THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

How to do It.

Keep your skin free from impurities and improve your complexion by using Sawyer's Barbers' Soap, thirty cents a cake.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime.

For preserving cider. For sales by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Dress Goods

At a great sacrifice, at Shellaby and Barclay's

Blankets

White and colored, very cheap, at Shellaby & Barclay's, 24 and 26 Market street.

At less than Present

Eastern prices, Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, Checks and Tickings, at Shellaby and Barclay's.

25 Cents a Yard

Only...will buy Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, Checks and Tickings, at Shellaby & Barclay's 24 and 26 Market street.

Regular Standard U. S.

Blankets cheap, at Shellaby and Barclay's, 24 and 26 Market street.

Barred and Plain Flannels

At greatly reduced prices, at Shellaby and Barclay's.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime.

For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

The Largest

And cheapest stock of Ladies' and Children's Balmorals, in the city, at Shellaby & Barclay's. Remember, these goods are all reduced in price.

Furs, Furs, Furs,

Reduced twenty-five per cent. at Dunlap, Luker & Co.'s. They have a good assortment and have reduced their entire stock at least twenty-five per cent., to close out the stock. Remember the place, 136 Federal street, Allegheny.

Blankets and Flannels,

Blankets at 87 50 worth $10 00; Barred flannel, at 50 cents, former price 65 cents, gray flannel at 50 cents, the same that has been selling at 62½ cents, and all other goods in proportion at Dunlap Luker & Co.'s, 136 Federal street, Allegheny.

Great Reduction

In all kinds of Winter Goods at Shellaby and Barclay's. Blankets, Flannels, Shawls, Cloaks, Dress Goods and Balmorals at a great reduction in former prices. Call and see the bargains that can be had at 24 and 26 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.

Put the Question

generally to your friends as to what preparations they use for their teeth, and the response, nine times out of ten, will be Sozodont. "Its no longer necessary to impress its merits upon the public mind, experience has taught wise men that, as a means for beautifying and preserving the teeth, invigorating the gums, and giving a pleasant aroma to the breath, it has no rival in either hemisphere.

"Westward the Star of Empire Makes Its Way."

The genuine Oriental remedy so long known in eastern countries, and which a few years ago was used with such success among the old fogies of the medical profession, by the celebrated realise on the article by the Assistant Surgeon and Professor of Chemistry in the Calcutta Medical College, is now for the first time introduced into this country by the Sylvan Oriental Company of Boston.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co., and McClurken, are the wholesale agents for this place, where the genuine Hashish Candy can be had. Price, one and a quarter box. None genuine without the imprint of the Sylvan Oriental Company, 131 Washington street, Boston, on each box.

The Gazette says we are credibly informed that negotiations are on foot by some of our leading capitalists for securing the immense building occupied by Prince, Walton & Co., manufacturers of Rohack's Stomach Bitters, Nos. 58, 60, and 62 East Third Street, for the purpose of converting it into a first class hotel. We are glad to know that there seems to be a serious move in that direction at present, and it is high time that our citizens should become alive to the fact that Cincinnati is far behind all large cities in hotels. The only objection we can see to the building referred to, is that it is too far from the main thoroughfare. Besides, we presume that P. W. & Co., would not dispose of it without great inducements. Their business is becoming one of great magnitude, and they could not well secure a house elsewhere sufficiently large for their immense business.

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 caused will cure again. Fleming's, 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.

Well To-Day, Sick To-Morrow,

Such is the experience of thousands. Few enjoy continuous health. To what does the occasional invalid attribute his uncertain condition? Not to himself, of course. He lays the blame on the climate, perhaps. It is too hot, or too cold, too damp, or too dry, or too variable. But does he take the proper course to orrify his constitution and bodily organs against the extremes and changes of which he complains? No. He says, perhaps, that only an iron man could bear such great heat, or such violent cold, or such sudden vicissitudes. Why then does he not resort to the great Tonic and Preventive, which, if it will not make him an iron man, will at least quadruple the capacity of his system to repel all external agencies that tend to produce disease. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, taken faithfully according to the directions, will so strengthen the stomach, brace the nerves, tone the liver, and regulate and invigorate the whole animal machinery, that the system, instead of being at the mercy of the weather, and liable to be prostrated by every change of temperature, will become case-hardened, as it were, and almost impervious to climatic influences. It is to this preventive principle that Hostetter's Bitters owe their great popularity in the West Indies, British America and Australia.

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. 123 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 Pants, 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.

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.

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.

CITY ITEMS.

Graduated

At Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburgh, Pa.: D. Sinsabaugh, East Liberty, Pa. Thomas Danford, Barnesville, Ohio. Hills McKown, Freeport, Pa. T. C. Gibson, Loudon, Pa. A. R. Phillips, Rome, Ohio. D. A. Cypher, Butler, Pa. E. B. Couch, Mercer Bottom, W. Va. D. H. Rankin, Grapeville, Pa. W. W. Alcorn, Tideoute, Pa. O. H. Boone, West Liberty, W. Va. D. N. Maine, McKeesport, Pa. S. C. Kennedy, Burrell, Pa. John P. Bartley, West Manchester, Pa. Edward Metzgar, Pittsburgh, Pa. Edward Pitts, Deersville, Ohio. Daniel Gantz, Louisville, Ohio. S. O. King, Johnstown, Pa. George McFarland, St. Clairsville, Ohio. James Zollinger, West Manchester, Pa. J. A. Steele, Dayton, Pa. Wm. S. Errett, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

All of whom passed the usual searching examinations of the College satisfactorily, and who will, no doubt, hereafter distinguish themselves by an honorable proficiency in business. Each graduate was awarded the beautiful diploma of the College as a credential of his proficiency and his industry, and of his exemplary deportment during his course of study.

A Grand Procession—The Greatest Day of Merriment of the Year—Laughing Gas Free.

Why do you suffer with the toothache when Dr. Sill can relieve you without the slightest pain, and no extra charge for giving the gas? Call and examine those ten dollar sets of teeth. One hundred and fifty persons were supplied with teeth in Pennsylvania this week. One hundred persons were relieved of their bad teeth yesterday, without the slightest pain, in this same establishment. Call early in the morning before the cars are crowded. I have more vacant chairs then than at any other time of the day. Ten first class assistants in attendance. No 246 Penn street, is the largest dental establishment in the world, where a large family live by the profits of laughing gas.

Dr. Sill has made arrangements with all the railroads leading to the city, so that persons wishing to come from a distance will be furnished with excursion tickets at full fare.

The Allegheny delegation will form in line on Federal street, keeping on the right hand side coming over the bridge. Their chief marshal will be an aching tooth. They will join the Pittsburgh delegation at the office of Dr. Sill, where they be headed by Dr. General D. Ralph Lee of the regular service, who has been chosen chief marshal of the day.

The city police will be on a sharp lookout for pickpockets while the procession are having their teeth picked.

C.

Yesterday.

About 1 o'clock, a young girl clad in deep black, was seen crossing Smithfield street. As well as the obscurity permitted, she was a woman of rare beauty. Being noticed very particularly she, modestly blushed, fled as and disappeared from view into Pittock's, to see his large and varied stock of Albums, Gold Pens, Pocket Books, New Books, &c., &c.

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.

Do Tell.

It cleans the skin from all impurities, preserves it from chapping, and gives a clean and healthy appearance to the complexion. Sawyer's Barbers' Soap, only thirty cents a cake.

Photographs of Miss Carrie Moore,

(the Skating Queen), Mrs. Lander, and others, at Pittock's, opposite the Post-office.

The Only Authentic

Report of the Life, Trial, Execution and Confession of Mrs. Grinder, is in the Leader, to be had at Pittock's.

Great Bargains

In Dress Goods of every description, at either wholesale or retail, on the northeast corner Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Blankets and Flannels,

White and colored, at greatly reduced prices, on the northeast corner Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Balmoral Skirts,

All wool filling, for two dollars and upwards, on the northeast corner Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

French Merinoes.

At a great bargain, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Diaries and Almanacs,

At Pittock's.

All the Dailies, Weeklies and Monthlies,

At Pittock's.

Still they Sell—

The Fiery Serpents, at Pittock's.

Valentines,

At Pittock's, ready on Monday.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime.

For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

Creepers.

If you would traverse the icy pavement with security, get a pair of Creepers at Bown's, No. 126 Wood street.

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Carrie Moore Coming.

Skates at all figures, at Bown's, No. 126 Wood street.

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Fenian Meeting at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Jan. 26.—A large Fenian mass meeting was held at St. James Hall this evening. Hon. A. M. Clapp, Gen. Sweeney, Col. Roberts, Wm. Brennan and Hon. Jno. W. Murphy were speakers. A. M. Clapp presided.

Gen. Sweeney pledged himself, if supported, that before next May he would conquer a certain territory, upon which the Irish flag shall be planted, and which shall be made the base of operations against England for the liberation of Ireland.

Col. Roberts promised, within ninety days, to have the green flag supported by the greatest number of Irishmen upon which the sun ever shone.

The Senate was enthusiastically endorsed. Mr. Brennan denounced the drag-chain policy of O'Mahoney, and begged his hearers to support Gen. Sweeney. All belligerent remarks were greatly applauded.

Secretary Seward's Arrival at Havana.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.—The steamer Stars and Stripes, Capt. Holmes, six days from Havana, arrived here today with a cargo of 1,600 boxes of sugar and 128,000 cigars.

The United States steamer De Soto arrived at Havana on the 20th with Hon. W. H. Seward and family on board.

On the 23d, off Cape Hatteras, bearing N. N. W. 20 miles, signalled the steamship Virginia, showing a private signal, blue ground, white diamond with a black star in the centre.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The schooner Ocean Ranger, from Philadelphia to Portsmouth, put into Gloucester, with her deck swept. She reports that on the 22d inst., in latitude 42, longitude 63, she fell in with the brig Navita, of St. John, N. B., dismasted, and the crew wishing to abandon her. Both vessels having lost their boats, she could not take them off, but lay by her till night, when she was lost sight of.

Heffernan Murderers Hanged.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 26.—Berry, Knight, and Lisaugh, all under twenty years of age, the four murderers of Mr. Heffernan, were hanged today.

River rising, with twenty feet on the shoals. Cotton 86.

VERY LATEST. TELEGRAMS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SEA ISLAND PROPERTY.

Opinions of Gov. Orr.

WHY THE LANDS SHOULD BE RESTORED.

A Sound Radical from Kentucky.

SMUGGLERS CHANGE THEIR BASE.

Orders for Protection of Freedmen.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE BILL.

Sinecure Offices Abolished.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1866.

GOV. ORR ON SEA ISLAND PROPERTY.

Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, under date of Jan. 12th, 1866, has addressed a lengthy letter to the President relative to the Sea Island lands, from which the following extracts are made:

In the lower part of the State scarcely a contract has been or can be made. The delay in carrying out your instructions of last October, which has continued from General Howard's visit to Captain Ketchum's return, in the last few days, renders the freedmen as a body incredulous of any restoration. They have in many places quietly but firmly refused to accept any terms. But I regret to say that within the last few days they have, in some instances, resorted to violence, burning down dwellings, destroying bridges, entrenching themselves in their quarters, and refusing either to contract or give way to those who will. And in these cases it is proper to say that the contracts offered them have been approved by the United States authorities as liberal and just. This is not unnatural, for as long as the freedman has reason to believe that Government will give him a homestead of forty acres, he will not voluntarily work for wages.

It cannot, I think, be denied that the action of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, has largely contributed to this unfortunate result. Without entering into minute details of its administration, I am constrained to say that there is, to my mind, sufficient evidence of an unwillingness to oppose the views, and the policy of the Government. Certificates have, do have been, in some cases, granted to persons filling none of the conditions, even of General Sherman's order, and have been given to chance visitors to the Island, in hands, not only for themselves, but for their friends who had never been away from their homes in the interior.

Great delay has been interposed in the execution of the order for restoring to restoration, and the Bureau has, indeed, gone far to defeat the very object of your orders, for it has decided that where a freedman refuse to contract on any terms, however just, that in such case there can be no mutually satisfactory arrangement, and his refusal acts as a bar to restoration. In addition to this, the whole of the parish of St. Helena, and a great portion of St. Lukes, comprising the body of the estates, which, in the intrinsic value of the former amount of produce, and in the perfection of culture, and cannot be surpassed by any extent of country in any State of the Union, and have been appropriated by the Government under the provisions of direct tax act. In some instances, in Alabama, reports to General Howard that thousands of negroes have been furnished with employment through their agency.

BILL FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

In consequence of the hostile legislation of most of the southern states, Representatives from the Freedmen State Legislatures toward the Freedmen, it is probable that the Judiciary Committee of the House will agree to report a bill granting the right of suffrage to every negro in the land. Most of the members of the Committee are of the opinion that Congress can do so under the second section of the amendment abolishing slavery, which says Congress shall have the power to enforce this article abolishing slavery, by appropriate legislation.

OFFICES TO BE ABOLISHED.

A bill will shortly be introduced in Congress, abolishing the positions of Naval officer and Surveyor of Customs at the several ports of entry, in the United States. These offices, especially the latter, are is well known to every body familiar with Revenue matters, are nothing more or less than sinecures.

The salary attached to the position of naval officers at the principal ports on the Atlantic and Pacific is five thousand dollars per annum, the duties of which are almost in every case performed by deputies, who are paid by the Government. The abolishment of these sinecures, it is believed, will result in the saving to the Government of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars annually. Most of the Western members, it is understood, favor the proposed measure.

DIRECT STATE TAXES.

There are only three states outside of New England, which have settled their direct tax accounts with the Treasury, namely: Illinois, Maryland and Nevada.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 25, 1866.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—Petitions—Mr. Stack presented the resolutions of the Councils of Allegheny city against the passage of an act vacating certain streets.

Mr. McCarron, to remove the county seat of Mercer county to the town of Greenville.

Mr. Glass presented a memorial from the Pittsburgh Board of Trade asking for a general railroad law, and five hundred copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Reports of Committees—Mr. Schenck, reported from the Committee on Public Lands, a resolution to the effect that the Committee on Public Lands be discharged from the consideration of a resolution relative to the sale of the Erie Reservation.

Mr. Quay, from the same, to prevent the carrying of concealed deadly weapons.

Mr. McNeilly, from the Judiciary Local, a supplement to an act to allow the Commissioners of Lawrence county to borrow money. The bill was finally passed.

Bills in Place—Mr. Stack, a supplement to an act relative to Assessors in Allegheny City.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution instructing our senators and members of Congress to vote for an air line railroad from New York to Washington.

Adjourned until Wednesday evening.

Fenianism in New York—New Counterfeit Twenty Dollar Bill.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Mr. James Breesen, late O'Mahoney's general organizer, has accepted a commission from the Fenian Senate, as central organizer. In his letter of acceptance, he speaks very bitterly of O'Mahoney, and of his late convention. Every thing is significantly quiet at O'Mahoney's head quarters, Union Square. It is stated, upon good authority, that startling developments will soon be made, which will demonstrate that the O'Mahoney faction is now stronger than the organization has ever been, and that it is resolved to earnest work.

A new counterfeit has made its appearance in this city, a $20, on the First National bank of Indianapolis, Indiana. The engraving is very poor, and the paper bad and darker colored than the genuine. The picture on the legal, of the baptism of Pocahontas, is pale and poorly executed, and the lettering is very faint, but the United States Treasury stamp is pretty defined. The bill is a very fair imitation of the genuine plate.

Revenue Decisions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that inland and domestic bills of lading are not subject to stamp duties as such. Most of them, however, contain an agreement or contract; when such is the case they require a five cent stamp for each sheet of paper on which they are written. When they contain no agreement, and are simply receipts for delivery of property, a two cent stamp is sufficient.

It has also been decided that manufacturers will not be held liable to an advalorem tax on the entire value of satinets, which they make from wool, but will be allowed, as heretofore, to deduct the fleech value of such wool before the tax is assessed.

LATEST FROM EUROPE

The Fenian Trials Progressing.

MEXICAN QUESTION IN THE FRENCH COUNCIL

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The steamship Java from Liverpool 13th, via Queenstown 14th, arrived this evening.

Violent snow storms prostrated the wires, and telegraphic communication with London was suspended two days, and continued interrupted when the Java left Liverpool.

The London *Times* editorial pronounces the African slave trade practically extinct.

The Fenian trials were still progressing. The Jury could not agree on a verdict in the case of Byrne, the prison warden, charged with aiding the escape of Stephens, and were discharged. Byrne remains in custody. It is reported Stephens is not allowed to stay in Paris. He has gone to Geneva to confer with Mr. Burson and members of his International Revolutionary Club.

Seven men were arrested in Dublin on the 11th, where they were engaged in casting bullets at the time.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the Mexican difficulty was before the last ministerial council. All, or nearly all of the ministers were for a speedy recall of the French troops. The Emperor, it is said, does not think the moment has arrived yet to do so safely, at least not until the Emperor of Austria shall have completed the necessary foreign contingent to keep his brother on the throne.

Affairs in Spain show no change.

Liverpool, Jan. 13th, evening.—The following are the latest telegrams from Madrid, January 11th: An official dispatch announces that the division of Gen. Zealold is marching from Malagon, and the column under the Governor of Ciudad Real is advancing by the valley of the Guadiana, simultaneously with the force under Gen. Echagus.

Later official intelligence says Prim is retreating precipitately towards Portugal. The principal passes are held by the Royal troops. The dispersion of the insurgents is complete. The Government have demanded the authority of the Senate to arrest Gen. Prim.

Liverpool, Jan. 13, Evening.—Cotton sales to day amount to 7,000 bales, including 2,000 bale to speculators and exporters. The market is easier, and quotations barely maintained. Breadstuffs firmer, with more enquiry. Provisions quiet and steady.

London, Jan. 13.—American stocks, United States Five-Twenties, 66c; Erie 69¾@¾; Illinois Central, 79¼@¾. Bullion in London wheat a shilling lower. Flour scarce, at 25@28s.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CLERICAL FORCE OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Case of Mrs. Cobb and Gen. Baker.

THE MILITARY SITUATION

President's Anticipated Proclamation.

SECRETARY McCULLOCH'S FINANCIAL BILL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says the attempt to reduce the clerical force of the Treasury Department is not promising.

At the Second Auditor's Office there are one hundred thousand claims of deceased soldiers awaiting settlement. The number is diminishing rapidly, as last month five hundred more cases were settled than were brought in.

In the Third Auditor's Office all the accounts of quartermasters will take ten years to settle. In 457-the quartermasters' accounts of the Mexican war had but just been closed when the rebellion began. And in the Sixth Auditor's Office the growth of the money order system and the spread of postal accommodations to the southern states is more likely to yield an increase than a diminution of clerks.

The case of Mrs. Cobb against ex-General Baker is still absorbing attention. The plaintiff deposed that she stated to Mr. Howell, for whom she procured a pardon, that she would accomplish anything, and that the said Howell gave her a petition signed by twenty-nine thousand citizens of Georgia, and a bond for $20,000, only a home of refugees but as a land of promise for every indolent freedman in the state. Finally a bill has been reported to Congress and is now under discussion, by which titles granted under Gen. Sherman's field order are to be confirmed for three years.

I do not think, therefore, that I am making either a rash or premature prediction when I say that the chief cause of all our difficulty, finding the solution of this question of labor, proceeds from the action of the Government, in encouraging the belief that the sea coast region of the United States is to be conducted for the purpose of establishing a system of independent colonization for the Freedmen. If this is not so, then the interests of this State require that this impression, so generally prevailing, should be authoritatively corrected, and that those whose official purpose of personal interest and political agitation, are forcing or tending to prolong and to exaggerate our present embarrassments, should be deprived of so effective a means of mischief.

Can any reason be found why a planter on the coast who was driven from his home in 1861 or 1862, should now have his lands appropriated for distribution, while his fellow-citizens of the middle or upper districts, whose estates have been untouched, whose industry has been unfettered, and who have participated as fully and heartily in the war, shall be confirmed in the possession of their property.

The policy of which as a representative of the State I complain is the partial and unjust confiscation of property of a small portion of citizens, including a large number of unoffending widows and orphans, to be given in the spirit of injustice in which it is taken, to persons having no claim for special consideration at your hands. The mere introduction of the bill for conferring these titles, has had an immediate and injurious effect. It has checked the energy which was beginning to manifest itself, suspended contracts which were in progress, arrested the spirit with which planters were preparing to go to work hopefully and heartily, and stopped at once the embezzlement of Northern capital which was beginning to find profitable employment in Southern fields. Now if the occupation of these lands in the hands in which Gen. Sherman's order placed them is confirmed, this disastrous condition is confirmed also, and every day will make it worse.

One of two things will follow; either this section of the State will really be abandoned to its fate, and its miserable population dwindling away from disease and want and crime, will, after a few years of mischievous vagabondage, disappear from the land, or by fraud or force they will be expelled. But if these lands are restored, their capabilities insure the certain remuneration of successful cultivation. Although the freedmen are accustomed to a slovenly mode of culture, the habits of the employer will secure to such freedmen as will make contracts the most liberal wages. The planters who can return and the foreign capital which will occupy the places of those who cannot, will by energy, soon recover these waste places, and both the freedmen and the country will reap the benefits.

This letter of Gov. Orr's was brought here by a special messenger, who was too late, however, to influence the action of the Senate on the section of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill relative to the Sea Islands. The bill went to the House at an early hour today, and a motion was afterwards made to recall it, on account of this letter, which was defeated by about three to two. What its effect upon the House will be remains to be seen.

NEW MEXICO PROMOTIONS.

Hon. Samuel Mckee, of the Mount Sterling, Kentucky, District, delivered his maiden speech in the House to-day upon the question of representation. The effort was a most creditable one. In view of the action of the rebel Legislature of Kentucky this speech was like a refreshing breeze from that State. Mr. McKee has secured for himself the leadership of the Kentucky delegation. He took the most radical ground, declaring that by his vote no one who had ever aided the rebellion should ever be admitted to a seat in Congress. At the close all the prominent members of the Union party crowded around to offer their congratulations.

REBEL PATRIOTISM, ETC.

Major Frank Walcott, Judge Advocate of the Department of North Carolina, is very busy at Raleigh, in getting the case of Major Gee, the keeper of the Salisbury slaughter pen, ready for trial. It is expected the trial will begin the first week in July.

COMMISSIONER NEWTON'S AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Commissioner Newton, of the Department of Agriculture, has taken measures to secure full returns from the States lately in rebellion, in order to make the next reports issued cover the whole Union.

GENERAL M'NEIL.

The Missouri radicals are exceedingly jubilant over the confirmation by the Senate, of General John M'Neil, over the persistent, malignant and unscrupulous opposition of the two Copperhead Representatives John Hogan and Thomas E. Noel, but especially of the latter, a renegade radical.

RESOLUTIONS IN FAVOR OF RECIPROCITY.

Senator Ramsay presented to the Senate today, resolutions of the citizens of St. Paul, and members of the Minnesota Legislature, that the interruption of the free navigation of the Welland Canal by American vessels, and the exclusion of Canadian vessels from the free navigation of Lake Michigan would materially reduce the facilities of transportation from North-western States to such markets, and they urge that by negotiation or concurrent legislation the arrangements of the reciprocity treaty may be continued, and, if possible, enlarged, until the States bordering on the great lakes shall be secured in the enjoyment of channels to the ocean sufficient to pass vessels of one thousand tons. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senator Trumbull did not press action on his bill guaranteeing civil rights without distinction of color, to-day, because Mr. Howe wanted the floor to reply to the speech made last week by Mr. Doolittle. It will be called up on Monday, however. The discussion upon it promises to be able, lengthy and interesting.

The Senate will not be in session to-morrow. The House will meet for speech-making, in Committee of the Whole, on the President's message.

OR. SPEAKER COLFAX

Has gone north to lecture to-morrow evening, and Mr. Washburne is speaker pro tem.

WALLACE W. WHITTEAKY.

Grandson of the late Treasurer of the United States, who has been in jail here for the last two months for the larceny of Government bonds, is dangerously ill, and his bonds were yesterday reduced from one hundred thousand dollars to five thousand dollars, which he today gave. He has been removed to a private residence.

GEN. SHERMAN

Arrived here this morning and held quite a levee on the floor of the Senate this afternoon.

THE SMUGGLERS ON THE CANADA FRONTIER

Who were wont to transport contraband goods across the St. Lawrence and lake Ontario into the United States, have transferred their operations to points on the boundary line west on Minnesota. The Commissioner of Customs today, received this intelligence, and has taken the necessary steps to flank the smugglers in that direction. It is stated that the whites and Indians in the Northern part of Dakotah Territory for a long time past have been almost entirely supplied with goods by the smugglers.

ORDERS FOR THE PROTECTION OF FREEDMEN.

The Generals commanding the several military departments in the South and Southwest have been directed to issue stringent orders for the protection of freedmen against the negro vagrant laws passed by most of the southern legislatures. Gen. Davies, commanding the Department of South Carolina, has issued an order similar to that recently promulgated by Gen. Terry in Virginia.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day, amount to eight hundred and fifty-four thousand, seven hundred and fifty-five dollars.

Several Revenue officers have been dispatched to the Rio Grande to put a stop to the smuggling operations now going on there.

It is represented that the manufacturers of matches for the next year, if the channels of business are fairly opened, will amount to 600,000, more than one-half of which sum will be paid to the revenue in taxes.

THE FREEDMEN'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

In the South and Southwest have proved a complete success. General Swayne, Assistant Commissioner for Alabama, reports to General Howard that thousands of negroes have been furnished with employment through their agency.

BILL FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

In consequence of the hostile legislation of most of the southern state Legislatures toward the Freedmen, it is probable that the Judiciary Committee of the House will agree to report a bill granting the right of suffrage to every negro in the land. Most of the members of the Committee are of the opinion that Congress can do so under the second section of the amendment abolishing slavery, which says Congress shall have the power to enforce this article abolishing slavery, by appropriate legislation.

OFFICES TO BE ABOLISHED.

A bill will shortly be introduced in Congress, abolishing the positions of Naval officer and Surveyor of Customs at the several ports of entry, in the United States. These offices, especially the latter, are is well known to every body familiar with Revenue matters, are nothing more or less than sinecures.

The salary attached to the position of naval officers at the principal ports on the Atlantic and Pacific is five thousand dollars per annum, the duties of which are almost in every case performed by deputies, who are paid by the Government. The abolishment of these sinecures, it is believed, will result in the saving to the Government of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars annually. Most of the Western members, it is understood, favor the proposed measure.

DIRECT STATE TAXES.

There are only three states outside of New England, which have settled their direct tax accounts with the Treasury, namely: Illinois, Maryland and Nevada.

FROM NEW WESTERN MEXICO.

Liberal Revolution in Lower California.

NAPOLEON ON THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

NEW YORK, January 26.—A letter from San Francisco, dated December 23d, says one of Maximilian's commanders, backed by an armed force, recently arrived at Lapaz, in Lower California, and compelled the submission of the Governor and Legislature of that State to Imperial authority, but a revolution was soon raised which placed in power a new Governor and other officers adhering to the cause of President Juarez, and imprisoned the imperial commander and the old Governor, but they subsequently made their escape.

In the Sinaloa, Sonora and Guerrero the Imperialists are confined exclusively to the respective parts of Mazatlan, Guaymas and Acapulco, and do not dare to venture outside these towns, the republicans having them completely hemmed in, and even these places they would be immediately compelled to give up, but for protection given them by the French war vessels in the harbor.

The Richmond *Inquirer* says while Mosby the guerilla Colonel was under arrest, a dispatch was received directing his release, provided he was not worth twenty thousand dollars, and he was asked to state if he was worth that amount. He denied having that sum, and was therefore released.

A dispatch from Washington says large numbers of Union men from Alabama will soon arrive in Washington, to protest against the organization of State militia.

A Washington special to the *News* says: A private letter from a gentleman at Paris, of January 4th, has been received here, describing the recent interview between Napoleon and the American Minister. Napoleon spoke frankly on the Mexican question, and expressed a determination to preserve friendly feelings with the United States, and a wish to withdraw the French troops as soon as he could be assured that our policy of neutrality toward Mexico would be continued. He intimates very plainly, however, that he would never abandon Mexico so long as there is danger that the United States would pull down what he built up at much expense. All he would ask was that we would not interfere with the present governments of Mexico, the permanency and stability of which, if left to itself, he was convinced, would be secured. The correspondent adds: "I have reason to believe that dispatches from Mr. Bigelow containing a full report of this interview have been received by the State Department by the steamer."

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Small Pox Spreading Among Negroes.

PLANTERS AND THE FREEDMEN.

Louisiana Legislature Proceedings.

STEAMERS AND CARGOES LOST.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—The small-pox is spreading among the negroes in the interior.

Accounts from parishes continue to come in, to the effect that the planters find the greatest difficulty in contracting for labor with the freedmen, despite the high wages offered. In the parish of Terre Bonne, up to the 20th inst. all the freedmen were working for New orleans. Some of the finest plantations are deserted. The local paper expects that all of the freedmen will be gone before the end of the month.

The United States Marine Hospital in this city was turned over by Collector Kellogg to General Baird for a temporary hospital and house of refuge for freedmen.

In the Louisiana Legislature the House adopted a resolution to appoint a special committee to propose amending the constitution of 1864, and not call a convention. In the Senate a bill was introduced providing for parish and district officers, and also for the election of officers in the city of New Orleans.

The military authorities are about to return the Opelousas Railroad to its owners.

The schooner Mary Jane, during a heavy gale, on the 16th inst., went ashore at Baghalia, where she was wrecked. A part of the freight was saved. The vessel was a total loss.

The steamer Dora Martin, from Shreveport to New Orleans, was fired and sunk in Red River, with six hundred bales of cotton on board. The boat is a total loss. The principal part of the cargo will be saved.

Address by Secretary Harlan.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—To-night a large number of friends of Secretary Harlan appeared to his residence and complimented him with a serenade. Mr. Harlan, in response, informed the Secretary that this was done in view of his having declined service as a citizen of Iowa while a member of the Legislature, and at his recent election to the Senate.

Mr. Harlan, it is probable that the Judiciary Committee of the House will agree to report a bill granting the right of suffrage to every negro in the land. Most of the members of the Committee are of the opinion that Congress can do so under the second section of the amendment abolishing slavery, which says Congress shall have the power to enforce this article abolishing slavery, by appropriate legislation.

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XXXIXth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, introduced a bill to provide for the improvement of certain harbors in the State of Ohio, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. It appropriates, in round numbers, $281,000 for the purpose, including $50,000 for the Cleveland harbor, $30,000 for Grand river, $34,000 for Ashtabula, $30,000 for Conneaut, $25,000 for Sandusky, and $15,000 for Vermilion.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be directed to inquire as to the expediency of providing by law that Directors of Banks, organized under the authority of the laws of the United States, shall give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as such Directors, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, introduced a memorial from the citizens of Colorado, now in New York, asking that Colorado be admitted as a State, under its present constitution, which was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into and report upon the expediency of prohibiting, by law, the payments of pensions to widows of enlisted men employed as artificers.

On motion of Mr. Foote, of Vermont, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourned, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. Morgan, of New York, called up the House Bill for the extension of the time for the withdrawal of goods for consumption from public storehouses, &c., which was passed.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, introduced a resolution which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the erecting of a post-office and custom house at Topeka, Kansas.

Mr. Grimes, of I