THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Calicoes, Muslins.
Lawns, &c., cheap, at Shollaby & Barclay's.

All the Best Prints, 25c.
At R. Lyon & Co's, 59 Market street.

12½ Cents
A yard—one bale of Russian crash, just opened at Shollaby & Barclay's, 71 and 73 Market street.

Country Merchants
Will find a full stock of Prints, Muslins, &c., at Barker & Co's, at the lowest Eastern prices.

At 25c.
3 bbls Shirting Muslin; at the extra quality; 4-4 do at 22c. double width Sheeting, at Barker & Co's, 59 Market street.

Shollaby & Barclay
Are closing out their stock of ladies' and children's shawls, regardless of cost. Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Blankets and Flannels.
A large stock at greatly reduced prices, on the North East Corder of Fourth and Market streets.— C. HANSON, LOVE & BRO.

Equal Suffrage.
No difference on account of color. Colored and white men, buy, use and recommend Lawyer's Barbers' Soap, only thirty cents a cake

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

For a Cheap
Balmoral Skirt, go to Shollaby & Barclay's. You can get them at all prices, from $2 00 and upwards. Remember, they have a beautiful stock of the shooting skirts, to which they call the particular attention of the ladies.

Blankets and Flannels
At greatly reduced prices, at Shollaby & Barclay's. Call and see their stock before making purchases. It will pay you to do so. Remember, they are still in the old Bee Hive stand.

Dry Goods,
A large stock closing out at greatly reduced prices, preparatory to receiving our spring stock. Persons desiring bargains should give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.
No. 73 Market street, corner Fourth.

Great Rush for Ladies' Furs.
At the extensive Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming, No. 123 Wood street, in order to purchase some of those fashionable furs, that are now selling at greatly reduced prices. Our stock consists in part of full setts of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, German Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, Water Mink, Ladies' Fur Hoods, Ladies' Skating Caps, Gents' Fine Fur Caps, Collars and Gloves, Men and Boys' Hats and Caps, of all the latest styles, can be had at Wm. Fleming's First Class Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House, No. 123 Wood street, sign of the large Gilt Hat.

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.

Gas! Gas! Gas!
Fifty-seven persons visited the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. Spencer, No. 251 Penn street, yesterday, and had their teeth extracted without the slightest pain, by the use of Laughing Gas. The above will be qualified to by Dr. C W. Horner, foreman, and by Dr. D. Ralph Leo, assistant operator. No charge whatever for administering the gas, and no charge for extracting the teeth when artificial teeth are ordered. Beautiful sets of teeth for only $10 a set, and an assortment of, never ten thousand dollars worth to select from: Nine assistants in attendance; also a lady operator. N. B. Artificial eye made to order and adjusted without the slightest pain.

A Point on Which all Physicians Agree.
Out of the thousand regular physicians you cannot find one who will not say that stimulants and invigorants are absolutely necessary in medical practice. And yet in bygone years sumano practitioners have hesitated to administer them, because the dandish ingenuity of wrecksters who make merchandise of human infirmities had so polluted and deteriorated them that the remedy was doomed as dangerous as the disease. This perplexity is happily done away with. Physicians know, because the first analytical chemists of the age have demonstrated the fact, that Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters are absolutely and entirely free from all pernicious elements. Hence they have been introduced into the United States Army, and are accepted, wherever the testimony of the wise, the intelligent and the philanthropic is rated at its just value, as the best protective against and cure for all diseases arising from impurity in the air or other unhealthy climate influences, that has ever been tested by experience. In cases of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, we rate without qualification or reservation, that the Bitters are as nearly infallible as anything prepared by human skill can be.

Hostetter's Bitters
are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 64 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

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

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 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 State 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.

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 FOR REST.

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

A GENTLEMAN who has just returned from Pontotoc, Miss., states that a few nights ago the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at that place was murdered in cold blood, while sleeping in his bed, by a party of rebels. His body was riddled with bullets in the most shocking manner. The people at Pontotoc hated the Bureau intensely for interfering with them in exercising control over their slaves, and are heartily glad over the summary method in which its agent has been dismissed from service. We are informed that the people of Mississippi generally sympathize with them in their hatred of the Bureau and their oppression of the Freedmen. They denounce the President in unmeasured terms for insisting on the abolition of slavery, and speak of the Federal Government as a despotism, to which they must yield for the present, from necessity, and not from inclination. Union men are compelled to be as silent and cautious as they were in 1861, and look as if they were the subjugated party. The secessionists treat them with contempt, and speak of them on all occasions as "traitors to the South."

THE New York *Times* states that this country did more to feed Europe during the years 1862, '63 and '64, than in the three years which immediately preceded the late war. The quantity of wheat shipped in the midst of the war was two and three-fourths times greater than before, while the amount of ham and bacon was increased eight times.

SNOW fell at Oswego, N. Y., on Sunday, to the depth of two feet, impeding railroad travel, but affording excellent sleighing.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Boston *Transcript* publishes the following extract of a letter which a gentleman of that city now in Newbern, N. C., has written home:

"I see no chance for any northern man, and many that are here wish then selves away. The feeling among the southerners is more bitter and vindictive than I ever saw before, and shows itself on every occasion. They are waiting for a new election in this city, when they intend to elect a southern Mayor, and then rook out all northerners. At their parties, the ladies will have nothing to do with northern ladies, and at a late convention of the Presbyterians—here called Orthodox—a resolution was passed to exclude all northern ministers from their churches; so this man who has been hired by northerners to preach here, at $1,500 a year, has to find some other place in which to worship. A few evenings since, while holding a prayer meeting, the people broke all the windows with brickbats. The southerners are too poor to hire a minister, and too bigoted or too corrupt to have one hire from the north. I fear I shall turn radical. I am fast losing my conservatism. We had one of General Lowe's staff officers with us on the same room Weldon to Goldsborough—an intelligent young man, and he said he knew the north more and more, and the south will teach their children to teach their children to keep up this hatred."

A TRAMPING pair, of fourteen and fifteen summers respectively, residing in Baltimore, took it into their heads to get married, which they did on Wednesday, and started for the congenial society of Washington. The parents followed and found the youth selling papers and the girl sewing for a clothing store, both happy as cooing doves.

THE establishment of military posts in Virginia, and more latterly in Mississippi, will, it is said, be followed by taking similar action in all the southern states. These posts will be garrisoned by U. S. regulars, who will see, it is understood, in conjunction with the Freedmen's Bureau.

THE St. Louis *Press* says that the immigration into that state is certainly in the course of a very few years destined to make Missouri one of the richest, if not the richest, state in the Union—not only in resources, but in actually developed wealth.

A LETTER from the pen of Governor Wise, has made its appearance, in which he urges the Southern people, in a calm and impassive manner, to forget the bloody past, and once again rally around the flag of our common country.

THE gambling establishments in New Orleans have been suppressed by order of General Sheridan. The Mayor is remonstrating against this interference, and an appeal to the President is threatened.

A serious affray between some United States soldiers and some citizens at Darien, Ga., is reported. Shots were fired, exchanged, and several persons were severely handled.

GENERAL NEWS.

JOHN H. SHIRE, Republican, was, on Saturday last, elected to the House of Representatives, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Day Wood, of Lancaster county. The Democrats made no nomination, but in several districts voted for a negro for the Assembly. Very loving—are they not?

FROM all parts of Indiana, and indeed the entire West, accounts come that the wheat on the ground has already been considerably damaged, and is likely to be more so, in consequence of the freezing and thawing which takes place in the absence of the usual protection derived from a covering of snow.

The Zanesville *Signal* says that quite an animated meeting was held at Cumberland, in Muskingum county, on Wednesday last, to consider the proposition to run the railroad from that place to the Central Ohio Railroad, a distance of sixteen miles. The meeting resolved to raise $100,000 stock for the road.

An exchange says of the power girls Governor Andrew sent to Washington Territory—to be sold like Circassian beauties, by their weight and plumpness. We suppose not. We infer they will be sold at liquid measure—so much per gill.

A FIVE-DOLLAR note of the national currency was detected at the treasury on Monday, having been transformed by pasting into a fifty. The picture on the back would be the best guide in determining the value or such currency.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT was recently invited to deliver a lecture before a literary association at Princeton, N. J. He declined, saying that "this time was too valuable, and lecturing was only the business of literary vagrants."

HOME, the medium, has been visiting the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke Constantine. The Emperor has appointed Home's son one of the pages of the court, and the boy will be indoctrinated into the Greek Church.

The Philadelphians are getting quite excited over demonstrations in a house in South Fifth street, which strongly resemble the spiritual demonstrations at Rochester and other places two or three years ago.

CONSIDERABLE excitement prevails in Cass, Jackson and Lafayette counties, Missouri, on account of an organization of old bushwhackers for a raid on some of those counties, numbers not specified.

PROSPERITY still shines in cities, New Orleans is the most favorably portrayed. Because of its early capture and of its long use as an important military post, much of the Northern element has been centered in there.

A large addition to the well-known Glen House, at the White Mountains, which was in process of construction, was blown down by a tornado a few days since.

Most all of the threatened fractional currency has been redeemed by the Treasury Department. There will be no future issue of notes of this denomination.

THE Unitarians have subscribed $191,420 30 for the endowment of Antioch College. In Providence alone the sum of $25,500 was raised.

The Colored Delegation and the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The following is the conclusion of the report of the interview between the President and the colored delegation, given yesterday:

Let us now seek to discover the laws governing this question. There is a great law controlling it. Let us endeavor to find out what that law is, and conform our action to it. All the details will then properly adjust themselves and work well in the end. God knows that anything I can do in the mighty work, he which the great end is to be reached—anything I can do to elevate the race, to soften and ameliorate their condition, I will do, and to be able to do so is the sincere desire of my heart. I am glad to have met you, and thank you for the compliments you have paid me.

Mr. Douglass—I have to return to you my thanks, Mr. President, for so kindly granting us this interview. We did not come here expecting to argue this question with your Excellency, but simply to state what were our views and wishes in the premises. If we were disposed to argue the question, and you would grant us permission, of course we would endeavor to convince you of some of the positions you have assumed.

Mr. Downing—Mr. Douglass, I take it that the President, by his kind expression and his very full treatment of the subject, must have contemplated some reply to the views which he has advanced, and in which we certainly do not concur, and I say this with due respect.

The President—I thought you expected me to indicate, to some extent, what my views were on the subjects touched in your statement.

Mr. Downing—We are very happy indeed to have heard them.

Mr. Douglass—If the President will allow me, I would like to say one or two words in reply.

President—All I have done is simply to indicate what my views are, as I supposed you expected me to from your address.

Mr. Douglass—My own impression is that the very thing your Excellency would avoid in the South is what you propose, and I would state to my brother delegates, that because I perceive the President has taken strong ground in favor of a given policy, and distrusting my own ability to remove any of those impressions which he has expressed, I thought we had better end the interview with an expression of thanks. (Addressing the President.) But if your Excellency will be pleased to hear, I would like to say a word or two in regard to that one matter of the enfranchisement of the blacks as a means of preventing the very thing which your Excellency seems to apprehend, that is a conflict of races.

The President—I repeat I merely want to indicate my views in reply to your address, and not to enter into any general controversy, and I could not well do so under the circumstances. Your statement was a very frank one, and I thought it was due to you to meet it in the same spirit.

Mr. Douglass—Thank you, sir.

The President—I think you will find, so far as the North is concerned, that if all will calculate the idea in connection with the one you urge, that the colored people can live and advance in civilization to better advantage elsewhere than crowded together in the South it would be better for them.

Mr. Douglass—But the masters have the making of the laws, and we cannot get away from the plantations.

The President—What prevents you?

Mr. Douglass—We have not the simple right of locomotion through the states.

The President—If the masters now control the freedmen, would he not control his vote?

Mr. Douglass—Let the negro once understand that he has a right to vote, and he will raise up a party in the south among the poor who will rally with him. There is this conflict that you speak of between the wealthy slaveholder and the poor man.

The President—You touch right upon the point there. There is the conflict, and hence I suggest emigration. If he cannot get employment in the south, he has it in his power to go where he can get it.

In parting, the President said that they were both desirous of accomplishing the same ends; but proposed to do so by following different roads.

Mr. Douglass, on turning to leave, remarked to his fellow delegates: The President sends us to the people, and we have to go and get the people right.

The President—Yes sir, I have great faith in the people. I believe they will do what is just, and I have no doubt they will settle this question right, and I hope it will be submitted to them for final action.

The delegates then bowed and withdrew.

Serious Railroad Accident.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Near Bloomfield, New Jersey, a train broke through a rotten bridge. Some of the cars fell into the creek, and were completely shattered against the stone foundation of the bridge. Milton Holt, of Montclair was killed. Those injured were Jos. Davis, of Bloomfield, very seriously; Jos. Dereruse, of Montclair, severely bruised; Vanwyck Graham, teller of the Phœnix Bank had his head injured; Mr. Brodagan, of Montclair, bruised head and body; S. Arbuthnot, conductor, severely bruised; a newsboy named Owens was considerably injured; many others hurt, but not seriously.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

PENNSYLVANIA BATTLE FLAGS.

Arrangements for their Presentation.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY ANTICIPATED

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8, 1866.

About fifty ex-officers and privates connected with the Legislature and Departments met today, at the request of the Governor, to consider the best programme to adopt at the reception of all the flags of returned Pennsylvania regiments, General Harry White presided, and the Governor addressed the meeting. A committee was appointed to report upon a programme next Wednesday. The celebration promises to be a magnificent display.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Graham presented a petition of the citizens of Penn township, Allegheny county, asking that certain parties be exempted from taxation for bounty purposes

Mr. Latta reported from the Committee on Judiciary, (general, with negative recommendation, an act relative to marriage.

Mr. Ridgway, from the Corporation Committee, reported an act incorporating the Pittsburgh Fruit House Association.

Mr. Bigham read in place a bill incorporating the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Spring Garden Passenger Railway Company.

Mr. Graham presented a supplement to the act incorporating the Spring Garden Plank Road Company.

Mr. Wilkins called up an act relative to the deeds. Passed finally.

Mr. Hall, an act authorizing appeals from orphans' court decrees granting special privileges. Passed to third reading

Adjourned.

HOUSE

The Public Calendar was considered for an hour and the following bills passed finally:

An act relative to the duties of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace; an act fixing the time for final adjournment; an act to tax joint stock companies taking charters to operate in other States and territories, an act to prevent clandestine marriages.

Adjourned until seven o'clock this evening, to consider the bill for the relief of the citizens of Chambersburg.

EVENING SESSION.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating five hundred thousand dollars to the citizens of Chambersburg. The bill was ably advocated by members on both sides of the House, by Thomas, of Philadelphia, and Pershing, of Cambria, and passed the House by a vote of 73 to 18.

The bill in relation to Aldermen and Justices of the Peace in Allegheny county was postponed

THE COLORED DELEGATION.

THEIR REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The following is the published reply of the colored delegation to President Johnson, prepared after they had their interview with him yesterday:

Mr. President—In consideration of a delicate sense of propriety, as well as your own repeated intimations of indisposition to discuss, or to listen to a reply to the views and opinions expressed in your address, we in your elaborate speech to-day, the undersigned would respectfully take this method of replying thereto. Believing, as we do, that the views and opinions expressed in that address are entirely unsound and prejudicial to the highest interests of our race, as well as of our country, we cannot do justice to them, expose the same, and, as far as may be in our power, arrest their influence.

It is not necessary at this time to call attention to more than two or three features of your remarkable address. The first one to which we feel especially bound to take exception is your attempt to fasten the charge of opposition upon the alleged ground of an existing hostility on the part of the former slaves towards the poor white people of the South. We admit the existence of this hostility, and we claim that it is entirely reciprocal, but you commit an error by drawing an argument from an incident of a state of slavery, and making it a basis for a policy adapted to a state of freedom.

The hostility between the whites and blacks of the South is easily explained. It has its root and sap in the relation of slavery and was inoculated on both sides by the cunning of the masters. Those masters secured their ascendency over both the poor whites and the blacks, by putting enmity between them. They divided both to conquer each, there was no earthly reason why the blacks should not hate and dread the poor whites—been in a state of slavery, forgit was from this class that their masters derived their slave catchers, slave drivers, and overseers. They were the men who did the dirty work for the masters who made any fiendish outrage was to be committed upon the slave.

Now sir, you can easily perceive that the cause of this hatred removed, the hatred must be removed as slavery is abolished, the cause of antagonism is removed; and you must see that it is altogether illogical—putting new wines into old bottles—mending new garments with old cloth—to legislate from slaveholding and slave state premises, for a people whom you have declared your purpose to make free in freedom. Besides, even if it were true, as you imagine, that the hatred of the blacks toward the poor white must necessarily be the same in a state of freedom as in a state of slavery, the name of the race would be totally ask, how can you, in view of your professed desire to promote the welfare of the black man, deprive him of all means of defence, and clothe him whom you regard as his enemy in the sanctity of political power? Can it be that you would recommend a policy which would arm one class against another for the defenceless! Can you, by any possibility of reasoning, regard this as either just, fair, or wise.

Experience proves that those are oftenest abused who can be abused with the greatest impunity. Men are whipped oftenest who are whipped easiest. Peace between the races is not to be secured by degrading one race and exalting another, by giving power to one and withholding it from another, but by maintaining a state of equal justice between all parties. Frst pure then peaceable.

On the colonization theory that you were pleased to broach, very much could be said. It is impossible to suppose, in view of the usefulness of the black man in time of peace as a laborer in the South, and in time of war as a soldier at the North, and the growing respect for his rights among the people, and his increasing adaptation to the high state of civilization in this his native land, that there can come a time when he can be removed from this country without a terrible shock to its prosperity and peace besides. The worst enemy of the nation, even, would not care upon its fair name a greater infamy than to suppose that negroes could be tolerated among them in a state of the most degrading slavery and oppression, and must be cast away and driven into exile, for no other cause than having been freed from their chains.

Geo. T. Downing, John Jones, Wm. Whipple, Frederick Douglass, Lewis H. Douglass, and others.

FURTHER FOREIGN ADVICES.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

Chilian War Excitement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The steamers Fulton, Hecla and Barnica, from Europe, arrived this morning. News anticipated.

SPAIN.—Madrid dispatches of the 22d say it is officially confirmed that Prim entered Portugal. He is delivering the horses and equipments of his followers to the Alcade of Amasa. In consequence of disturbances at Valencia, that province has been proclaimed in a state of siege. Madrid continued tranquil.

ITALY.—The reported death of Gibson, the sculptor, is unfounded. It is reported France tendered its mediation between the Pope and Russia. Prince Oddo dies at Genoa, Bombay, January 13th.

Melbourne, Dec. 25.—There is intense excitement in South Australia by the Chilian war, and all sales of copper have been stopped. The rebels on the east coast of New Zealand have been defeated and surrendered.

Bannitti War in China—French Missionaries Expelled—Piracy—Trial of Mutineers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—Hong Kong advices to the 5th of December, state that the Northern banditti are still causing much trouble to the government, whose forces had been defeated, and driven towards the Yellow River, where they had been cut of from communication.

Complications are likely to arise between France and China, concerning propagandism. The French Catholic Missionaries have been driven from their missions established under the privilege secured by the treaty.

Foreign vessels continue to suffer from pirates on the Chinese coast.

The native cotton crop has generally proved a failure.

The trial of the mutineers of the ship White Swallow, proceeds here to-day.

Legal tenders, 70½.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The American Cotton Supply.

GORDON, THE JAMAICA MARTYR.

Another Coal Mine Explosion.

PORTLAND, Feb. 8.—The following additional news by the Personian has been received:

The *Times'* correspondent says Napoleon never does anything without some good and substantial reason. What that reason is, in the present instance, in sending an Envoy to Mexico, with only verbal instructions, he himself only knows.

The *Times* observes that the conflicting nature of the reports of the probable supply of cotton to be received from America this year is still remarkable. It states that General Sherman, who has just been down the Mississippi to Arkansas, in a letter dated St. Louis, January 24, to a friend in London, says cotton need not be under apprehensions as to cotton, for I saw enough to satisfy me that nearly all the cotton land is clear and ready for the hoe, and will be growing cotton this year."

The publication of the full notes of Gordon's trial in Jamaica, caused great indignation. Many journals proclaim that all law was violated, and that Gordon was murdered. Even the *Times* says that the evidence causes it to regret that Gordon was not indicted in regular form, and tried according to the forms of law by judge and jury.

Another disastrous coal mine explosion has occurred near Wigan. Thirty lives were lost.

The Roman trials and convictions continue daily.

SPAIN.—It was said the Spanish fleet in the Pacific is to be increased.

A vessel had been detained in the Tagus when on the point of sailing for Peru.

A Madrid telegram says that the news of General Prim's entry into Portugal had not been confirmed by the Spanish ambassador at Lisbon. There appears to be otherwise undoubted confirmation of the fact.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—Cotton—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales for this week at 37,000 bales, the market closing heavy at the authorized quotations of Thursday, which are: fair New Orleans 32d; middling New Orleans 19¾d; fair Mobile 20d; middling Mobile 19¾d; fair uplands 20¼d; middling uplands 19½d. The stock in port is estimated at 424,500 bales, of which 190,000 are American.

Manchester market tends downward. Breadstuffs steady, provisions quiet but steady.

London, Feb. 26.—Consols for money 86 5-16. United States five twenties 66⅝; Erie 48. Illinois Central shares 94@95. The bullion in the bank of England has decreased £23,000.

London Money Market.—The funds were steady and rather firmer. Discount rate of the Bank of England remains at 5 per cent. The supply of money in the discount market continues comparatively large. Choice bills take place in the shape of 3 and ½ per cent, below the bank minimum. Sixes have had an improvement of one dollar. Atlantic and Great Western shares steady.

GENERAL GRANT AND BUTLER.

WAITING AN EXECUTIVE AUDIENCE.

BIDS FOR CARRYING SOUTHERN MAILS

The Importation of Foreign Cattle.

POTTS AND THE REMOVAL OF PIERPONT.

NEW YORK, February 8.—The *Herald's* Washington special says that the fact is published that in response to one of Gen. Grant's cards of invitation to his recent reception, Gen. Butler addressed a very curt note of declination, stating that he neither arrived in Washington nor intercourse with the Lieut. General or any of his family, and must decline the present or any future proffer of hospitality. Gen. Grant good naturedly destroyed the note as soon as read, and intended to keep it, ever appeared in print to know positively that it was published by Gen. Butler himself. Cherishing no ill-will toward Gen. Butler, he invited him among other celebrities, and feels that in doing so he placed himself right on the record.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says A very large crowd was at the White House yesterday, awaiting Executive audiences. Delegations were in attendance, one of twenty, one from Florida, urging the necessities of that territory in regard to public roads, and bringing specimens of auriferous wealth. The colored delegation occupied nearly an hour, but at one o'clock the dole ates of public schools, assembled in a convention in this city, were presented by Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts Board of Education of the Convention. They were courteously received and pleased.

The Postoffice Department lately advertised for bids for carrying mails on 50 routes in Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Arkansas. Only 6d bids were made, and as many of them are duplicates and triplicates, it is not probable that half the routes will be let, in some cases the price asked is higher than it was in 1860, although the numbers of letters carried will be much less. The south makes haste slowly to supply herself with postal facilities.

Among the many petitions received by the Treasury Department from persons having cattle in Canada, asking permission to land them in the United States, was one from an ex-Rebel officer, who, previous to the government of the law forbidding the importation of foreign cattle, had gone to Canada, and brought a herd of beef cattle and 300 sheep to be fattened. He asks the Secretary of the Treasury to permit the return of his cattle, but on account of the existing regulations his request cannot be complied with.

Dr. George S. Gale, of No. 31, Eighth Avenue, New York, has been appointed a Pension Examining Surgeon. Dr. Gale has served nearly four years with the army, and was considered one of the most accomplished officers of the medical staff.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Intelligence received from Mr. Clemmont is to the effect that John Minor Botts is at the head of the movement for certain Union men for the removal of Governor Pierpont. The Virginia legislature have appointed a Committee to wait on the President with the resolutions adopted by that body. They are expected in Washington to-day.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PERUVIAN.

Napoleon's Message to Maximilian.

VERACRUZ SECURITY EUROPE.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 8.—The steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool on the 25th and Londonderry on the 26th, one day's later news, has arrived. The news is important.

Cotton declined one half penny on American. The sales of the week were 34,000 bales, and on Friday, 7,000 bales. Market closing heavy.

Breadstuffs steady. Provisions quiet and steady.

Consols, 86⅝@86 1-16; U. S. Five Twenties, 66@66¼; Erie Shares, 48¼@48¾; Illinois Central Shares, 76@75½.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £23,000.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives a minute account of the circumstances under which Emperor Napoleon dispatched M. Lallard on his special mission to Mexico. He was hurried to the palace, when the Emperor said he wanted him to set out without delay for Mexico, with a message from him to Maximilian, that he considered that he (Napoleon) had fulfilled all the obligations imposed on him, and that the time had now arrived when Maximilian must depend on his own resources without the help of the French army.

M. Lallard asked for some credentials, but the Emperor observed that there was no necessity for any document. All he had to do was simply to represent to Maximilian that conversation he had just had, and that would suffice, and he recommended M. Lallard, moreover, to lose no time in setting out for the badge of the Freedmen's Bureau.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messrs. Satterthwaite's circular, of the evening of the 24th, says: Since our last, the cuoof feature for American securities, have been some few large transactions in Five-twenty bonds, and a demand for Erie shares, for shipment to New York. The general public, however, appear to be doing little or no business in these securities. During the week, 5-20's have advanced about half a cent, closing at 66¼@66⅝, notwithstanding reported large shipments from New York to the Continent. Illinois Central shares continue neglected, at 76@75¾.

In Erie shares there have been considerable fluctuation. At one time they were taken as high as 50c, but lower quotations per City of London has greatly depressed the market, and they leave off nearly 2c lower than last week, at 55@54½. Some demand for Virginia Sixes caused an improvement of one dollar. Atlantic and Great Western were steady.

A. T. Stewart Libel Suit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Stewart libel case was called up for the first time, in the Court of Over and Terminer, this morning, before Judge Barnard. Mr. Colburn, the defendant, appeared by his counsel, Messrs. Geo. Shea and John Sedgwick, and pleaded not guilty. Judge Barnard, Mr. Colburn, the defendant appeared by his counsel, Messrs. Geo. Shea and John Sedgwick, and pleaded not guilty. The trial of the case on the application of Mr. Colburn's counsel, has been asked for at an early day as the convenience of the Court will permit. The case elicits great public interest, the court being densely crowded.

Fenian Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—The Fenians held a meeting in Faneuil Hall last evening. Addresses were made by J. E. Rogers, Chief of the Manhattan zouaves, B. Doran Killian, George Francis Train and others.

U. S. TREASURY AFFAIRS.

Expected Proclamation of Restoration.

THE SOUTHERN HOMESTEAD BILL.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The *Herald's* Washington special says there is a report in circulation that the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to be abolished, in consequence of the fact that under the present law receipts of internal revenue are deposited with the Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries of the United States and the money or so much as is now paid into the office at Washington. This would be a saving of nearly three thousand dollars per annum to the government.

The Treasury Department is about to follow the circular lately issued, deferring negotiations for the redemption of mutilated currency, by establishing a Bureau especially for such redemption.

A special to the *Express* says it is rumored here, and believed, that the President will soon issue a proclamation declaring the rebellion at an end, the war over, and the Constitution and Government restored in all the States of the Union.

A memorial from the loyal Tennesseans and Kentuckians, who were in the massacre at Fort Pillow, and belonging to the 13th regiment of Tennessee volunteer cavalry, showing that they never received compensation, on duty or pay, is in Washington.

A special to the *Commercial* says: The French Emperor's speech gives general satisfaction. The strictest neutrality will continue to be preserved by our government. The union between Maximilian and Juarez must be also decided by the Mexicans on Mexican soil.

A Washington dispatch says the receipts from taxations at the four principal ports during the month of January, were New York, $15,441,521 31; Boston, $1,014,524 46; Philadelphia, $505,319 79; Baltimore, $194,720 04. Total, $16,165,585 19. When the ports are heard from these numbers, it is believed, will be swelled to upwards of sixteen millions.

A special dispatch to the *Post* says: The bill passed by the House of Representatives apportioning the public lands in the southern States provides for the division of forty-eight millions of acres of public lands into homesteads, which can be pre-empted by freedmen.

Another amendment to the constitution will soon be presented, prohibiting the compensation for emancipated slaves

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Maximilian's Address to the Foreign Ministers.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—Cotton unprovised, sales 600 bales Middling at 19@19½. Molasses, 73@93c. Sugar unchanged.

Sterling, 150; Gold, 138¾; Freights steady to New York, lc; by steam to Liverpool, 19c.

Brownsville, Feb. 2.—Wright arrived at Galveston on the 1st.

Col. Brown succeeds Gen. Weitzel in the command of the Rio Grande District.

Col. J. G. Perkins succeeds Gen. Smith in the second district of the Rio Grande District.

The Provost Marshal is busy arresting and disarming all parties in Brownsville and neighborhood.

Col. Hood, Gen. Crawford's Adjutant General, has been arrested for complicity in the Bagdad affair.

Capt. Sinclair, of the Liberal army, has been arrested, charged with violating the neutrality laws.

Cortinas and his forces left for parts unknown. It is reported that before he left he received from Juarez the appointment of Operations-Chief of the Liberal army.

Four pieces of artillery, taken from Bagdad, by the Liberals, and brought to Clarksville, were seized on the 1st, and held, by the Collector of Customs.

The French Man-of-War Adonis arrived off the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Two thousand French troops are expected on the Rio Grande.

An Aid de Camp of Maximilian was at Matamoras on the 1st.

It is rumored that Comales was at Reinosa, and with a Liberal army that escaped was besieging Monterey, and General Sen. Grant good naturedly destroyed the note as soon as read, and intended to keep it, ever appeared in print to know positively that it was published by Gen. Butler himself. Cherishing no ill-will toward Gen. Butler, he invited him among other celebrities, and feels that in doing so he placed himself right on the record.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says A very large crowd was at the White House yesterday, awaiting Executive audiences. Delegations were in attendance, one of twenty, one from Florida, urging the necessities of that territory in regard to public roads, and bringing specimens of auriferous wealth. The colored delegation occupied nearly an hour, but at one o'clock the dele ates of public schools, assembled in a convention in this city, were presented by Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts Board of Education of the Convention. They were courteously received and pleased.

The Postoffice Department lately advertised for bids for carrying mails on 50 routes in Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Arkansas. Only 6d bids were made, and as many of them are duplicates and triplicates, it is not probable that half the routes will be let, in some cases the price asked is higher than it was in 1860, although the numbers of letters carried will be much less. The south makes haste slowly to supply herself with postal facilities.

Among the many petitions received by the Treasury Department from persons having cattle in Canada, asking permission to land them in the United States, was one from an ex-Rebel officer, who, previous to the government of the law forbidding the importation of foreign cattle, had gone to Canada, and brought a herd of beef cattle and 300 sheep to be fattened. He asks the Secretary of the Treasury to permit the return of his cattle, but on account of the existing regulations his request cannot be complied with.

Dr. George S. Gale, of No. 31, Eighth Avenue, New York, has been appointed a Pension Examining Surgeon. Dr. Gale has served nearly four years with the army, and was considered one of the most accomplished officers of the medical staff.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Intelligence received from Mr. Clemmont is to the effect that John Minor Botts is at the head of the movement for certain Union men for the removal of Governor Pierpont. The Virginia legislature have appointed a Committee to wait on the President with the resolutions adopted by that body. They are expected in Washington to-day.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN SEMMES.

NAVY ORGANIZATION BILL.

Union Pacific Railroad Survey.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The trial of Captain Semmes is understood, has been delayed this long for the reason that all the preliminaries that are requisite to its commencement are not yet agreed upon. The names of many witnesses of high rank in the rebel service, including the names of upwards of fifty ship Captains, who have suffered from the depredations of the rebels, are known to be in demand, and some of those of them will probably be summoned at the proper time. Some doubtless facilitate matters if any of those who do not land on board the Alabama, either as an officer or seaman, have given a written statement of the valuable, either for the prosecution or defense, should send their addresses to the Judge Advocate, at the Navy Department, that he of self being a safe assurance that no personal disadvantage could result to any one who does so.

A bill has been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs by Representative Rice, of Massachusetts, providing that in the time of peace the number of Rear Admirals in the active list of the Navy, be reduced whenever any officer of that grade shall by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, fall, the regular, not creating a vacancy, but be filled so long as peace continues.

Promotion to the grade of Rear Admiral on the retired list, is to be made by selection, of not less than three Rear Admirals, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall select for promotion three Commodores from the list, as most worthy by character, ability and honorable service, to be promoted, one of whom shall be selected by the President, and sent to the Senate for confirmation as a Rear Admiral.

The bill further provides that of the number of the officers of the navy, on the active list, five Lieutenant Commanders, twenty Lieutenants, fifty Masters, and seventy-five Ensigns, shall be appointed from those officers who have served in the volunteer naval service for a period of not less than two years, and who are either now in the naval service, or have been honorably discharged. The board is to select the most meritorious among the applicants, to be reported to the Secretary of the Navy for appointment.

Senator Evans, of Colorado, has written