established instead by Maximilian.

From Hayti.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Advices from Hayti to December 24th confirm the bombardment of Cape Haytien and the route of the rebels. The place was seriously damaged. All the foreigners in the town took refuge on American merchant vessels of war. A number of prominent rebels were captured in the house of the British Consul and shot.

Another earthquake shock was felt at Porto Rico at midnight on the 10th. No serious damage was done.

Another Revolution in St. Domingo.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—By the way of Havana, we have news of another revolution in San Domingo. General Garcia is now President of the Republic. Ex-President Cabral has accepted a military position under the Government in which General Pedro Guillerro, who seems to have managed the whole affair, is the practical head. The revolution is peaceful.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Drain of Gold from Paris.

THE CATTLE DISEASE SPREADING.

Extraordinary Rise in Copper.

TRIAL OF FENIANS AT CORK.

Deaths from the Cholera Increasing.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The steamship Hermann, from Southampton on the 20th of December, has arrived with three days later news from Europe.

The drain of gold from Paris to Alexandria still continues, and there is an almost total absence of arrivals.

Consols heavy at 87⅛@87¼. At the bank the discount demand is on a full scale; but in the Stock Exchange the supply of money remains rather abundant, short advances being offered at 4@4½ per cent. Sixty thousand dollars were taken from the banks on Monday. The Emperor and Great Britain are the only gold ships announced to have sailed from Melbourne for England. The former has sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-four ounces, and the latter one hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and fifty-five ounces.

The Cornwallis is on her way from Sidney with sixty-one thousand four hundred and eight ounces. The total by these vessels being eight hundred and thirty five thousand five hundred pounds.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank has issued the prospective of the British six per cent. loan of $6,000 000 recently announced to have been negotiated in Paris at 68. United States 5-20's improved ¼; Illinois Central improved ½; Erie improved ¼.

The cattle disease is still spreading. The number of deaths is estimated at 40,000. Upwards of 5 000 are attacked every week.

There is an extraordinary rise in the price of copper in France in consequence of the Chilian blockade. Flour declined in Paris; officially quoted at, 55.20. Paris Bourse flat; rentes 65f, 42c.

Saunders' *News Letter* says it is rumored that Mr. Marquis, Governor of Richmond Bridewell, has been dismissed by order of the Lord Lieutenant. The *Times'* correspondent at Dublin believes the rumor to be correct.

At Cork a special commission at the sitting of the Court on Monday, Bryan Dillon and John Lynch were arraigned for treason and felony. The jury was sworn, and the Attorney General stated the case for the crown, after which Warner, the approver, was examined. He deposed that he had seen as many as five hundred persons at drill meeting, and the prisoners among them. The grand jury found a true bill for treason and felony against L. Deggan, O'Donovan, John Casey, James Montalac, A. Nichalls and James Herman.

There has been a slight increase of the deaths from cholera in Paris, since the last returns made up to the 14th inst.

Cotton steady and unchanged. The sales of Monday and Tuesday amounted to 17,000 bales. Flour dull and easier. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn quiet; mixed 30s 6d@30s 9d. Beef quiet and steady. Pork inactive and unchanged. Bacon very dull and easier. Lard dull and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude, 9s 6d@9s 6d. Consols closed on Tuesday at 87⅛@87¼ for money. U. S. 5-20's, 68½@68¾; Erie shares, 38¼@38⅝; Illinois Central shares, 81¼@83.

ANTWERP.—It is asserted that articles of a treaty of commerce between England and Australia have now been fully drawn up, and will be signed immediately.

The funeral obsequies of the late king of of Belgium, took place on the 16th. King Leopold the 2d, took the oath of the constitution before the Belgian Parliament on the 10th.

A letter says the Lord Lieutenant has refused to appoint a commissioner to inquire into the escape of Stephens.

The London morning *Star* says the first Fenian Convicted of treason at Cork, was a Captain McCafferty, who had served in the Confederate army and who was a subject of the United States. He was arrested while on board a steamer from America and was brought ashore in custody. His counsel objected that he was an alien, who in his own country could not commit the offence in Ireland which he was charged, and who had not set foot on our land so as to become guilty when he was arrested. The Judge held that this objection was fatal to the indictment and the jury under their direction returned a verdict of not guilty.

On account of the cattle plague, the Mayor of Colchester has closed the market in that town for eight weeks.

The *Daily News* says a committee has been formed under the title of "The Jamaica Committee," in order to watch the progress of the official inquiry about to be instituted by the government, into the recent events in Jamaica, to bring about a searching parliamentary inquiry into the past and present condition of Jamaica, and provide Mr. Gordon and others who may have unjustly suffered in Jamaica, with competent legal assistance to conduct their several cases before the Commission.

The London *Times* expects Secretary McCulloch's report very able document. It is remarkable among similar official documents of the States, as being grounded on sound financial principles. We recognize in Mr. McCulloch a real financier, but the point in Mr. McCulloch's scheme which most strikes Englishmen most forcibly, is the confidence which he expects in the action of the Executive. He asks for unlimited power in the way of funding the paper currency, and he asks that a surplus commencing at ten millions and gradually increasing to forty millions, may be entrusted to the Government for the time being. That such things should be asked for, is surprising, but if the representatives of the tax-payers are found willing to be generous, we may well be astonished. Whatever may be the issue, the course of financial discussion in the States during the current session of Congress may be watched by us with advantage, as those who are in much the same position may learn from the experience of others.

Sir H. Storks, the recently appointed Governor of Jamaica, sailed for that place on the 16th. The Jamaica Commissioners were to sail by the next steamer.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: Gen. Schofield has returned to Paris after a visit of nine days to London. He has obtained a year's leave of absence, and he purposes spending the winter in Paris. He seems much pleased with his first visit to England.

Valedictory of Gov. Andrew.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Gov. Andrew to day delivered a lengthy valedictory address to the two branches of the Legislature, in which he ventures the opinion that the Government of the United States ought to require the people of those States late in rebellion to reform their Constitutions by first guaranteeing to the people of color, now the wards of the nation, their civil rights as men and women, on an equality with the white population, by amendments irrepealable in terms. Second, the elective franchise according to certain laws of universal application, and not by rules merely arbitrary, capricious and personal. Third, annulling the ordinances of secession. Fourth, disaffirming the rebel debt, and fifth, to ratify the anti-slavery amendment of the United States Constitution by their Legislatures.

The Governor continued, he would have all these questions save the fifth, the disposition of which is regulated by the Federal Constitution, put to the vote of the people themselves.

On the subject of amnesty, he said when the day arrives, which must surely come when amnesty substantially universal shall be proclaimed, the leading minds at the South who, by temporary proclamations and artificial rules, had been for the while disfranchised; will resume their influence and their sway. The capacity for leadership is a gift, not a device. They, whose courage does and will entitle them to lead, will lead, and those who were not then and there stopped by their own consent, of participation in the business of reorganization, may not be slow to question the validity of the great public transaction enacted during their own disfranchisement.

If it is asked in reply what can they do, and what can come of their discontent, I answer that while I do not know just what they can do nor what may come of it, neither do I know what they may not attempt, nor what they may not accomplish. I only know that we ought to demand and to secure the co-operation of the strongest and ablest minds and natural leaders of opinions in the South. If we cannot gain their support at the just measure needful for the work of safe reorganization, reorganization will be full of danger.

With regard to negro suffrage, the address continues: It may be asked why not demand the suffrage for colored men in season for their vote in the business of reorganization? My answer is, I assume that the colored men are in favor of those measures which the Union needs to have adopted, but it would be idle to reorganize those States by the colored vote. If the popular vote of the white race is not to be had in favor of the guarantees justly required, then I am in favor of holding on just where we now are. I am not in favor of a surrender of the present rights of the Union to a struggle between a white minority, aided by the freedmen on one hand, against a majority of the white race on the other. I would not consent, having rescued those States by arms from secession and rebellion, to turn them over to anarchy and chaos. I have, however, no doubt whatever of our right to stipulate for colored suffrage. The equalization is one of statesmanship, not a question of constitutional limitation.

Destructive Fire at Racine.

RACINE, WIS., Jan. 4.—A fire this morning destroyed the Racine House block, the Titus block, the Telegraph Office, Episcopal Church, six or eight stores and other property. Loss $100,000.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Generals Accepted.

PAYMASTERS MUSTERED OUT

Business of the Pension Department,

CASE OF THE PIRATE SEMMES.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The *Times'* Washington special says: The resignations of General Kilpatrick, Minister to Chili, Cox, Governor elect of Ohio, and Davies, Public Administrator of New York, are being accepted. Colonel Cayler, Surgeon in the United States army, has been assigned to duty as Post Surgeon at Fort Wadsworth, New York harbor, and Lieutenant Colonel Bailey, Surgeon in the United States army, has been assigned to duty at Fort Warren, Boston harbor.

The rendezvous for returned soldiers in the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire are broken up. All the troops of those States have been mustered out.

Four companies of the 8th United States Cavalry, serving at Cumberland, Md., have been ordered to North Carolina for duty.

The *Times'* dispatch says special order, No. 1, War Department, 1866, musters out the following paymasters, to take effect from January 15th. Brevet Lieutenant Colonels William Till, Stephen W. Crossby, James A. Farrith, W. B. Mencochall and Samuel E. Adams. Majors, S. A. Safford, C. W. Campbell, James Mann, John H. Cravens, Henry McFarland, N. M. Knapp, W. H. McCallen, Champion S. Chase, Zachariah Voorhees, Frederick Kelly, William Axson, W. H. Stewart.

The following is an exhibit of the business of the Pension Department for the year just expired: Number of applications admitted from invalid soldiers, 18,300; number of same rejected, 10,985; number of applications admitted from widows, mothers and orphans, 31,053; number of same rejected, 1,500; number of cases still waiting to be disposed of, 84,000, of which 51,561 are from invalids, and the balance from widows, mothers and orphans. During the last year of the year 33,970 letters and circulars relating to the cases on file in the office, were mailed to parties interested or their attorneys.

The *Herald's* telegram says: Inasmuch as the Marine Corps has officers enough for a brigade, it is probable that the one regiment now constituting the corps will be placed on a footing with a heavy artillery regiment and incorporated in the regular army.

Upwards of twenty clerks were discharged from the War Department on the 31st.

An order for the mustering out of over sixty general officers, it is reported, will be issued before the 15th inst.

The *World's* Washington telegram says: General Spinner, by authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmits regularly to all foreign courts the monthly statements of the condition of the Treasury. Several of the foreign ministers have requested that it be communicated at the same time to their Governments. This will be done by the same authority.

A telegram says: Judge Hughes, one of the prosecuting counsel, yesterday made application to the Secretary of the Navy to fix the day for the trial of the accused. The Secretary declined to do so for the reason that not a sufficient number of officers of proper rank are now unemployed. The counsel engaged for Semmes are Hughes, Peck and Denver of Washington, and Pendleton and Colston of Boston. Semmes is confined in a room in the Navy yard, guarded by sentinels. His meals are brought from a neighboring restaurant. No person excepting one of his counsel is allowed to speak with him. He is quite cheerful but anxious for a speedy trial.

George L. Little, special Treasury Agent, recently returned from the South, reports that the Southerners have an abundance of money received from Northern speculators in exchange for Southern staples and landed property.

Brevet Brigadier W. F. Smith, (Baldy) late Major-General of volunteers, has been granted six month's leave of absence on account of poor health.

NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Report on Cotton Culture.

FRENCH TROOPS EXPECTED IN MEXICO

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—At the regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the Executive Committee reported against the proviso made by the Boston Board of Trade, to hold a National Cotton Growing Convention, to devise means to secure an increased production of cotton in the United States, and suggesting the propriety of Government interference. The Committee states that it is firmly persuaded that any interference on the part of the United States Government, save for the preservation of order and the protection of the relative rights of labor and capital, would, may, rather than facilitate the production of cotton, but can they believe that a National Convention would be productive of beneficial results.

The Committee believing the best means of adding to the revenue and to direct the attention of capitalists to this promising field of profitable investment, and leave it to their sagacity to secure the desired results. Mr. F. A. Conklin, on behalf of the special committee, reported the form of a memorial to Congress, to extend the time fixed in the statute of limitation for the collection of debts, so as to exclude the period of the rebellion.

The Fenian Congress to-day appointed a committee to confer with the Fenian Senate, and adopted a resolution directing the President of the Senate to report directly to the Congress. Colonel O'Mahony's address was read to the Congress in the afternoon. Colonel Meehan has written an appeal to O'Mahony and Roberts to resign simultaneously. Mr. Roberts replied to the committee who waited on him. He did not recognize the legality of the Congress, but was willing that the books and papers of the Senate should be examined. Mr. Killian's financial report is ready for the Congress.

A letter from Mexico, dated December 24th, says: It was officially stated a few days before by the minister of foreign affairs, that twenty-five thousand soldiers were expected at Vera Cruz, but that now only ten thousand would come, because of the necessary stringency of the French treasury.

A resolution has been adopted by the Florida Legislature asking executive clemency for John H. Gee, who has a brother in the Assembly.

A letter from Richmond gives an account of the celebration of the freedmen on New Years day, and the anniversary of emancipation. The principal ceremonies on the occasion were conducted in the church, and were participated in by about four hundred persons, and included religious and musical exercises, and an address by a colored orator from Boston. Similar celebrations were held by the negroes of outher Virginia towns, and all are said to have been of an orderly and creditable character.

A letter from Tallahassee, says that throughout Florida, increased confidence in the feasibility of free black labor is noticed everywhere, in the increased price of cotton lands, and in the tone of popular sentiment. There is also a growing feeling of friendship towards Northern immigrants, and many plantations have been rented on favorable terms to army officers and others.

Terrific Gales t Sea No ffm Mexico.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The steamship Ottawa, Captain Archer, which arrived last night from London, experienced a succession of terrific gales throughout the passage. On the 23d, the great public transaction enacted during their own disfranchisement. It is asked in reply what can they do, and what can come of their discontent, I answer that while I do not know just what they can do nor what may come of it, neither do I know what they may not attempt, nor what they may not accomplish. I only know that we ought to demand and to secure the co-operation of the strongest and ablest minds and natural leaders of opinions in the South. If we cannot gain their support at the just measure needful for the work of safe reorganization, reorganization will be full of danger.

With regard to negro suffrage, the address continues: It may be asked why not demand the suffrage for colored men in season for their vote in the business of reorganization? My answer is, I assume that the colored men are in favor of those measures which the Union needs to have adopted, but it would be idle to reorganize those States by the colored vote. If the popular vote of the white race is not to be had in favor of the guarantees justly required, then I am in favor of holding on just where we now are. I am not in favor of a surrender of the present rights of the Union to a struggle between a white minority, aided by the freedmen on one hand, against a majority of the white race on the other. I would not consent, having rescued those States by arms from secession and rebellion, to turn them over to anarchy and chaos. I have, however, no doubt whatever of our right to stipulate for colored suffrage. The equalization is one of statesmanship, not a question of constitutional limitation.

Destructive Fire at Racine.

RACINE, WIS., Jan. 4.—A fire this morning destroyed the Racine House block, the Titus block, the Telegraph Office, Episcopal Church, six or eight stores and other property. Loss $100,000.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 4.—River still falling with ten feet at the shoals.

C. T. Wing having resigned, is relieved from duty. Capt. S. B. Hunnoul, A. Q. M., has been appointed as General Disbursing Quartermaster of the Military Division of Tennessee.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S VOYAGE.

Bills Securing Freedmen's Rights.

CORRESPONDENCE ON MEXICAN QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The United States steamer De Soto will return to Washington with the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State. The vessel will touch at Havana, Vera Cruz, and such other ports as the Secretary may designate.

The detail of the court for the trial of Captain Semmes, has not yet been prepared. In the meantime all persons present at any capture of vessels by him, are requested to report the facts, with their names and addresses, to John W. Bolles, Naval Judge Advocate General.

Senator Trumbull, just previously to the holidays, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill which he has since devided into two, and will submit them to the Senate to-morrow. One of them is to enlarge the power of the Freedmen's Bureau and the other to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish means of their vindication.

The first provides that in insurrectionary districts where by State law or custom, any of the civil rights belonging to white persons are denied to negroes or mulattoes, or where they are subject to different punishment than is prescribed for whites, the officers and agents of the Freedmen' Bureau shall, so long as such discrimination continues, have jurisdiction of all cases affecting such negroes or mulattoes.

It also provides for punishing by fine and imprisonment, through the courts of the Freedman's Bureau, any person who shall subject a negro or mulatto, in consequence of his race or color, to any other or different punishment than is prescribed for white persons, or shall deny him any civil rights which belong to the white race. The judiciary power exercised by the Freedmen's Bureau is to cease whenever the States where it is exercised are fully restored in all their constitutional relations to the Union.

The other bill is of a permanent character, and applicable to all parts of the United States. It declares that the inhabitants of every race and color, without regard to former slavery, shall have the right to make sure and enforce contracts, to sue, give evidence to inherit, purchase, lease, and sell land, and convey real and personal property, to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and none other, any law, statute, regulation or custom to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The other provisions of the bill make it a criminal offense for any person under color of law or custom, to deprive another of his equal civil rights and immunities; give the United States Courts exclusive jurisdiction of the trial of all persons thus discriminated against, and of all offences committed against the provisions of the act; make it the duty of the judicial authorities of the United States, aided, if necessary, by the military forces, to execute the law, and provide all the machinery for making the bill effective.

Nearly all the provisions of the old Fugitive Slave Act, are incorpor