THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXXVII—NO. 301. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

e Pittsburgh Gazette.

NING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

EST FROM WASHINGTON.

rman Marching on Savannah.

AND ATTACK ON RICHMOND EXPECTED.

v. Smith's Message to the Virginia Legislature.

CHANGE OF PRISONERS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

nbardment of the City Temporarily Suspended.

URAGING DISPATCH FROM GEN. THOMAS.

General Situation Satisfactory.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A Washington special of the *Tribune* of the 11th says: Charleston part of the 6th announce that Sherman was at ston No. 6, on the 6th, fifty miles from Savannah. He was marching in the direction of Savannah.

Their previous report that a detachment from their army had effected a lodgement on the 4th side of the James, between Drury's Bluff and the rebel position at the Howlett House, is now discredited by the Richmond press. Affairs along the front, they say, had for some days been very quiet, but a grand attack by Grant is still hourly apprehended.

CAPTIVE—Rebel papers contain the message of Gov. Smith, of Virginia, laid before the rebel Legislature of that State last Thursday. He commends a repeal of the State law which exempts certain of the citizens from conscription by Jeff. Davis' officers, and says he is utterly at a loss to understand why these men should not be kept into the army as well as others. He also expresses himself in favor of arming the slaves, and thinks that the Legislature should pass some act to regulate the prices of the necessaries of life.

The exchange of prisoners, which was broken off at Savannah, a short time ago, is now progressing as rapidly as practicable, in Charleston harbor. In consequence of this, and in accordance with arrangements previously made, the bombardment of the city of Charleston has been temporarily suspended, and will not be resumed until the exchange is concluded. The bombardment ceased on Sunday, the 4th inst., and the question of transferring prisoners was soon after begun. It was expected that two or three weeks would be required to complete the exchange.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says that Thomas telegraphed to Washington on Saturday that nothing could move around Nashville without slipping up. The Government feels entire confidence, not only in Sherman's movement but in others now on foot. It is felt the country will rejoice over the news of more than one victory before the close of this week.

EN. SHERMAN'S GREAT MOVEMENT.

Its Forces Between Millen and Savannah.

GEN. FOSTER'S DEMONSTRATIONS RENEWED.

Another Fight Reported.

WARREN'S EXPEDITION SOUTH OF PETERSBURG.

Rebel Speculations in Regard to Gen. Grant's Plans.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 9th, says: The only news from the far South yesterday was that Foster was renewing his demonstrations against the Savannah and Charleston railroad, thereby seeking to divert the attention of our troops from Sherman.

New York, Dec. 12.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th says: Sherman is reported to have reached a point half way between Millen and Savannah, and is believed to be marching on the latter place. We hope it is true. We hope he will attack Savannah; but the hope is faint. When he reaches the neighborhood and gets some clear information as to what Savannah is, he will turn his steps in another direction.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 5th says: Sherman is evidently marching for Savannah or some other point in its neighborhood. On Friday morning, the 2d inst, his main body broke up camp at Louisville, Georgia, and marched down the Central railroad, the 14th and 20th corps, which form his left wing, being in advance. Before nightfall, the greater portion of the Fourteenth column had passed through Millen in the direction of Savannah. We have no later news of his whereabouts.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 5th also says: Passengers who arrived Sunday evening report that a fight was going on somewhere near Pocotligo as they passed that point, but no definite details had reached us of the progress or result of the reported action could be gathered.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The Petersburg *Express* of the 8th says of Warren's expedition: The expedition of the enemy was reported yesterday morning at Gurkin's, from twenty miles distant south, and still in motion. Elated by the success of the raid on Stony Creek, Grant has probably started out a large and better equipped body of troops on a similar expedition farther down the Weldon Railroad. That it is a raiding party we have little doubt, but its destination is unknown, save, probably, at headquarters.

This column is said to embrace a large force of infantry, with plenty of artillery, but only a small force of cavalry. If such is the case we can't think the expedition is destined against any distant point, as it ventures far into the interior with infantry almost alone, would render it an exceedingly dangerous and hazardous one.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 9th, says the latest information from the enemy on the Weldon Railroad, is, that they were still moving towards Warden, and were provided with such an amount of stores, as to induce the belief that they were provided for a long march, or, at all events, for a long absence. It is useless to speculate on their plans, which will be fully known in a day or two. It is probable that the primary object of the movement was to occupy the road, and so injure it as to prevent our sending any reinforcements to our forces operating against Sherman.

Snow Storm—The Expected Raid.

BUFFALO, Dec. 12.—A heavy snow storm prevailed yesterday and last night, which extended to the Eastern cities. The weather is quite cold but clear.

The expected raid on this city from Canada did not come off last night.

The Steamer George Moffott Wrecked.

TORONTO, Dec. 12.—The steamer George Moffott was wrecked yesterday near Bowmanville. She was a total loss.

A Test Vote in the Rebel Congress.

In the Confederate House of Representatives, recently, Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, introduced two resolutions looking towards a conference of States. The first declares it unpatriotic for any of the rebel States to withdraw from the Confederacy, but allowable for them to confer in their sovereign capacity on the prosecution of the war and the attainment of peace. The second is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the present condition of the country is such as to render it eminently desirable that, for the purposes specified, a convention of these States, in their highest sovereign capacity, should be convoked without delay, and that if such convocation should be judged for the present impracticable, it would be desirable that each of said States should, with as little delay as possible, appoint a limited number of commissioners, with power to confer freely and fraternally with each other touching the present condition of the country, and of offering such advisory suggestions to said Confederate Government as might be calculated to prove advantageous in the further prosecution of the existing war, or conducive to the establishment of an early and honorable peace."

These resolutions were laid on the table by a vote of 63 to 13. Those who voted in the negative were:

Messrs. Bell of Georgia, Boyce of South Carolina, Colyar of Tennessee, Crulkshank of Alabama, Foote of Tennessee, Fuller of North Carolina, Langdon of Georgia, J. M. Leach of North Carolina, Logan of North Carolina, M'Mullen of Virginia, Ramsay of North Carolina, Smith of North Carolina.

The large proportion of North Carolina members voting with Mr. Foote is worthy of notice.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

IMPORTANT NAVAL AND LAND EXPEDITION.

Engagement Near Pocataliga Bridge.

THE BRIDGE DESTROYED.

Gen. Foster's Scouts Communicating with Sherman.

SHERMAN MOVING ON SAVANNAH.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—The *Bulletin* has the following important intelligence: The steamer Donegal arrived this morning from the Atlantic blockading squadron, having left Port Royal on the 7th inst. Our naval and land expedition under Admiral Dahlgren and Gen. Foster proceeded from Beaufort up Broad river on Tuesday, December 6th, the object being to destroy the Pocataligo bridge, on the railroad between Charleston and Savannah. The Donegal accompanied the expedition to Pelany creek, but did not accompany it further. The expedition soon after reaching a proper position, a heavy fire was opened upon them and a force was landed and an action commenced. Before evening Pocataligo bridge was reached and destroyed. Our troops were then intrenched for such future operations as might be needed.

The Donegal came down to Port Royal the same evening, but could not bring any details on either side. The success of the object of the expedition, however, there is no doubt. Our informant speaks in the highest terms of the energy and activity of Admiral Dahlgren in organizing and directing the movements of the naval brigade in this affair. When the Donegal left to come down Broad River the evening of the 6th, shells were seen flying and exploding, which indicated that our forces were determined to drive the enemy out of any position they might have taken after being driven from the bridge. Gen. Foster's scouts had communicated with General Sherman's forces, which were marching on Savannah, and the belief was, that General Sherman would be in Savannah on Wednesday, the 14th inst. The Pocataligo bridge is about thirty-five miles from Savannah. This bridge having been destroyed, and Sherman having cut the other railroad communications, Savannah cannot be relieved by reinforcements from any point north of that city.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—A dispatch from City Point, dated December 11th says: The latest news contained in Richmond papers of the 10th, state that on the 7th General Sherman was east of Ogeechee river, twenty-five miles from Savannah, moving on that city. General Sherman had marched his army on the 6th eighteen miles.

Latest from Nashville.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. ROSSEAU.

Rebel Generals Lost at the Battle of Franklin.

SUFFERING AMONG REBEL TROOPS.

Tennesseans in Hood's Army Refuse to Leave their State.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 12.—Official reports have just been received from General Rousseau at Murfreesboro, concerning the recent battle.

The railroad south of Murfreesboro' is believed to be uninjured, as is also the railroad between Murfreesboro and Dorrville creek. Five miles north from there to Louisville, the road is destroyed. Block-houses 5 and 6, were abandoned by Morrison, the enemy assaulting them. But they bravely fought their way out, and marched to Murfreesboro without any serious loss, on Sunday, the 4th.

The block-house at Orville's creek was attacked by General Bates' rebel division, with a battery of artillery, and seventy-four shots fired at it, doing, however, no damage. The same afternoon three regiments, with a section of artillery, went from Murfreesboro' under Genl. Milroy. The enemy's force was unknown. Our troops attacked and routed them. The Federal loss was four killed and forty wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown. Night coming on our forces returned within the fort. On Monday last the enemy were reinforced by two brigades of infantry and 3,000 cavalry, under Forrest in person. During Sunday and Wednesday the enemy demonstrated against the forts at Murfreesboro' and the town, coming up within one mile of the fort, and skirmishing heavily. On Wednesday the enemy's infantry moved around to Wilkinson's Pike, about one and a quarter miles north west of the fortress, near where Negley's command was formed at the battle of Stone river. Seven regiments and a battery were sent out on the Salem pike, who encountered the enemy near Wilkinson's pike, entrenched behind breastworks of logs and rails. The attack utterly routed the rebels, who were driven in great confusion, Forrest's cavalry making a race against time in their hurry to escape. Our loss in this engagement was thirty killed and one hundred and seventy-five wounded. The enemy's loss largely exceeded ours.

In this fight we captured two hundred prisoners, including eighteen commissioned officers and two guns. Twelve Napoleon guns were captured at the time of payment. This sacrifice is made in consequence of the fact that they are exempt from military service for the accommodation of the public.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 9th says: Information reached the city yesterday morning that the enemy had crossed the Nottoway river at Petersburg and Weldon Railroad at Jarrett's, twelve miles south of Petersburg, and were proceeding towards Weldon. Up to the time of writing no official advices had been received in relation to the expedition.

We learn from unofficial sources that a heavy column of the enemy left our front at Petersburg on Tuesday night, moving down the Jerusalem plank road. They were reported on Wednesday morning at Proctor's Mills, twenty miles south of Petersburg. Since that time they were not heard from till yesterday morning, when information above mentioned was received here. This column of the enemy is said to consist mostly of infantry, from which it is inferred to be simply a raid, similar to the one which visited Stony Creek last week, not being prepared for an extended and protracted expedition. There are those who fear it is a moveable column destined to operate first against Weldon, and perhaps to continue its march and take Wilmington in the rear. As at present informed, we are not prepared to express our opinion.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Hatcher's Run Expedition.

SKIRMISHING ON THE VAUGHAN ROAD.

The Enemy Compelled to Fall Back.

GEN. WARREN REPORTED DRIVING THE ENEMY.

&c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 10.—The demonstration made yesterday towards Hatcher Run, by a division of the 2d corps, cavalry, did not result in bringing on an engagement, with the exception of a skirmish at the crossing on the Vaughan Road, and another in the afternoon near the Armstrong House. No fighting of consequence took place, the rebels falling back as our troops advanced.

The object of the move, was evidently to keep them from sending a force to intercept Warren, and it is believed to have been successful. Our loss in the affair amounted to about one hundred and twenty killed and wounded.

At two o'clock this afternoon, the command was ordered to return, and to-night the troops are back in their old camp.

Nothing positive has yet been heard from Warren. Rumors have it that he had a fight at Garrett's Station, on the Weldon railroad, where he gained a victory and pursued the enemy.

The troops suffered very much last night, from the change of weather yesterday afternoon. A severe storm of hail, rain and snow set in, freezing keenly, this morning. The entire country was covered with a sheet of ice. It is raining to-night, and the roads are in a very bad condition.

It is believed that Warren will have no difficulty in reaching his destination, notwithstanding the weather.

BANKRUPT BILL IN CONGRESS.

Heavy Storm at City Point.

IMPORTANT REBEL COMMUNICATIONS CUT OFF.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Western Associate Press Dispatches.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The *Commercial's* Washington special, says: The bankrupt bill will be taken up after the League Island Navy Yard matter. There are many chances that the bankrupt bill will be passed.

Advices from City Point, state that a storm was raging there.

Yesterday it was reported that one of Lee's important railroad communications had been cut by our troops.

The Treasury Department suggests, that Congress legalize the conversion of the 7-30 bonds, held by the banks, into registered bonds; and an important financial recommendation by the Treasury Department is expected in a few days.

The *Post's* Washington special says. Mr. Fessenden is reported to be in favor of the establishing of a financier to sell 7-30 currency bonds, on a system similar to that by which the five hundred and ten millions of 5-20's were successful last year.

NEW YORK, December 12.—The *World* publishes a letter from Mrs. Farragut, announcing that she is daily expecting the arrival of Admiral Farragut, with his flagship Hartford.

Navigation of the Hudson river, except to Newburg, Poughkeepsie, and other points comparatively near this city, is considered closed. For this reason the Hartford boats will suspend their trips to-morrow. Navigation of all the canals in this State closed on Thursday.

The *World* says it is now positively known that the James river fleet has been reinforced by several ironclads and formidable torpedo boats, with the intention of aiding in this demonstration against Richmond. The fleet can now have ready access to the river above Dutch Gap canal. The torpedo boats are intended to bear their part in the movement, and destroy obstructions placed in American river, by Richmond.

Dutch Gap canal, it is understood, was so far completed last week, that the head could be blown out at any time, and it will not be surprising if that event has already taken place.

It is presumed that Grant, by this present movement, contemplates an immediate attack on the defences around Richmond.

The *Tribune* has the following special from the Army of the James of the 3d: The rebel rams which came down the river last night about sunset, within range of Fort Brady, and which were opened upon by the guns of the latter, withdrew this morning at daylight, and have not since been seen.

An extraordinary activity has been observed in the rebel lines on our front during the past forty-eight hours. Deserters report that they entertain apprehensions of an early attack from our forces, and are making dispositions accordingly.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Dispatches received at the State Department this morning from Dayton, relative to the effects of the news of the re-election of Lincoln in Ohio, state that it has been excellent. The loyal Americans in Paris are highly encouraged at the manifestation of the determination of the people to prosecute to a successful issue, the war for the preservation of their nationality, and the extermination of treason and rebellion. The result had an excellent influence on the French Government. The secessionists in Paris are very much discouraged, and many of them concede that the rebellion is a failure.

It is understood that the visit of certain distinguished bankers of New York to Washington within the last two or three days, resulted in the private negotiation of another loan of 5-20's to the amount of thirty-five millions, making sixty millions in all. These negotiated bonds for this new loan will be ready early this week.

Governor Extra Billy Smith, of Virginia, in his message to the Legislature says: I most respectfully urge in this dark hour of our fortunes, that the entire male population of our State be embodied for the purpose of co-operating in our great struggle.

The first duty of the Legislature will be to adopt measures to bring into the field all able bodied man; who are not necessary to the State government. It is utterly impossible for me to understand the logic which exempts State officers, who are not necessary for State Government. I do not hesitate to say that I would arrest such portion of our able bodied male population as may be necessary, and put them in the field, so as to have them ready for the spring campaign, even if it resulted in the suspension of some thus organized. We can employ them to fight the negro force of the enemy, or the Yankee themselves, who boast that they have 200,000 of our slaves in arms against us. Can we hesitate, when the question is whether the enemy shall use our slaves against us, or we against him?

He concludes with the following: Let us remember that the obligation of a citizen to render military service is paramount to his social and political duty, and pass all laws necessary to give a military organization to our people.

The editor of the Eatonton (Ga.) *Countryman* was visited by Sherman's column on its passage through Georgia. He says: During the last few days we have had with us, from time to time, thirty to forty gentlemen from the United States of America, including a few from Europe. We entertained some of them ourselves at home with our guests. They themselves were quite so. We have quite an interesting chapter of incidents to record touching the passage of the Yanks through this section, which we deem prudent to omit for the present. We don't know, just now, whether we are a subject of Joe Brown, Gov. Logan, Jeff. Davis, Old Abe, or the King of Dahomey.

The City Council of Mobile has taken steps to prevent wood speculators from robbing the poor of that city. Wood is furnished them, on application, at $20 per load.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 7th says: The physicians of this city have held a meeting and decided to charge for their services hereafter, but one-half the rate prior to the war, payable in gold or its equivalent in Confederate money at the time of payment. This sacrifice is made in consequence of the fact that they are exempt from military service for the accommodation of the public.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 9th says: Information reached the city yesterday morning that the enemy had crossed the Nottoway at Petersburg and Weldon Railroad at Jarrett's, twelve miles south of Petersburg, and were proceeding towards Weldon. Up to the time of writing no official advices had been received in relation to the expedition.

We learn from unofficial sources that a heavy column of the enemy left our front at Petersburg on Tuesday night, moving down the Jerusalem plank road. They were reported on Wednesday morning at Proctor's Mills, twenty miles south of Petersburg. Since that time they were not heard from till yesterday morning, when information above mentioned was received here. This column of the enemy is said to consist mostly of infantry, from which it is inferred to be simply a raid, similar to the one which visited Stony Creek last week, not being prepared for an extended and protracted expedition. There are those who fear it is a moveable column destined to operate first against Weldon, and perhaps to continue its march and take Wilmington in the rear. As at present informed, we are not prepared to express our opinion.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1864.

HOUSE.—The Standing Committees of the House remain as they were last session, with the exception of two changes in the Committee of Ways and Means, which as now constituted stands as follows: Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Chairman; Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont, Pendleton, of Ohio, Littlejohn, of New York, Hooper, of Massachusetts, Mallory, of Kentucky, Blow, of Missouri, Kaiser, of Iowa, and Pryor, of New York.

There is also a change in the Committee on Rebellious States, which is now composed of Mr. Davis, of Maryland, Chairman; Messrs. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Hallen, of Illinois, Mustley, of Ohio, and Davis, of New York.

A note was read from the President of the National Tobacco Association asking for a suspension of the consideration of that bill for two weeks, when the Association will present a mode of taxation which it is believed will be satisfactory to the Government.

Mr. Stevens said that Congress would not be in session, and would adjourn over the holidays. The question was postponed until Thursday next.

A long discussion here ensued on the bill left over from last session in reference to the location of a navy yard at New London or League Island. The subject was unconcluded.

Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, called up the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, which at the former session had been postponed until to-day. He said an alteration had become unnecessary, and he suggested that the bill take effect on the 1st of June, 1865. This was agreed to, and the bill was taken up and passed by yeas 76, nays 54.

Mr. Davis, of New York, introduced a bill declaring it lawful for the Hudson River Bridge Company, at Albany, to construct and maintain a bridge over the Hudson river, at Albany, in accordance with an act of the New York Legislature; and that when said bridge is constructed it shall be a lawful structure, and also a post route for the transportation of the mails of the United States.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Coe, of California, asked leave to offer a preamble, setting forth that Mr. Burbridge had been deprived of his contract for carrying the overland mail, by the late Postmaster General, who had given it to Mr. Berkallew; and followed by a resolution, calling upon the Postmaster General Dennyson to furnish copies of all the statements and documents of that department. Objection was made to the reception of the proposition.

The house, at half-past three, adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Harlan presented the petition of citizens of Iowa, asking to be discharged from the service at the expiration of the time of service of the regiments in which they enlisted.

Referred to Military Committee.

Mr. Fogg, from Committee on Public Buildings, offered a joint resolution, which was passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to expend money out of the contingent fund of the army department to enlarge the Navy Department building.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of Maj. Gen. Wertzel and several other officers of the 19th Army Corps, praying Congress to increase the pay proper of army officers $20 per month; fix the commutation price of the ration at 40c. instead of 30c. as at present, and allow $10 per month.

Mr. Wilson said the price of provisions is more than double since the commencement of war, which made it very hard for army officers, especially for the line officers. Captains and lieutenants were with difficulty enabled to support themselves, owing to the general rise in the price of provisions and clothing. The condition of the treasury made it very difficult to increase the pay of those officers. He would commend the subject to the favorable consideration of the Military Committee, to whom he moved a reference of the petition.

The petition was referred.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of Col. Higginson, praying for an amendment to the act of last session limiting the increase of pay to those officers who were free on and before April 19th, 1861.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Doolittle offered the following, which, on his motion, was referred to the Finance Committee:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the propriety of the immediate passage of an act to increase the revenue, first by an additional tax of one per cent. upon all sales of real and personal property; including also all bargains for the sale of merchandize, produce, gold and silver coin, and stocks of every description; second, by an additional tax of twenty-five per cent. on the gross receipts, to be added to present rates, of all railroad lines, including steamboats, street railroads and ferries, to be collected by the companies or persons running the same, for the Government; and that said committee be also instructed to inquire into the propriety of the passage of a law to prevent the further exhaustion of the currency by the organization of any new banking associations except where they may take the place of some existing State banks; and that said committee be further instructed to inquire into the propriety of redeeming all the outstanding legal tender notes in the hands of other than holders in sums of fifty dollars, bearing a uniform interest from the first day of January, in the year 1865, one hundred per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, to be paid out on the surrender of legal tenders for their face, with interest added.

Mr. Ramsay introduced a bill to extend the time for completing certain land grants to railroad companies, in Minnesota and Iowa. This was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. He also introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the propriety of consolidating the three great districts, and for good day, into one district, including all ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, without clearance and entry, at the Custom House.

Mr. Davis, according to previous notice, introduced a bill to amend the act of March, 1863, &c. The resolutions propose a convention of the States, as the agency by which these ends are to be attained, and they then propose to refer the matter to the executive session, as a basis of a settlement of all difficulties among the States, numerous amendments to the Constitution, arranged in eleven separate paragraphs.

The 1st proposes that the States of the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont into one State; the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut into one State; the States of Maryland, Delaware, and the eastern shore of Virginia into one State.

The second provides that the President and Vice President be chosen alternately from the free and slave States, but both never at the same time either from the free or slave States, for the term of four years, and that any person who may have filled the office of President shall be forever ineligible.

The third provides that all the States, in the month of January next before the expiration of the Presidential term, shall present candidates for the Presidency, and the free States for the one office and the slave States for the other, as they may be respectively entitled, and shall cast votes severally in the houses of Congress and to the Supreme Court the names of the persons so chosen, and for which office they have been chosen, and on the first Monday in February following, the Supreme Court, in the presence of the two houses of Congress, shall elect from the persons whose names have been certified for the Presidency. A President and then a Vice President from the names which have been certified for that office, the Justices of the Supreme Court to be ineligible to any other office. The fourth provides that the President shall have power to remove from office the heads of the State Treasury, Navy, War and Interior departments, the Attorney General, all diplomatic officers and Secretary of Legations and all other civil officers, except those who hold office during good behavior, whom he is required to nominate to the Senate, he may suspend from their offices. The fifth asserts the absolute right to the writ of habeas corpus in all places and under all circumstances, to trial by jury according to the mode ascribed by the constitution; the freedom of religious opinion and worship, of the press and speech, exemption from arbitrary arrests, the right to hold and bear witness for their own defense.

The 6th provides that private property shall not be taken for public use, except to subserve some constitutional operation of the government, nor until the owner shall have received or secured from the government a full and fair compensation. The 8th, that necessity shall not originate or confer any power, except within the actual lines, and supply the ordinary military wants of each military force, unless essential to the public service, unless immediate or impending, and so urgent, as not to allow the delay which would be required for the action of civil authorities, and to be exercised exclusively by the officer. The consideration of the bill giving the true construction to so much of the Internal Revenue bill as relates to the tax on tobacco, is postponed till Thursday next.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate David McDonald as U. S. Judge for the district of Idiana, in place of Hon. Albert T. White, deceased.

The bill for a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, which passed the House to-day, is the same bill which was perfected towards the close of the former session of Congress, after being carefully considered by a select committee on the subject, it has yet to be acted upon by the Senate.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—Major Gibbs, the well known landlord of the Crawford House, died at his residence in Littleton, New Hampshire, on the 11th inst.

FROM RICHMOND PAPERS.

Sherman Supposed to be at Savannah.

PROCEEDINGS IN REBEL CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Judging from the almost favorable silence of Richmond papers of Friday last of Sherman's movements in Georgia, and well founded probabilities on what is known to have been contemplated, there is hardly any doubt but that on either yesterday or to-day his army reached the coast at or near Savannah, with slight loss in cavalry, and with the main body well supplied with provisions and ammunition, having destroyed hundreds of miles of railroad, and millions of dollars worth of supplies belonging to the enemy.

The Richmond *Examiner* commences an editorial as follows: The war is at an end if we but continue to hold our own, and much more certainly if we meet with some moderate success in Tennessee and Georgia.

The *Sentinel* of the 9th says: The indications are, that the enemy, if he can use the canal at Dutch Gap, will make a combined attack on the Fort protecting the water approaches to Richmond. There is no part of our lines where we are better prepared to meet them, and we are confident of success.

In the rebel Senate, on Thursday, the Impressment bill was taken up and discussed at length, and finally referred back to the Military Committee.

A resolution in regard to the unlawful seizure of the Florida was passed. A joint resolution authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to Brazil was also passed.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 9th, says the enemy's raiding column, consisting of the 1st and 2d corps, with a large cavalry force in advance, crossed Nottoway river, and struck off through Sussex. Some skirmishing occurred.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 9th, says: From the best information, we believe Sheridan and the greater portion of his army to be still in the Valley. Some of his troops have joined Grant.

Sherman is reported to have reached a point half way between Millen and Savannah, and is believed to be marching on the latter place. We hope he will attack Savannah, but that hope is vain. When he gets in that neighborhood, and has some clear information of what Savannah is, he will turn in another direction.

From North Carolina.

NEWBERN, N. C., Dec. 8.—A refugee from the enemy's lines, who has just arrived here, states that some of the opposition papers of this State intimate that Sherman's infantry have captured Augusta, Milledgeville and Macon, and his cavalry had captured Millen, while rebel papers, which claim to speak officially, deny that he has made any such progress.

By way of Roanoke Island, we have Southern dates to the 4th inst. The departure of the rebel troops for the assistance of Georgia, leaves North Carolina nearly destitute of armed forces.

The opposition papers in North Carolina speak of Sherman's undertaking as unparalleled in history, and intimate that he will doubtless sweep everything before him, and plant his victorious standard on the coast.

The re-election of Mr. Lincoln, accompanied with Sherman's prospect of success, is a new incentive to the opposition party of the State, who are now fearlessly advocating a cessation of hostilities, and the acceptance of such terms as the President, Government may feel disposed to grant. The recent bold steps taken by the peace delegation in the rebel Congress are sustained by a large majority of the people, who are sending letters of approval to these representatives, who are expected to withdraw in a body from Richmond and return to North Carolina, to assist in the movement of separate State action for peace.

The North Carolina papers state that Sherman's cavalry had captured Millen, and double-loaded the Yankee prisoners, and were moving on to place of still more importance.

The yellow fever had entirely disappeared from Newbern and Beaufort since the severe frost, and notwithstanding the weather is now very warm, no apprehensions are entertained of a return of the epidemic this season.

Hancock's Veteran Corps.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—Arrangements are rapidly being made to put the new 1st corps of General Hancock into the field at the earliest moment. Many and tried officers will be placed in command, and their names will be announced in a few days. Troops are now being taken, which will insure each State to forward veterans to join this corps. Arrangements are also in progress, through which State and all military bounties may be paid to a veteran recruit, who may have himself credited to any particular locality he may prefer. It is to the interest of all localities to send as many as possible, as they are subject to draft, and yet can be accredited to particular localities. The Government bounties given to the veterans of the 1st corps are given to others, and superior inducements are its reserve offered to enlist in this corps. The time to put it in the field is short, and localities must be prompt to forward men, and thus take advantage of the Government bounties.

Three Year Treasury Notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Secretary Fessenden gives notice of the readiness of the War Department to redeem on presentation, by payment in lawful money or by conversion into bonds, as authorized by law, three year treasury notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per centum, issued under the act of July 17th, 1861. Interest will cease on all such treasury notes not so presented, after three months from this date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion will cease. Holders will, therefore, govern themselves accordingly.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—There was a crowd of ladies and gentlemen in the Supreme Court room this evening, to see Chief Justice Chase take his seat for the first time. They were disappointed, however, that gentleman not having yet, it is said, been qualified.

Hon. James Speed was confirmed by the Senate to-day, in executive session, as a Attorney General of the United States.

Congressional Resignation.

ALBANY December 12.—Hon. E. E. Fenton has sent in his resignation as Member of Congress, to take effect on the 20th instant. It is thought that the Speaker will appoint Hon. D. C. Littlejohn to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation in the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Fenton, it will be remembered, was elected Governor of New York on the 8th of November.—Ed.]

High Gale off New York—Vessels Sunk.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A high gale set in at midnight, with a very cold atmosphere.

The Brig Oriental is ashore on the Battery. The schooner Eagle, with coal, bound to New Haven, was sunk near Brooklyn. Two or three lighters have sunk by capsizing, and many vessels have dragged their anchors. It is reported that three lives were lost on the schooner Eagle.

A Storm at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Dec. 12.—A terrific gale of wind and snow has prevailed here since one o'clock last night, and continues to-day without abatement. It is feared some casualties have occurred on the lake.

Admiral Farragut.

NEW YORK, December 12.—A United States stock off-set is flowing, which is supposed to be the Hartford, with Admiral Farragut.

Gold closed this evening at 223.

Good Advice.

Fred. Douglas, in a recent lecture in Baltimore, gave the following excellent advice to the colored people of Maryland:

"I now desire to make some remarks to my colored friends. By the adoption of the new constitution your condition is radically changed. You are, in one sense, free. But you must not think that freedom means absence from work. Bear that in mind. I would impress it upon your minds that if you would be prosperous, you must be industrious. I would advise those living in the lower counties of Maryland, to stick to their agricultural pursuits. I believe $150 in the country is better than $400 in the city. There they can live more economically, and there are not so many temptations to lead them astray. If the colored people of Maryland flock to this city, crowding the alleys and by-streets, woe betide them. Sad indeed will be their fate. They must be saving with their funds, and endeavor to buy land. They must continually strive to become landholders. Nor is this sufficient. They must build up schools and educate their children. Hitherto you were wont to pride yourself on your muscle. He who could shoulder the heaviest burden was the greatest man in the neighborhood. But you need something else now. You must have mind. You must make yourself capable of thinking as well as digging. If we wish to enjoy the same privileges as the white man we must labor to become his equal. We must educate ourselves. Let us resolve to point the finger of scorn at every colored man who refuses to send his children to school. You will find that the more intelligent and refined you become, the more your white brethren will respect you. I hold that all men are equal naturally, but not practically. We need not strive to conceal that we are inferior to the whites practically. They have their Clays, Websters and Calhouns. We have not. They can build ships, while we can scarcely build a canoe, and it will be long ere. In fact, in all the arts and sciences they are immeasurably our superiors. Now, if we will be studious and faithful to our interests, it will not always be so. The black man is just as capable of being great as the white. All it needs is an effort—a persistent, untiring effort. You have now the opportunity, and I trust you will improve it.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The New Castle and Franklin Railroad.

We have before us the copy of a report of the Board of Managers and Chief Engineer of the New Castle and Franklin Railroad Company, which was incorporated in March last, with power to construct a railway from New Castle to Franklin, with branches from the main line to the coal fields of Mercer, Lawrence and Butler counties. In submitting the report of the Chief Engineer, Mr. W. G. Darley, the Board directed attention to the prominent features therein set forth.

The length of the main road from New Castle to Franklin is about forty-eight miles, and will bring Franklin within ninety-eight miles of Pittsburgh—a distance considerably shorter than by any other practicable railroad route, and the construction of the contemplated branches would place Harrisville, in Butler county, within ninety-eight miles of Erie, and one hundred and twelve miles of Cleveland, the two great markets for the coal of Northwestern Pennsylvania.

The Jamestown and Franklin Railroad will in a very short time be completed and running from Jamestown, where it diverges from the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad to Brownsville, in the eastern part of Mercer county, and the eastern division of that road from Brownsville to Franklin is under contract, and will be completed in the shortest practicable time. An arrangement without doubt can be made with that company to make a connection with their road. This would decrease the length of the main road to less than thirty miles.

The report then alludes to the easy grade, cheapness of construction, and the fertile country through which the main line extends. Coal and iron ore abound in inexhaustible quantities, which will be profitably developed by the construction of the main line and branches.

In reference to the oil interests, the report says:

"We rely with entire confidence upon the statement of Mr. Darley in his report, that the shippers and manufacturers of oil in Venango county and Pittsburgh, by the completion of this road, would save two hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars per annum in freight alone. This statement, it will be noticed, is based upon the amount of oil shipped from Franklin to Pittsburgh during the year ending Sept. 1, 1863. We have no doubt, however, that the shipments of oil from and to these points will be largely increased. This is the opinion of every one who is acquainted with the oil business and the present productiveness of the wells. By the construction of a shorter, safer and speedier line of transportation, even if the flow of wells should remain the same as now, the shipments to Pittsburgh would certainly be more than doubled. And it would be entirely safe to estimate that the freight business over the road when completed, would amount to fifty thousand dollars a month, or six hundred thousand dollars a year.

"The Board of Managers therefore appeal to capitalists, and parties more immediately interested, to aid in the construction of this valuable public improvement.

"To the oil-dealers of Pittsburgh and the oil-producers of Venango county the project is of the utmost importance. In fact, all the business interests of Pittsburgh are more or less deeply interested in the early completion of this road. Unless Pittsburgh shall secure a direct route by rail to the oil regions, very much of the trade which now goes to that city from that place will be diverted to Philadelphia by way of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

"The success of this enterprise depends upon the oil-dealers and oil-producers, the property-holders along the line are interested in its construction. The vast beds of coal and iron ore along the entire line will be mined as soon as the means of transportation are laid; land will be subject to taxation, furnaces and rolling-mills will be built, and the industrial interests of all classes will be largely advanced.

"To those most interested the Board of Managers look for the means to complete the enterprise.

"So soon as a sufficient amount of stock shall have been subscribed to insure the completion of the line, the work will be put under contract and prosecuted vigorously. At least five hundred thousand dollars of stock should be taken, which with the amount that could then be realized from the sale of bonds, would insure the construction and equipment of the road. The Board of Managers do not feel themselves warranted in putting the work under contract, nor in the expenditure of any considerable amount of money, until a sufficient amount shall be raised to place the enterprise beyond the possibility of failure.

"That the money can be raised, the wealth of the people to be most benefited attests. It only needs urgent and persistent action on the part of the friends of the enterprise, and we will soon have the shortest, cheapest and best line of railroad that can be built from Pittsburgh to the Oil Regions."

Meeting of Councils.

An adjourned meeting of City Councils was held last evening, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee appointed to wait upon Mr. C. M. McGowan, Recording Regulator.

In *Select Council*, present: Messrs. Allen, Brown, Miller, McLaughlin, McMillen, McCarthy, Morrow, McClintock, Phillips, Quinn, Thompson, Reed, Reed J. R., Reed D., Wills, Young, and M'Auley, President.

On motion, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. McClintock, from the committee appointed to wait upon the Recording Regulator, reported that they had waited upon that gentleman, in pursuance of instructions, and had informed him of the action of Councils.

The committee also presented a communication from Mr. McGowan, defending himself against the charges preferred.

The report and communication were received.

Mr. McClintock also presented the resignation of Mr. McGowan as Recording Regulator, which was accepted.

Mr. Young called up the resolution granting permission to Messrs. Kier, Foster & Kier to build a coke oven in the Ninth