THE WEEKLY GAZETTE!

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 50
In Clubs of five	1 25
In Clubs of ten and upwards	1 15

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.---NO. 16. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Physicians, Preachers and Poets

Use Sawyer's Barbers' Soap. Only thirty cents a cake.

Sawyer's Barbers Soap

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

Greenbacks

Are Good.

The Great Final Closing Out Sale

Of Cloaks and Shawls, at Barker's & Co., No. 59 Market street.

Greenbacks

Are Good.

Dress Goods

At great bargains, at the final closing out sale, at Barker's & Co., No. 59 Market street.

Greenbacks

Are Good.

Cloaks & Shawls

At about half price, at the final closing out sale, at Barker's & Co., No. 59 Market street.

Greenbacks

Are Good.

Still Greater Reductions

In blankets, flannels, shawls, cloaks, dress goods and balmorals, at Shelaby & Barclay's. Now is the time to buy woolens at a great sacrifice, at 74 and 76 Market street.

Twenty-five Cents a Yard

For prints, ginghams, muslins, checks, tickings, hickories, &c., at Shelaby & Barclay's. All of the above goods at less than Eastern prices, at 74 and 76 Market street.

The Rush Continues,

The great rush to obtain Ladies' Furs still continues, at the extensive Hat, Cap, and Ladies' Fur House of William Fleming, No. 128 Wood street. We will continue to sell our Ladies' Furs at a great reduction, until our immense stock is closed out.

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. 59 Market street, at much less than Eastern prices.

Laughing Gas Given Free.

Dr. C. Sill, 246 Penn street, who has been giving the Nitrous Oxid Gas for more than two years to the people of Pittsburgh, continues to administer this delightful agent. His rooms are crowded every day with persons delighted with his success. Teeth are furnished at this well-known and responsible establishment at $10, and as high as $100 per set. An experienced lady assistant is always in attendance.

Now is the Time to Buy

Cotton goods, and Shelaby & Barclay's, 74 and 76 Market street, is the place to buy them You are no doubt well aware that Cotton and Linen goods are advancing in price, and the advance, from present appearance, is likely to continue. We repeat, therefore, this now is the time to buy. The stock of these goods in sheetings, shirting, pillow-casings, calicoes, tickings, checks, table linens, shirting linens, towels, napkins, &c., which is now being offered by this firm, is one of the largest they have had the pleasure of offering for years. They purchased largely of the above goods early in the month of December. Shelaby & Barclay are still in the bee hive stand. You can't miss the place.

Is Health Worth Having?

If this, protected, 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, but who takes much of it, is a slow poison. One safe protective from all unhealthy atmospheric influence 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 tonic, alterative, regulators and evacuants that chemistry has yet extracted from the botanical kingdom. Convalescents, languid and feeble from recent sickness, will find the Bitters an incomparable Restorative, and despondent to the taste, and emphatically invigorating. No other stimulant produces the same effect as this Stomachic. It does not excite or flutter the nerves, or occasion any undue arterial 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 Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

Fall and Winter Goods.

It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the superb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 189 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 anything 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. 84 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. 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.

Bikorene.

There are one hundred distinct nervous diseases, and there is not one of them that will not yield to the great invigorant, Bikorene. Why suffer the torture of nervous weakness for a day? The Bikorene will give you instant relief and permanent strength. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 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 pro-di-gious.

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.

STATE NEWS.

The question whether deserters can be legally disfranchised without due process of law has been brought into court in the contested election case of Howe vs. Stenger, for the office of District Attorney, when it was decided by Judge King, that the votes of such persons should be received. It is not likely, however, that this decision will be sustained, if appeal be made to the Supreme Court.

HOS-JONS CESS.—Having carried a decided majority of the delegates and of the popular vote in Bedford county for Governor, on Friday last, his competitor HOS JASSES JONATHAN withdrew from the field, as was mutually agreed upon before the primary election.

JOHN BYRNE, residing in the eastern part of Dauphin county, has had six sons in the ranks of the Union, and though they participated in many of the most bloody conflicts of the war, they have all escaped without the slightest injury, and have all returned home safely.

McCABE, at Conemaugh Station, got badly burned by playing with shavings, which were on fire. She lingered under intense suffering until last Thursday, when she died.

A LITTLE girl, at York, had two fingers of her right hand cut off by a car wheel, the other day; she stooped to pick up something on the railway track.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 17, 1866.

The debate in the Senate yesterday was one of more than usual interest not only from the able manner in which the question before the body was argued, but from the fact that it was the commencement of the great railroad fight which it has been rumored for some months past would come off during the present session. Mr. Bigham's resolution improved to be a bombshell which exploded among the rank and file of the opponents of a general railroad policy with wonderful results. The debate was confined to Senators Bigham, Lowry and Clymer on one side and to Senator Hall on the other, but it is rumored that when the subject again comes up other and equally capable gentlemen will express their views upon the question which is the most advantageous to the state, a liberal railroad policy or a restrictive policy? You people have for years been of one opinion upon the subject, but unfortunately for them they have not the power to vote or to give their sentiments utterance to an extent which will control legislation save by so moulding the minds of your Senators and Representatives as to cause them to cast their votes in favor of the Company which it is reported will give your city other outlets than those they now possess. Mr. Bigham's remarks were evidently based upon a determination to do his duty to his constituents, and while he promptly parried every query proposed by his opponents, he did not allow the interruptions to drive him from his regular train of argument. Whether his resolutions will meet with the approval of a majority of the Senate cannot be definitely ascertained at this time.

The joint resolution of Mr. McKinley, of Lawrence, promises to elicit considerable discussion when it comes before the House for consideration. You have doubtless received a synopsis of it by telegraph, but it is sufficiently important to send in full. It is as follows:

Resolved, &c., That we do hereby declare it to be our solemn conviction that treason merits the severest punishment; that the penalties incurred by the chief participants in the late rebellion should by no means be abated, and that the people whom we represent eternally demand that Jefferson Davis, the chief instigator of, and the leader in treason be brought before the civil courts, or a military commission, which even will most certainly secure the capital punishment of his acknowledged guilt.

The project to build a railroad up the Monongahela Valley has been revived by the presentation of a bill incorporating a Company to be known as the Monongahela Railroad Company, with the following corporators, Jesse Lazear, J. C. Flenniker, G. H. Bowman, W. H. Clark, P. L. Kramer, Samuel Vashock, W. E. Frazer, jr., R. G. Mullin, J. L. Vancouver, Job Johnson, L. M. Speer, G. V. Lawrence, Samuel Walker, W. J. Alexander, J. H. Hopkins, W. R. Negley, Dr. J. E. Shafer, and others. The capital stock is to be $2,000,000. The road is to run along the Monongahela to West Virginia State line. The company can connect with any other railroad, and can build branch or lateral roads to the coal fields of Allegheny, Fayette, Green, Washington and Westmoreland, which branches are to have the same facilities for connection with other roads that the main line has.

Senator White and Representative Quay have offered a bill, which will be acceptable, to the gallant men who fought during the rebellion, in the army of the Union. It provides that all officers and soldiers who have been honorably mustered out of the service since the first of September 1861, or who are now in the regular or volunteer service, shall be exempt from taxation for bounty purposes.

The State Agricultural Society held their annual meeting here yesterday. It was stated that there are five hundred thousand dogs in Ohio, seven hundred thousand in Pennsylvania, and one million in New York, and as the increase in the number of canines has been most disastrous to the growth of wool from their ravages among the sheep, a resolution was adopted asking Congress and the Legislature to levy a tax upon the animals.

The 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of September were designated as the days upon which the next State Fair shall be held, and a committee was appointed to receive proposals from the different localities which desire to be selected as the place where the exhibition shall be held.

The following officers were selected to serve during the ensuing year:

President—A. Boyd Hamilton.

Vice Presidents—1st District, James McCready, George Blight; 3d district, Vincent L. Bradford; 4th district, A. H. Cummings; 5th district, Adrian Cornell; 6th district, William H. Horstein; 7th district, Isaac W. Van Leer; 8th district, Tobias Kepner; 9th district, Jacob E. Kybill; 10th district, John H. Cowden; 11th district, Joseph Sigman, 12th district, Daniel Gribbenbach; 13th district, John C. Morris; 14th district, Amos E. Kapp; 15th district, George H. Bucher; 16th district, Daniel Gilmer; 17th district, Louis W. Hall; 18th district, B. Morris Ellis; 19th district, H. W. Russell; 20th district, Michael C. Trout; 21st district, George Rhey; 22d district, John Murdoch, jr.; 23d district, William Blessing; 24th district, Joshua Wright.

Additional Members of the Executive Committee—William Colder, John R. Ely, Benj. G. Peters, John H. Ziegler, Peter Herrick, Franklin Watts, David Taggart, Jacob S. Haldeman, Thos. P. Kane.

Corresponding Secretary—James Young.

Chemist and Geologist—S. S. Haldeman.

Librarian—Henry Gilbert.

GENERAL NEWS.

A MAN named Evans, of Bedford, Indiana, a minister of the Gospel, formerly a Professor in the Northwestern University, in Indianapolis, and author of the popular book called "The Pioneer Ministers of the West," has fallen from grace. He went off from Bedford in company with the wife of Thomas Johnson, and at the Jones House, in Greencastle, was caught in *flagrante delicto* with the erring lady, having registered himself as somebody else and lady. The affair has created a great commotion in Lawrence county, and Evans has been expelled from the church, while Johnson has applied for a divorce. Evans says himself a married man, with several children, and has heretofore borne a good character.

THE NEW ISSUE OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—The statement recently made that the Treasury Department would issue $500,000 worth of new fractional currency in the course of a week or so is entirely incorrect. The new notes will doubtless not be issued for several months to come, as the Department does not intend to put too much of the fractional currency in circulation, and will wait for the redemption of a considerable portion of the old issues. The Department is still engaged in printing the fifty-cent notes of the first issue.

SHREWD QUARANTINED.—About forty Angola blooded sheep, worth $250 or $300 each, arrived at Angola, Ind., a few days ago, and under the cattle-plague law they will not be allowed to land. They are detained on board the steamer, but application for a landing permit has been made to Washington, which has not yet been heard from. The quarantine authorities informed the consignees that there was probably no power under the law of admitting the animals on shore unless in the form of butchers' meat.

THE COLDEST HOUR.—It is a curious fact, says the *Hartford Times*, with reference to the late cold snap, that for a few minutes, about five o'clock, the cold was much more intense than at any hour before or afterwards. In Farmington, at Whitmore's green-house, attendants were up all night protecting the plants against the cold. At a quarter past five, they noticed a very rapid depression in the mercury, which reached thirty-two degrees below zero, but in a few minutes rose again several degrees.

A WINDFALL FOR MAXIMILIAN.—It is well understood that the comparative poverty of Maximilian was the principal deterring cause of his acceptance of the Mexican crown. This difficulty has now been removed, for his wife, as the daughter of the late King Leopold, of Belgium, comes at once into the possession of not less than a million sterling, (say $5,000,000,) the King's entire private fortune being divided equally between his three children.—*Phil. Inq.*

Two brothers, named Daniel and William Kimball, employed on the Petersburg and Ft. Wayne Railroad, one as a station engineer and the other as brakeman, were arrested at Valparaiso, Indiana, on Saturday, for robbing the trains of a large amount of property. They had been in the habit of pilfering daily from the cars, and a large amount of plunder was found on their premises.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, of Nashua, Chenango county, Illinois, has suddenly found himself worth $45,000,000. It comes from his great-grandfather's estate in Scotland, which was sold many years ago, the price brought having since accumulated in the Bank of England. He had previously quarrelled with his wife and son, and has now made a will cutting them off without a shilling.

SNOW IN MINNESOTA.—It commenced snowing again in St. Paul on Sunday night, and the snow is now full three feet deep. This is deeper than was ever known before in that locality. It is badly drifted and the roads are impassable.

GOV. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, wants the Legislature to build two branch penitentiaries, one for East and the other for West Tennessee, saying that the present state prison is crowded with 500 hundred prisoners, and the number is likely to reach one thousand.

SPECIAL services have been held in Westminster Abbey, in celebration of the eight hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Abbey by Edward the Confessor.

VALUE OF LAND IN LONDON.—The old Spread Eagle Tavern in Gruce-church street was recently pulled down, and the site sold at auction. It contained 12,600 feet, of which 5,000 were leasehold for a long term, and the rest freehold. The first bid was £50,000 and the final one £95,000.

JOHN BEAVER, of Portsmouth, N. H., accomplished the feat in that city, last week, of walking one hundred miles in one hundred hours, without sleep, completing the task on Saturday evening, at half-past eight o'clock. Seaver is now, as he expresses it, "almost as good as new."

A NEWLY arrived John Chinaman in California purchased some ice last summer, and finding it very wet laid it out to *dry in the sun*. On going to look for it again, he found it had disappeared, and forthwith accused the whole Chinese quarter of the theft, which was the direct cause of the outbreak.

THE Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad has begun a suit against its late President for $1,000,000 damages, in permitting the Confederate Government to use the road and its machinery during the war.

TEN. MORIS CHASE dropped dead after reaching his church at Pascoag, R. I., on Sunday morning, the 7th inst., before he had entered upon the duties of the day.

THE Montgomery (Ala.) *Ledger* thinks that there is more danger of an overcrop of cotton than of a failure this year.

MRS. G. A. DEXMYS, residing near Davenport, Iowa, committed suicide on Friday last, by jumping into an air-hole in the Mississippi.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Special Dispatches FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

District Negro Suffrage Bill Passed.

CLAIMS OF SOUTHERN CITIZENS.

Southern Lighthouse Reestablished.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1866.

THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE BILL PASSED.

Those who supposed Congress could be either forced or frightened into a backward movement on the District suffrage question, evidently failed to comprehend the spirit of the House, and those who feared a split in what is technically called *the* party evidently failed to see how generally the people are in earnest to secure the fruits of their victories on the battle field. The vote by which the suffrage bill was passed is proof sufficient that the reconstruction problem will not be solved without due haste.

The whole interest of the day's proceedings centered in the House and packed galleries attested the depth of popular feeling. The suffrage bill came up at half past one, and Sidney Clarke, the new member from Kansas, made his debut in a clear and forcible speech in favor of universal suffrage. He was followed by Philip Johnson, of Pennsylvania, from the opposite side of the House. Neither of these speeches held the attention of the floor or the galleries. Everybody was anxious for a vote, yet the troubled anxiety became watchful and calm when Governor Boutwell took the floor and Representatives crowded around him and the galleries listened with rapt attention while he spoke for three quarters of an hour in a strain of eloquence rarely equalled.

The hour of half past three arrived, and Representative Wilson, of Iowa, who had the bill in charge, called up the main question. Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, moved to lay the whole subject on the table, and the roll of yeas and nays showed that forty-six believed this the proper course to take, while one hundred and twenty-three were of a different opinion. Mr. Darlington, of New York, believed the ides of March would bring new light upon the duty of representatives, but his motion for postponement was lost by thirty-four to one hundred and thirty-four.

Mr. Hale, of New York, thought it best to begin with qualified suffrage, but the House did not agree with him and his motion to recommit with instructions, was lost by fifty-three, to one hundred and seventeen. It was lost by one, four, and the dilatory motions had all been defeated. The main question was reached, and for the fourth time the House roll of yeas and nays was called. The galleries remained crowded, and many Senators and other distinguished gentlemen were on the floor of the Chamber. Scarcely less than three hundred colored men and women looked down upon the scene from the gallery in a hushed house, but when it was found that the amendments to the first fifty members responded aye, the passage of the bill by a strong majority became assured, and the audience could scarcely wait for the end and announcement, when the speaker declared that the bill extending the right of suffrage to all negroes, had passed by a vote of one hundred and sixteen to fifty-four. The floor and the galleries broke out into most hearty applause and when some member of the opposition called the order in the galleries, and the Speaker responded that he could not be expected to enforce a rule upon the galleries, which the House did not feel observe, the applause was renewed and kept up with great enthusiasm for some minutes.

The following are the names of those elected as Union members, who voted in the negative: Kay, Kendall, Odeneal, Stillwell, and Farquhar, Indiana; Smith, Merrill, Patterson, and Rollins; Noel, Vanhorn, Benjamin and Anderson, Missouri; Henderson, Oregon; Hubbard and Latham, Western Virginia.

The following are the names of those elected as Union members, who voted in the negative: Kay, Kendall, Odeneal, Hill, Stillwell, and Farquhar, Indiana; Smith, Merrill, Patterson, and Rollins; Noel, Vanhorn, Benjamin and Anderson, Missouri; Henderson, Oregon; Hubbard and Latham, Western Virginia.

THE PLOT TO LIBERATE JEFF. DAVIS

The Late Jamaica Massacre.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent says: The vigilance of the military authorities in their search for any persons who may be concerned in the supposed plot to liberate Jeff. Davis has not been in any degree relaxed since the expulsion from the district of all who are known to have been at one time in the rebel service. A sharp lookout is still kept on all arrivals, both by land and water, and the conspirators, if the plot really exists, are left little opportunity for the prosecution of their scheme.

The Kingston, Jamaica, *Standard*, of Dec. 19th, in noticing the outcry with which the wholesale executions in the island had been received in Europe, re-affirms that the negro plot was an astounding and horrible reality, and was only prevented from developing itself by the rapid movements of the troops.

Address of Colored Men to the Members of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Seven colored men now representing a large number of colored citizens north and south and in the District of Columbia, being authorized to speak, publish a card to-day, addressed to the members of Congress, respectfully submitting that the issue now pending before Congress for the extension of the franchise, the action should be based on the idea that there can of right be no privileged class before the law in a Republican Government, and they seriously and most earnestly object to any discrimination in such qualification on account of color, because to do so would be invidiously affecting them and exposing them to a similar class of legislation throughout the land, and thus make us liable to the greatest injustice. They want the bill to affect alike all loyal citizens in the District of Columbia.

Damaged by Fire—Steamboat Sunk.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—The International building on Sycamore street, between Third and Fourth occupied by the government for offices, was considerably damaged in the fourth and fifth stories last night by fire. The building contained a large quantity of valuable books and papers belonging to the government, which were saved. The loss to the building is not ascertained.

The steamer Sherman sunk near Paducah on Tuesday. The boat and cargo was valued at one hundred and forty thousand dollars, mostly insured.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 18, 1866.

The Legislature met to-day at the usual hour, the usual number of members being in attendance. We have the following business of interest to report:

SENATE—Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Judiciary General, reported as committed, an act providing for the formation of a new Judicial District, to be called the Twenty-seventh District, to be composed of Beaver and Washington counties.

Mr. Worthington, from the Special Committee on the contested case of Messrs. McConaughy and Duncan, reported in favor of the former gentleman. Mr. Montgomery, however, who is the only Democrat upon the committee, dissented from the opinion of the majority. Mr. McConaughy being present, he was sworn in and took his seat.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. Lowry—A bill changing the name of the Union Land and Mineral Company to the Erie and Allegheny Railroad Company. This bill went through its readings, and was finally passed.

Mr. Connell read a bill regulating the rate of interest to be charged by the banks of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Bigham read an Act to incorporate the People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Hoge read an Act to incorporate the Central Railroad Company of Pennsylvania; also an Act authorizing an additional Law Judge in the Eighteenth Judicial District, composed of Mercer and Venango counties.

A resolution was read and adopted, providing that, if the House will concur, when the senate adjourns to-morrow, it will be to meet again on Tuesday morning next, at eleven o'clock.

The bill providing for the creation of the judicial district of Washington and Beaver counties was read again, and finally passed, after which the senate adjourned.

HOUSE—A joint resolution was passed in the House, which provides for the appointment of a Committee to prepare a bill to revise the revenue of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Boyle read a petition for the repeal of an Act relative to the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company.

The following bills were read in place

By Mr. Shaffer—In relation to the withdrawal of troops from the rebel States.

By Mr. Davis. An act to allow parties interested to testify in equity cases.

By Mr. Houck: An act to allow the Controller of Allegheny City to administer oaths. This bill went through the necessary readings, and was finally passed.

By Mr. Mann: An act exempting real estate from state tax

By Mr. McFerron. A bill permitting the voters of Mercer county to decide by ballot, where the county seat shall be located.

There was a resolution passed, to hold a special session to consider resolutions on the death of Abraham Lincoln.

Resolutions thanking Lieutenant-general Grant and Admiral Farragut, and the soldiers and sailors under them, were passed.

The House then adjourned until Monday next.

It is stated that Gov. Curtin arrived in New York last evening

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Unfavorable Aspect of the Imperial Cause.

Various Engagements

CONSPIRATORS ARRESTED.

Severe Shocks of Earthquake Felt &c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The *Times* Panama correspondent of January 6th, says the latest advices are unfavorable to the imperial cause. The inhabitants of Monterey feel no security in Maximilian's promises, and are leaving the city en masse. Over thirty thousand is said to have left in three days. The merchants are sending their goods and valuables to San Louis Potosi.

The news from the department of Sinaloa is also glowing. The imperialists are and plans for that city must pass through the revolutionist officers of the republican general Corona.

On the 21st ultimo guerilla force of three hundred, among whom were several Spanish Americans, captured a place named San Juan Ignacio, in Durango. After having completely destroyed it, they left to attack the town of Miguel del Mezquittal. The guerillas were headed by some Spanish Americans.

The French force had left Durango to attack the insurrectionists, and claim a victory over the republican forces. It is said that they attacked Augascalientes with over eight thousand troops in which all Louisiana into the United States, was attacked by Regules, but he was repulsed. The Indians of Ishcahs, near Tepic, had defeated the Imperial troops under Topez, in Yucatan. They then attacked Lonatillo but were repulsed. Lieutenant of Engineers Martinez was killed, and Lopez was so bruised that he died.

Various other engagements, with varied success on either side, had taken place.

Conspirators to assassinate the Minister of War had been arrested at the very moment of carrying the scheme into execution.

The courtmartial at Mexico had sentenced several guerrillas to death.

The court martial had sentenced six of the leaders of the Mundoux Zouaves, at Martinez, to be shot, three to ten years hard labor, and several others to hard labor and imprisonment.

The Empress was enthusiastically received on her journey from Vera Cruz to Orizaba.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Vera Cruz on January 3d.

Heavy imperial reinforcements are on their way to Monterey and Saltillo, and General Jeningres ordered a resume of active operations in connection with Mejia, to secure the safety pacification of the Rio Grande.

The *Societed* of the 3d says it is to be feared that troops of scum of the Mississippi, not with the United States, but with the Imperial troops, who have openly sympathized with the Juarists, and joined them, will be a source of danger.

The reinforcements reaching Mexico from France, the last week in December, number five hundred.

An earthquake was felt at Orizaba. Much damage was done and several lives were lost. A severe shock was felt at Puebla and a slight one in the city of Mexico.

Advices from Mexico state that the Liberals are raiding through the country and capturing the Imperial supplies and horses. A force has been dispatched from Mexico to pursue them.

Dr. Hendrick Admitted to bail—Suicide of a Spanish Admiral—Cholera still Raging at Guadaloupe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Dr. Hendrick, surgeon of the ship Neptune, whose ill treatment is alleged to be the cause of the death of a female passenger, has been admitted to bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The *World's* Havana correspondent says: Our war steamers are ready for sea, if any Chilian pirates, and they are said to be plenty out in the Pacific, should make their appearance.

Secretary Seward had not reached Havana on the 12th.

La Crosmes, a Spanish organ, confirms the reported suicide of Admiral Pareja after the capture of the gunboat Covadonga by the Chilians.

A collision occurred in the flowery yesterday at the same place where loss of life was occasioned in December last, between, as before, a Third-avenue car and an Adams Express car. The fault was drunk. Of the former, fortunately no one was seriously hurt, although several were bruised.

Advices from Gaudaloupe via Bermuda, report that the cholera is still prevailing, the average deaths being one hundred and thirty-one per day, in a population of ten thousand.

The rumored proposal to cede the Island of St. Domingo to England is creating some comment at Bermuda.

The Fenian Senate did not meet yesterday for want of a quorum.

Decision of the Secretary of the Treasury—The Outbreak on the Rio Grande—President Seriously Indisposed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The *Herald's* special says: The Canadian delegation are not in Washington on behalf of the Reciprocity Treaty but to ascertain if it is not possible to establish a treaty for itself—it does not belong to the President; and if it did, the free government of which we boast so much would be the most concentrated despotism of earth. Now on the subject that the Senator from Wisconsin did not touch: I have already said, here are four millions of people extracted from this government, to be made serfs forever, notwithstanding all your declarations of freedom, until you can find some way where this right can be guaranteed.

I was one of those who was an early advocate of bringing those colored people into the army; invoking their aid to put down the rebellion. Over and over did I urge upon the Executive, two years before it took effect. I feel that according to the power with which I was invested, I did as much as lay in my power to bring the Executive and Congress up to the work of invoking and bringing to the aid of the Union, those colored people, both in the army, and navy, and everywhere else where they have assisted. Their employment in that capacity enforces upon me my duty. Would I lead my young son to induce that people to jeopardize their lives in defense of their country, and then turn them over to the mercy of their enemies? The man that would do it, deliberately and knowingly, would be unmanned by God's creation. Tempt them into the service, let them fight through the war, and then desert them to their enemies to be destroyed.

The senator from Wisconsin, did not allude to this, at all. His whole sympathy was with rebels, men who endeavored to destroy the Constitution. Men who have buried three or four hundred thousand of our bravest sons, were the men who had his sympathy; but brave colored men, weak and unfinancial, yet who gave you the strongest aid, without which, you could never have got through the war, they have no part of your sympathy.

Mr. Wade discussed the temper and disposition of the people of the south, which, he said, Union. He would keep the States of the south out of the Union until they gave the right of suffrage to the negro by legislation or by Constitutional amendment on the same principles that the President and that certain Senators did a great many other things, and just as the President compelled them to adopt the Constitutional Amendment, and repudiate the rebel debt. There was as much right to do the one as the other.

Mr. Wade then referred to the manner in which the Constitutional amendment and other propositions of the President had been adopted by the South. that as the conventions from the President telling them that unless they did certain things, they would not be readmitted to the Union. They acquiesced, of course, but it was under duress and he couldn't blame them if they repudiated everything of the kind when the military power was withdrawn.

The bill enlarging the powers of the freedmen's bureau was taken up and an amendment offered limiting titles to land given to negroes by General Sherman to three years.

Mr. Stewart took the floor, in reply to Mr. Wade.

The bill giving the widow of President Lincoln franking privileges for life was passed.

The senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Jenks, of Rhode Island, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, which was made the special order for the 30th inst.

Mr. Delano, from the Committee on Claims, reported a resolution asking to be relieved from the consideration of all claims growing out of the appropriation or destruction of property by the army and navy in suppressing the rebellion. No definite action was taken on the subject.

Mr. Lynch, of Maine, offered a resolution which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, that all vessels which were once American and been placed under foreign flags or foreign registers during the late war, should be treated as foreign built vessels, and never again to be allowed on American registers.

He also introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House how many of such vessels have been allowed now registers.

The bill amendatory of the act granting lands to the States to aid the establishment of agricultural and mechanical colleges, was reported. It extends the time for States to accept the provisions of the act, and includes the Southern States. It also provides no distinction is made as to race or color by them in prosecuting its benefit.

Consideration of the bill was assigned to next Thursday.

Mr. Darling, from the Naval Committee, reported adversity on the resolution clasping pilots engaged during the war on Government vessels as officers.

A bill reported amending the act establishing a freedmen's bureau was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill extending suffrage in the district of Columbia.

Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, argued at some length that colored men are always included in the term of citizen in the republic. He advocated impartial suffrage in the District, and said the passage of the bill would be hailed everywhere by the friends of freedom as a return to national justice.

Mr. Johnson said he would vote, for the first time, it was sought to confer upon the negroes part of the management, direction and control of this Government. On this there was no foundation in right or justice. Never yet on the face of the earth has a popular government been organized and maintained by the African race. The right of suffrage belongs only where the government belongs and is maintained. We can have a republic without extending to all the privileges of the elective franchise. Nothing was to be introduced here such as prevailed in Baltimore in 1860. Nothing times, when a certain amount of money was placed in a precinct to secure a certain number of votes.

Mr. Boutwell in reply, referred to all dilatory motions on this bill, and to the instructions moved by the gentleman from New York, because he saw in them no advantage to a majority, and because he apprehended from them much evil to the country. When we emancipated the black people we not only recognized their rights as men, but not only conferred freedom upon them, but we did more. We recognized the manhood of the people, which, by the old Constitution and general policy and usage of the country had been denied them. Those who believe in the Government are forbidden to accept the results of emancipation, and to say by law, having given freedom to the people, they shall not enjoy the rights and privileges of freemen, is to abandon the principles of emancipation, and tacitly to admit that the whole emancipation policy is erroneous. The proposition to place the black man as we do white men in the matter of voting was the restoration of the rebellious states should be accepted by them on the condition that the negroes of the south should vote without a vote, which we open way from which there is no escape. From the deserted position of the Government. The rebels are still in the south, and will seek the opportunity to strike a blow. They are massing claims to the amount of thousands of millions of dollars, on account of depredations committed by the rebellious states, and proposed the putting of a property qualification on the right of suffrage. If the rebels have a right to share in the Government, the elective franchise were denied, the will of the majority. Now, I think destroyed it, they left to attack the town of Miguel del Mezquittal. The guerillas were headed by some Spanish Americans.

The French force had left Durango to attack the insurrectionists, and claim a victory over the republican forces. It is said that they attacked Augascalientes with over eight thousand troops in which all Louisiana into the United States, was attacked by Regules, but he was repulsed. The Indians of Ishcahs, near Tepic, had defeated the Imperial troops under Topez, in Yucatan. They then attacked Lonatillo but were repulsed. Lieutenant of Engineers Martinez was killed, and Lopez was so bruised that he died.

Various other engagements, with varied success on either side, had taken place.

Conspirators to assassinate the Minister of War had been arrested at the very moment of carrying the scheme into execution.

The courtmartial at Mexico had sentenced several guerrillas to death.

The court martial had sentenced six of the leaders of the Mundoux Zouaves, at Martinez, to be shot, three to ten years hard labor, and several others to hard labor and imprisonment.

The Empress was enthusiastically received on her journey from Vera Cruz to Orizaba.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Vera Cruz on January 3d.

Heavy imperial reinforcements are on their way to Monterey and Saltillo, and General Jeningres ordered a resume of active operations in connection with Mejia, to secure the safety pacification of the Rio Grande.

The *Societed* of the 3d says it is to be feared that troops of scum of the Mississippi, not with the United States, but with the Imperial troops, who have openly sympathized with the Juarists, and joined them, will be a source of danger.

The reinforcements reaching Mexico from France, the last week in December, number five hundred.

An earthquake was felt at Orizaba. Much damage was done and several lives were lost. A severe shock was felt at Puebla and a slight one in the city of Mexico.

Advices from Mexico state that the Liberals are raiding through the country and capturing the Imperial supplies and horses. A force has been dispatched from Mexico to pursue them.

MERCER'S FEMALE EMIGRANTS

Action of Congressional Committees.

COLUMBIAN COMMISSION IN SESSION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Colonel Henry McJudah, of the United States army, died at Plattsburg, in this state on Tuesday.

The Continental sailed yesterday for Washington Territory, with one hundred and twenty-five passengers, seventy-five of whom were women for wives of settlers in that territory. It was expected that a much larger number would have gone. Mr. Mercer's enterprise is failure.

The *Post's* Washington special says: The Ways and Means Committee arrived at no conclusion, this morning, upon the Loan Bill They held an interview with Secretary McCulloch. It is generally believed, in Washington, that it will be adopted

Mr Conkling is preparing a constitutional amendment, for reference to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. There is little doubt that the first report of the Reconstruction Committee will embody a proposition for an amendment to the Constitution.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: General Gordon Granger is about to resign.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: The authorities are investigating the cause of the fires in the several buildings, occupied by colored persons, last night. It is thought to be the work of a few rebel sympathizers.

The admission of the Tennessee delegation to Congress is regarded as merely a matter of time.

The *Herald's* special says: The Columbian Commission met on Monday and Tuesday, and disposed of some fifty more cases—Col. Biddle, for the United States, and Gen. Soiseer, of Columbia, being present. The cases disposed of were those which were unrepresented except by Ex-Judge Dean, of New York, who was appointed to examine them, and who, finding no proofs, discharged them. There are only about thirty cases remaining. The most important one, the cases growing out of the old Columbian bonds represented by S. S. Cox and John Sherwood, of New York, are postponed until Monday a week, when the commission will meet again. The cases of the Pacific steam ship company, and the United States steam ship company and Panama railroad, are to be argued on printed briefs and orally when the court meets again.

It is understood that a bill to prevent smuggling will be introduced in the Senate to-day. The clauses have mainly been made up from suggestions of the Treasury Department, and the penalty for evasions of duties upon imported goods has been made much heavier than ever in the past.

The World's Havana correspondent says: Our war steamers are ready for sea, if any Chilian pirates, and they are said to be plenty out in the Pacific, should make their appearance.

Secretary Seward had not reached Havana on the 12th.

La Crosmes, a Spanish organ, confirms the reported suicide of Admiral Pareja after the capture of the gunboat Covadonga by the Chilians.

A collision occurred in the flowery yesterday at the same place where loss of life was occasioned in December last, between, as before, a Third-avenue car and an Adams Express car. The fault was drunk. Of the former, fortunately no one was seriously hurt, although several were bruised.

Advices from Ga