THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TH. CUSTMAGNA, BUSINESS MANAGER.
PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE ASSOCIATION,
No. 86 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.
TERMS:
MORNING EDITION, by mail, per year.....$8 00
EVENING EDITION, do. do. 6 00
Served by Carriers, MORNING or EVENING, per week.....15

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.---NO. 18. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Lectures at Duff's Commercial College, No. 10 Fifth Street.

For the ensuing week:

By P. Duff—The injurious effect of tobacco upon the constitution of the young; how every one may get rich; address to the Graduating Class.

By Wm. H. Duff—The settlement of joint accounts, with part of the joint property sold and part unsold; also, a daily lecture upon the principles and the practice of Penmanship.

By I. N. Forner—Constructing the Day-book in journal form, with specifications and exercises.

By S. D. Hatch, Esq.—On Commercial Law Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

Wanted.

A competent Bookkeeper. Address Box D, Gazette Office.

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.

For Bargains in Dry Goods

Go to the final closing out sale of Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Dry Goods Cheap

At the great final sale of Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Cloaks and Shawls.

Great bargains at the closing out sale of Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Silks and Dress Goods.

Great bargains at the final closing out sale of Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Country Merchants

Replenishing stock should, before purchasing visit the establishment of Barker Co., 59 Market street, as they have full lines of Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Prints, and other staple goods, which they are selling at much less than Eastern prices.

An Infallible Cure

For diarrhea, dysentery and cholera, is found in the medicine prepared only by Jas. Fleming, druggist, No. 84 Market street. In view of the approach of the cholera, no family should be without this valuable medicine. Sold only at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 84 Market street.

A Certain Safe

And effectual cure for fever and ague is found in Fleming's ague mixture. When all else fails call and be cured by a single bottle of this wonderful medicine, it has never failed to cure others and it will cure you. Sold only at Pittsburgh, at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 84 Market street.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

The best place to buy them, either in the East or West is at Barker & Co.'s 59 Market, where can be found the best assortment of Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, Print stuffs and other staple goods.

Oil News.

We are informed by Messrs Keir & Co, the the valuable oil territory recently in litigation on Island Run, Beaver County, has been amicably adjusted, and that Messrs. Thomson & Orms, and Pritchard & Co., are prepared to execute leases on this justly celebrated territory.

The Most Favorable Time.

Merchants are generally careful in "turning" their stock at certain seasons. The prudent financier checks his store of stock at designated times, even if he has to sacrifice thousands of dollars by the operation. If this grand secret of business was more generally understood we should have a much less number of bankruptcies because the accumulation of stock is a sure forerunner of ruin to the merchant. Robinson & Co., 61 Market street, have commenced to clear their sales rooms of the large stock of boots and shoes which has been left over. They must dispose of every pair of boots and shoes in the house, and their prices have been greatly reduced. This is a great sacrifice, as previous to the present clearance sale they enjoyed the enviable reputation of being the cheapest shoe house in the West. Our readers will do well to give Jos a call during the continuance of this great clearance sale.

With the Almost

Certain advent of cholera amongst us in the coming spring, we say again to our readers do not be unprepared for it. Have what you know and what experience has demonstrated to be a strictly reliable medicine to nip it in the bud upon the first premonitory symptoms. Do not trust to new and untried medicines; what you know to have cured will cure again. Fleming, druggist, No. 84 Market street, prepares a medicine that was used with infallible success during the last visit of the cholera to this city, and we unhesitatingly say that no medicine in the world is superior to it. Don't be without a bottle of it, that is our advice, and when the dread scourge does make its appearance, you are comparatively secure.

Sold only in Pittsburgh, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Is Health Worth Having?

If it is, protect it. It is a jewel as easily lost as written, 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 contain an essence of alcohol*, are dangerous. Quinine, as everybody finds out who takes much of it, is a slow poison. One safe protection 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 expurators 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, 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. 138 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.

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. Sold 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.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Special Dispatches FROM WASHINGTON.

Southern Claims for Damages.

DECISION ON SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The Reconstruction Committee.

THE PRESIDENT WILL SIGN THE SUFFRAGE BILL.

Homestead Bill for the South.

SOUTHERN PILOTS OF GUNBOATS.

The Gold Product of Montana.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1866.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES BY THE WAR.

The Quartermaster General is literally overwhelmed with letters from parties residing in the late rebellious States claiming, praying and, in many cases, demanding compensation for damages inflicted on their property by the United States troops during the rebellion. Thus far he has flatly refused to consider any claims, even those put in by thoroughly loyal persons, for rents of property used by our forces in rebellious districts, and where the subordinate Quartermaster has given the proper vouchers.

The following decision, recently made by the Quartermaster's Bureau, in regard to the claim of a man of undoubted loyalty, residing in Winchester, Virginia, may be considered as applicable to all similar claims against the Government. The Quartermaster General says: Winchester was a hostile town, captured from an enemy who did not surrender on terms but were driven out by force of arms. Everything in it was prize of war. As at Atlanta and Charleston, buildings were occupied for shelter of troops, and for sick and wounded soldiers. It does not appear that the Military Department should order the payment of any costs under such circumstances. This decision was made in a case where vouchers had been given by order of a commanding General, for the use of a blacksmith shop and tools, which were taken up for public use until three months after a final occupation of Winchester by our troops.

DECISION IN REGARD TO BOUNTIES.

The following decision of the First Comptroller of the Treasury is of importance to soldiers claiming bounty:

A man obtaining bounty under a contract of enlistment which he is either unable or unwilling to fulfill obtains it fraudulently, and is not entitled to it; and if from the United States, the money paid rightfully belongs to the Government; if paid by local authority, it rightfully belongs to it, unless such local authority was the fraudulent enlistment or credited with a recruit on its quota; in which case even local bounties belong rightfully to the United States, as it incurs the expense of supporting the recruit while nominally attached to the army, and loses the benefit of service which the local authority was bound to furnish, and from which it had been deprivated by the fraudulent enlistment of an invalid or incompetent recruit. Only in case it be proven that the records on the muster-in and muster-out rolls are false, or that the money deposited with the paymaster by the recruit was not received by him as bounty, can it be refunded to the soldier.

INVESTIGATION BY THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Colonel J. W. Shaffer, late Chief of General Butler's staff, who has recently returned from a two months tour through Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, an account of which was published specially in these dispatches, has been requested by the Reconstruction Committee to give the benefit of his observations in those States. Colonel Shaffer will appear before the committee to-morrow. Several newspaper correspondents who have traveled through the south have also been requested to appear before the committee.

ISSUE OF CURRENCY.

During the week ending yesterday, $2,937,800 in National bank currency was issued by the Treasury to the banks, making the total now in circulation $216,505,670.

PAYMENT OF SURGEONS.

Of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of volunteers, was ordered by the War Department yesterday.

DISCHARGEMENT REGULATIONS.

The Secretary of War has ordered that hereafter when disbursing officers, in payments or accounts, draw checks or drafts on funds placed to their credit, with assistant Treasurers or other depositors of the United States, they will refuse upon the receipt taken for such pay, the number, date and amount of such check or draft given in payment, and designate the Assistant Treasurer or Depository upon whom it is drawn.

PRESIDENT WILL SIGN THE SUFFRAGE BILL.

President Johnson in the course of a conversation yesterday, said that he would sign the bill enfranchising the negroes of the District as soon as it was passed.

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON AIR LINE RAILROAD.

By the Special Committee of seven on the proposed Air Line Railroad between Washington and New York adjourned yesterday in order to receive the opinions and suggestions of a number of prominent railroad directors who have been requested to appear before them.

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE DISTRICT

Have subscribed for ten thousand copies of Hon. George W. Julian's speech on the question of suffrage as being the one which, in their opinion, most fully meets the case as presented here.

A NEW HOMESTEAD BILL.

The Committee on Public Lands has instructed its Chairman to report a bill extending the provisions of the homestead law to the public lands in the South, and limiting the number of acres exempted to eighty, and stopping the sales of lands in those States. The object of the bill is to prevent speculators from obtaining control of large tracts of land.

CLAIMS OF GUNBOAT PILOTS.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs having had before them the memorials of certain Mississippi river gunboat pilots, praying that they shall be deemed to have been officers within the terms of rules and regulations of the service on that subject, and entitled to the same extra pay and rations as other officers in the same service, whose monthly compensation was the same, submit the following report: That any further or new legislation on the subject is inexpedient, and the Committee find on investigation that a very large proportion of persons intended to be benefitted by further legislation, were and are now living in States lately in rebellion, and were, prior to the late war, engaged in piloting vessels in the rebel service in those States, and were, in many instances, forced into the service of piloting war vessels of the United States against their wishes, although they were generally out of employment. The Committee also find that it is not just or expedient to class such persons with those officers of the navy who volunteered their services in behalf of the Government, and they submit that if there are any exceptions to the rules above stated, such cases can only be reached by special legislation. The Committee also find that all persons employed in the service specified have been as well paid by the Government as they were before, or have been since in civil service, and that, so far from having been injuriously affected by it, their business was generally increased, and in many instances they have been materially benefitted.

MONTANA GOLD MINES.

The Hon. Sidney Edgeston, Governor of Montana Territory, who is now here, reports that during the past year there was taken from the mines of that Territory, over sixteen million dollars, on which one million dollars revenue tax was paid. He says that hitherto, gold has been mostly obtained by placer mining, but, more recently, extensive mills have been erected for crushing quartz, all of which are paying. He states, also, the population of the territory at thirty thousand.

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Thorough Investigation to be Made.

DUTIES ON MANUFACTURES.

Suffrage Bill in the Senate.

A RADICAL AMENDMENT PROPOSED.

Capture of Bagdad Disapproved.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1866.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The Reconstruction Committee is now fully organized, and has began its work. The members found, after a thorough inquiry respecting matters, that it would be impossible for the whole Committee to make the required or advisable examination of all the States lately in rebellion, and it has, therefore, been divided into four sub-committees. Each of these sub-committees has a Senator at its head, and is assigned to the duty of making the necessary examination in regard to two or three States, and it is understood that their reports will be made directly to the two Houses of Congress, while the Committee, as a whole, will make a separate report, with recommendations.

Two of the sub-committees, at last, have begun the examination of witnesses. Several gentlemen who have made journeys of greater or less length during the last six months in the south have already been summoned to appear before one or another sub-committee, and others have been directed to hold themselves in readiness to appear when wanted. There are indications that the case of Tennessee will be the first reported upon, but there is no probability of an immediate report even in respect to that State.

With respect to the other States, it need only be said that the examination will be thorough enough to keep them on probation for some months to come. The witnesses called before the sub-committees will not be wholly Northerners or temporary residents of the South, but will embrace persons of all classes, thoroughly identified with the States in which they live. This rule will be followed even in respect to a State so far away as Texas, from which witnesses will be summoned at an early day.

RATE AND AMOUNT OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

Statistics now in course of preparation at the Treasury Department for transmission to Congress show that the average duties upon various manufactures of common goods imported into this country during the years 1863 and 1864 were thirty-six per cent.; upon woolens, thirty-eight and a half per cent.; upon silks, thirty-seven per cent.; upon hemp and flax, thirty-three and a half per cent. and upon iron and steel, thirty-seven and a half per cent. In 1862 the duties on cotton were raised to forty per cent.; on woolens to fifty-two; on silk to sixty; on hemp and flax to thirty-eight and a half, and on iron and steel to forty-one per cent.

In the last year the Government has received less customs than in either of the two previous years, on account of the falling off in the importation of the articles enumerated, the revenues on the total of the imports having fallen off from thirty-five millions of dollars in 1864 to twenty-seven millions in 1865. It is also discovered that the protection on these manufactures, enjoyed by the present rate of tariff is reduced quite as low by the charges of the excise duties upon them at home as it was before the war.

THE SUFFRAGE BILL IN THE SENATE.

While there is no question as to the ultimate passage by the Senate, of the Negro Suffrage bill, there is a probability that it will be amended by that body so as to make any interference in the election punishable with fine and imprisonment. Several of the Radical Senators express their determination to insist upon the adoption of such a clause in the District registry law.

OWNERSHIP OF THE MEXICAN.

One of the best arguments in favor of the immediate passage of the suffrage bill by Congress is contained in the fact that the Georgetown, District of Columbia, Councils at their weekly meeting on Thursday last, elected as Town Surveyor a person who served in the rebel army during the war, and who has since been pardoned. This rebel received ten out of the fourteen votes cast, while two loyal Union men were running against him, received only two votes each.

BULLION IN THE TREASURY.

The amount of bullion in the Treasury on Saturday was about forty-seven millions.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BAGDAD.

The Government, up to yesterday, had not received any official intelligence in relation to the reported capture of Bagdad, Mexico, by the negro filibusters. Immediately upon the receipt of the report here, General Sheridan was telegraphed to investigate the matter and to summarily punish all engaged in the unlawful enterprise. It is reported that the French Minister has addressed a note to Secretary Seward, requesting him to communicate to the French legation, the earliest official information in relation to the affair, which may be received by our Government.

DISCHARGE OF DESERTERS.

The War Department has instructed General McDowell, commanding the California Department, to immediately discharge deserters from the volunteer organizations implicated in his Department, and to furnish them with transportation to the headquarters of the Chief mustering officer of their respective States, who will furnish them with a discharge and such other papers as they may be entitled to. In cases where no pay is due transportation will be furnished them to their homes.

PETITION FOR THE PARDON OF EX-REBEL SECESSIONISTS.

A petition, numerously signed by copperhead members of the bar throughout the country, praying for the pardon of James A. Campbell, late Assistant Secretary of the rebel Confederacy, will be presented to the President to-morrow. Campbell, it will be remembered, left his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States to join the rebellion.

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Paymasters will leave here to-morrow for North Carolina, to pay off the troops still remaining in the service in that Department. This completes the payment of the whole army up till the first of December. The force in North Carolina now, consists of two white and one colored regiment of Volunteers, and two or three regular artillery companies.

PREPAYMENT OF NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The Post Office Committee, of the House have under consideration that section of the post office bill, which provides for the prepayment of postage upon newspapers at the publication offices. The Postmaster General and other officials of that department favor it, and the Committee is about equally divided. They will probably report in favor of it, however.

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Several French officers of high rank, direct from Maximilian's capital, passed through Washington to-day, en route to Paris. They give a rose-colored account of Maximilian's prospects in Mexico, and report the number of French veterans in that country at twenty-five thousand, which force they claim will be equal to meet all emergencies likely to occur within the next six months.

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NEW BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

The probabilities are that the Reconstruction Committee will to-morrow make a report to both branches of Congress, and that the joint report that comes from them will be proposing an amendment to the Constitution relative to representation.

FORTY-THREE RECONSTRUCTION SPEECHES.

Speaker Colfax has down on his list, the names of forty-three members who desire to speak on the reconstruction question.

THE SUPREME COURT

Has now before it, the case of the City of Cincinnati vs. Edwin D. Morgan and others. It is an appeal from the court of the Southern District of Ohio, and grows out of a loan, by the city, in 1860, of six hundred thousand dollars, to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. The issue is as to the priority of the lien. The argument began yesterday, and will be continued on Monday.

OIL REFINERY BURNED.

Loss About $15,000.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

RENO, PA., January 22.

Lockwood's Refinery, in this place, was burned last night, together with about four hundred barrels refined oil. Loss, about fifteen thousand dollars.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Mutiny in the Spanish Army.

TIMES ON THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Mazini Dangerously Ill.

MORE JAPANESE PORTS OPENED.

The Foreign Markets.

HALIFAX, (N. S.) Jan. 20.—The Royal Mail Steamship Asia, from Liverpool on Saturday January 6th, via Queenstown January 7th, arrived this morning.

Political news unimportant.

There has been a revolt on the part of two Spanish regiments under General Prime, but it makes no progress, and the insurgents are are being pursued to the mountains.

French rentes closed at 68f. 85c.

In the Liverpool Cotton market, on Saturday the 6th, prices had a downward tendency and the market was quiet; sales, 8,000 bales.

Breadstuffs very dull. Provisions quiet and steady.

Consols closed on Saturday at 89⅞@89⅞ for money; Five Twenties, 61¼; Erie shares, 39¾@40; Illinois Central shares, 80¾@87¾.

The London *Times* refers to the satisfactory aspect of English affairs, and trusts the prospects of a lasting peace will have some effect on the military administration of the European Continent, and that there will be some alleviation of those burdens, which everywhere weigh so heavily. The *Times* anticipates that by next January the Emperor Napoleon will have withdrawn his French troops from Mexico as well as from Rome.

Mazini is dangerously ill in London.

The cattle disease is again increasing.

A railway train containing the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and lady, was fired at by some unknown person, near Mullingar. The driver of the engine had a narrow escape.

Two young men, named Henry Wilson and John Clewin, said to have lately returned from America, have been arrested for Fenianism. Arms, ammunition and treasonable documents are said to have been found on them.

The Army and Navy Gazette, referring to its announcement last week of resolutions in the army, says: At present what is actually decided upon, is that each battalion in the United Kingdom shall be reduced from twelve to ten companies, and regiments abroad will be reduced in like manner on their return home.

Mr. Bright's reform speech at Rochdale is universally regarded by the press as a declaration of his reform demand and as indicating measures in the Cabinet may be expected to propose. His political enemies credit him with being far less offensive than in any of his previous speeches.

The Special Commission for the trial of Fenians, resumed its sittings at Dublin on the 15th inst.

FRANCE.—Weekly returns of the Bank of France, show a decrease, in the cash on hand, of twenty-five millions of francs. The Bank of France on the 4th advanced its rate of discount one per cent, making it five per cent.

The Senate and Corps Legislatif have been summoned to assemble on the 23d of January. It is stated that the opposition deputies held a meeting at Paris to consider their course of proceeding in the approaching session, and that it was decided by the present rate of tariff to reduce quite as low by the charges of the excise duties upon them at home as it was before the war.

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XXXIXth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1866.

SENATE.

A joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad was passed.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, called up the bill authorizing the President, instead of the Secretary of the Interior, to appoint pension agents and name the boundary of the pension districts.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, was opposed to the bill. He believed that there was no necessity for passing it, because the National banks could distribute pension money for the use of the deposits. He cited the case to bring in a substitute with this provision.

The bill was read three times and passed without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the House bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses for the year ending June, 1867, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Stewart asked leave to call up the bill for the admission of Colorado.

Mr. sumner hoped that this would not be done, as he had an amendment to offer.

Mr. Stewart gave notice that he would call up the bill on Wednesday next.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Cowan moved to amend by restricting the operations of the Bureau to the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. Trumbull said that this would have the effect of excluding Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware and Maryland, where there were many emancipated slaves who needed the protection of the Bureau.

Mr. Guthrie said there was no reason why Kentucky should be included in the bill. Kentucky did not want the relief proposed. The freedmen were a part of the population, and would be cared for as such. He believed the States themselves could take care of the freedmen much better than the Freedmen's Bureau. The bill before the Senate was providing for larceny throughout the Southern States, and Kentucky would have no such in her borders. The bill before the Senate could not be intended as a matter of economy. If that was the object, it could better have been accomplished by the immediate admission of the Southern States.

He did not understand what the gentlemen meant when they said that the war was not over. There had been no hostile forces in the field for seven months. In May last the President issued an amnesty proclamation, looking to peace and Union. This had been looked upon as too lenient to the south, but he was sorry that the President had not gone further. As it was, there were thirty-five thousand exceptions to the proclamation, and among them all the misfortunes of the war would be distributed. The south lost ten thousand millions of dollars worth of property in the war, and he thought they deserved it as a consequence of engaging in the war, but was not that punishment enough?

In conclusion, he said there was no reason in the world, why Congress should send officers of the Freedmen's Bureau to regulate relations between the citizens and freedmen of Kentucky. He was sorry to see the spirit that was manifested in Congress toward the Southern people, for he believed these people were loyal and sincere in their professions of willingness and anxiety to return to the Union.

Mr. Pomeroy was glad to hear from Mr. Guthrie, an admission that the constitutional amendment rendered null and void, all slave codes and laws relating to slavery.

Mr. Guthrie said that was his opinion, and also that of a very able lawyer, of Lexington, from whom he had received a letter on the subject.

Mr. Pomeroy continued his remarks, stating that he would do nothing to the Southern States for revenge, but only for security in the future.

Pending the discussion, the Senate adjourned.

Currency Cancelled—New Counterfeit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Since August last the Treasury Department has destroyed, by burning, over forty-eight millions of dollars worth of mutilated and cancelled notes of all kinds, and to the sum. The Department has discovered that there is another new bounterfeit of the twenty-five cents note. The sum of seven dollars has just been returned to the Department through the confessional, as a matter of conscience. Such cases, which occur occasionally, are only for small sums.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S POLICY.

Views of the Mexican Minister.

PENIAN CONGRESS TO MEET AT PITTSBURGH

Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Romero, the Minister from the Republic of Mexico, refuses to credit the reports of the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico. He bases his opinion upon the fact that the Imperialists are preparing a vigorous campaign in Northern Mexico, which is the stronghold of the Republic in that country, in order to crush opposition and also to interpose an army between the United States and Mexico. The reports of the withdrawal of the French are based upon unofficial statements in the newspapers, circulated, he alleges, for the purpose of misleading public opinion in this country. Romero asserts that Louis Napoleon is intent upon a scheme of territorial aggrandizement; that he has counted the cost and will only withdraw when compelled by force, or the entire submission of Mexico to his agent Maximilian.

A dispatch from Washington says: General Howard has just received the consolidated report of all the colored schools under the control of the Freedmen's Bureau, which shows there are at present six hundred and thirty-one schools with one thousand two hundred and sixty teachers, and sixty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-four scholars, in the Southern States under the direction of the Freedmen's Bureau. Application was made to the bureau yesterday for one hundred colored laborers to work on the railroad in Maryland. The requisition will be promptly filled.

Another dispatch says: Gov. Aiken of South Carolina, arrived yesterday. He says the negroes are doing nothing and the new crop is likely to be entirely a failure, unless something is done to compel the negroes to work. He has been appointed to lay the matter before the President and General Grant, and see if some means cannot be devised to remedy the difficulty.

The Fenian Senate met his morning. President Roberts has approved of the resolution calling a Congress of the Brotherhood to meet at Pittsburgh on the 19th of February.

A Charleston dispatch, dated 15th, says:—Hilton & Co., of this city, suspended payments yesterday. Communication between here and Columbia by railroad, has been re-opened and trains passed over yesterday for the first time since the advent of Sherman's army.

The steamers City of Baltimore, Grisada, Arago and Louisiana sailed to-day for Europe, taking $634,000 in specie.

Additional advices from Panama say the Chilian fleet had returned to one of the Southern forts, coaled, received supplies, and sailed for another expedition. The Government had made arrangements for a loan from the banks of the Republic.

In Peru the President Prado was pushing forward his schemes of reform and war preparations vigorously.

The Peruvian Government had not yet form ed a coalition with Chili against Spain, but the general expectation was that it would soon do so.

In the session of the Fenian Senate to-day one of the delegates from Canada, who had recently returned from Ireland, where he drilled thousands of people, says if pecuniary encouragement had been given to the movement there, a series of battles, for Irish independence, would have been fought during the summer. The charges against Head Surveyor Mullen, for repudiating the constitution, have not been presented. Several of the returned officers, say they had interviews with Stephens, who seemed pleased at the conduct of O'Mahony.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

His Opinion of the Bagdad Affair

Correspondence Between Gens. Weitzel and Mejia.

GEN. MEJIA TO BE SUPERSEDED

Statement of Affairs in Mexico.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The *Herald's* Washington special says telegraphic dispatches of the 14th inst. from Gen. Sheridan, at New Orleans, disavow all concern on the part of the filibustering attack on Bagdad, and states that his orders to subordinate officers have been to preserve a strict neutrality. He disbelieves the popular account of the affair and considers it a sensational story.

A Brownsville correspondent gives the full official correspondence between General Weitzel and General Mejia, (Imperial commander at Matamoras,) and General Crawford (the American leader of the Mexican Republican army, in relation to the Republican prisoners condemned to be shot, at Matamoras, in accordance with the Juarez decree for the execution of all those found in arms against his forces. Gen. Weitzel entitled, in the name of his government, protested against this barbarity, and Mejia responded that it was a matter in which the American Government had no right to interfere, and that the execution of the decree must be carried into effect.

To another letter to General Weitzel in which in accordance with General Sheridan's instructions he informed Mejia that in future correspondence with our officers he must not style the Mexican republic as bandits. The Imperial General again repeats what he considers foreign declaration, and repeats that all future correspondence and notices of similar purport will remain unanswered.

It is rumored that Mejia is to be superseded at Matamoras.

The preparations of Generals Escobedo and Crawford for an attack upon Matamoras continued, but the Imperialists have greatly strengthened its defenses since the previous assault. They have also begun to raise men in Texas for Juarez do not seem to meet with success. It is suspected that Crawford has a sake financial speculation in his eye which can be greatly subserved by the capture of Matamoras, and this is thought to be much dearer to him than the fate of Mejia's prisoners.

The Imperialists are reported to be preparing for a new and vigorous campaign in the north.

A statement of affairs in Mexico, prepared by the Imperialists for circulation in Europe, and depicting the Republican Government of matters under Maximilian's rule, represents that the Republican military force have nearly disappeared, and that the remnants of armed opposition to the Imperialists which still exist, have degenerated into mere predatory bands of robbers, and that order and tranquillity are rapidly established throughout the country under the benign sway of the Emperor.

On investigation by the Provost Marshal into the attempt to capture the Imperial gunboat Lerdo, near Matamoras, reveals the same facts as heretofore published.

Capt. Nelson Plato, formerly acting Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the James, has been appointed Supervising Quartermaster of the Rio Grande.

Capt. W. H. D. Cochrane, formerly of the 18th corps, has been appointed Depot Quartermaster at Brazos.

DENSE FOG IN NEW YORK.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK, January 20.—A dense fog over hangs the water and city this morning.

Yesterday, Ed. O'Brien was arraignedin the Essex county court of Over and Terminer, and plead not guilty to two indictments for manslaughter in causing the death of Mr. Gordon and a boy at the time of the recent railroad disaster at Newark.

The cashier of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Brooklyn, modifies the statement that his messenger boy was robbed of seventy thousand dollars in checks. It was seven thousand, making the amount stolen eighteen thousand dollars.

The *World's* Richmond special says that Virginia is, to-day, as quiet as the State of New York or Massachusetts, and the people, white or black, are suffering from nothing but poverty. All the insinuations about the virulent antagonism between the whites and blacks, the blood and thunder assertions to negro insurrection as the result of the only receive uneasiness of the whites, towards the blacks, are all sheer, wicked invention.

Gentlemen from the interior declare that never were the negroes more quietly disposed towards those who were their former masters, and never were the latter more kindly disposed towards those who were so lately dependent upon them. The negroes are gradually giving up all notion of the millenium that was to come with New Year's day, and are rapidly seeking and obtaining work; quite as rapidly as the impoverished landlords are able to employ and pay them.

From Mexico—Juarez Driven Back to El Paso.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Official news from El Paso, Mexico, up to the 23d of December, are received. The French marched in great force against the city of Chihuahua, and the Mexican Government had to abandon it on the 9th.

President Juarez left Chihuahua with his cabinet and his army, and came to El Paso, arriving there on the 16th.

The French occupied Chihuahua on the 11th of that month. The Mexican forces, under Gen. Cerrezza, remained five miles from Chihuahua, awaiting the French. President Juarez was very well received by the people of El Paso. The news from the interior is represented as very good for the national cause.

Steamers Arrived.

NEW YORK, January 20.—The steamer City of New York, from Liverpool, and Hansa, from Bremen, have arrived. Both were anticipated.

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