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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Brown's Creepers,

To be had of all sizes, at 120 Wood street, are the articles to preserve your neck or limbs from being broken this sleety weather. Call and see them.

Not the Slightest Pain.

This is to certify that I had eleven teeth extracted under the influence of laughing gas, at the office of Dr. G. Hill, 246 Penn street, without the least pain or any unpleasant effect then or afterwards.

GEORGE H. LEYHEAD.

N. B.—Do not forget the place. No extra charge for the gas. No. 246 Penn street. No. 246 Penn street.

Brown's Creepers.

To be had of all sizes, at 120 Wood street, are the articles to preserve your neck or limbs from being broken this sleety weather. Call and see them.

Laughing Gas Free of Charge

Administered by Dr. Spencer, No. 234 Penn street, for extracting teeth, without pain and no extra charge of from $1.00 to $2.00. Call and examine those $10.00 sets of teeth.

No. 234 Penn Street. No. 234 Penn Street

Is Health Worth Having?

If it is, protect it. It is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in some cases as difficult to recover. Nature, in our climate, and especially at this season, requires to be occasionally reinforced. But everything depends upon the tonic used for this purpose. The medicinal tinctures, *all of which are based on common alcohol*, are dangerous. Quinine, as everybody knows, out who takes much of it, is a slow poison. One safe protective from all unhealthy atmospheric influences exists, and *one only*. This powerful preventive is Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, a compound of the purest stimulants ever manufactured, with the most effective tonics, alteratives, regulators and depurators that chemistry has yet extracted from the botanical kingdom. Convalescents, languid and feeble from recent sickness, will find the Bitters an incomparable Restorative, not disagreeable to the taste, and eminently invigorating. No other stimulant produces the same effect as this Stomachic. It does not excite or flutter the nerves, on occasion any unduo cerebral action, but at once soothes and strengthens the nervous system and the animal spirits.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drugs and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 54 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

Brown's Creepers,

To be had of all sizes, at 120 Wood street, are the articles to preserve your neck or limbs from being broken, this sleety weather. Call and see them.

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 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.

We Did You Try

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure; it will help you. Constipation, one of the causes of ill health, is completely cured by the use of the Cure. All diseases of the stomach and bowels, like sick headache, heartburn, cramps, pains or colic, are controlled instantaneously by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. Sold agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 81 Market street.

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. 73 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.

Bikorene.

There are one hundred distinct nervous diseases, and there is not one of them that will stand up to the great invigorant, Bikorene. Why suffer the torture of nervous weakness for a day? This Bikorene will give you instant relief and permanent strength. Sold agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 81 Market street. Sent by express any where.

The World and his Wife,

And grown up daughters, are unanimous on one point. They declare unreservedly that Sozodont is a blessing to their mouths, that it improves and preserves their teeth, invigorates their gums and sweetens every breath they draw. Hence they buy it. As Dominie Sampson says, the sales are proditigious.

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.

Table Linen,

Bleached half bleached and unbleached, a full assortment all prices and qualities on the North East corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON, LOVE & BRO.

Dry Goods Dealers

Will find a complete stock, embracing a full line of Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings and Prints, together with every other kind of Goods required for the present and coming season, at Barker's & Co., No. 56 Market street, at much less than Eastern prices.

Plaid Flannels.

All the popular Makes at low prices on the North East corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON, LOVE & BRO.

Blankets

White and colored, all qualities and prices, on the North East corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON, LOVE & BRO.

French Merinos,

Black and all colors, on the North East corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON, LOVE & BRO.

The Great Final Closing Out Sale

Of Cloaks and Shawls, at Barker's & Co., No. 56 Market street.

Dress Goods

At great bargains, at the final closing out sale, at Barker's & Co., No. 56 Market street.

Cloaks & Shawls

At about half price, at the final closing out sale, at Barker's & Co., No. 56 Market street.

Only 25 Cents

For good fighting checks at Shollaby & Baro days.

Balmoral Skirts

Of all kinds.

BATES & BELL.

Railways in the United States.

According to the tabular statement published in the *American Railroad Journal*, the total mileage of completed railroads in the United States on the 1st of January, 1865, was 35,561, with about 15,000 miles additional in progress. The total cost of all the railways in progress is set down at one thousand three hundred and eighty-eight millions of dollars, the average cost of the completed lines being about $39,000 per mile. The average of individual States ranges from $11,159 in North Carolina, to $67,000 in Western Virginia. Pennsylvania stands at the head of railway States, having 3,794 miles completed; the next in order of the leading railway States being Ohio, 3,222; Illinois, 3,161; New York, 3,028; Indiana, 2,196. All the other States fall below 2,000 miles. Five range above 3,000, namely, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Virginia, Georgia and Tennessee. Adding the second track of the railways, and the total length of the street railway lines, (estimated with street tracks, at 1,000 miles,) the whole length of completed tracks in the United States will be about 60,000 miles.

IMPERIAL CLEMENCY.—The Emperor of Austria, who is winning hearts in Hungary by his frank manner and liberal principles, is expected to make his coronation unusually brilliant and memorable by passing a general act of amnesty, which will allow every political exile to return to Hungary, rehabilitated as to his citizenship, and with the whole of his forfeited property at once restored. It is said that Kossuth's name will head the list. It is to be hoped that this *on dit* may be correct.—*Phil. Press.*

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 15, 1866.

THE GOVERNOR'S RETURN.

The announcement that Governor Curtin will return in a few days, has of course suspended all discussion upon the question of long adjournment, although a recess of a week or two is spoken of.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The increase of the salaries of our Executive, Legislative and Judicial officers, which it was believed last year would be ordered by the Legislature, has at last taken such a shape that the advantages of such a pecuniary augmentation will be discussed in a few days. Mr. Bigham has drawn up a bill, of which the following are the principal provisions: The Governor, (after the expiration of the present Governor's term,) to receive $5,000 per annum; and after June 1st, the Attorney General's salary to be $3,500; the Secretary of State's, Auditor General's and Treasurer's of State's to be $3,000 each, including their allowance as Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; the Surveyor General's $2,500, and the Superintendent of Common Schools, $2,500; each Senator and Representative to receive $1,000 per annum; the Judges of the Supreme Court each $5,500 including pay and mileage, and the Chief Justice $500 additional; each Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas in Philadelphia and Allegheny $4,000; each President Judge in the Commonwealth $3,500; each Assistant Law Judge required to be learned in the law, $3,000 in full for all pay and mileage, except only the holding of special courts in other judicial districts to remain as heretofore; the Associate Judges in the State not required to be learned in the law, to receive as follows: for those whose attendance at court does not exceed four weeks, $200; between four and six weeks, $300; between six and eight weeks, $400; between eight and ten weeks, $600; between ten and twelve weeks, $750; between twelve and twenty-four weeks, $950; and all exceeding twenty-four weeks, $600.

ANTIMONOPOLY BILL TO ALLEGHENY.

Mr. Bigham has a bill which he will offer at an early day which will doubtless meet with the approbation of the people of your county. It is of such importance that I have determined to send it to you entire rather than make a synopsis. It is as follows:

AN ACT regulating the granting of licences to Inns, Taverns and Eating Houses and punishing the unlicensed sale of liquors in Allegheny County.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that hereafter, instead of existing laws, all applicants for license to sell intoxicating liquors by less measure than one quart by inns, Taverns and Eating Houses, in Allegheny county, shall appear before the Treasurer of said county between the first Monday of March and the first Monday of April in each year, and make and sign an oath or affirmation of the amount of their respective sales of liquors, and all other refreshments at their respective bars to the best of their knowledge and belief, which oath or affirmation, said Treasurer is authorized to administer and file in his office; and he shall rate and classify each applicant in accordance with existing laws provided, that any applicant applying out of time may have license for a fractional part of the year, expiring on the first day of the succeeding April. And provided further, that any applicant for a place not previously licensed, shall be rated for the first year as the Treasurer shall deem just. He shall make out a correct list of all applicants, with their names, places of business, and class and advertise the same once a week for three weeks, in two English and one German newspaper, and for all services under this act he shall charge each applicant three dollars, and for each transfer of license one half thatamount.

SEC. 2. Each applicant applying for a license to sell liquors, by any Inn, Tavern or Eating House, shall file with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a bond in one thousand dollars, with two sureties, to be approved by the District Attorney, and payable to the Treasurer, conditioned for the faithful performance of all laws of this Commonwealth relating to the sale of liquors, and warrant of attorney to confess judgment against said obligors and whenever any fine or forfeiture shall have been recovered against the principal, the District Attorney may enter judgment and collect the amount thereof from said obligors, in the usual manner, the District Attorney's fees for approving each bond, to be one dollar.

SEC. 3. That in addition to the license fee to the Commonwealth, the Treasurer shall require such applicant to pay an equal amount into the County Treasury, to be appropriated under the direction of the Inspectors of the Allegheny county Prison, to the erection and support of a house of employment in said county, and the fees allowed the Treasurer in the first section of this bill, to be in full of all charges for issuing licenses, provided that no license in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny shall be less than one hundred dollars; and in the boroughs and townships, less than fifty dollars, one half whereof shall shall go to the State and the other to the county provided, that the licenses for eating houses shall remain as heretofore.

SEC. 4. The Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county shall have authority to revoke any license granted by the Treasurer, whenever it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the said Court, that the party licensed has willfully violated any law of this Commonwealth relating to the sale of liquors, or that the licensed premises have become the resort of idle and disorderly persons, to the disturbance of the neighborhood; the Court may, on its own motion, rule a tavern keeper to show cause upon any licensed party, when, during the progress of any trial, it shall find just cause to suspect said house to have become a nuisance to the neighborhood, or said Court may proceed, upon information returned thereto, in the manner heretofore customary for the hearing of offenses of the same class, and if satisfied of the truth of such charges, in addition to the revocation of the license, may order that no future license shall be granted to said party for twelve months thereafter.

SEC. 5. That in addition to those not enumerated, any party holding a license may have said license revoked, and be refused a license for twelve months thereafter, for any of the following causes, to-wit: Selling liquor on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday; or selling liquor to any person under twenty-one years of age, or of known intemperate habits; and in the case of a second or subsequent commission of either of the above offences, shall be imprisoned in the county jail for any term not exceeding one year.

SEC. 6. Any person convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county, of selling liquor without license, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court; and upon any second or subsequent conviction, in addition to the fine, the court may impose imprisonment for any time not exceeding twelve months.

SEC. 7. That in addition to existing penalties, any person convicted before any Mayor, Burgess, Alderman, or Justice of the Peace of said county, of having sold liquor by any less measure than one quart, without having first procured a license therefor, shall pay a fine of ten dollars for each and every measure of liquor so sold, without any appeal to the court; and in case of non-payment of the same, may be committed to the county jail forty-eight hours: *Provided*, That any informer, not examined as a witness to prove the sale of the liquor, shall be entitled to one-half the penalty.

New Method of Robbery.

We were informed last night, by Mr. Oscar Jenkins, conductor on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, of a new and horrible method adopted by men in Western Pennsylvania, last night, to rob an old gentleman, recently from California. Mr. Jenkins did not remember his name; nevertheless, we will give the atrocious circumstances, as they will indicate the extent to which rogues will go for money, and there is no telling how long they may have dogged his steps to accomplish their infamous design.

By the usual method, they succeeded in attracting the gentleman's attention, and they became so familiar as to offer an apple, which he accepted and ate. In a short time, the strychnine, previously placed in the apple, began to take effect, causing the gentleman to fall in a helpless condition on the pavement, where he was discovered at a late hour, in great agony, robbed of all his money and everything of value about his person. The scoundrels left the town that night, and have not been heard from since.

They gave him an overdose, from the effects of which he will probably recover, as the best medical assistance that could be rendered was immediately summoned to the scene.

We should also state that the man is a cripple, having only one leg. The other was crushed by an accident on a boat in California, rendering amputation necessary. It is impossible to conjecture what infernal schemes villains may yet adopt in their desperate business.—*Cleveland Herald, of yesterday.*

CLEVELAND is determined to reform its sewerage, and the city engineer, John Whitelaw, has reported an elaborate plan, involving an expenditure of over $70,000, which the *Leader* states as follows: All the drain of the city south and west of Eagle street finds its way into the river through culverts at the foot of Eagle, Huron, Seneca, Champlain, James, Superior and St. Clair streets. As a necessary consequence, the river is filled with an amount of filth which its current cannot sweep out into the lake. Navigation is impeded, and the Council have been obliged hitherto to make annual appropriations of $10,000 and upward for the dredging of the Cuyahoga. The plan devised by engineer Whitelaw embraces the construction of large catch basins at the feet of the above named streets, to receive the drainings from those streets, and the building of a main sewer which shall wind like a huge anconda from its outlet into the lake, under the union passenger depot. The *Leader* says there is no doubt the plan will be adopted.

LIVING ENGLISH WRITERS.—From a list of the ages of living English writers, given in Gutch's *Literary and Scientific Register* for 1866, we select some respecting whom most interest is felt in this country, as—Matthew Arnold, 41; Wilke Collins, 42; John Ruskin, 47; Rev. Charles Kingsley, 49; Tom Taylor, 49; William Howard Russell, 50; Anthony Trollope, 51; Charles Reade; 52; Robert Browning, 54; Charles Dickens, 54; Alfred Tennyson, 57; Sir Archibald Alison, 59; William F. Gladstone, 59; Charles Lever, 59; Rev. F. D. Maurice, 61; Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, 61; Benjamin Disraeli, 61; Barry Cornwall, 61; Samuel Lover, 66; Thomas Carlyle, 70; William Howitt, 71; Dean Milman, 75; Charles Knight, 74; John Payne Collier, 80; and the Nestor of the tribe, Lord Brougham, 86. There is no similar enumeration of the ages of literary ladies, as statistics on the subject are very difficult of attainment.

Destructive Fire.

BUFFALO, Jan. 16.—A fire at Bergen, New York, last night, destroyed fourteen buildings. Loss unknown.

A high wind and snow. Growing cold.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Special Dispatches

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Western Protectionist Memorial

DISPUTE BETWEEN PLANTERS AND FREEDMEN.

Revenue Service in the South.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE SALE.

Cotton Frauds at the South.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1866.

The proceedings of the Senate to-day were wholly without interest. Garrett Davis spoke in his usual strain for three hours to empty benches and galleries.

In the House the District suffrage bill was under consideration, and Representative Julian made an able speech, in which he took the ground that suffrage is a natural right, irrespective of race or color. He also took the ground that the majority of the people resident in the District were now, as they had been during the war, rebels at heart, and that the country had been cheated of many of their necks, and he had no doubt they would be treated as well as they deserve by the extension of franchise to all the negroes in the city.

The House committee on banks and currency, have agreed to report against all memorials asking the repeal of the ten per cent tax on state bank circulations.

The President has sent to the Senate over two thousand nominations for confirmation, including many brevet and other military promotions, made last fall and summer. The military committee will take up their consideration at the next meeting.

Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, presented a memorial from a convention of business men in St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland and Cincinnati, setting forth the need of protecting home industry. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, offered a remonstrance to the same end, from the American Home Labor League. Both were referred to the Finance Committee.

In the Western Districts of North Carolina headquarters at Salisbury, there have been over two thousand cases of disputes between whites and blacks settled by the Freedmen's Bureau. Most of them arose from the planters refusing to pay for last season's work. In the same time there have been eighty-six cases of murder and assault, in nearly every case white men being the assaulting parties. There are in that district 10,000 freedmen, three hundred helpless negroes—mostly women and children,—in great need of clothing.

Mr. Alexander Reed, Revenue agent of the Treasury Department, starts south in the morning, directed, with the duty of investigating all matters connected with Internal Revenue in the States of North and South Carolina and Georgia. A thorough reorganizing is in contemplation in this department, and the selection of men to fill the places of assessors is one of the subjects which will receive special attention.

Senator Marvin, of Florida, who arrived here to-day, had a lengthy interview with the President upon reconstruction.

The Board, for the examination of candidates for positions in the regular army, having finished their business, adjourn on Friday next.

The officers of the Internal Revenue, on duty on the Northern frontiers, will be instructed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to assist Customs officers in their efforts to prevent smuggling.

The entire sale of accumulations, at the dead letter office, which has been for some two weeks or more in progress, has come to a close. More than six thousand packages were sold. The prices at which the goods were knocked down, ranged from one cent up to, perhaps, fifty dollars averaging possibly a dollar each. The most of the packages consisted of the meanest stuff imaginable in the form of jewelry of the shallow cheap order, of poor watches were sold, and some few good ones, all sorts of clothing, from a military boot to a lace collar, good, bad, and indifferent, new and old, made and unmade, for men, women, children, and everything under the sun, a remedy for every complaint, memento that wives, mothers and sweethearts could pack into the mail for friends in the war, were represented in the collection. The department of patent medicines was especially large, comprising some hundred and thirty-five packages, and embracing a specimen of morbid or less value, of everything in that interesting line of business. Pills, powders, regenerators, invigorators, balsams Tennessee cures, cancer cures, bald head cures, anti-antidotes for tobacco villainous enough to destroy a town or kill an army.

It has been ascertained by the regent census of Alexandria, Virginia, that one-third of the colored people of that city are married and are the owners of a building in which is held a colored school, at Wyattsville, Maryland, notified the teacher of the school, a few days ago, that it would have to be closed, as the laws of Maryland prohibited the education of colored children. The teacher submitted the case to Major General Howard, Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., who directed the teacher to continue the school as heretofore.

The General Land Office has transmitted to the Governor of Iowa two indemnity certificates, authorizing that State to locate on public lands a quantity equal to 5,013 acres, as indemnity, on account of that quantity claimed as swamp land, having been sold by the United States in the counties of Muscatine and Iowa.

The muster-out of fifty additional paymasters, which was to have been ordered during the present month, has been postponed, it is said, owing to the reduction of the army not being so rapid as was formerly expected, and the scattered condition of the troops rendering it necessary to retain the present force some time longer.

Among other important matters before the Cabinet to-day, was the subject of cotton speculation at the South. There is positive information in the Government, showing that immense amounts of cotton belonging to it have been seized, and that some of the thieves are in the civil and military service of the United States.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day amount to $400,000.

Letter From Gen. Sherman on Militia Organization.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—At a meeting of the State Military Association, the following letter was received from General Sherman:

HD'QU'S MIL. DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, ST. LOUIS, January 9th, 1866.

It is impossible for me to come to Albany on the occasion referred to, but I do heartily approve of the object, and wish you eminent success.

Now is the appointed time if ever in our history, to place the militia of our country on a footing honorable and useful to the nation. Now it can claim all the honors gained by the State Volunteers, with their experience in organization, equipment and drill. I hope you in the State of New York will devise some good system for the militia of the State, and so perfect that other states will follow the example and make it uniform throughout the service.

The militia during peace should be made attractive and honorable, that the organization may be immediately available in war, until Congress has time to provide national troops for the emergency.

Again wishing you all possible success, I am

Your obedient servt.
(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
Major Genl.

Order for Prevention of Jeff. Davis' Escape.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 16.—Orders were received yesterday from the War Department, to discharge all employees in the various Government departments in this District, who had been in any way connected with the Rebel Government. In accordance with those instructions, Commanding General summarily dismissed all such, twenty-five in number, giving them short notice to leave the place. The agents of the National Express Company was also sent away, for the above reason.

This order was undoubtedly caused by the rumor that an organization was being formed to rescue Jeff Davis. Armed picket boats are on duty constantly, to examine all vessels arriving in this harbor.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

General Railroad Law.

EXTENSION OF CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

A New Judicial District.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 15, 1866.

The Senate and House of Representatives were both in session to-day, and we have the following business to report:

SENATE—In the Senate, Mr. Dunlap reported, with amendments, from the Committee on Corporations, an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Ben Franklin Insurance Company of Allegheny City."

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. Bigham—An act regulating the granting of licenses to eating houses and taverns, and for the punishment of parties engaged in the unlicensed sale of liquors in Allegheny county.

Mr. White read a further supplement to an act relative to the manufacture of Iron with coke and mineral coal; also an act exempting persons who have been soldiers in the army from the payment of bounty and *per capita* taxes on the Commonwealth.

Mr. Bigham offered a set of resolutions which were in substance as follows: First, instructing the proper committee to pursue a liberal policy toward the different railroads of the State, and favoring a general railroad law; second, that the construction of a through line indicated in the contract to that effect between the Atlantic and Great Western and Reading Railroad Companies, ought to be encouraged by appropriate legislation; third, that the extension of the Connellsville Railroad eastward, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for Baltimore and Washington, is required by the commerce of the country; fourth, in favor of a healthy competition between companies and individuals.

The resolutions were supported by extended remarks from senators Bigham, Lowry and Clymer, while Senators Hall and Nichols opposed them. The resolutions were postponed for the present.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Shenck reported a bill from the Judiciary Committee to create a new district out of the counties of Allegheny and Beaver.

The bill was read and finally passed.

Mr. Meeklin read an act to increase the fees of the Auditors of Armstrong county.

Mr. Negley read an act to regulate the fees of surgeons on coroner's inquests in Mercer county.

Mr. Craig read an act to create an additional Notary Public in Allegheny county.

Mr. Slack, read in place, a bill allowing the School Board of Neville township, Allegheny county, to pay their school tax. This bill was finally passed, after which the House adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Union Men Persecuted in Georgia.

DECISION BY THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

Attempt on the Life of Judge Field.

INFERNAL MACHINE SENT FROM CALIFORNIA.

Pardon Seekers Refused.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: A letter has been received from Alexander H. Stevens, stating that the condition and persecutions of Union men in Georgia are at this time vastly worse than during the rebellion.

Two national banks, the First Planters at Richmond, and First National of Grinnell, Iowa, were established to-day.

The more invoices of goods, amounting to two thousand five hundred dollars has, just been received from the Birmingham Society, England, for destitute freedmen in this country.

The *Tribune's* special says the Commissioner of Internal Revenue yesterday decided that authority has been given to imprint the initials and date in ink upon revenue stamps instead of writing them.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Chandler was at Savannah on the 9th inst., investigating affairs connected with the department, and was about to leave for more southern waters.

Judge Field, of California, received by express on Saturday a small box, in a printed address which came from San Francisco by the last steamer. Not knowing its purport, he proceeded to open it with the ordinary caution which curiously inspires, in the presence of Judge Lake, who is now temporarily here. Upon unfastening and raising the lid about half an inch, Judge Lake caught sight of several little cylinders, and he at once suggested that it was an infernal machine. Further operations were suspended, and the box placed in a tub of water yesterday, when it was taken to the War Department, where it was opened, and twelve large metallic cartridges, with heavy balls, nicely adjusted with fulminating powder, was the explosive upon the rise of a cocked lid, if opened, and so arranged that it would have exploded upon the raising of the lid. There was a single line written upon the inside of the lid, as follows: "East Indian Department, Public Works."

He explained that the bill proposed to incorporate a land company, with a capital of two million dollars, for the purpose of promoting emigration to and settlement in the states lately in rebellion. It was to encourage the black as well as the white, and introduced the policy to break up the immense bodies of land in dispute, and distribute them among a large number of holders. The names of several of the corporators were left out because the Committee was not satisfied of their loyalty. Mr. Ingersol offered an amendment, that said corporation shall provide for the landless poor without distinction of color, who may apply for homesteads of not less than one hundred and fifty acres of land free of charge.

After debate the further consideration of the bill was postponed and the bill and amendments ordered to be reprinted.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, of Penna., the House took from the Speaker's table the joint resolution of the Senate authorizing the Committee on Reconstruction to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Brooks inquired of Mr. Stevens how long it would be before the House had a report from that Committee.

Mr. Stevens replied he could not possibly give the information, as the subjects before the Committee were secret.

Mr. Brooks said he presumed gentleman might give his private opinion as to how long a large portion of the people would be deprived of representation. This would be intimating to those who are now paying taxes without representation.

Mr. Stevens replied that the South had taxed us long enough.

The House then concurred in the resolution of the Senate, by a vote of 126 against 55.

Mr. Davis, of Md., introduced a bill to amend an act "to provide duties on imports," which makes provision for an amendment, prescribing that in suits or prosecution for any cause therein mentioned, commenced in account of any State against any persons other than an officer of the United States, or other person acting in the subject matter of said suit, or of prohibition under such pretence of discharge of his official duties, shall be removed to the Circuit Courts of the United States in said section provided."

The second section provides that any suit so removed under authority of this section, and now pending in any circuit court of the United States shall by order of said circuit court be forthwith handed to the state court to which the same has been removed, there to be disposed of as it would have been if the removal had not taken place, and said removal shall in no way effect the validity of any proceedings in said court prior to its removal to the civil courts.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to extend suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Mr Julian, of Indiana, demanded suffrage for the colored man on the broad ground of national right, and regulated suffrage as a matter conventional form; without suffrage no man is free. The great want of every poor man was a home, and the ballot and homestead should go together. There were fifty million acres of unsold lands in the South which unless prevented will be open to rebel speculators. These lands should be set apart for homesteads for both white and black loyal men. If the bill heretofore introduced by him and now before the House, on public lands, should become a law, every freedman could become a freeholder. It had been objected that all negroes were too ignorant to vote, he would rejoin by saying they were not all ignorant. Many of them were educated. A large portion of them would not suffer by comparison with many white men, who indulgate mobs against an unoffending people and publish their deeds as negro insurrections, and yet nothing was done to disfranchise them. He would give the negro the ballot, to maintain the liberty already secured. If the military were withheld from the black man, the most disastrous consequences might result. The conferring of suffrage, therefore, was a means of safety. If the whites in this district, who sympathized with the rebellion, voted, it would be mean to withhold the ballot from loyal negroes.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, replied to the remarks recently made by his colleague, Mr. Kelley, with reference to the suffrage in Pennsylvania. He was glad to say the democrats have been against extending the right of suffrage to the negro race, and in this the democratic party had the aid of vast numbers of those who were publicly opposed to them. His colleague proposed to make an issue here that he had failed to make at home.

Mr. Kelley said when he was quite a young man and acting with the democratic party, he united in a petition to the Legislature to change the constitution so that every man in Pennsylvania, not a pauper or felon, should be a citizen in full.

After further debate, Mr. Randall asked his colleague whether he would, by changing the Constitution of the United States, or amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, strike out the word "white" as a qualification of voters.

Mr. Kelly said he would, having regard for Franklin and others who laid the foundation of the government.

Mr. Randall resumed his remarks, saying he should uniformly vote in accordance with the action of his State, without regard to party. He believed the two races are distinct, and believing that, he was unwilling to take any step which would place the negro on an equality with the white man.

After some further debate, without action, the House adjourned.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

Bill from the Military Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The bill providing for the reorganization of the regular army was today reported from the Military Committee with some amendments. The Committee were unanimous in favor of the bill as it now stands. It provides that the army shall hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery, 9,000 men, twelve regiments of cavalry, 12,000 men, and thirty-five regiments of infantry, 35,000 men, to be known as the army of the United States.

Section 2. The artillery to have the same organization as at present, five regiments.

Section 3, adds six regiments of cavalry to the six now in service, with the same organization.

Section 4—Fifty-five Infantry regiments, to consist of ten regiments of ten companies each; now in service, and the remaining nine regiments to be made into twenty-seven, by adding two companies to each battalion; left regiment of colored men, and eight of disbanded men, or men discharged by reason of disability; the officers of regiments under this act to be apportioned among the States in proportion to the number of troops furnished during the war.

Section 5 provides that the organization of infantry be the same as at first—ten regiments—ten companies are to have only forty-eight privates.

Section 7 gives each regiment a band as formerly.

Section 8.—Enlistments are hereafter to be made for five years. No officers are to appoint to fill vacancies in regiments until they are filled, and the command organized.

Section 9 provides one Lieutenant General for the Military Establishment, and ten Brigadier Generals, with the same staff as formerly.

Section 10 provides that the Adjutant General's department shall be as now, prescribed by law.

Section 11—Inspector Generals department, so far as number and rank are concerned, remains the same. It increases the rank of the Assistant Inspector General to Lieutenant Colonel.

Section 12—The Bureau of Military Justice, as now established.

Section 13—Quartermaster General's department to consist of one Brigadier General, six Assistant Colonels, twelve Deputies, Lieutenant Colonels, twenty Majors and forty-eight Captains. Quartermasters' salaries to be $1,800 for volunteer Quartermasters.

Section 14 provides that military storekeepers shall be required, not exceeding sixteen.

Section 15 provides that the act of July 4th, 1864, creating the Quartermaster's Department, shall remain in force, so far as it does not become unnecessary, upon the disbandment of the volunteer forces.

Section 16 provides the subsistence prescribed by law.

Section 17 provides that the offices detailed as Quartermasters or Commissaries shall receive $30 per month extra, while responsible for public property.

Section 18. Medical Department. One Surgeon General, (Brigadier); one Assistant, (Colonel); 77 Surgeons, (Majors), and 150 Surgeons to be Lieutenants for the first three years service, and Captains after three years's service; two Medical Storekeepers. Vacancies of surgeons and Assistant Surgeons to be filled by selections from volunteers. Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers of three years service to be eligible for promotions to Captains.

Section 19—Authorizes the Surgeon General to detail a surgeon as medical paryeyor, who, while so acting, is to be a Colonel of cavalry.

Section 20—Authorizes the Surgeon General to detail five surgeons as medical inspectors, to be, while so acting, Colonels of cavalry.

Section 21—Pay Department—One Paymaster General, Brigadier General; two Assistants, Colonels; two Deputies, Lieutenant Colonels, and sixty Paymasters, Majors. The vacancies in the grade of Major are to be filled from additional Paymasters who have served two years.

Section 22. The corps of engineers to be the same as now provided for by the law.

Section 23 provides for the appointment of four inspectors of fortifications to be selected from the corps of engineers, and to be colonels of engineers. This is not to increase the number of officers in that corps.

Section 24 authorizes companies of engineers to be a battalion, adjutants and quartermasters to be appointed as necessary, and so forth.

Section 25 reduces each company of engineers to twenty men and authorizes the President to detail men to return to the present organization.

Section 27—Ordnance Department to be the same as now provided by law, with one Brigadier General, three Colonels, five Lt. Colonels, twelve Majors, twenty Captains, fifteen First Lieutenants, nine 2d. Lieutenants and thirteen Ordnance Sergeants.

Section 27—One Chief Signal Officer, Colonel; the Secretary of War to detail officers and men from the regular army, to perform such duties while detailed to be paid as Cavalry and artillery are now paid.

Section 28. No officer of the regular army below field officers to be promoted without examination, and no officer who has passed a satisfactory examination to be suspended from promotion by the operation of an examination now dropped; officers failing by reason of moral disqualification, not to be re-examined.

Section 29 provides that staff Department be selected from the corps to which they belong.

Section 30—Retains the Commissary Department, or quartermaster's department until examined, as now provided by law.

Section 31 provides that officers commissioned in any regiment until examined by boards convened by the Secretary of War, shall continue to be in reference to military history, services during the war, and qualifications. Appointments made in the regular service shall not but with sole regard to qualifications and services.

Section 32—Persons applying for commissions not to have any compensation for expenses incurred in appearing before examination.

Section 33 repeals all laws inconsistent herewith.

Message of Governor Fenton in Relation to Charges Against New York Municipal Officers.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—In the Assembly this morning, Private Secretary of the Governor, presented the following message from His Excellency Governor Fenton:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF NEW YORK,
ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1866.

To the Assembly:—Since your last session the charges against certain officers of the municipality of New York have been presented to me for my action as the Executive, under the provisions of the Constitution, and of laws of 1857, and section 1, chapter 90, laws of 1863.

I entered upon the discharge of the duties imposed upon me by the provisions of law, and with the free conviction that while no public officer should be irresponsible or free from the proper checks against excess of authority, neither should the penalty of the law be enforced except upon clear and well established proof of malversation in office. Fully impressed with these considerations, and a sense of the magnitude and delicacy of the trust, I have proceeded with the investigation of such charges.

In the progress of such examination I find that the proper determination of the question presented will require the examination of voluminous documentary testimony, and a large number of witnesses, which will occupy more time than I am able, in the proper discharge of my official duties to devote. I have not sought myself of the authority given me by law to direct the District Attorney of the city and county of New York to institute such inquiry into the truth of the charges made, as the discharge of the necessary duties devolving upon the Executive seem to demand at this time and attention.

I therefore respectfully submit the subject for your consideration, to the end, if it meets with your approbation, that in the cases now before me, and in all cases arising under the provisions of the act referred to, authority may be conferred upon the Executive to appoint one or more commissioners, who shall, under his direction, conduct the inquiry into the truth of the charges made, with such power to take testimony and enforce the attendance of witnesses as may be necessary, or the enactment of such amendments to the existing law as their wisdom and experience may devise. (Signed) R. E. FENTON.

Mexican Troops Attempt to Capture an Imperialist Gunboat—Liberals Ordered to be Shot.

NEW YORK, January 16.—A special dispatch from Brownsville, Texas, of the 3rd, states that a detachment of ten men under Lieutenant Murphy, of the 19th colored regiment, attempted the night previous to capture an imperialist gunboat, but were repulsed. Lieut. Murphy will probably be dismissed the service.

Seventeen Liberals recently captured by the Imperialist have been ordered to be shot by Maximilian. General Weitzel sent a vigorous protest against this barbarism.

Virginia Legislature—Government Warehouse Burned.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.—The State Senate has adopted a resolution declaring that John S. Barbour was legally elected President of the Orange and Alexandria railroad.

A Government warehouse near Bowan street, containing a large quantity of cotton, tobacco and other articles held by the agent of the Treasury Department, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $100,000.

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