THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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CITY ITEMS.

Large Sale

Of cloaks, shawls, dress goods, balmorals and cloths. BATES & BELL.

Sperm, Lard, Neatsfoot,

Linseed and whale oils, at the lowest rates at Fleming's Drug Depot, No. 84 Market street.

Blankets and Flannels

On the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Sewing Machines,

Used but a short time, offered at a discount and warranted, by W. Sumner & Co., 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Dry Goods.

Opening daily—new goods from New York and Philadelphia, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Wholesale Dry Goods.

In addition to our present large stock, we are in receipt of new and desirable styles of Dry Goods suited to the present season. They were purchased by one of our firm, who is now in the Eastern markets. Remember our store is on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

What the Illustrious Abernethy Said.

"Well, sir, what's the matter," said Abernethy, the great English surgeon, to a cadaverous-looking patient, who had called to consult him. "Oh, nothing serious," was the reply, my stomach and liver are out of order, that's all." "Do you call that nothing serious!" said Abernethy; "I tell you, sir, that when these two organs are out of order, as you call it, there's not a square inch of the body that is not more or less diseased, nor a drop of blood in it that is in a healthful condition." Nothing can be more true; therefore it is of the very highest importance to keep the stomach and liver in a vigorous condition. If the one weak and the other irregular in its action, tone and control them with Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters—the most genial vegetable Restorative and Alternative that has ever been administered as a cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Disease. It is recommended by distinguished surgeons and physicians of the United States Army, by officers of the army and navy, by our first authors, by eminent clergymen—in fact, by thousands of the most intelligent of every class, as an unequalled protective against epidemic and malarious diseases, and as a perfectly innocuous, but at the same time powerful, invigorant and alterative.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 64 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

Fall and Winter Goods.

It's with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the subperb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 136 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the 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 Pant Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found at his establishment. Persons in want of any thing in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

Great Gift Sale.

The gift sale of Messrs. Simons & Co., 71 Fifth street, has become most popular with the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, if one could judge by the immense crowds that throng the store day and night; all seem pleased with their ways of doing business. Among the articles sold this past week, for one dollar each, are the following: Two tea setts, fifteen ice pitchers, one hundred and seventy five castors, twenty-five cake baskets, twelve watches, twenty-three albums, thirty butter dishes. Remember, all articles sold for one dollar each.

Sweet-Lips.

Is the pretty name of the princess in the fairy tale, and every lady may be a Princess Sweet-lips, if she chooses to use the fragrance breathing Sozodont. This rare essence of innumerable aromatic herbs, removes every blemish from the teeth, gives a blush-rose tinge to the gums, and renders the mouth as pure and fresh as an infant.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 75 Pike 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 abused after it is put on.

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, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FORREST.

Pure White Lead

That cannot be excelled by any in the country, sold at low rates at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Decided Bargains

In winter shawls, cloaks, balmorals, blankets and dress goods. BATES & BELL.

Sperm

And lard oil. Buy sperm and lard oil at very low rates at Fleming's Drug Store. No. 84 Market street.

New Cashmere Shawls.

Just opened. BATES & BELL.

Skates! Skates!! Skates!!!

All varieties, at James Bown's, No. 136 Wood street.

White and Colored

Blankets, all sizes. BATES & BELL.

Sawyer's Barbers Soap

Is nice—try it. Only thirty cents a cake.

Balmoral Skirts

Of all kinds. BATES & BELL.

Black and White

Shawls, all kinds. BATES & BELL.

STATE NEWS.

THE Union Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia provides one free meal per day at its eastern and western depots for all its conductors and drivers, numbering one hundred and fifteen men. Two other meals of good, wholesome, substantial food are also served daily, of which they partake at a cost of thirty cents each. The expense of feeding the men per week is about $200, or $10,000 per annum, paid out of the treasury of the Company.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—A Mr. Rein, a German by birth, who weighs one hundred and forty, and Miss Hannah J. Duke, the Iowa giantess, weighing five hundred and eighty-five pounds, were married on Friday evening, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth street, below Arch, Philadelphia. The Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, and other celebrities, composed the bridal party. A large crowd of spectators were present.

SOME weeks since a plain farmer residing about seven miles from Meadville, in the direction of Saegertown, discovered some specimens of ore upon his farm. The specimen of ore which was brought to this place for scientific examination certainly exhibited a piece of pure silver, of considerable size, together with ore of copper and of iron.—*Meadville Republican.*

A BARN belonging to Mr. A. J. Ferguson, of East Waterford, Juniata county, was totally destroyed by fire last week, together with four horses, two cows, one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, carriage, gears, &c. A young man name Bathgate has been imprisoned on the charge of having fired it.

AN old gentleman, who has been editor of a central New York paper for thirty years, was "cleaned out" of his railroad passes, and his tooth-brush, at Corry, on Saturday, by pickpockets. When questioned in regard to the extent of his loss he replied that his wallet had been taken, but aside from the railroad passes there was nothing in it of value.

WHEN a certain Presbyterian clergyman of Philadelphia, upon whom the degree of D. D. had been conferred, deemed it desirable to gain an additional degree of notoriety by publicly declining the honor, an Indiana paper proposed the adoption of a new degree—"D. D. D.," which, being interpreted, might stand for "Doctor of Divinity Declined."

A COLLISION occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Marietta, on Tuesday morning. A locomotive, while being taken out the round house at Columbia, was accidentally started off up the road, under a full head of steam, and came in contact with the Lancaster train east, smashing both engines, and the baggage car of the down train. Several of the passengers were injured.

THE members of the Lutheran Church, at Hollidaysburg, have contributed three thousand dollars towards the endowment fund of the Theological Seminary of that denomination located at Gettysburg.

THE Meadville *Republican* states that the whole amount of capital invested in buildings during the last year exceeds $70,000.

THE PIT

VOLUME LXXX.---NO. 9.

GENERAL NEWS.

MEMORIAL CHURCH TO THE PEABODY FAMILY.—George Peabody, the London banker, is to erect a new church edifice in Georgetown, Mass., to accommodate the church and society lately formed in that place, to sustain the faith of their fathers, in opposition to the new divinity there by Rev. Charles Beecher. The church is not only intended to accommodate those who have given up their ancient house of worship, and the fund intended by the donor, Mr. Peabody, for their use, but is also intended as a memorial of several generations of Mr. Peabody's ancestors, who were born and lived, and many of them lie buried in that town. It will unquestionably be one of the finest churches in this country.—*Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette.*

THE jury in the Brooklyn City Court has returned a verdict of $21,000 in favor of Edwin Whitney' proprietor of a boys' boarding school, in Connecticut. Some time since a lad of nine years of age was sent to the school with a view to the improvement of his temper, which, it seems, was rather ungovernable. He wasn't long there before he set fire to the establishment, causing damage to the amount of $12,000. As the boy had $50,000 coming to him in his own right, when of age, Whitney sued the estate and got damages as above stated.

OWING to the excessively cold weather, the telegraph wires have contracted to such an extent as to snap in many cases, where there was not enough slack to allow for the change in condition. In some of the northern and eastern parts of the country the mercury froze in the bulbs, and the temperature could only be ascertained by spirit thermometer, which indicated the astonishingly low stage of forty-three degrees below zero.

THE Treasury Department has been of late annoyed by applications from persons having lost coupons, and ask the department to suspend payment on the same, and transmit them to their legitimate owners. Recognizing the fact coupons are exchanged as money, and that if stolen and in possession of innocent parties such holders would be the losers, the department has decided that in no event will they refuse to cash coupons presented to it for payment.—*Washington Chronicle.*

THE late Rev. Samuel Fiske, ("Dunn Browne") once prayed in the pulpit "that the Lord would bless the congregation assembled, and that portion of it which was on its way to church, and those who were at home getting ready to come, and that, in His Infinite patience, He would grant the benediction to those who reached the House of God just in time for that." By this eccentric method the clergyman succeeded in breaking up a bad habit, which had resisted all legitimate appeals.

AN officer recently returned from Andersonville, Ga., gives some interesting facts connected with that notorious Golgotha. At present there is but a small garrison of about twenty men stationed there, who are guarding the old stockade and cemetery, which are still undisturbed, although numerous threats to burn the stockade have been made by the chivalry of the surrounding country.

MUCH was said during the war about Massachusetts filling up her quota of troops with negroes and foreigners. It now officially appears that out of 131,116 three years' men, furnished by that state to the army and navy, 907 were foreigners, and 6,039 colored troops. The state shows out 13,492 above all calls.

ON the 2d inst., John Hendly was executed at Lawrence, Kansas, for the murder of John Sutton, in June last. He died perfectly resigned, but protested to the last that the act was done in self-defence, and only after Sutton had shot him in the arm. Hendly was a refugee from Mississippi, where he and his wife were hounded almost to death because they refused to join the rebels.

FROM the Cumberland *Civilian and Telegraph* we learn that considerable excitement prevails concerning the discovery of lead in Allegheny county, Md., and Preston county, W. Va. Several hundred pounds of the metal have already been taken out, affording favorable indications of its quantity and quality. The lands in the vicinity are being rapidly leased.

A YOUNG MAN, at a ball in Detroit, while dancing a schottische with a young lady, fell dead before her feet, which caused a profound sensation among the company, and broke up the ball. Some were disposed to pronounce it it a judgment of God for dancing, but a post mortem examination showed that he died of heart disease.

It is the pleasing custom of Killimanyaro, in Africa, for the women to do all the trading, and they will not permit a man to make sales in the market place. In some districts of Africa, when the husband is permitted to sell, he is only the factor of his better half.

ON the evening of the 5th inst., H. P. Tuttle, assistant paymaster U. S. Navy, while at the observatory in Washington, discovered a new comet. Mr. James Ferguson, assistant astronomer, from observations obtained, announces "that the comet is round, of about two minutes of arc in diameter, with a slight condensation at the centre."

A PAMPHLET account of the geological survey of Miami county, Kansas, has been published, showing that salt and petroleum are there in large quantities. The work is in advance of the general report of the State, by Prof. Swallow and Major Hawn.

THE ice on the Missouri river is so strong opposite Atchison, that the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company are crossing cars and locomotives upon rails laid upon it for that purpose.

A HALF-BROTHER of Gen. Forrest has been sentenced to be hung in Alabama. We believe the other half has been pardoned.

SENATOR Sumner has written a eulogistic obituary notice of H. Winter Davis, for publication in New York.

A MAN has been sentenced to three months imprisonment at York, England, for attempting to hang himself.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAILS.

THE trial of Thomas Morrissey, who was indicted together with William Prout, Lawrence Prout and Charles Craig, upon the charge of robbing the wagon of the American Express Company a few weeks ago, at Chicago while standing in the street, of $10,000, was concluded on Tuesday afternoon, having consumed nearly two days in the hearing. The jury returned bringing in a verdict of guilty and sentenced him to the State Prison for the term of five years.

THE Tennessee Unionists held a meeting at the Capitol at Nashville on Tuesday night last, when a memorial to Congress was adopted, in addition to the address to the President previously agreed upon, in regard to reconstruction. Documents were prepared containing startling representations of the condition of affairs in the State, and the Unionists prefer a territorial government or a military government rather than the establishment of rebel rule in Tennessee.

THE Secretary of War has ordered the United States Hospital at Jeffersonville, with all of its appurtenances, to be turned over to the State of Indiana, to be used as a Soldiers' Home. Its original cost was over a quarter of a million of dollars. There are a large number of medical stores and supplies on hand, which will also be turned over under the order.

THE train that left Nashville on Monday night on the Northwestern railroad, ran off a trestle at Kington Springs. One man was killed by a dead body, coffined for transportation, falling on him, and a negro woman was burned to death. Ten persons sustained injuries more or less serious.

MOBILE dates of the 6th inst., report the steamer Hazel Dell snagged and sunk at Black's Bluff in the Alabama River. R. Clemens, of Tuscaloosa, one unknown passenger, and several negro women and children were lost. The boat and cargo are supposed to be a total loss.

REV. MR. FISHER, of the Baptist Church at Louisville, was knocked down and nearly beaten to death by ruffians, Tuesday night, in the lower part of the city. He can not recover.

A FORTY-BARREL oil well, fourteen miles from Nashville, on Marrowbone Creek, is in operation. Flowing wells have been struck sixty miles up the river.

Hon. George Bancroft to Deliver the Eulogy on Lincoln, and Hon. John A. J. Creswell that on Henry Winter Davis.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The Senate to-day confirmed the appointment of H. L. Spink to be Secretary of the Territory of Dacotah, vice John Hutchinson resigned.

Senator Foote has received a dispatch from Hon. Geo. Bancroft, signifying his acceptance of the invitation of the Joint committee to deliver the address upon the life and character of President Lincoln before the two Houses of Congress and in the National Hall of Representatives, on Monday, the 12th day of February, proximo. That time was appropriately selected for these ceremonies, it being President Lincoln's birth day.

The Hon. John A. J. Cresswell, Senator from Maryland, has been selected by the Committee to deliver the eulogy upon Hon. Henry Winter Davis, before the members of the House of Representatives.

Official information has been received at the Department of State that the examination of passports on the frontiers of the Austrian Empire has been abandoned, and that travelers can now enter, leave or move about in the Austrian dominions without being called upon for their passports.

AN incident occurred at St. Louis on Saturday last illustrating the fact that mules are not only the most sagacious of all four legged animals, but they sometimes do things on purely scientific principles. A drove of about two hundred of these large-minded beasts were brought to the Illinois shore, opposite the city, and it was concluded that the best way to get them across was to start them on the ice and let them walk over. As soon as they reached the ice instinct taught them that they had embarked on a dangerous journey, and instantly the oldest mule in the drove—one, too, that had never been at a circus and had no education—took the lead, and one at a time the whole two hundred "fell in" and followed their leader in single file, with safe spaces between, and thus, stretching themselves into a long line, they crossed the river. The circumstance was witnessed by a number of gentlemen who were impressed with the wonderful illustration of mule sagacity.

Chief Legislative Clerk Appointed.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—Noah Smith, of Maine, for the last four years clerk in the office of the United States Senate, was to-day promoted to the position of principal Legislative clerk in place of Major Wm. J. McDonald, who received the promotion by a resolution of the Senate of chief clerk in place of General Hickory deceased.

Meeting of the Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—The Legislature of Maryland met at noon to-day. Governor Swain, elected a year ago under the new Constitution, took his seat to-day, and will transmit his message to-morrow.

The weather is becoming quite mild.

Sale of Old Navy Cannon.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A large sale of old navy cannon will take place at the Navy Yard to-day, and will be continued to-morrow.

VERY LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Special Dispatches

JIM LANE'S WIRE-PULLING.

Unanimity of Union Members.

DEBATE ON THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE BILL.

Speech of Judge Kelly.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TREASURY EXPENDITURES

Troops Retained in Virginia.

UNION CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 10, 1866.

MUSTERED OUT.

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, to-day succeeded in getting an order issued from the War Department for the immediate muster out of the 12th Iowa, now stationed at Memphis.

SENATOR JIM LANE

Has gone out to Kansas to manipulate the Legislature and attempt to secure a Kansas endorsement of the President's policy. It is reported that he has boasted that he would have the executive patronage wherewith to defeat his enemies and control the next Senatorial election.

SOUTH CAROLINA FREEDMEN COMMISSIONER.

Brevet Brigadier General Scott, of Ohio, has been assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for the State of South Carolina.

BONDING GOODS IN WAREHOUSES.

The Ways and Means Committee had before them to-day the question of extending the time for bonding goods in the warehouses. No conclusion was arrived at, however.

THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD

Authorities have extended an invitation to the House Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, to take a trip over their road. The invitation will probably be accepted.

HARMONY AMONG UNION MEMBERS.

The Unionists in the house say, that the discussions since the recess have greatly strengthened and harmonized the majority, and that the line cannot now be broken at any point.

DEBATE ON THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE BILL.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, brought up the bill for negro suffrage in the District, and made an elaborate speech in its favor which attracted much attention.

Mr. Schofield's speech on the same subject was noticeable for the earnestness with which he went the whole the radical length on the question of suffrage, and for his significant references to Tyler and Filmore, in connection with what had been said of the President's policy.

Judge Kelly quoted the President's Message to show that he was in favor of negro suffrage in Tennessee. He said, of course, therefore, he was in favor of it here, and then added that he was able also to speak authoritatively on the subject, because the President himself had told him so.

In the Senate, Mr. Howe's speech was over two hours in length, and was considered quite able. Timid people, who have, in their ignorance, been afraid of Senator Fessenden's course were especially glad to note that he was throughout an attentive and evidently an approving listener.

MISSOURI OFFICERS TO BE PROMOTED.

The names of the following ex-officers of Missouri Volunteers have been put down at the War Office for promotion by brevet: Brig. Gen. John McNeil to be a Major General; Col. Thos. C. Fletcher, Governor of Missouri, to be a Brigadier General; Col. Samuel B. Simpson, Adjutant General of Missouri, to be a Brigadier General; Capt. Wm. H. Judd to be a Major. The three latter officers were in the 31st Missouri Infantry.

TRIAL OF GEN. MERRITT

The War Department, it is said, has ordered a Court to try Gen. Merritt on the charge of drunkenness and of using treasonable language in a speech recently delivered in Texas to a rebel audience.

MEETING OF COLLECTORS OF REVENUE.

Several of the revenue agents for some days past have been in consultation with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue preparatory to a tour through the various collection districts in the South, for the purpose of systematizing the operations of the Bureau in that section. They are also empowered to investigate and report upon any delinquencies among revenue officers, and to issue instructions whenever needed.

Among those present were Alex Reed and W. F. Down, of Ohio, and Charles M. Jackson, of Pennsylvania.

Among their other objects in their southern visit, will be an endeavor to find men who can take the oath, to fill the places of assessors and collectors

JUDGE KELLY'S SPEECH.

Judge Kelly, in his speech to-day, brought out the most authoritative quotation from the Constitutional authorities, yet made in opposition to the President's theory, that the States themselves have exclusive control over the subject of suffrage. In the debates on Constitution, section eight, Debates, third volume, page three hundred and sixty-seven Madison said in reply to a question by Monroe: "Should the people of any state be any means be deprived of the right of of suffrage, it was judged proper that it should be remedied by the General Government. It was found impossible to fix the time place and manner of the election of Representatives in the Constitution. It was found necessary to leave the regulation of these in the first place to the State Governments as being best acquainted with the situation of the people, subject to the control of the General Government, in order to enable it to produce uniformity, and prevent its own dissolution, and considering the State Governments and General Governments as distinct bodies, acting in different and independent capacities for the people. It was thought the particular regulation should be submitted to the former, and the general regulations to the latter. Were they under exclusive control of the State Governments, the General Government might easily be dissolved; but if they be regulated properly by the State Legislatures, the Congressional control will very probably never be exercised. The power appears to me satisfactory and as unlikely to be abused as any part of the Constitution."

This quotation produced a decided sensation in the House.

STATEMENT OF TREASURY EXPENDITURES.

The following statement exhibits the gross expenditures of the Treasury, for the quarter ending December 31st, 1865: War Department, $72,785,603 48. Navy Department, $15,983,773 11. Loans, $185,022,960 86. Interior, Indians, and Pensions, $2,578,116 79. Treasury and Customs, $2,834,008 14. Treasury and Interior, $918,663 09. Treasury Proper, $3,233,481 91. Internal Revenue, $170,484 42. Diplomatic, $388,487 84. Salaries, $118,577 50. Total, $286,989,824,914.

The repayments made during the same period will decrease the above sum considerably, amounting in the War, Navy and Interior Departments, which are the heaviest, to upwards of twenty million.

SECRETARY STANTON.

Secretary Stanton, who scarcely ever appear at the Capitol, was on the floor of the House to-day.

TROOPS RETAINED IN VIRGINIA.

The order of the War Department countermanding the muster out of the troops in Virginia—referred to in these dispatches yesterday—was again countermanded by order of the President; so all white troops now on duty in that State will be immediately mustered out. It is known that General Terry earnestly represented the continued necessity for the presence of all the troops now on duty in Virginia.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION TO VISIT THE SOUTH.

A commission composed of several of the most eminent agriculturists of the country will leave here to-morrow on a tour through the Southern States for the purpose of examining and reporting on the agricultural condition of the South. O. H. Kelly, Esq., of Minnesota, has been appointed Chairman of the Commission, which was appointed with the President's approval.

UNION CAUCUS.

A caucus of the Union members of the House

TTSBURGH G

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11,

was held this evening at the Capitol. The principal matter discussed was Judge Kelly's District of Columbia Negro-Suffrage bill, which is now before the House. On the question as to whether it would be policy to press the bill to a vote and pass it, the motion was lost.

A committee was appointed to report a new bill revising the Election laws in the District of Columbia, prescribing certain qualifications for all the voters in the District. A committee of nine men was also appointed to report the result of the meeting to-night to that to be held on Tuesday next. The probabilities are that they may have something to submit from the Reconstruction Committee. Three Union members were also added to the Judiciary Committee, viz.: A. Jenks, of Rhode Island, Banks, of Massachusetts, and Hall, of New York.

The object of the caucus which was called at the instance of Thad. Stevens and other members was to secure harmony and unity of action among the Union members in the vital questions now before the House.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Appointment of Committees.

VARIOUS ALLEGHENY COUNTY BILLS INTRODUCED

ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 10, 1866.

Both branches of the Legislature assembled this morning—nearly all of the members being in attendance. The following business was transacted:

SENATE.—The Speaker of the Senate announced the various committees of the session, with the following gentlemen as chairmen: Committee on Federal Relations—Mr. Lowry. Committee on Finance—Mr. Connell. Committee on Judiciary General—Mr. Hall. Committee on Corporations—Mr. Ridgeway. Committee on Banks—Mr. Bigham. Committee on Railroads—Mr. Nichols. Committee on Claims—Mr. Landon.

A petition was read from the Monongahela Water Company, praying for an act to enable them to borrow money, and allowing them the privilege of increasing the capital stock.

Mr. Connell read in place an act repealing the levy of tax for State purposes, on real estate.

Mr. Lowry read in place an act relative to certain military claims; also a supplement to the act regulating railroad companies.

Mr. White introduced a joint resolution on the subject of Reconstruction.

Mr. Graham read in place an Act allowing the Birmingham Water Company, of Allegheheny county, to increase its capital stock; also, an Act providing for the appointment of an additional Notary Public in Allegheny; also, an Act authorizing and empowering the Controller of Pittsburgh to administer oaths, which was read and finally passed.

Mr. Bigham read in place an Act dispensing with the present County Auditors, &c.; also, an Act to incorporate the Artesian Insurance Co of Pittsburgh; also, an Act authorizing the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to borrow money, and also fixing the number of their Directors at seven.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE—The Speaker of the House announced the various Committees for the present session. The following are the gentlemen appointed as Chairmen on the different Committees: Chairman of Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Quay; of Committee on Judiciary General, Mr. Waddell; Committee on Railroads, Mr. Davis; Committee on Claims, Mr. Bemus; Committee on Corporations, Mr. Herron; Military Committee, Mr. Dawes; Committee on Federal Relations, Mr. Thomas; Committee on Banks, Mr. Negley.

Mr. Glass offered a resolution appointing Rev. John A. Danks Chaplin of the House.

Mr. Danks offered a resolution asking Congress to pass a law equalizing the soldiers' bounties.

The following Bills were read in place and referred to the appropriate Committees:

By Mr. Glass: An Act in relation to landlords and tenants.

By Mr. Slack: An act to incorporate the National Insurance Company; also, an act in relation to the Controller of the city of Allegheny.

By Mr. Mann: An act in relation to licenses, increasing the power of the Judges of the Courts of Quarter Sessions.

By Mr. McKee: A supplement to an act incorporating the Monongahela Water Company.

By Mr. Thomas, of Philadelphia: An act in relation to the Allegheny Sinking Fund of 1866.

The Senate went into Convention with the House, for the purpose of electing the State Treasurer. When the result of the election was announced, it appeared that W. H. Kemble, Esq., of Philadelphia, had been elected

The House then adjourned.

COTTON FRAUDS IN FLORIDA.

Details of the Adams Express Robbery.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The Florida *Times* of the 28th ult. says it is currently reported that the military authorities at Lake City have discovered heavy cotton frauds, seriously implicating a person or persons high in authority, but action is withheld on account of their position.

Petitions are being circulated favoring the amendment of the pension laws, so as to equalize the pensions of officers and privates and their respective families, making them uniformly the same without regard to previous rank.

The New Haven papers this afternoon contain particulars of the robbery of Adams' Express on Saturday evening. Three men called at the hotels in Stamford, and registered their names—two of them as Lockwood, the other as Clark. Their acting toward each other at first was that of strangers, and no one supposed they were acquaintances. They endeavored to hire a carriage to Norwalk, but were unable to do so. After their failure to obtain the carriage, they were seen to converse as if acquainted, and their manner excited suspicion.

They remained all night at Stamford, and the next morning took the train for Norwalk. On arriving at Norwalk they hired a conveyance and went upon the top of the hill back of the village to an old shoemaker's named Tristam, who is an uncle of Clarke's. Here they stopped over night and returned to the village on Monday morning. The old man, Tristam, came down with a bundle, which appeared to be heavy, and which he refused to have checked, and was also scrupulously careful to keep it in his hands all the while, on his way to New York, where he took it.

Suspicion having fallen upon him, word was sent to New York, and Tristam was arrested, but not till after he had disposed of his bundle. Tristam's house was searched and the two Dockwoods were arrested, but the one who called himself Clark, has escaped. When Tristam came to New York, he left a bag containing gold and some currency with a man in Division street, who has been arrested. The whole sum recovered is $258,000 in currency value. Some burglars' tools, a gold watch that was in one of the safes, and other property, was found in the possession of the men arrested at Tristam's house.

JUAREZ AND NEGRETE IN TEXAS.

Freedmen's Affairs in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Proposals to Build Important Levees.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—President Juarez and General Negrete arrived at San Antonio from Elpaso, on the 1st inst.

The Galveston *Bulletin* notices a number of troops passing en route to the Rio Grande.

There is a general decline in dry goods and groceries at Galveston and Houston. Cotton, especially superior grades, advanced.

Bishop Gregg, of the Episcopal Diocese of Texas, arrived here en route for the North on Church matters.

Accounts from the Louisiana country papers represent the freedmen as indisposed to contract, refusing to make any agreement except near towns, expecting something extraordinary to turn up. In the parish of St. James, since the 1st, work has stopped entirely on several large plantations from this cause. There is some complaint in other parishes. A number of the principal planters of the Attakokas emigrated a few days since to Belisse Honduras.

General Humphreys, United States Engineer advertises for proposals to build a number of important levees on the Mississippi in this State and Mississippi, to be done by the middle of March next, and to be paid for in cash by the Government.

Encouraging reports have been received from Mississippi as to the behavior of the freedmen and their willingness to make contracts.

The colored troops are fast leaving the places lately garrisoned by them on the levees.

Cotton; sales of 1,000 bales at 48@49c. Gold, 138.

Fire in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 10.—A fire broke out here this morning in Wenhall's extensive carriage and car factory. Three buildings were burned, and others seriously damaged. There being no water for the engines, the car shop was saved by snowballing it. The total loss is about $50,000; insured for $10,000.

DISCHARGE OF DETECTIVE FORCE.

TRIALS FOR TREASON.

Secretary Stanton on Jeff. Davis' Case.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY GEN'L SPEED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Washington says the muster out of Gen. L. C. Baker, Chief of the detective force of the War Department will be followed by the breaking up of the Bureau, and the discharge of all its employees within a few days.

Gen. Mulford, United States Agent for the exchange of prisoners, has been ordered by the Secretary of War to turn over all moneys and other property in his possession belonging to either Federal or Confederate prisoners of war, to Major General Hitchcock, Commissary General of Prisoners.

The President, to-day, transmitted to the Senate, a message in reply to the resolution calling upon him to inform that body upon what charges Jefferson Davis is confined, and why he is not brought to a trial. The President encloses reports from the Secretary of War, and the Attorney General, and at the same time invites the attention of the Senate to that portion of his annual message, which refers to Congress the question of the holding of the Circuit Courts of the United States, within the districts where their authority has been interrupted.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, January 4th, 1866.

SIR: In answer to the annexed resolution, passed by the Senate on the 21st day of November, 1865, referred to me by you for report, I have the honor to state first, that Jefferson Davis was captured by the United States troops, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 10th day of May, 1865, and by order of this Department has been and now is confined in Fort ressMonroe, to abide such action as may taken by the proper authorities of the United States Government.

Second, That he has not been arraigned upon any indictment or formal charge of crime, but indicted for the crime of high treason by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, which indictment is now pending in the Supreme Court of said District. He is also charged with the crime of inciting the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and with the murder of Union prisoners of war by starvation and other barbarous and cruel treatment towards them.

Third, The President deeming it expedient that Jeff. Davis should first be put upon his trial before a competent court and jury for the crime of treason, he was advised by the law officer of the Government that the most proper place for such a trial was in the State of Virginia. That State is within the judicial circuit assigned to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who has held no court since the apprehension of Davis, and who declines for an indefinite period to hold any court there. The matters above stated are, so far as I am informed, the reasons for holding Davis in confinement, why he has not been brought to trial, &c.

Fourth, Besides Jeff. Davis, the following persons who acted as officers of the rebel government are imprisoned, to-wit: Clement C. Clay, at Fortress Monroe, charged among other things, with treason, with complicity in the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and organizing bands of pirates, robbers and murderers in Canada to burn cities and ravage the commerce and coasts of the loyal States on the British frontier; D. L. Yulee, at Fort Pulaski, charged with treason, while holding a seat in the Senate of the United States, and with plotting the capture of forts and armories of the United States and with inciting war against the Government; S. R. Mallory, at Fort Lafayette, charged with treason, and organizing and setting on foot piratical expeditions against United States commerce and marine on the high seas.

The other officers of the so-called Confederate Government, arrested and imprisoned, have been released on parole to abide the action of the Government in reference to their position and trial for alleged offences on their application for amnesty and pardon. Among these are G. A. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury; John A. Campbell, Assistant Secretary of War; James A. Seddon, Secretary of War; John H. Reagan, Postmaster General; R. M. T. Hunter, Senator; Alexander H. Stevens, Vice President, and sundry other persons of less note.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

ATT'Y GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Jan. 4, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of a copy of a resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 21st of December, 1865. In that resolution the Senate respectfully requests to be informed upon what charges Jeff. Davis is still held in confinement, and why he has not been put upon his trial.

When the war was at its crisis Jeff. Davis, the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the insurgents, was taken prisoner with other prominent rebels by the military forces of the United States. It was the duty of the military so to take them. They have been heretofore, and are yet, held as prisoners of war. Though active hostilities have ceased, a state of war still exists in the territory in rebellion. Until peace shall come in fact, and in law, they can rightfully be held as prisoners of war.

I have ever thought that trials for high treason cannot be had before a military tribunal. The civil courts have alone jurisdiction of that crime. The question then arises when and where must the trials thereof be held. In that clause of the Constitution mentioned in the resolution of the Senate, it is plainly written they must be held in the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed.

I know many persons of learning and ability entertain the opinion that the Commander-in-Chief of the rebel armies would be regarded as constitutionally present with the insurgents who prosecuted hostilities and made war upon the Northern and Southern borders of the loyal States. This doctrine of constructive presence, carried to its logical consequence, would make all who had been convicted with the rebel armies liable to trial in any State and District into which any portion of those armies had made the slightest incursion. Not being persuaded of the correctness of that opinion, but regarding the doctrine maintained as, at least, of verp doubtful constitutionality, I have thought it not proper to advise you to cause criminal proceedin s to be instituted against Jefferson Davis or against any other insurgent in the States or Districts in which they were not actually present during the prosecution of hostilities. Some prominent rebels were personally present at the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, but all, or nearly all of them received military paroles, upon the surrender of the rebel armies, while I think that those parties have no ultimate protection, for prosecution for high treason, I have thought that it would be a violation of the paroles to prosecute those persons for crimes before the political power of the government has proclaimed that the rebellion has been suppressed. It follows from what I have said, that I am of the opinion that Jeff. Davis, and others of the insurgents ought to be tried in some one of the States or Districts in which they in person, especially committed the crimes with which they may b charged.

Though active hostility and flagrant war have not for some time existed between the United States and the insurgents, peaceful relations between the Government and the people in the States and Districts in rebellion, have not yet been fully restored. None of the Justices of the Supreme Court have held circuit courts in those circuits and districts since actual hostilities ceased. When the courts are open and all the laws can be peacefully administered and enforced in those States whose people rebelled against the government, when this peace shall have come in fact and in law, the persons now held in military custody as prisoners of war and who may not have been tried and convicted for offences against the laws of war, should be transferred to the custody of the civil authorities of the proper districts to be tried for such high crimes and misdemeanors as may be alleged against them.

I think it will be the plain duty of the President to cause criminal prosecutions to be instituted before the proper tribunal, and shall, at proper times, against some of those who were mainly instrumental in inaugurating, and most conspicuous in conducting the late hospitalities.

I should regard it as a direful calamity. If many whom the sword has spared, the law should spare also, but I would deem it a more direful calamity still, if the Executive in performing his constitutional duty, of bringing those persons before the bar of justice to answer for their crimes, should violate the plain meaning of the Constitution, or infringe in the least particular the living spirit of that instrument.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,
JAMES SPEED, Att'y Gen.

MISS DICKINSON IN NEW YORK.

Death from Somnambulism.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO ASA D. SMITH, D.D.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Miss Anna S. Dickinson lectured last night at the Cooper Institute.

Last Friday night the wife of John Kusswaul, of Caldwell, N. J., arose from her bed, where she had been confined sometime by illness, climbed to the summit of the mountain, from which she walked off. She was discovered at its foot, in her night-clothes, frozen to death.

The Alumni of Dartmouth College, residing in this city, gave a complimentary dinner last night to Asa D. Smith, D. D., at the St. Lawrence Hotel.

The Chess Tournament continued yesterday at the rooms of the New York Chess Club, and on the opening day a large number of experts were present. Two matches were played yesterday by Graves and Martinest, of the second class, each gentleman winning a game. Gen. Detrober was beaten by Mr. Dill.

Fire in Elmira, N. Y.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 10.—A fire broke out this morning in the clothing store of J. L. Andree on Carroll street, and destroyed all the buildings from Jatton's Market, on Carroll street, to Hitchcock's Market, on Lake street. The buildings were all of wood, and of little value. The loss is principally on stocks of goods and the stoppage of the business of the merchants occupying the buildings.

AZETT

1865. PRIC

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Papers Communicated to the Senate.

SECRET DESIGNS OF THE EMPIRE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A resolution passed the House to-day, requesting the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of lessening import duties on cotton fabrics, and that they report by bill or otherwise. Voluminous papers relative to rebel emigration to Mexico, and the scheme of Gwinn and Maury were presented to the Senate to-day.

Senor Romero first calls the attention of Mr. Seward July 9th, 1864, to the address of Gen. Magruder and Governor Vidaurri's reply, showing the understanding between the traitors in Mexico and insurgents in the United States. He intimates that the French Minister to Mexico, M. Montholon, was looking to that end, and that armed emigration from the Atlantic States and from California was in immediate contemplation.

Under date of February 6, 1865, he further notified the Secretary of his understanding that a settlement had been proposed by Napoleon, by virtue of which the Mexican States of Tamaulipas, New Leon and Coahuila with the ports of San Luis, Potosi, Acetos, Durango and Chihuahua and almost the whole of Sonora and the Peninsula of Lower California to be ceded to France; and that to make so considerable a concession of Mexican territory acceptable, the Emperor would plant there a military colony which would shelter the remainder of the country from fillibustering attacks from the United States.

This arrangement, he protests against, reminding the Secretary of a fact slightly resembling the present, when the representatives of the French Government in Mexico protested against the treaty concluded between Mexico and the United States, of much less importance than the present, only because of a vague rumor more or less well founded, that it had been concluded, and before they had official notice of its execution.

Mr. Seward replies, under date of February 25th, 1865, that a protest has been placed on file as testimony to the course of Mr. Romero.

On the 20th of April, Mr. Romero communicated to Mr. Seward the correspondence between the rebel Gen. Slaughter and the Mexican Gen. Mejia, relative to the capture of the Mexican steamer Orizaba, as an additional proof of the identity of the political interest which exists between the insurgents of this country and the partisans of the French cause in Mexico.

In a communication dated July 4th, Romero adduces further evidence of Mexican complicity with the rebels, and states that the commander of the post of Bagdad informed Gen. Slaughter as follows:

He had secret instructions to permit the introduction of arms and munitions of war that might be desired, and that they should pass freely for the use of the confederacy. He also asserts that there was in Monterey an agent of the confederacy accredited to agents of the French, and that Gen. Mejia had promised Gen. Slaughter that he would do everything he could in his favor. He also shows that the trade the Confederate States were carrying on with Mexico, and other countries through the ports of Mexico was carried on with the consent of the French in Mexico.

To all these statements Mr. Seward promises to give the attention to which they are entitled.

On July 8th Mr. Romero communicates statements and letters relating to the schemes of Mr. Wm. Gwinn for organizing a colony in Mexico, and showing that Gen. Bazaine had authority to lend him all needed assistance.

Gwinn writes after the surrender of Lee: "Among the intercepted letters, is one from Massey to Benj. Wood, New York, in which he says Soule is in the Gwinn enterprise, and the French Emperor will give him all the aid he desires, and that he will go out as Director General in charge of a peculiar kind of colonization."

Mr Seward writes to Minister Bigelow, July 13th, enclosing these intercepted letters in relation to Mexican colonization, and requests him to present them to M. Drouyn De L'Huys, and frankly informs him that the sympathies of the Mexican people are already considerably excited in favor of the Republic of Mexico, and they are disposed to regard with impatience continued intervention of France in the country, that any favor shown to the proceedings of Dr. Gwinn of the Emperor of Mexico, or the government will tend greatly to increase the popular impatience.

The President, to-day, also sent to the Senate a message in compliance with the resolution respecting the occupancy, by the French troops, of the Republic of Mexico, and the reestablishment of a monarchy there, enclosing a report from the Secretary of State, and the documents by which it was accompanied. The documents are very voluminous, commencing as far back as March 23, 1861, and ending with December 1, 1865.

The first is a letter from Mr. Dayton to Mr. Seward, communicating the fact that negotiation for a loan, in behalf of Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico, had been completed on favorable terms, and that he would soon sail for Mexico.

Mr. Seward, in a letter to Mr. Bigelow, dated September 6, 1865, says: The intense popular interest awakened by the civil war during the few years, has tended, in some degree, to moderate the solicitude which the situation of foreign affairs was calculated to create, but that interest is now rapidly subsiding, and it may be reasonably anticipated that henceforth Congress and the people will give a large share of attention to questions of an extraneous character.

Chief among these is that of our relations towards France with regard to Mexico. Nor does it seem unwise to take into consideration the fact that the presence of the military force of the two nations, sometimes confronting each other across the border, has a tendency which both regret to produce irritation. The French Government has not shown itself inattentive to this inconvenience hitherto, while this Government has been desirous to practice equal prudence.

The dispatch includes letters from the French Legation with reference to the Mexican refugees in New York and Wasington, preparing a movement in favor of Juarez; the first as far back as July, 1865.

FRENCH UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

Withdrawal of French Troops from Mexico.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON ITEMS,

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The time for the reception of applications for space at the Paris Universal Exposition, has been extended from the first of January to the first of March next. Our producers, mechanics and artisans will have further opportunity to send in their applications for space to the agent in New York before the closing of the books. Two much attention cannot be given to the importance of having the characteristic productions of our country properly represented at the Exposition. Pamphlets containing full information, as well as forms of application, may be obtained by writing to J. C. Darby, Agent for the French Exposition, No. 5 Spruce street, New York.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says that an early withdrawl of the French troops from Mexico is looked upon as certain, by all who have perused the correspondence sent in by the President yesterday. The steamer now about due, will bring Napoleon's speech to the Chambers, and this may contain the important announcement that the troops are to be withdrawn.

It is considered here as certain that the scheme looking to the appointment of Congressional reporters by Congress, will fail.

The *Chronicle* of to-day eulogizes the parting address of Governor Andrew, and prints copious extracts therefrom.

Secretary Stanton is to be called to account for paying the rebel provisional Governors in defiance of a law of Congress against such an act.

The United States Agricultural Society held their fourteenth annual meeting at the Capitol this morning. Preliminary arrangements were made for an Agricultural reunion here in January next.

The Senate District of Columbia Committee has rejected the bill granting unqualified suffrage here, but will report a bill permitting negroes to vote who have resided here six months and can read and write.

The President, as a means of cheapening fuel to the poor, during the cold weather, has ordered a large quantity of fire wood, belonging to the government, to be sold in quantities of less than ten cords, at seven dollars and a half per cord.

The well known case of the Floyd acceptances, purchased by Thomas W. Pierce, of Boston, is now before the Court of Claims.

Death of a Distinguished Agriculturist—Robbers of the Adams Express Arrested.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Prof, James J. Mapes, the distinguished Agriculturist, died at his residence in Newark, N. J., aged sixty years.

Three persons implicated in the robbery of Adams' Express Company have been captured. They were traced by Mr. Sanford, agent, and some private detectives acting under his orders. Two of the parties were arrested at Norwalk, R. I., and the other in a low house in this city. Nearly three-fourths of the money was found in latter's possession. The whole amount taken from the safe did not exceed $35,000.

Speaker Colfax' Reception.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Speaker Colfax's reception will commence at his residence on Thursday evening, January 18th, and will be continued every Thursday evening thereafter. The reception of Speaker Colfax's mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Matthews, and four ladies and gentlemen accompanying them, will commence next Wednesday evening.

The Adams Express Robbery—Counterfeiter Escaped.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—According to later accounts, the whole amount of money recovered from the Adams Express robbers is $250,000, and four men are under arrest.

Roberts, a counterfeiter, escaped from the jail in Brooklyn last night.

Shipwrecks.

BOSTON, January 10.—Several wrecks have occurred at Cape Cod. The brig Emma, of Gloucester, Capt. Frask, from Surinam for Boston, loaded with sugar and molasses, struck on the beach at East Sandwich, and went to pieces. Fifty of the crew frozen to death. Capt. Frask and two men were saved, badly frozen,

[illegible]

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E THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FREEDMEN SCHOOLS IN MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

Relief for Freedmen from England.

THE PROPERTY OF UNION PRISONERS.

The Increase of the Regular Army.

LANDS SET APART FOR FREEDMEN.

Proposition to Employ Colored Soldiers.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: General Howard is in receipt of the November report of the Superintendent of Colored Schools in the States of Missouri and Arkansas, in which he says there are now in operation in the former State nineteen freedmen's schools, with twenty-three teachers and 1,319 scholars; and that in Arkansas there are thirteen schools, with seventeen teachers and 1,478 scholars.

The Birmingham Association, in England, since the close of the war, has largely contributed toward the relief of the destitute freedmen of the United States. Their last invoice of goods, mostly clothing, amounts in value to over three thousand dollars, and the Secretary of the Treasury has notified the Deputy Collector at New York to hereafter admit all such goods free of duty.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that canal boats duly enrolled and licensed, and on which tonnage tax has been paid, are not liable to the Internal Revenue tax.

Brigadier General Mulford, late agent for the exchange of prisoners, returned from Richmond yesterday, where he has been for some months closing up the business relating to the exchange. This he has succeeded in doing, and in compliance with orders he has turned over to General Hitchcock, formerly Commissary of Exchange, all the property forwarded to Union prisoners during their incarceration, including boxes and money, amounting to between 30,000 and 40,000 thousand dollars. The money will be restored to the original forwarder, and it is supposed that the express boxes will be turned over to the Freedmen's Bureau.

The northern trains are still considerably behind, in consequence of the ice in the Susquehanna at Havre De Grace.

The *World's* Washington dispatch says: Gen. Grant's bill to increase the regular army is in the hands of the Chairman of the Military Committee. If adopted, it will increase the regular army to over fifty thousand.

The House Committee on Freedmen yesterday authorized their Chairman to report a bill continuing the Bureau, and enlarging its powers, in accordance with the recommendations of Gen. Howard. The bill authorizes the President to set apart in Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas, under the Homestead Law, 3,000,000 acres of Government lands, the same to be allotted in parcels of forty acres each to freedmen, at such rental as may be agreed on, giving the freedmen the right to purchase the land at any time by paying its valuation.

The *Times'* Washington dispatch says a firm in Little Rock, Arkansas, to-day presented to Gen. Howard, of the Freedmens' Bureau, a proposition to employ the colored troops in that department in the completion of the railroad which connects Little Rock with the Mississippi. The men are to be paid extra pay at the rate of fifty cents per day in land on the line of the road. The proposition is favorably endorsed by Gen. Reynolds, commanding the Department of Arkansas, and by Major General Sherman. It has been referred to the Secretary of War.

The *World's* dispatch says that Alfred Hassaureck will return to Washington on the 23d inst., and resign his mission to Equador, to take editorial charge of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*.

The *Tribune's* Washington despatch says the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that vehicles of every kind coming from contiguous foreign countries into the United States, and loaded in such a manner that each box and barrel can be satisfactorily inspected without unloading, will hereafter be permitted to enter under such provisions.

XXXIXth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States army. It provides that the United States army shall hereafter consist of seven regiments of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry and sixty regiments of infantry. In addition to the four regiments of artillery now organized, there shall be two new ones, one to be composed of colored, and one of white persons, officered by selections from volunteer officers. Two new regiments of cavalry are to be of white and two of colored persons. In the infantry there shall be eight regiments, composed of men from the Veteran Reserve Corps, and officered by officers of that corps. There shall be one Lieut. General, five Major Generals, and two Brigadiers.

The bill was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Wilson offered the petition of the colored citizens of Savannah, asking the right of suffrage, which was referred to the special Committee on Reconstruction.

A resolution was passed, authorizing the printing of 6,000 copies of Gen. Grant's military report.

Mr. Morrill moved to take up the bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia. The bill was read.

Mr. Riddle asked that the consideration of the bill be postponed until Tuesday.

Mr. Yates moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Howe offered a resolution declaring that the States lately in rebellion had forfeited their rights as States, and it was for Congress to say when those rights should be restored.

Mr. Howe proceeded to discuss the question of State rights and secessionism, affirming that by the acts of secession and rebellion the Southern States had destroyed their functions of civil government.

A memorial of the American Free Trade League, praying for the removal of the protective tariff, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The House bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue by the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of as now by the Assessors, was reported from the Finance Committee, but not acted on.

Mr. Johnson obtainid the floor, when the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Conkling, of New York, the President was requested, if not incompatable with the public interests, to inform the House why Jefferson Davis, Mr. Clay and others were kept in confinement.

Mr. Davis, of New York, introduced a resolution pledging the House to support the President's plan of restoration, which was refered to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, made a speech in favor of extending suffrage to the blacks in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, replied, contending that this is a white man's Government, and defending the people of the District of Columbia from charges of disloyalty.

The new appropriation bill reported from the Committee on Appropriations, and the record of the proceedings of the Tobacco Dealers Convention at New York will be referred to the Ways and Means Committee, with a request to inquire into the expediency of an amendment to the Internal Revenue act to conform to its suggestions.

The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to consider the expediency of dispensing with the income tax entirely, or assessing only on incomes of over twelve hundred dollars, and of reducing the present per centage.

The Committee on Freedmen's Affairs was instructed to inquire into the truth of the alleged injustice of South Caroline planters toward the freedmen in their employ.

The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting the manufacture of crutches and artificial limbs from the internal revenue tax.

A bill was introduced to punish counterfeiting with death.

A resolution was adopted calling for information in reference to the Imperial Express Company, organized in New York, under authority of the so-called Emperor of Mexico, to carry on contraband or other trade between Mexico and the United States.

Several resolutions heretofore offered were referred.

Messrs. Schofield and Kelley spoke in favor negro suffrage.

The House then adjourned.

Gov. Brownlow's Address to the Freedmen of Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 10.—The Fisk Freedmen's School was dedicated yesterday. Speeches were made by Gen. Fisk, Gov. Brownlow and others. It is intended to be a free high-school for colored children, with accommodations for from one thousand to fifteen hundred pupils.

Gov. Brownlow advised the teachers of the colored schools to be exceedingly prudent and cautious. He stated that if Gen. Thomas were to take his troops and leave here, the predominant party here would not allow them to occupy the school a week, and that the legislature over which he was placed would be broken up by a mob in forty-eight hours. The Governor does not believe in reconstruction, and says he is in for the fight during the war.

Muster Out of Troops in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—*Galveston, Jan. 8.*—An order from Department Headquarters will be promulgated to-morrow, mustering out a large number of regiments doing duty in Texas. The list is not made known, but it is believed to include about twelve thousand troops, all but three regiments. The Tenth Colored Infantry is here from Corpus Christi.

The strike of the longshoremen and stevedores on the first is unsuccessful. They now receive five and six dollars per day.

All is quiet in Island City. Freights unchanged.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 10.—River still falling, with six and a half feet on shoals.

Cotton dull; prices from 40 to 41 cents. Receipts, 41; shipments 174; sales 167 bales.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 7.—Hon. Peter Cowe, for many years a prominent citizen of Bulloch county, died at his home on the 6th inst.

THE WEEKLY GAZETT

TWO EDITIONS ARE PRINTED,

One on *Wednesday and the other on Saturday*

The edition is forwarded which will reach the subscribers soonest as the mail run.

TERMS:

Single copies	$1 [illegible]
In Clubs of five	1 25
In Clubs of ten and upwards	1 15

Important Railroad Enterprise.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—The contract in progress of negotiation between the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company has been finally agreed upon, and goes into effect immediately. It provides for laying a line in the narrow guage upon the Atlantic & Great Western road to Cincinnati, Cleveland, and other western cities, and also the immediate construction of a line of narrow guage railroad through Clarion, Jefferson, Center, Union and Northumberland counties, to connect the Great Western with the Catawissa road, thus forming by means of the latter road and the Philadelphia and Reading road, a continuous line of narrow guage railroad from all the great cities west to Philadelphia and New York. One immediate result of this contract will be the establishment of a line of steamships between Philadelphia and England, for the building and equiping of which the above companies have contributed half the amount necessary.

In the suit between the Catawissa and Pennsylvania railroads, to be heard in the nisi prius branch of the Supreme Court to-morrow, the Reading road becomes a party with the Catawissa road.

From Louisville—Revenue Frauds—Clergyman Murdered.

LOUISVILLE, January 10.—The Collector of the Internal Revenue seized two hundred and forty-seven boxes of cigars, from New York because of the fraudulent Government stamps thereon.

Rev. Joseph Fisher, one of the most eminent divines of Kentucky had his skull fractured by a slung shot on the fourth, Monday evening. He has been insensible ever since. A consultation of Physicians was held this afternoon. They report that there is no hope of his recovery. There is no clue to the assassins.

Proposed Railroad from Oswego to Jersey City.

ALBANY, January 10.—A meeting of citizens from different parts of the State was held here to-day for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of constructing a railroad from Oswego to Jersey City. A plan was finally adopted to construct one independent or trunk line between the two points. The distance in this State will be 225 miles, and $225,000 was subscribed, and 10 per cent paid in. The company is to be known as the Oswego and New York Midland.

MARRIED.

McALLISTER—SIGEL—On Wednesday morning, the 10th inst., by the Rev. John Douglass, D. D., THOMAS McALLISTER, Esq., and Miss LAVINIA SIGEL, both of Stark county, Ohio.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE REASON WHY

WE CAN SELL GOODS

CHEAPER

Than any Other House

IN THE WORLD.

1st. We have three Manufacturers constantly running, making our own goods from selected stock.

2d. We sell more goods than any other firm in the United States.

3d. We have an office on Pearl street, Boston, where all manufacturers in New England know that cash is on hand to secure any bargain, and when goods are for sale at auction or otherwise, he is on hand to buy them.

4th. We have an agent at No. 25 Courtland street, New York, working entirely for our chain of Wholesale and Retail Houses, the principal of which is

CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,

No. 60 Fifth Street.

Also, have one at 108 Woodland Avenue, Detroit.
One at 159 Main Street, Wheeling, West Va.
One at 123 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.
One at 86 Columbia Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
One at 127 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
One at Kilgore Hall, Steubenville, Ohio.

The largest and best conducted BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENTS in the country.

We sell more goods and give better satisfaction than any other house in the United States. ja11

CLOTHING.

OAK HALL

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

63 FIFTH STREET.

We desire Inform all persons who want

BARGAINS

That until JANUARY 15th, we honestly and truly will sell any garment from our large stock of ready made clothing, at

Actual Cost.

WE HAVE SOME GARMENTS

SLIGHTLY SOILED

Which we Sell for the Best Offer.

Every garment was carefully made by ourselve Baltimore.

If you prefer your clothing made from measure, we have a full line of

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