THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

F. B. PENNIMAN, RUSSELL EMERY, TH. COSTAMAGNA. } EDITORS. BUSINESS MANAGER.
PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE ASSOCIATION, No. 60 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.
TERMS:
MORNING EDITION, by mail, per year.....$8 00
EVENING EDITION, do. do. 4 00
Served by Carriers, MORNING OR EVENING, per week.....15

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.--NO. 30. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Great Bargains

In Dress and House keeping goods, at Barker & Co's., 59 Market street.

I. A. O. V. I. T. C. A. P. O. P. O.
See announcement, Feb. 10, 1866.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime.

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

Coverlets,

Cheap, on the northeast corne. of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Mistakes

Often occur, but there is none about Sawyer's Barbers' Soap. It is the best and cheapest Toilet compound in use. Only thirty cents a cake.

Dress Goods.

Closing out at a great sacrafice to make room for new goods, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Blankets and Flannels,

White or colored, of all the popular makes, closing out at low prices on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Dry Goods,

A full line of the best makes at greatly reduced prices, at either wholesale or retail. Remember we are now on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

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

New Styles Ladies' Furs.

All the new styles of Ladies' Furs will be sold at a great reduction in order to close out our immense stock in the shortest possible time, at the first class Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming, No. 122 Wood street. For bargains call soon.

The Half-Acre Lots at Collins' Park,

East Liberty, into which this well-known and beautiful locality for suburban residences has been divided, will be sold at auction on the premises next Wednesday afternoon. For desirableness of situation, convenience by rail, and elegance of improvements in the neighborhood, this locality is unsurpassed. Those wanting beautiful sites for comfortable and convenient homes, should be prompt in giving this sale their attention.

Greenbacks are Good.

A general, who is noted for the brevity of his speeches, while stopping at the United States Hotel, the other day, was serenaded in the evening by the Falaco Varieties (String) Band. Upon appearing at the window of his room, in the fifth story, he was welcomed, on the part of the citizens, in a long and witty speech by the celebrated Dr. Roback. In reply he laconically said: "Fellow citizens, you cannot expect me to address you after listening to my very eloquent and learned friend, Dr. Roback. In times of peace, *tenden* pills must succumb to *Sugar Coated Blood Pills*, and my friend Roback makes the best pills in the known world." This is the longest and best speech he ever made.

Buyers of Dry Goods,

Remember, Shellaby & Barclay are selling their stock of flannels and blankets at greatly reduced prices. It will pay you to give them a call before making your purchases elsewhere. Their numbers are 74 and 76 Market street, sign of the Golden Bee Hive.

Pearls and Rubies.

White teeth cropping from out of ridges of ruby; a breath spicy as the airs from Araby the Blest. Who can resist such fascinations? To realize them, to perpetuate them, to make the mouth a casket of pearls and rubies, and every sigh a gush of fragrance, all you have to do, fair ladies, is to use that matchless vegetable production, Fragrant Sozodont.

The Latest and Greatest

Discovery in Dental Hygiene, is Sozodont. It has suspended all the old popular dentifrices, and is the reason; that while it contains no acid, or other principle injurious to the enamel of the teeth, it obliterates tartar and every other dental concretion, prevents canker of the gums, removes blemishes, both from the teeth and mouth, and leaves the breath pure and sweet.

To the Shoe Trade.

The entire stock in trade of L. McIntosh, No. 115 Federal street, Allegheny, will be sold by A. Leggate, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, February 7th, at 2 o'clock. The stock consists of about one thousand dollars worth of first class boots and shoes, unmade stock, French calf skins, uppers and other material, all of which will be sold in package lots to the trade.

Humbug! Humbug!

There are two classes of individuals who are always crying humbug—those whose natural credulity renders them easily humbugged and those who following the trade of humbugging themselves—but sufferers from Coughs, Colds, Neuralgia, Throat and Lung difficulties, or any disease of the nervous system, never cry humbug after a fair trial of the *Eastern Orient Hasheesh Candy*—price 50 cents and $1 per box. Druggists keep it. Buy it and try it.

Public Health—The Press.

Advertising has been pronounced "undignified" by the medical faculty. A physician who advertises a valuable remedy to fifty people in his private practice would receive the cold shoulder from his professional brethren, should he make its merits known to thousands through the business columns of a newspaper press. This may be "dignified," but is it benevolent, humane or just? Whoever is fortunate enough to discover or invent anything that will prevent or cure, or alleviate human suffering, is bound to make it known through every channel of communication within his reach, to the general public. For many years the merits of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have thus been proclaimed to the world, and multitudes have been restored to health, or saved from fatal maladies in consequence. As new facts have been developed in relation to the operation of this most pure and potent of all Stomachics and Alteratives, they have been stated in simple language to the people of many lands; and if the proprietors of the medicine have derived profit from their dissemination, thousands upon thousands of individuals have been benefitted thereby to an extent beyond all estimate. In the West Indies, Canada, Australia, and South America, Hostetter's Bitters were recognized as the sole specific for Dyspepsia, the best possible safeguard against epidemics, and the finest invigorant in cases of General Debility, and the only diuretic stimulant entirely free from noxious ingredients.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 64 Market street, corner of the Diamond and 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. 128 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready mad Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found in 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. 78 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.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

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

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 TELEGRAMS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CAPTURED REBEL DRAFTS.

Mexican Mission not Accepted.

TESTIMONY AS TO SOUTHERN FEELING.

United States Treasury Affairs.

THE CONFERENCE OF GENERALS.

Their Report on Army Organization.

INTERESTING PERSONAL NEWS.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1866.

CAPTURED REBEL DRAFTS.

United States Treasurer Spinner yesterday forwarded to Liverpool, England, for collection, three captured drafts for fifty pounds sterling each, drawn in favor of George A. Trenholm, Secretary of the late Confederate States Treasury, by William B. Harrison, a member of the military family of Jeff. Davis, on the firm of Brown, Shipley and Company, the notorious rebel bankers in that city. The drafts are endorsed by Trenholm in his official capacity as Secretary of the rebel Treasury, and therefore legitimately belong the United States as captured property. Several drafts of a similar character, drawn by the rebel Treasury officials on other European firms, the payment of which was refused, prior to the close of the rebellion, have been cashed since its close. Considerable curiosity is now felt to know what this Anglo-Rebel banking firm will do on the presentation of these drafts.

HON. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL

Has not yet formally notified the President or Secretary of State of his acceptance of the Mexican mission. Mr. Campbell is doubtless aware of the opposition which will be made to his confirmation, and this is probably the cause of his delay in accepting the offer.

SOUTHERN FEELING.

A prominent Georgia Unionist, writing to a friend in that city in regard to the condition of affairs in the South, says:

"I have seen nothing in the papers that seems to expose the exact things of the South. The difficulties, I apprehend, its deepest than executive or legislative action. Federal officers stationed here, much less those passing through the country, understand not the status of the people, because they are guarded in their presence. It is given to few to be judge impartially where their prejudices are concerned, and perhaps to fewer to report correctly what they do know and think. One thing, however, is manifest. Secession to-day, politically, is stronger than before the war and unionism more under the ban of the people."

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

General Farnsworth, of Illinois, is in receipt of letters from two Union men in the Tennessee Legislature, who give an account of affairs in that State. From one of those letters, dated January 1st, 1866, the following extract is made;

"If the great Republican party fails us now, the war has been in vain. Tennessee has just passed any law to protect the colored people in their rights, and they have no protection but such as is given them by the Federal Government. I have heard Mr. Seward denounced as being guilty of treason as Jeff Davis. The defiant spirit of the rebels is growing in this State. I hope the delegation from Tennessee will not be admitted to Congress until the Legislature and people agree to do justice to all the people, white and colored people and the loyal white men will be crushed to the wall."

From another letter bearing date January 16th, 1866, the following extract is made:

"The Legislature cannot keep a strong military force for some time in the late rebel States, and even in my own State this will be necessary. Our people are still insulted and spit upon in many counties, and if the Congressmen, only knew how near they were true to the Union during the war. I often hear Isham G. Harris spoken of as far superior in patriotism to Andrew Johnson, and the prayer is often made that the government may fall into his hands if only with Johnson at its head, in order that the southern Confederacy may be established. Many more say the rebellion is not put down, and that their cause is good; and I agree with them that it is not put down, and that there is much work to do, and my opinion is that it is the most successful way to do this is to keep out of the halls of Congress all such men as Campbell and Cooper, and others of their views. Maynard, Taylor, Fowler, and Stokes would help us, if they alone could be admitted."

From another letter dated January 19th, 1866, the following is extracted:

"You will see by the vote yesterday, that we stand forty-one to twenty-six against the immediate admission of our Congressional delegation, and that one of the delegation even votes with us against admission. Excuse me for repeating again that we are lost if the Republican party deserts us. We need a small army to keep us to give the vote to the colored man, for we must in some way disarm the rebels. We must numerically kill them or keep the South under military rule."

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' SOCIETY.

It has been decided by the Second Comptroller that non-commissioned officers mustered out by reason of the consolidation of the regiment to which they belonged with other organizations, before the reduction of the army commenced, are only entitled to the incidents of bounty which had accrued while they were in service.

THE RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE

Last week, amounted to the large sum o $6,000,000.

OFFICER SENTENCED FOR ROBBERY.

Lieutenant Samuel Watson, of the 151st Illinois Volunteers, tried and convicted by Court-Martial on the charge of highway robbery, has been sentenced to be cashiered, with loss of pay or allowance due or to become due, and to be imprisoned for five years at hard labor, at Fort Pulaski.

COL. GOODRICH,

New York State Agent here, has been removed by Gov. Fenton, for inattention to the duties of his office. Col. Lee will be appointed his successor.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The Treasury Department, since the 20th of last September, has received five thousand five hundred dollars in conscience money.

THE MINISTER TO GREECE.

There is considerable doubt as to the confirmation, by the Senate, of the nomination of Vereces Nicholas Smith, as Minister to Greece, on account of his record during the war. It appears that Smith, in 1861, was appointed to a Captaincy in the 19th Infantry, through the influence of Senator Jim Lane, of Kansas which position he resigned to please the whims of a rebellady to whom he was engaged to be married, and who would not allow him to come into her presence while dressed in the federal uniform.

BONDS TO A REBEL LADY.

It is pleasantly mentioned in diplomatic circles that the wife of Signor Bertinatti, the Italian Minister, who before her marriage with that distinguished diplomatist, was a Mrs. Barzet of Vicksburg, has received from the Quartermaster General fifty thousand dollars, the value of property appropriated or destroyed by our armies at the capture of that place in 1863. Madame Bertinatti, nee Mrs. Barzet, resided in Vicksburg up till the time of the investment of that place by our armies, and has all along been an ardent sympathizer with the rebellion.

DAILY BALANCES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

It having been represented to the United States Treasury that a number of National banks, located in the cities where Clearing Houses are in operation, have estimated deposits subject to duty from the balances at the close of the day, as required by the regulations, General Spinner has addressed a letter to the several banks referred to, requesting them in making up their semi-annual returns for the six months proceding January 1, 1866, to estimate the average of deposits from the balances at the close of the day, or from the balance after the exchanges at the Clearing House.

SO MORE NATIONAL BANKS IN THE SOUTH.

Applications for charters for national banks in the South, are coming in daily at the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, but as the amount of circulation authorized by law, is nearly, if not quite exhausted, they are filed away, and answers returned to the parties that their applications cannot be considered until Congress authorizes an increase in their regulation of the national bank currency.

RECISS OF SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

The order issued some time since by the Secretary of the Treasury, exempting manufactured articles in the Southern States, which were in the hands of the original manufacturers, from the excise tax, has been rescinded and a circular will be issued to-morrow declaring that all such manufactures, on and after March first, next, will be subject to taxation no matter at what date they are manufactured.

THE COUNCIL OF GENERALS AND THE ARMY BILL.

The council of Generals have made the following recommendations in regard to the Army bill: They approve the number of men for which the bill provides, and the proportion to be taken from each arm of the service. They also recommend that, in addition to the Major and Brigadier Generals now in the Regular Army, that five Major Generals, ten Brigadiers, and a number of Adjutant Generals be appointed from the volunteer forces, these offices to cease with the death or resignation of the first incumbent. The only recommendation of importance in regard to the Militia bill is that the commander of the army shall have power to order inspections. They also report in favor of taking the superintendents of West Point from the army at large, instead of confining the appointments to the corps of engineers.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS

The *Intelligencer* of yesterday thus reports a fact:

"It was currently rumored on the streets yesterday, that the term of Messrs Bowen, of this city, and Tenney, of Georgetown, Metropolitan Police Commissioners, having expired, other gentlemen had been nominated to fill their places, and it was said that Mr. Peter F. Bacon, of this city, and Mr. English, of Georgetown, were the recipients of the executive favor in this behalf."

In this connection it may be stated that the gentlemen just named, are strong Union men, while Mr. Bacon is at least neutral, and Mr. English a venomous copperhead.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Commissioners of the Union Pacific Rail Road from Omaha have reported favorably on the construction of the first forty miles of road, as required by law, and the President of the Union has received from the Treasury six hundred and forty thousand dollars in Government bonds, the amount due the Company on the section referred to.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BILLS.

National Academy of Science.

MINISTER TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1866.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BILLS.

Senator Nesmith has presented a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland, Oregon, and Senator Conness has presented one granting lands aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the city of Nacerville, in the State of California, to the most practicable point of intersection with the Pacific Railroad, in the State of Nevada, and Senators Stewart and Nye have presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Nevada urging the passage of the latter bill.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

At its recent session in Washington, elected the following officers: President, H. D. Bache; Vice President, Joseph Henry; Home Secretary, Wolcott Gibbs; Foreign Secretary, Louis Agassiz; Foreign Relations Secretary Council, M. C. Meigs, B. A. Gould, B. L. Leconte and W. D. Christy.

MINISTER TO SAN DOMINGO.

Gen. W. L. Cassmah, at present a merchant there, is the gentleman whose name is referred to in the President's letter, as having been sent to the Senate for confirmation as Minister resident to the Dominican Republic.

In consequence of the large number of deserions from the regular army during the past few months, General Grant has issued an order calling upon commanders of Departments and regiments, to take the most active measures for checking the evil, and to cause inspections to be made to discover and remedy the causes.

FEMALE EMIGRATION SWINDLE.

CANADIAN PREPARATIONS AGAINST THE FENIANS.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Proceedings were yesterday commenced in the civil courts for several more of the victims of the Mercer emigration fraud. Their names are Mrs. Mary Peterson, Mrs. A. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Mr. McEwen, Mr. Arthur McEwen and Mr. Peterson. Mercer represented to these persons that he had been employed by the Editorial Government of Washington to assist female emigration to that territory, and he had twenty thousand dollars at his disposal, which was to be distributed among them for the purpose of setting them handsomely upon their chosen destination. On these representations and on the endorsement of Governor Cummings, they were induced to purchase tickets for the Continental, which they now hold. In the case of A. T. Stewart against Mercer, a new complaint of A. T. Stewart. The complaint is founded on certain allegations which appeared in a late issue of the St. Louis *Republican*, in a letter written by Mr. Colburn as a New York correspondent. The letter appeared in the issue of the hour at which the arrests were made, no official empowered to take bail could be found, and the prisoners, Mercer, Colburn, were locked up for the night at the 9th precinct station house.

SUMMARY OF FRENCH AFFAIRS.

NECESSITY OF ABANDONING MEXICO.

NAPOLEON'S INFLUENCE OVER THE FOREIGN PRESS

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The Paris correspondent of the *Tribune*, under date of January 19th, says, after referring to the fact that every one is conjecturing what the Emperor will say in his speech to the Corps Legislatif: The finances are in a bad condition, and the commercial condition, and war with the United States, which must come sooner or later, if Napoleon be 3 thinks on the contingency, is sure to induce to prop the Emperor, would bring France to the verge of bankruptcy.

Mr. Fould, the Finance Minister, well knows this and is using all his influence to persuade the Emperor to take the only course which will give his dynasty a chance of lasting. The French nation which misunderstood and disliked the Mexican expedition from the first, would never stand the frightful expenditure which its long continuance would entail.

The same correspondent states that the French Government lately purchased a share in the London *Daily Telegraph*, which accounts for the fact of that paper alone of all the London press having permission to be sold publicly in the streets of Paris. It also accounts for recent leading articles of the *Telegraph* defending the French Government through thick and thin, particularly as to the Mexican question. These articles, many of which are composed in the French Home Office, were afterwards retranslated and published by the *Moniteur* and *Constitutionnel* as genuine specimens of English opinion. The Emperor is always looking out to bribe the press all over the world. You must well know that the *Courrier Français*, which is published in the United States, belongs to them. So does the *International* of London.

Prince Achille Murat, brother of Princess Anna, fought a duel on Tuesday, with M. Rochefort, writer in the *Figaro*, who had made fun of the evidence which he gave in favor of Miss Cora Pearl, in a law suit between her and a horse dealer. No fatal consequence followed. Prince Achille Murat was badly wounded in the *thigh*, his adversary slightly in the hip, and then the seconds stopped the encounter and declared their honor satisfied.

A meeting organized by an Association of French ladies, for sending help to the freed people of America, took place January 17th in Salle Herz. The chair was occupied by M. Lebouleux, who gave a short sketch of the formation of the society. After alluding to the perfectly fanatical character of the Association, he mentioned that since its formation in April last, ten cases containing 2,522 articles of clothing, valued at 27,967 and 27,667 in money had been sent by the Committee, making in all 54,934. The sale of the tickets and collection at the close of the meeting amounted to nearly 3,000f.

The latest news from Spain is that Prim is going ahead. Instead of flying into Portugal, he is raising the whole country in Andalusia and marching with confidence upon Cordova. My belief is that Prim will succeed.

FLOURING MILL BURNED.

WATERLOO CITY, IND., Feb. 4.—The Union flour mills were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $20,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The French Troops Certainly to Evacuate Mexico.

THE TRIAL OF PIRATE SEMMES.

Bill to Prevent Smuggling.

THE PROPOSED MINISTER TO GREECE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says that letters have just been received from Paris, confirming in every important particular the information concerning the intention of the Emperor of France to withdraw his forces from Mexico with the least possible delay, demanding nothing of the Government of the United States except that it remain neutral between the belligerent parties, and it is supposed that the assurances given and reiterated by the Government during the last three years. The Emperor of France does not ask for the recognition of Maximilian, nor insist upon any other treaty stipulations.

The statement sent forth by the Paris press, that an extraordinary commission has been sent to Mexico, to make preparation for the evacuation, is confirmed by the letters received in Washington. I have good reason for believing that the State Department is already in possession of official information to this effect, and it is to be hoped that such information will soon be laid before the public. The statement here given came from a most trustworthy source, and may be looked upon as absolutely trustworthy.

The statement already published that a commission for the trial of the pirate Semmes had been ordered by the Navy Department, is incorrect. He will be tried for piracy, but several other charges and specifications are under advisement by the proper authorities, and the result of the deliberations will not be made known for several days. There are certain specifications in the charges against Semmes, which argue the most careful consideration, as his conviction on them would establish a precedent which might operate to the detriment of the country in future wars with foreign nations.

The *World's* Washington special says the House Military Committee is about equally divided under the question of making the grade of General a part of the regular army and not a temporary matter, that in the recent debate on the Army bill, it was claimed that the officer may be promoted to the place. It will probably be adopted in that form.

The *Times'* Washington special says the bill prepared by the Committee of Customs and the convention of frontier collectors and custom officers, to prevent smuggling, is now in the hands of Secretary McCulloch for examination and approval. The Secretary will probably send the proposition to Congress on Monday next, and urge its immediate passage.

Detective Baker was not sentenced yesterday, as was expected, on the 1st element for the alleged imprisonment of Mrs. Surratt. There are three other indictments against him for robbery, false imprisonment and assault.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says Nicholas Smith, nominated Minister to Greece, at the breaking out of the war was a Captain in the 19th regulars, sent to Louisville, Ky., to recruit his company. He became engaged to be married, and resigned because the lady would not marry one engaged in fighting her country. Like a true soldier he married, and as a civilian is now nominated as Minister to Greece.

Nothing official has been received at the Navy-yard in relation to the United States steamer Narissa, reported to have left for an Egmont Key, Florida. The United States ship Jessamine left Pensacola, Florida, about two weeks since for the Southern coast, and it is the unfortunate vessel. Nothing definite, however, is known in relation to the matter.

ADVICES FROM MEXICO.

French Troops Preparing to Leave.

MAXIMILIAN ADVISED TO RESIGN.

Difficulty between the Pope and the Mexican Clergy.

PITIABLE CONDITION OF EMIGRANTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The *Herald's* Vera Cruz correspondent says: Arrangements are being made for the withdrawal of the French troops, and they will leave this country as soon as the period of service expires. The people in the country are becoming disgusted with the Frenchmen, many of them are returning to the Southern States.

Senor Hidalgo, the paper of Vera Cruz, thought to be somewhat too liberal in its views, has been ordered to discontinue his paper from the United States, and also from Europe, on the subject of the relations existing between France and the aforesaid country.

We are informed that Senor Hidalgo had arrived from France, to tell Maximilian that Napoleon can no longer help him, and that he had better prepare to return the throne to Juarez.

Maximilian expressed his willingness for the French troops to leave, with the idea that he would soon receive another million dollars from France, and that he will make a change in his cabinet shortly.

The difficulty between the Pope and Mexican clergy, on account of the Church property confiscation, continues.

About thirty thousand stand of arms for the Imperialists recently arrived at Vera Cruz from New York, but being condemned were sold at auction.

It is said that thus far not an acre of ground has been allotted to emigrants, one-fifth of a colony of Imperial soldiers discharged from service. A few American families, who came to the country during the spring and summer of Maurice & Co., have expended their last dollar, and are now in a pitiable condition. There is land for all, by the government, and in vast quantities, but considerable Imperial officers, who are half work of the land, are placed in their hands, and invited emigration prematurely.

It was reported that Maximilian had recently said in public that he intended to continue the contract he had begun in Mexico, and to pursue his destiny.

The court martial and execution of Republican prisoners continue in military, and ecclesiastical proceedings throughout the country, continue.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Richard L. Colburn, a sub-editor of the New York *Tribune*, and Georgo Knapp, one of the proprietors of the *Republican*, were arrested in this city yesterday on a warrant issued by Commissioner Stilson, on the complaint of A. T. Stewart. The complaint is founded on certain allegations which appeared in a late issue of the St. Louis *Republican*, in a letter written by Mr. Colburn as a New York correspondent. The letter appeared in the issue of the hour at which the arrests were made, no official empowered to take bail could be found, and the prisoners, Mercer, Colburn, were locked up for the night at the 9th precinct station house.

SUMMARY OF FRENCH AFFAIRS.

NECESSITY OF ABANDONING MEXICO.

NAPOLEON'S INFLUENCE OVER THE FOREIGN PRESS

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The Paris correspondent of the *Tribune*, under date of January 19th, says, after referring to the fact that every one is conjecturing what the Emperor will say in his speech to the Corps Legislatif: The finances are in a bad condition, and the commercial condition, and war with the United States, which must come sooner or later, if Napoleon be 3 thinks on the contingency, is sure to induce to prop the Emperor, would bring France to the verge of bankruptcy.

Mr. Fould, the Finance Minister, well knows this and is using all his influence to persuade the Emperor to take the only course which will give his dynasty a chance of lasting. The French nation which misunderstood and disliked the Mexican expedition from the first, would never stand the frightful expenditure which its long continuance would entail.

The same correspondent states that the French Government lately purchased a share in the London *Daily Telegraph*, which accounts for the fact of that paper alone of all the London press having permission to be sold publicly in the streets of Paris. It also accounts for recent leading articles of the *Telegraph* defending the French Government through thick and thin, particularly as to the Mexican question. These articles, many of which are composed in the French Home Office, were afterwards retranslated and published by the *Moniteur* and *Constitutionnel* as genuine specimens of English opinion. The Emperor is always looking out to bribe the press all over the world. You must well know that the *Courrier Français*, which is published in the United States, belongs to them. So does the *International* of London.

Prince Achille Murat, brother of Princess Anna, fought a duel on Tuesday, with M. Rochefort, writer in the *Figaro*, who had made fun of the evidence which he gave in favor of Miss Cora Pearl, in a law suit between her and a horse dealer. No fata consequence followed. Prince Achille Murat was badly wounded in the *thigh*, his adversary slightly in the hip, and then the seconds stopped the encounter and declared their honor satisfied.

A meeting organized by an Association of French ladies, for sending help to the freed people of America, took place January 17th in Salle Herz. The chair was occupied by M. Lebouleux, who gave a short sketch of the formation of the society. After alluding to the perfectly fanatical character of the Association, he mentioned that since its formation in April last, ten cases containing 2,522 articles of clothing, valued at 27,967f and 27,667f in money had been sent by the Committee, making in all 54,934f. The sale of the tickets and collection at the close of the meeting amounted to nearly 3,000f.

The latest news from Spain is that Prim is going ahead. Instead of flying into Portugal, he is raising the whole country in Andalusia and marching with confidence upon Cordova. My belief is that Prim will succeed.

FLOURING MILL BURNED.

WATERLOO CITY, IND., Feb. 4.—The Union flour mills were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $20,000.

RECOGNITION OF DOMINICA

Interview between Secretary Seward and President Baez.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A letter has been received here from San Domingo, giving the substance of a conversation held there on the 11th of January, between Secretary Seward and President Baez, at the National Palace. The Cabinet were present. The respectability of source whence the information comes, entitles it to credibility.

President Baez said he was happy to have the honor of receiving the Secretary of State of the United states at the National Palace, that a revolution has been made in this Republic, and that the whole people having acquiesced in it, it lacks nothing to give stability to the government, but that it should receive the recognition of the great Republic of the United States.

Mr. Seward said: "I see before me a person, Gen. Cabral, who I may say has dereloped and improperly, but most loyally been an obedient subject of your administration. When the power of Spain was cast off by the people of Dominica, they announced to all other nations the restoration of the Republic of Dominica, and Gen. Cabral at its head, satisfied that the revolution was as successful as it was just, and believing that it was permanent. The acquiescence of the people is guaranteed by the presence of Gen. Cabral, acting in full harmony with you as a member of your administration."

President Baez said: "I was in France. I came to America on my way to my country. I heard that the Spanish rule was cast off, and the Republic was proclaimed and successfully established by the people in arms. I was prepared to accept, and heard with satisfaction that by the condition of that General Sucato had been proclaimed Provisional President. I was prepared to acquiesce in his administration. The people considered again and Gen. Pimental was chosen Provisional President. I was ready to acquiesce in that.

"While I still remained abroad, the people considered again, and called Gen. Cabral to the Presidency. I was content with that, but then came a revulsion of the popular will, calling me to the Presidency. That call was confirmed by Gen. Cabral, and it came in form so solemn that I was obliged to regard it as the will of the people. I caused the Congress of the Republic to be convened. They have ratified that desire, and I have accepted the administration under the guarantees of organic laws, and with a view of cementing the harmony of the Government. I have invited Gen. Puridambes and Gen. Cabral to be members of my Cabinet. I am still holding a similar trust for Gen. Serrano, which I hope will be accepted by him."

Mr. Seward said: "Your policy seems to me to have been eminently judicious. I trust it will prove as successful as it was manifestly wise."

President Baez said, "I hope all parties will acquiesce in a complete return of peace and order, but it would complete our good fortune and give us the only guarantee that remains to consolidate the Government, if the great republic of North America would give us its recognition. When Spain, many other States recognized Dominica, but the United States, for reasons unknown to me, has not yet recognized Dominica. The enjoyment of their favor is essential to our stability and peace, and I have always sought a hardship that it could not be secured. Now, however, since I learn that the United States has proclaimed general liberty for all classes of men, I hope that the obstacles which have prevented our recognition may be removed, if they have been removed."

Mr. Seward said: "When the United States separated from Great Britain and established themselves an independent nation, they organized themselves into a republic and laid for its foundation the principle of the equality of all men—a principle, which any form of slavery is incompatible. But African slavery existed in the country, and while in form our condition was opposed to it, yet in fact it is the unfortunate vessel. Nothing definite, however, is known in relation to the matter.

ADVICES FROM MEXICO.

French Troops Preparing to Leave.

MAXIMILIAN ADVISED TO RESIGN.

Difficulty between the Pope and the Mexican Clergy.

PITIABLE CONDITION OF EMIGRANTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The *Herald's* Vera Cruz correspondent says: Arrangements are being made for the withdrawal of the French troops, and they will leave this country as soon as the period of service expires. The people in the country are becoming disgusted with the Frenchmen, many of them are returning to the Southern States.

Senor Hidalgo, the paper of Vera Cruz, thought to be somewhat too liberal in its views, has been ordered to discontinue his paper from the United States, and also from Europe, on the subject of the relations existing between France and the aforesaid country.

We are informed that Senor Hidalgo had arrived from France, to tell Maximilian that Napoleon can no longer help him, and that he had better prepare to return the throne to Juarez.

Maximilian expressed his willingness for the French troops to leave, with the idea that he would soon receive another million dollars from France, and that he will make a change in his cabinet shortly.

The difficulty between the Pope and Mexican clergy, on account of the Church property confiscation, continues.

About thirty thousand stand of arms for the Imperialists recently arrived at Vera Cruz from New York, but being condemned were sold at auction.

It is said that thus far not an acre of ground has been allotted to emigrants, one-fifth of a colony of Imperial soldiers discharged from service. A few American families, who came to the country during the spring and summer of Maurice & Co., have expended their last dollar, and are now in a pitiable condition. There is land for all, by the government, and in vast quantities, but considerable Imperial officers, who are half work of the land, are placed in their hands, and invited emigration prematurely.

It was reported that Maximilian had recently said in public that he intended to continue the contract he had begun in Mexico, and to pursue his destiny.

The court martial and execution of Republican prisoners continue in military, and ecclesiastical proceedings throughout the country, continue.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Richard L. Colburn, a sub-editor of the New York *Tribune*, and George Knapp, one of the proprietors of the *Republican*, were arrested in this city yesterday on a warrant issued by Commissioner Stilson, on the complaint of A. T. Stewart. The complaint is founded on certain allegations which appeared in a late issue of the St. Louis *Republican*, in a letter written by Mr. Colburn as a New York correspondent. The letter appeared in the issue of the hour at which the arrests were made, no official empowered to take bail could be found, and the prisoners, Mercer, Colburn, were locked up for the night at the 9th precinct station house.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The French Troops Certainly to Evacuate Mexico.

THE TRIAL OF PIRATE SEMMES.

Bill to Prevent Smuggling.

THE PROPOSED MINISTER TO GREECE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says that letters have just been received from Paris, confirming in every important particular the information concerning the intention of the Emperor of France to withdraw his forces from Mexico with the least possible delay, demanding nothing of the Government of the United States except that it remain neutral between the belligerent parties, and it is supposed that the assurances given and reiterated by the Government during the last three years. The Emperor of France does not ask for the recognition of Maximilian, nor insist upon any other treaty stipulations.

The statement sent forth by the Paris press, that an extraordinary commission has been sent to Mexico, to make preparation for the evacuation, is confirmed by the letters received in Washington. I have good reason for believing that the State Department is already in possession of official information to this effect, and it is to be hoped that such information will soon be laid before the public. The statement here given came from a most trustworthy source, and may be looked upon as absolutely trustworthy.

The statement already published that a commission for the trial of the pirate Semmes had been ordered by the Navy Department, is incorrect. He will be tried for piracy, but several other charges and specifications are under advisement by the proper authorities, and the result of the deliberations will not be made known for several days. There are certain specifications in the charges against Semmes, which argue the most careful consideration, as his conviction on them would establish a precedent which might operate to the detriment of the country in future wars with foreign nations.

The *World's* Washington special says the House Military Committee is about equally divided under the question of making the grade of General a part of the regular army and not a temporary matter, that in the recent debate on the Army bill, it was claimed that the officer may be promoted to the place. It will probably be adopted in that form.

The *Times'* Washington special says the bill prepared by the Committee of Customs and the convention of frontier collectors and custom officers, to prevent smuggling, is now in the hands of Secretary McCulloch for examination and approval. The Secretary will probably send the proposition to Congress on Monday next, and urge its immediate passage.

Detective Baker was not sentenced yesterday, as was expected, on the 1st element for the alleged imprisonment of Mrs. Surratt. There are three other indictments against him for robbery, false imprisonment and assault.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says Nicholas Smith, nominated Minister to Greece, at the breaking out of the war was a Captain in the 19th regulars, sent to Louisville, Ky., to recruit his company. He became engaged to be married, and resigned because the lady would not marry one engaged in fighting her country. Like a true soldier he married, and as a civilian is now nominated as Minister to Greece.

Nothing official has been received at the Navy-yard in relation to the United States steamer Narissa, reported to have left for an Egmont Key, Florida. The United States ship Jessamine left Pensacola, Florida, about two weeks since for the Southern coast, and it is the unfortunate vessel. Nothing definite, however, is known in relation to the matter.

XXXIXth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Spaulding introduced a bill which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, providing for the repair and improvement of the harbors of Cleveland and Fairport on Lake Erie.

The bill reported by Mr. Stevens from the Committee on Appropriations, making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments of the Government till June 30th, 1867, was made the special order for Monday.

The House passed the bill providing that persons in the Naval service of the United States, who have lost one foot and one hand in the line of their duty, shall be allowed the same pensions as is allowed by law to persons in the military service; and also, that the provisions of section 5th of the pension law of July 4th, 1864, shall apply to persons in the Naval service. The term "military" in the former law was construed not to include persons in the Naval service. The design of this bill is to equalize the pension law.

The House, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in the chair, proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, said it was difficult to conceive of a more important measure than that now pending. Its professed object was to look after and take care of a race which has been recently released from bondage, and this involved the expenditure of untold millions of dollars. He denied that the Federal Government can become the common almoner of the people.

Mr. Hubbard, of Connecticut, and Mr. Monition, of Illinois, supported the bill.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, said that a distinguished General, of Alabama, had called upon him, and shown him a newspaper containing the proceedings of a court, sentencing black men and women to