

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1866.

Terms of the Tribune. DAILY TRIBUNE. Mail subscribers, \$10.00 per year...

To Advertisers. We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their advertisements as early as possible...

To Correspondents. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. If intended for publication, the name and address of the writer must be given...

The Tribune in London. STEVENSON BROTHERS, American Agents for the Tribune, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The official correspondence between Gen. Weitzel and Mejia concerning the capture of Baghdad has been published. Gen. Weitzel states that he sent American troops to Baghdad as an act of humanity.

We learn from Jamaica that the new Governor arrived there on Jan. 6, and was sworn in. With him arrived Mr. Gowrie, the Scotch lawyer, who has been engaged as counsel for Mrs. Gordon.

The President, in reply to an inquiry, yesterday communicated to the Senate papers from the War Department, giving the desired information relative to negotiations in 1861 with Mexico for the purpose of marching United States troops from Guaymas to Arizona.

The House Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, says a Washington special, is ready to report back the Senate bill concerning the Freedmen's Bureau, with a few amendments. One of them was adopted to satisfy Gov. Aiken and others, who made objections to the bill as it passed the Senate.

The petroleum refinery at Newark, N. J., of Mr. James Charters, on the corner of Johnson and McWhorter-sts., was destroyed by fire yesterday forenoon. Two stills exploded and a terrible conflagration ensued, seriously injuring the workmen.

At a meeting of the Health Commissioners yesterday a resolution was adopted to print 3,000 copies of the usual proclamation relative to vaccination. A complaint was received relative to a nuisance in Seventy-third-st., between Third and Fourth-aves., and in connection therewith, a resolution was adopted that the City Inspector take the necessary steps to have the soil complained of removed.

The Ways and Means Committee will report another Finance bill in a few days. A sub-committee is in conference with Secretary McCulloch upon the subject. The report of the Special Commission on the Internal Revenue Law will be taken up by the Committee at once.

Major-Gen. Halleck has issued a general order directing the military posts in the harbor and vicinity of San Francisco to be detached from the District of California. The order materially reduces the importance of the Department of California, and releases Gen. McDowell of fully half of his duties.

Collector Montague has been removed from office at Mobile, and J. M. Tomesey appointed Acting Collector. Mr. Montague's removal was caused by his connection with certain transactions for which Dexter, late special agent of the Treasury Department, is now on trial before a military commission.

It is now supposed that the individual who succeeded, last Saturday, in purchasing \$10,000 in gold from a city bank, for a bogus check on the Chatham National Bank, has departed for Europe, as the time between the transaction and the discovery of the fraud gave him ample opportunity to do so.

M. Montholon, the French Minister, says a Washington special, had a long interview with the Secretary of State yesterday. It is understood that he communicated the reply of the French Government to the dispatch of Mr. Seward, declining the recognition of Maximilian's Government.

An effort will be made in the course of the week to secure the admission of the Tennessee delegation to Congress. The evidence taken by the Reconstruction Committee in regard to affairs in the Southern States has not improved the chances of their admission.

Coroner Hanley of Hudson City, N. J., held an inquest on Monday on the body of a German emigrant woman, 60 years of age, named Catherine Eaton, whose death was caused by neglect and exposure while on the passage from Germany to this port.

The Rev. Mr. Ray of Chicago, who has just returned from a trip through the Southern States, was before the Joint Committee on Reconstruction yesterday morning, giving evidence in reference to the condition of the South.

Second Board the market was firmer, and a disposition to cover short contracts was manifested. Late in the day the market was firm and all stocks were in good demand.

The State Senate yesterday passed a bill to submit to the people at the next election the question of a new State Constitution.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has decided that John P. Stockton was legally elected a U. S. Senator from New-Jersey. We presume that this decision will not be reversed by the Senate.

An attempt was made yesterday to give the claimants from Arkansas the benefit of seats on the floor of the House. The House voted No by 64 to 96. The doors which were locked at the beginning of the session still bear the placard "No admission"—and will for some time continue to bear it.

We interpret the action of the House yesterday on the proposed Constitutional Amendment as indicating an effort and a purpose of the majority to harmonize, and to agree on a course of action which, once adopted, is to be pursued with substantial unanimity.

Judge Hosmer of Montana last evening lectured to a goodly gathering at the Travelers' Club on the character, topography, minerals, flora, &c., of that new Territory. It was a most interesting discourse, and thoroughly appreciated.

It is stated from several different sources that Major-Gen. Thomas confirms in all important particulars the accounts of the condition of Tennessee contained in the Union memorials from that State to Congress and the President. Gen. Thomas does not believe it consistent with the public safety to withdraw the troops, or to surrender Tennessee to the control of its Rebel majority.

The Legislature of Georgia yesterday chose A. H. Stephens, late Vice-President of the Rebel Confederacy, United States Senator, by 152 votes to 38 for Joshua Hill, a Unionist all through the war. Mr. Stephens declined, and the Legislature thereupon elected Herschell V. Johnson, who is not obnoxious to the charge of a too pertinacious loyalty.

Mr. Trumbull's bill to secure civil rights to all citizens came up again in the Senate yesterday, and the amendment offered by him on Monday was withdrawn in order to substitute the following:

"That all persons born in the United States, not subject to any foreign power, are declared to be citizens of the United States, without any distinction of color, etc."

The House yesterday voted to instruct the Committee on Claims to reject all claims for damages by citizens of Rebel States on account of destruction of property by the army or navy during the Rebellion.

Congress has now been two months in session, yet no bill has yet been reported looking to a Resumption of Specie Payments, or to financial solvency in any way. Meantime, every influence is brought to bear by the Speculators and Inflationists to prevent any earnest effort for Resumption, and keep the Currency as inflated and rickety as possible.

Mr. Wilson introduced yesterday in the Senate a bill to provide for a National Militia, which repeals existing laws, enrolls all able-bodied citizens between 20 and 45 with certain specified exemptions, creates a Bureau of Militia to the War Department, appoints one Adjutant-General to each State, puts the militia while in actual service on a level with the regular forces.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for a National Militia, a summary of which is given elsewhere. Resolutions were adopted directing an inquiry into the expediency of authorizing the Post-Office Department to construct and operate telegraph lines; authorizing the payment of \$10,000 for the expenses of the Reconstruction Committee; and calling for Gen. Sherman's report of his recent observations in the States within his Department.

A resolution to print 5,000 copies of the Revenue Commission report was referred. Memorials were presented from the Iowa Legislature for the equalization of bounties, and from the Colorado delegation asking admission into Congress. Petitions were presented for the abolition of all color distinctions, and from men in the Signal Corps for discharge.

A private dispatch received in San Francisco says that Mr. Aspinwall is organizing an opposition line to California via Panama.

Gold opened at 140, sold at 141, and closed at 140 1/2 yesterday. The market was strong all day. Government bonds were firm at quotations and in good demand. Railway bonds were dull and with few bids.

action on the subject, the Senate at 4 o'clock adjourned.

In the House, a message was received from the President covering a report from the Acting Secretary of State on the surrender of the Shenandoah, and another transmitting a report of the Provost-Marshal-General concerning the enlistment of 100-day men.

The old false pretense that Whites can't work at the South is now discarded—nobody affects to doubt that they can work there at least as effectively as Blacks.

Why not give them a fair trial? There must be Half a Million men and boys—say between 16 and 60—in the ex-Slave States who can only live honestly by manual labor.

We hope soon to hear that thousands of Cotton and other manufactories are springing up beside Southern rivers and among the glens of Southern mountains; the cheap food, ready cotton, infinite water-power, and abundant children, of the Southern hill country rendering that a most favorable region for manufactures.

The New-York Health Bill came up in the State Senate yesterday. Mr. Low offered an amendment, as a substitute for the second section, providing that five persons, to be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, three of whom should be physicians—two from this City and one from Brooklyn—together with the Health Officer of the Port and the President of the Metropolitan Commissioners shall constitute the Board of Health.

The Legislature of Georgia yesterday chose A. H. Stephens, late Vice-President of the Rebel Confederacy, United States Senator, by 152 votes to 38 for Joshua Hill, a Unionist all through the war.

Mr. Trumbull's bill to secure civil rights to all citizens came up again in the Senate yesterday, and the amendment offered by him on Monday was withdrawn in order to substitute the following:

"That all persons born in the United States, not subject to any foreign power, are declared to be citizens of the United States, without any distinction of color, etc."

The House yesterday voted to instruct the Committee on Claims to reject all claims for damages by citizens of Rebel States on account of destruction of property by the army or navy during the Rebellion.

Congress has now been two months in session, yet no bill has yet been reported looking to a Resumption of Specie Payments, or to financial solvency in any way.

Mr. Wilson introduced yesterday in the Senate a bill to provide for a National Militia, which repeals existing laws, enrolls all able-bodied citizens between 20 and 45 with certain specified exemptions, creates a Bureau of Militia to the War Department, appoints one Adjutant-General to each State, puts the militia while in actual service on a level with the regular forces.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for a National Militia, a summary of which is given elsewhere. Resolutions were adopted directing an inquiry into the expediency of authorizing the Post-Office Department to construct and operate telegraph lines; authorizing the payment of \$10,000 for the expenses of the Reconstruction Committee; and calling for Gen. Sherman's report of his recent observations in the States within his Department.

A resolution to print 5,000 copies of the Revenue Commission report was referred. Memorials were presented from the Iowa Legislature for the equalization of bounties, and from the Colorado delegation asking admission into Congress.

A private dispatch received in San Francisco says that Mr. Aspinwall is organizing an opposition line to California via Panama.

Gold opened at 140, sold at 141, and closed at 140 1/2 yesterday. The market was strong all day. Government bonds were firm at quotations and in good demand.

Southern Poor Whites? Who tells them that "Liberty is liberty to work?" Notoriously, they are very needy; undeniably, they are less habituated to labor than the Blacks.

Why not give them a fair trial? There must be Half a Million men and boys—say between 16 and 60—in the ex-Slave States who can only live honestly by manual labor.

We hope soon to hear that thousands of Cotton and other manufactories are springing up beside Southern rivers and among the glens of Southern mountains; the cheap food, ready cotton, infinite water-power, and abundant children, of the Southern hill country rendering that a most favorable region for manufactures.

The New-York Health Bill came up in the State Senate yesterday. Mr. Low offered an amendment, as a substitute for the second section, providing that five persons, to be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, three of whom should be physicians—two from this City and one from Brooklyn—together with the Health Officer of the Port and the President of the Metropolitan Commissioners shall constitute the Board of Health.

The Legislature of Georgia yesterday chose A. H. Stephens, late Vice-President of the Rebel Confederacy, United States Senator, by 152 votes to 38 for Joshua Hill, a Unionist all through the war.

Mr. Trumbull's bill to secure civil rights to all citizens came up again in the Senate yesterday, and the amendment offered by him on Monday was withdrawn in order to substitute the following:

"That all persons born in the United States, not subject to any foreign power, are declared to be citizens of the United States, without any distinction of color, etc."

The House yesterday voted to instruct the Committee on Claims to reject all claims for damages by citizens of Rebel States on account of destruction of property by the army or navy during the Rebellion.

Congress has now been two months in session, yet no bill has yet been reported looking to a Resumption of Specie Payments, or to financial solvency in any way.

Mr. Wilson introduced yesterday in the Senate a bill to provide for a National Militia, which repeals existing laws, enrolls all able-bodied citizens between 20 and 45 with certain specified exemptions, creates a Bureau of Militia to the War Department, appoints one Adjutant-General to each State, puts the militia while in actual service on a level with the regular forces.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for a National Militia, a summary of which is given elsewhere. Resolutions were adopted directing an inquiry into the expediency of authorizing the Post-Office Department to construct and operate telegraph lines; authorizing the payment of \$10,000 for the expenses of the Reconstruction Committee; and calling for Gen. Sherman's report of his recent observations in the States within his Department.

A resolution to print 5,000 copies of the Revenue Commission report was referred. Memorials were presented from the Iowa Legislature for the equalization of bounties, and from the Colorado delegation asking admission into Congress.

A private dispatch received in San Francisco says that Mr. Aspinwall is organizing an opposition line to California via Panama.

Gold opened at 140, sold at 141, and closed at 140 1/2 yesterday. The market was strong all day. Government bonds were firm at quotations and in good demand.

still larger proportion of allied and resultant diseases. Early in August, the Sanitary Commission, whose vigilance was so untiring and admirable throughout the war, distributed to this Corps through its agents thirteen hundred barrels of fresh onions, the first installment of vegetables the men had received since a considerable period prior to their embarkation at City Point, Va.

Why not give them a fair trial? There must be Half a Million men and boys—say between 16 and 60—in the ex-Slave States who can only live honestly by manual labor.

We hope soon to hear that thousands of Cotton and other manufactories are springing up beside Southern rivers and among the glens of Southern mountains; the cheap food, ready cotton, infinite water-power, and abundant children, of the Southern hill country rendering that a most favorable region for manufactures.

The New-York Health Bill came up in the State Senate yesterday. Mr. Low offered an amendment, as a substitute for the second section, providing that five persons, to be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, three of whom should be physicians—two from this City and one from Brooklyn—together with the Health Officer of the Port and the President of the Metropolitan Commissioners shall constitute the Board of Health.

The Legislature of Georgia yesterday chose A. H. Stephens, late Vice-President of the Rebel Confederacy, United States Senator, by 152 votes to 38 for Joshua Hill, a Unionist all through the war.

Mr. Trumbull's bill to secure civil rights to all citizens came up again in the Senate yesterday, and the amendment offered by him on Monday was withdrawn in order to substitute the following:

"That all persons born in the United States, not subject to any foreign power, are declared to be citizens of the United States, without any distinction of color, etc."

The House yesterday voted to instruct the Committee on Claims to reject all claims for damages by citizens of Rebel States on account of destruction of property by the army or navy during the Rebellion.

Congress has now been two months in session, yet no bill has yet been reported looking to a Resumption of Specie Payments, or to financial solvency in any way.

Mr. Wilson introduced yesterday in the Senate a bill to provide for a National Militia, which repeals existing laws, enrolls all able-bodied citizens between 20 and 45 with certain specified exemptions, creates a Bureau of Militia to the War Department, appoints one Adjutant-General to each State, puts the militia while in actual service on a level with the regular forces.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for a National Militia, a summary of which is given elsewhere. Resolutions were adopted directing an inquiry into the expediency of authorizing the Post-Office Department to construct and operate telegraph lines; authorizing the payment of \$10,000 for the expenses of the Reconstruction Committee; and calling for Gen. Sherman's report of his recent observations in the States within his Department.

A resolution to print 5,000 copies of the Revenue Commission report was referred. Memorials were presented from the Iowa Legislature for the equalization of bounties, and from the Colorado delegation asking admission into Congress.

A private dispatch received in San Francisco says that Mr. Aspinwall is organizing an opposition line to California via Panama.

Gold opened at 140, sold at 141, and closed at 140 1/2 yesterday. The market was strong all day. Government bonds were firm at quotations and in good demand.

MEXICO.

Diplomatic Correspondence on Mexican Affairs—A Rebel Project for Seizing Mexico and Establishing Slavery Therein—Permission Given to the United States Government to March Troops Through Mexican Territory.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1866.

The message of the President in answer to the Senate inquiry for information relative to negotiations in 1861 with Mexico, for the purpose of marching United States troops from Guaymas to Arizona through Mexico, incloses papers from the State Department, from which it appears that under date of May 4, 1861, Señor Tomero called the attention of Mr. Seward to a project of Southern men for seizing Mexico and establishing Slavery therein.

Whether it is possible for our people to manage a great social gathering so that it shall not become an intolerable bore and nuisance, is a point that ought to be settled, and we think it bids fair to be. Probably the Grant Reception and the Ladies' Charity Ball are specimens of our worst in this respect.

The Capture of Baghdad—Correspondence Between Gen. Weitzel and Mejia.

THE FRENCH NAVAL COMMANDER PROTESTS AGAINST THE INVASION OF MEXICO BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 29, 1866.

The official correspondence between Gen. Weitzel and Mejia, regarding the affair at Baghdad, is published.

Gen. Weitzel states that he sent 200 men to Baghdad at the request of Gen. Escobedo, purely as an act of humanity, not to perform service for either party.

The American Filibusters at Baghdad—Quarrel Between Col. Reed and the Mexican Gen. Escobedo—Reed put under Arrest, but Soon Released.

Brownsville (Jan. 8) Correspondent of The New Orleans

On Saturday Gen. Weitzel ordered Col. Davis, commanding the United States forces at Clarksville, to pass a part of his troops over the River, to protect the interests of American residents from the attacks of French, who during the whole of the day, bombarded the town without giving a moment's notice, and attempted to land their marines, which was gallantly repulsed by American Liberals again, under the direction of Col. Reed.

Meeting of the Health Commissioners. A meeting of the Health Commissioners was held yesterday at 1 o'clock p. m., at the Mayor's office. The following resolution was adopted: That 3,000 copies of the usual proclamation in regard to Vaccination for the Small pox be printed and posted, and that the same be advertised in the newspapers.

REFORM IN THE ARMY MEDICAL SYSTEM. The Military Committees in Congress are giving thoughtful attention to the subject of medical reform in our army. If we must have an army, it should be protected and governed by those enlightened principles which modern science and the most advanced sentiments of humanity reveal and prescribe.

Death of Ex-Gov. Rollin. NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 29, 1866. Ex-Gov. Rollin died here to-day suddenly. Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned here to-day in honor of his memory.

OPPOSITION TO DIVISION OF CHATAUGUA COUNTY.—A meeting of the citizens of Charlotte and neighboring towns was held at Sinalarville, Jan. 20, to take action in opposition to the proposed division of the county. Delegates were present from Charlotte, Arkwright, Gerry, Ellery, Stockton, Cherry Creek and Ellington, and resolutions were passed against any division of the county. The meeting adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, Jan. 30.

FIRE IN NEWARK.—THREE PERSONS BURNED.—About 9 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a fire occurred in the extensive oil refinery of Mr. James Charters, corner of John and McWhorter-sts., Newark. The cause of the bursting of a "still" of liquid in one of the outbuildings. The flames spread with great rapidity to the main building, and the entire premises were consumed in a short time. The loss amounts to about \$10,000, upon which there was an insurance of \$5,000.

FIRE IN PEARL-ST.—Shortly after 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, a fire occurred in the four-story brick building in the rear of No. 547 Pearl-st. In spite of the efforts of the Fire Department, the building and contents were completely consumed. The fire broke out in a carpenter shop on the second floor, and was extinguished by John Hecker, paper box manufacturer. Loss about \$200. Insured for \$500 in the Pacific Company. The third floor was occupied by C. Kolder, a watchmaker. Loss \$100. Insured for \$100 in the Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co. The fourth floor was occupied by W. H. McCurdy, boot maker. Loss \$800. No insurance. Mr. McCurdy and one of his workmen had a narrow escape from suffocation. The building was given up to the elements. The rear building on the lot adjoining No. 547 was damaged to the amount of \$100. The cause of the fire is at present unknown.

No Emigration from New-Orleans to Mexico Allowed. NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 29, 1866. Gen. Sheridan to-day refused to allow emigrants to leave the city to go to Mexico. He is acting under orders from Washington. He does not prevent vessels from going.

Pursuit of Guerrillas—Plot to Overthrow the Government—Execution of Prisoners—Forced Loans—Railroad Between Vera Cruz and Puebla—Italian Emigration—An Earthquake. CAHO, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1866. New-Orleans papers are filled with accounts of the movements of troops in pursuit of guerrillas from the sea coast to the mountains, and also report the continuation of summary executions of guerrillas in accordance with the Emperor's decree, which were exhausting the people, and the country was more unsettled than at any time since the organization of the Imperial Government.

A plot to overthrow the Government in the State of Michoacan had been discovered. The Liberal Mexican paper published in Brownsville states that the prisoners taken from Cortinas were executed privately at Matamoros, and all the prisoners taken at Bagdad were liberated.

Additional forced loans had been imposed by the authorities at Zacamula, and all construction with Brownsville was interrupted. In consequence of the death of King Leopold, the Emperor and Empress had returned to the palace at Brussels.

The Emperor had issued a decree granting to Lamon Zaugrombe the exclusive privilege, for 75 years, of constructing and working a railroad between Vera Cruz and Puebla, via Ixmiquilpan and Perote. A company has been formed in Tuscony with a capital of 1,000,000 francs, for the purpose of sending Italian emigrants to the Empire. A portion of the money has already arrived.

Money was hoarded by traitors. Matamoros being considered in danger, French mercantile have been ordered there with a force. An earthquake was felt throughout Mexico on the 13th ult., and was severely felt on the South American coast on the 15th. The oscillations were from east to west. The destruction of the City of Caracas by an earthquake is reported.