# THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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## The Pittsburgh Gazette.

### EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

### LATEST FROM GEORGIA.

What the Rebel Papers Say.

THE NEWS SOMEWHAT EXCITING.

Considerable Fighting Reported.

SHERMAN TWO MILES FROM SAVANNAH ON TUESDAY.

A Decisive Battle Probably Fought.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 10th says: The news from Georgia, yesterday, was of a somewhat exciting character. The enemy, who had been marching down the Ogeechee river with three corps, one on the north and two on the south side, endeavored to unite their forces, but met with considerable resistance from the Confederates, and at last accounts had not effected their object, which was also prevented in part by the unfavorableness of the river approaches.

On Wednesday, the 7th, the demonstration of the Federals on the force on Savannah river became more determined, and they managed to get some of their infantry across the flats within sight of the river. Here we were well prepared and our artillerists did good work. It was supposed that they would be compelled to abandon the attempt. From some cause, either a lack of ammunition, or inability to get their cannon in position, the Yankees made very little use of their artillery, and this added confidence to our troops. It was reported that the enemy had effected a landing on the Coosawhatchie river below Pocotaligo, but they had not been able to reach the railroad.

The Augusta *Sentinel*, of the 7th, says: Our advices in reference to Sherman's movements are very meagre. The advance was reported to be skirmishing on Tuesday, December 6th, at a station two and a half miles from Savannah. They were pressing vigorously on to Savannah, and we have no doubt that a decisive battle between the raiders and our forces has taken place, the result of which, we may be enabled to announce this morning.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 10th, says there is no news later than the 7th, and at that time the entire force of Sherman was combined on the East side of the Ogeechee. On the 6th it advanced no less than eighteen miles. His men were represented as being much fatigued, and their spirits flagging. In numbers, they were 30,000 muskets, and a most enormous wagon train. The country in his rear was swarming with stragglers and deserters, who are begging or pillaging at every house. Citizens, who have talked with the officers, concur in the declaration that they are universally disgusted with the expedition and the war.

The officers spoke very freely of Sherman's plans, and said he would not risk an engagement if he could help it, because he had no ammunition to spare, but would make his way to the sea coast at the nearest practicable point.

The enemy had three or four thousand negroes with them. They had no arms, but were merely camp-followers, slipping off and making their way home at every stopping place, to be replaced by others.

No attention is now paid to the general order of Sherman, issued at the beginning of the march, and the whole country has been pillaged by mobs of soldiers without officers. Wheeler is operating on the confused mass at every step.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of the 6th, says: On Monday last a fight took place at Walker's Bridge, on Briar creek, twenty-two miles from Augusta, in which the Federals were worsted. A batch of 122 Yankee prisoners had arrived at Augusta.

### LATEST FROM GEN. GRANT.

The Expedition Down the Weldon Road.

FIGHT REPORTED THIRTY-TWO MILES SOUTH OF PETERSBURG.

Further Particulars of Gen. Miles' Reconnoissance.

FURIOUS CHARGE MADE BY THE REBELS.

The Rebels Repulsed and Driven.

REBEL RECONNOISSANCE ON GEN. BUTLER'S RIGHT.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The *Herald's* despatches from Grant's armies give additional particulars of the reconnoissance of Gen. Miles' command, on Friday last, to Patcher's Run, on the right of the rebel forces defending Petersburg. After capturing the enemy's works, Gen. Miles' men held them throughout the night. Their object being accomplished, they were preparing next morning to return to the Army of the Potomac, when a furious charge was made upon them by the rebels, who were soon repulsed, and in turn charged upon and driven for some distance.

After this, the Union troops returned to their old camp, which they reached on Saturday evening. Their casualties were slight. A number of rebels were captured.

The rebel division under General Field, made a reconnoissance on Saturday, down the Darbytown road, on the right of General Butler's lines. They seemed to be satisfied with a very hasty observation, as they soon retraced their steps.

About midnight on Friday the rebel artillery opened heavily, both on Dutch Gap and on the right of the Army of the James on Newmarket road, but with little effect. Their fire was however responded to.

There is no later news of a positive character of the column under Gen. Warren, which went southward Wednesday last along the Weldon Railroad. There were unconfirmed rumors that he had a fight and won a victory at Jarratt's station, three miles from Petersburg.

Rebel papers now admit that a small Union force had been lodged between Drury's Bluff and Howlett's House batteries.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 10th says: We learn that the force sent by Grant down the Weldon Road consisted of one entire corps, besides cavalry. Every man of them ought to be captured.

The *Whig* says: A good many knowing people are exercised as to the intention of the raid. If they have no more cavalry than reported, they will of course soon get to the end of their journey. On the other hand, we are inclined to believe that they are better equipped than reported, and we will soon hear of the destruction of bridges, &c., in the direction of Weldon, which, we are frank to admit, will give us some inconvenience, but will not relieve, in the least, the palpable and irretrievable failure which Grant has made in his "on to Richmond" and Petersburg.

### LATEST FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

The Rebel Gen. Lyon Across the Cumberland.

THE FORCE MARCHING TOWARDS HOPKINSVILLE, Ky.

Breckinridge Endeavoring to Reinforce Hood.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13.—The rebel General Lyon crossed the Cumberland river with his command day before yesterday, at Yellow Creek, about twenty miles below Clarksville. His force is reported to be about 2,500. When last heard from, he was moving towards Hopkinsville, Ky., and threatening that place. If he makes an attack, the garrison being small, will be compelled to fall back to a stronger and more proximate point.

Breckinridge's position seems to be in doubt. A loyal gentleman, whose reliability is vouched for, says: He is at Sparta, Tenn., with about 10,000 men. This gentleman speaks of what he knows, and the facts indicate that Breckinridge intends to reinforce Hood, and if possible, to reach the main rebel army, but the position of our troops under Stoneman and Burbridge indicates that he will have difficulty in forming a junction with Hood.

## THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

### Official War Bulletin.

LATEST FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

His Army Five Miles from Savannah.

TROOPS IN LINE OF BATTLE.

All Quiet at Nashville.

&c., &c., &c.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington*, Dec. 13.

*Maj. Gen. Dix, N. Y.*: The Richmond papers of yesterday report Sherman at Bloomingdale, 15 miles from Savannah, on Saturday. He is reported by this morning's Richmond papers, as will be seen from the following telegram by Gen. Grant, to be in line-of-battle not 5 miles from Savannah.

CITY POINT, Dec. 13.

*To Hon. E. M. Stanton*: Richmond papers of to-day contain the following. The Richmond *Dispatch* says: Sherman is near Savannah—probably not 5 miles distant. He has not yet made an attack. It is still doubtful whether he will do so, or make for the coast south-east of the city. It is very certain he has not yet opened communication with the coast, though he may do so very soon. *Later.*—A telegram from Charleston says that Sherman was in line-of-battle—we will not say where—confronted by a strong Confederate force.

All the other papers state that there has been no direct communication with Savannah for several days; but we apprehend the wires have been cut between that place and Charleston.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

The severity of the weather has prevented any important movement by either side at Nashville. Nothing of importance is reported in the Armies of the Potomac and the Shenandoah.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON.

### PRIZE STEAMER CAPTURED.

Arrival of Exchanged Union Prisoners.

THE GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI AND PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Investigation of the Sinking of the Pirate Florida.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Disappearance of Mosby's Guerrillas.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Lee Puzzled as to Gen. Grant's Movements.

FROM REBEL PAPERS.

&c., &c., &c.

Western Associated Press Despatches.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—In an election for general officers of the Fire Department last night, those opposed to the paid system were elected.

The prize steamer Armstrong arrived here this morning, forty-eight hours from Norfolk. She was captured 480 miles off Wilmington, by the steamers R. R. Cuyler and Gettysburg, after an exciting chase of eight hours. She is a fast sailer, averaging fourteen miles an hour; and is a side wheel steamer, seventeen hundred tons burden, four months old, and has on board a large amount of cotton. She was captured on her first trip.

A large number of exchanged prisoners arrived last evening by railroad from Annapolis. Some of them recently left Andersonville, having been removed on the approach of Sherman's army to Savannah, where they were exchanged. They declare that no one who has not seen rebel prisons can form any idea of the sufferings endured by the prisoners on reaching Savannah. The prisoners found many friends among the ladies of the place, who gave them all the assistance in their power, furnishing provisions and other necessities. Some of the prisoners say that most of the citizens of Savannah are Unionists. The prisoners express the opinion that there is nothing which could prevent Grant from taking Savannah; the rebel force is small, and fortifications very weakly.

E. S. Opdyke's libel suit with Thurlow Weed was up in the Supreme Court to-day. Nothing important was accomplished. Among the witnesses, examined for defense were John C. Fremont and Rufus F. Chandler.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The Governor of Missouri had an interview with the President to-day, and left this afternoon for St. Louis. A Sub-committee will be appointed from the Committee on the conduct of the war, to go to New Orleans to take testimony concerning Banks' Red river expedition.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The Sanitary Commission have shipped stores to Savannah.

The Military Board of Enquiry has been constituted to investigate the circumstances attending the sinking of the Florida. The board composed of Brig. Gen. G. F. Shepley, president; Brig. Gen. J. B. Carr, secretary; Colonel G. A. Kensall, recorder. The court adjourned *sine die* without coming to any definite decision.

The *Times'* Washington special from Sheridan's army says: All along the front quiet has prevailed for several days.

Nearly all the guerrillas here, left for parts unknown. The singular cavalry demonstration by Mosby has entirely disappeared, and there remains behind, perhaps, so far as know, only a few of McNeil's bushwhackers, whose rendezvous is in the north-west. In a recent cavalry reconnoissance over Blue Ridge, repeated attempts were made to bring Mosby to a fight, but every instance failed. One morning when a dense fog prevailed, Mosby himself appeared suddenly in front of the 1st Michigan cavalry, but he wheeled his horse and rode suddenly off. The advance guard charged after the retreating force and succeeded in capturing Mosby's color Sergeant and his battalion flag. In burning wheat and hay stacks, many guns and small shells were exploded, that were concealed in the stacks by the enemy, to prevent them falling into our hands.

The *Herald's* army of the James special says: Movements of large bodies of rebel troops are visible. Lee is nervous as to the military movements of Grant and Butler, as well as those of Sherman.

The rebel rams, since their short engagement with Fort Brady, on the 3d, closely hug Drury's Bluff. It is believed they were soundly and successfully peppered.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Major General Banks was to have left here this evening to resume immediate command of the Department of the Gulf, but after an interview with Mr. Lincoln, his departure was postponed. The reinstatement of General Banks in command at New Orleans is an official endorsement of the reconstruction policy he advocated while here.

Maj. Gen. Franklin has been appointed President of the Army Relieving Board, to sit at Wilmington, Delaware.

The Augusta *Sentinel* of the 7th says, on the authority of a gentleman who was a prisoner for one day in the midst of the Yankee army, that the officers spoke freely of their plans, and said Sherman did not intend to risk an engagement if he could help it, as he had no ammunition to spare. They seem content to make their way peaceably to the coast at the most practicable point without fighting.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 6th says: At midnight, on Saturday, Gen. Wheeler fell furiously upon the enemies rear. The Yankee horsemen who covered their rear, were driven back upon their infantry support, and our troops, after considerable fighting, retired.

In the fight on Sunday, with Kilpatrick's cavalry, assisted by the 14th corps, we repulsed the enemy in every attempt to dislodge us by their artillery fire and cavalry charges, but finally being outflanked, we were compelled to retire, which was done in most excellent style. Our loss was between 70 and 80, while that of the enemy is officially reported as being heavy. One Yankee officer was captured in a hand to hand encounter, and Kilpatrick himself was wounded. On our side Col. Garnes, Acting Brigadier was severely wounded.

Correspondents of rebel papers give the following concerning Sherman's movements: On Friday, Nov. 25th, a portion of Sherman's cavalry force crossed Ogeechee River at the Shoals, and subsequently divided into marauding parties, going through public and settlement roads to every farm in Warren county. The mills at the Shoals were burned by a small party, who could have been captured had a small cavalry force of our own stayed long enough to ascertain their strength. Unfortunately our people in the wealthy country failed to get off their horses and mules, and these supplied the places of the horses worn out. The enemy, after feeding their stock out of the abundance of barns and cribs, destroyed the balance by fire, leaving but little for Wheeler. The country was but one vast scene of destruction and ruin, and in many places nothing but the dwellings left upon the farms. The State House and Executive Mansion were, after consultation on the part of Sherman and other Generals, left standing, and who asserted that Georgia within six months would be again part of us through State action. A staff officer repeatedly asserted that they knew the State would go back. Escaped Yankee officers from Columbia confess, that the guard at that place is very susceptible to bribery. Somebody needs ventilating.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 3d, gives a long account of the battle of Honey Hill, near Grahamsville. It says: The centre and left of the enemy fought with desperate earnestness. Several attempts were made to charge our batteries, and many got nearly across the swamps, but were in every instance forced back by a galling fire, poured into them from our lines. From all indications, it is estimated that the loss of the enemy is fully five or six hundred. Our loss was eight killed and thirty-nine wounded, three or four mortally. The enemy fought to some disadvantage, as they fired up hill, and most of their shots were ranged too high.

The Charleston *Mercury* admits that Foster's forces had been successful near Pocotaligo, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. They had cut the road and driven the rebels from their intrenched position.

The Richmond papers publish Lincoln's message and call it hard names.

The *Sentinel*, at the end of a long editorial, comes to the conclusion that the message is a response to the propositions of peace men. We suppose, if anything can, that Mr. Lincoln's emphatic and brutal declarations will silence all ideas of that sort hereafter. Absolute, unqualified submission, to be followed by the partition of our property and the Africanization of our country, is superciliously laid down as his only terms of peace. This declaration of his message will silence all objections of every sort to the use of our slaves in public defense, if that or subjugation be the alternative.

In the rebel Senate, the resolutions concerning the seizure of the pirate Florida were taken up and passed, after some discussion and considerable amendment.

Mr. Semmes, of La., opposed the resolution which instructs Ministers to call the attention of foreign powers to the seizure of the Florida. If that resolution was adopted, information would have to be communicated in a sort of back-door manner, both England and France having refused to recognize the Confederate government. He felt more like recalling those Commissioners than sending them fresh instructions.

The Mobile *Register* says: There is no difficulty in crossing the Mississippi, a sharp lookout being the only necessary precaution. It is thoroughly patroled by Scott and Logan on this side and Lee on the other.

### FROM BEFORE PETERSBURG.

Return of Gen. Warren's Expedition.

FIFTEEN MILES OF THE WELDON RAILROAD DESTROYED.

All the Depots Along the Route Burned.

GUERILLA HAUNTS DESTROYED.

NOTHING NEW FROM PETERSBURG

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 11—The expedition under Gen. Warren, which left some days since, has returned to camp. This move may be considered one of the most successful of the campaign. Eleven miles of the Weldon Railroad was destroyed, and all the depots along the route were burned, together with numerous mills, barns and dwellings from the cover of which the guerrillas had fired on our troops, or from which the occupants had fled, were destroyed.

Our loss will not exceed 50 killed and wounded, and a few stragglers captured.

Nothing new or important from Petersburg or the Weldon Railroad.

### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Dispatches from General Canby.

SUCCESS OF GEN. WARREN'S EXPEDITION.

ARRIVAL OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 11.—The steamship Guiding Star, from New Orleans, arrived here this morning, disabled, and in tow of the steamer S. R. Spaulding, having broken her shaft. She brings a large number of passengers, and despatches from Gen. Canby. All the passengers go North, by the mail boat, to Baltimore, the condition of the steamer rendering it impossible for her to proceed to sea without assistance.

Among the passengers of the Guiding Star, are Gen. A. L. Lee, and servant; Col. Geo. B. Dake, A. A. G.; Capt. J. B. Marchand; Col. O. M. Green; Lieut. R. B. Granger; Capt. J. Bradbury; Lieut. Comd'r McCann; Col. S. S. Turbel; Maj. Brigham, and others.

The weather continues very stormy.

#### Gunboat Sunk.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Information reached the Navy Department this morning, that the U. S. Gunboat Astoga was sunk, a few days ago, by a rebel torpedo, in the Roanoke River, six miles above Plymouth, N. C. The torpedo was attached to a log, and floated down the river, and as the Astoga was moving up the river on a reconnoissance, she struck the torpedo, which exploding caused her to sink. There is only six feet of water in the river where she sunk. She will be raised and repaired. No person on board was injured.

#### The St. Albans Raiders.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13.—At the commencement of the proceedings in the case of the St. Albans raiders, the counsel for the accused denied that the Court had jurisdiction and the Judge any right to sit on the investigation. Justice Coursal concluded that the case come under the imperial act to carry out the Ashburton treaty, and had not received the special royal sanction requisite. The imperial act requires that the warrant for the arrest of the prisoners should be signed by the Governor. Accordingly Justice Coursal ordered the release of the prisoners.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The Charleston *Mercury* has the following: We have seen no definite intelligence of any further fighting on the coast. We hear, however, that the enemy is quite active in that quarter. His main demonstration will next be made against Coosawatchie, while Heint's, at Pocotaligo and Grahamsville, he will endeavor to divide our forces, and distract the attention of our officers.

#### Gold Quotations.

NEW YORK, Dec 13.—Gold has been dull during the morning at 233@234½. The bulls attempted to break the monotony by a rumor that Butler had been defeated; but the effect of the rumor was scarcely felt. In the afternoon the market was weaker, and declined ½ cent.

#### Cotton from Memphis—Steamers Aground.

CAIRO, Dec. 13.—The steamer Darling, from Memphis for Cincinnati, passed up with 239 bales of cotton. The Belle of St. Louis brought thirty bales.

Several steamers are aground at Crawford's and other points on the Mississippi, above Cairo. They will probably freeze in.

#### Senatorial Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Senate, to-day confirmed the nomination of David McDonald, to be Judge of the United States Court for the District of Indiana; Mr. Pike to be District Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, and Chas. H. Shriver, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the 14th district of Pennsylvania.

#### Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, December 13.—A fire occurred about two o'clock this morning, which destroyed the elevator of Charles W. Evans. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained, but is supposed to have been accidental. It caught in the drying room, which is attached to the elevator. Loss heavy.

#### Firemen's Riot.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—In a firemen's fight, early this morning, between companies 53 and 40, a number of members and other parties were shot, cut and wounded.

### Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1864.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented a petition from Lake Bros., bankers, or indemnity for the $10,000 United States certificates which they lost. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Sumner also introduced a bill authorizing the President to transfer a gunboat to the republic of Liberia.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill appropriating one million dollars for constructing six revenue cutters for the Lakes.

Mr. Howard introduced a petition from the Solicitor of the Port of Delaware, praying for relief from the operation of the joint resolution of the last session, increasing the rate of duties on imported articles fifty per cent. The petition was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Sherman from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill authorizing the construction of six revenue cutters for service on the lakes, and appropriating $1,000,000 or so much as it is necessary for that purpose. He asked that the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury be read:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., requesting information as to the number of required cutters now on the lakes, their efficiency, and the necessity of their increase. The number of cutters heretofore maintained on the northern lakes, was six. They are sailing vessels of such build and rig as to prevent their cruising with efficiency. In 1861 last, five of them were directed to be brought down the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic coast, in the hope that they might be used advantageously in the preventive service. One was left on the lakes, but was found to be utterly worthless, and sold during the last winter. A contract was made with the parties to build an efficient steamer for revenue service on Lake Erie, which vessel is so nearly completed, that her trial has been ordered for to-day. This is the only steamer belonging to the Government applicable to revenue purposes on all the lakes. Smuggling along our northern frontier, which the Government has satisfactory evidence of, and which is carried on to a great extent, has induced the Secretary to charter two steamers for temporary service; one on Lake Erie and one on Lake Ontario. One of these was lost entering the Cleveland Harbor, and the charter of the other has expired, and she has gone out of service. I therefore recommend that authority be given to build or purchase five efficient vessels for the use of the Revenue department on the Northern lakes, which, in addition to the one just completed, will make the number of cutters the same as previously employed. It is possible that the number recommended will not be all that will be required. The great length of the coast to be guarded, and in some parts its close proximity to the Canada shore, demand constant vigilance, and the proper authorities should be conferred to meet contingencies. If possible, such vessels should be completed and commissioned by the opening of navigation.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

W. P. FESSENDEN.

Mr. Foster asked if the vessels provided for were armed vessels.

Mr. Sherman replied that he understood that revenue cutters were usually armed with pivot guns, only they were not vessels of war.

Mr. Foster said that by an arrangement between the Government of the United States and Great Britain, entered into in April, 1817, there was a stipulation should keep on the lakes.

Mr. Sherman said that the Finance Committee had carefully considered that arrangement before taking action on the bill. It did not interfere with it in any way. The bill as reported, was then passed.

Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution to encourage enlistments in the army by making free the wives and children of colored soldiers now held as slaves by the South.

The resolution provides that the wife and children of any person that has been, or shall be, in the service, shall be forever free; and in determining who is the wife and who are the children of the enlisted person, evidence that he and the woman claimed to be his wife have lived together and associated as husband and wife, and so continued to live and associate at the time of enlistment, or that a form of marriage, whether the same was or was not authorized or recognised by law, has been celebrated between them, and that the parties thereto, thereafter lived together, associated as husband and wife, and so continued to live and associate at the time of enlistment, shall be sufficient proof of a marriage, and the children of such marriage shall be deemed and taken to be the children mentioned in this act.

The above was referred to the Military Committee.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage, by that body, of a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

On motion of Mr. Foster, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, then moved that the Senate adjourn, but subsequently withdrew his motion to permit Mr. Sprague to present the credentials of Mr. Anthony, as Senator from Rhode Island for six years, commencing March 4th, 1865.

The Senate then went into executive session, and on the opening of the doors again, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Elliott offered a resolution for the readmission of Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on Rebellious States.

Mr. Cole introduced a bill granting lands to certain California railroad companies. Referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Also a bill to establish a mining depot.

Mr. Cole moved to refer to a select committee. The matter was laid over.

Mr. Chandler, of New York, introduced a resolution suggesting a reduction of the tax of mineral oils.

The House resumed the consideration of the League Island Navy-yard bill.

Mr. James Collin moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Elliott's proposition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. He wanted it to be sent to the Committee on the Rebellious States.

It was read for the information of the House. It proposes to admit Senators and Representatives in Congress under the new Constitution of Louisiana. The proposition was then reconsidered.

Mr. Elliott remarked, that when he designated the Committee on the Judiciary, it was because that standing Committee was the proper one for the examination of the question, and because all bills looking to the same end had been heretofore referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. He did not suppose that the Senate would receive anything but kindness from the Committee on the Rebellious States, nor had he any reason to believe that that Committee was opposed to this resolution. He would have no objections to such reference.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on the Rebellious States.

The House took up the subject of the location of a Navy Yard for monitors.

Mr. Pille, of Me., moved to lay the subject on the table. Agreed to—yeas 80, nays 53.

The House then took up the joint resolution reported at the last session by Mr. Elijah Ward, of New York, from the Committee on Commerce authorizing notice to be given by the President to terminate the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain and to appoint Commissioners to negotiate a new treaty based on the true principles of reciprocity as affecting the trade between the United States and the British North American Provinces, pending from last session, was on motion reconsidered, when Mr. Morrell offered a substitute setting forth that the terms of the treaty are not reciprocal, and satisfactorily providing for the adjustment of any matters of difference between the two governments, and requesting the President to give to the Government of Great Britain and Ireland the notices required in the 5th article of the treaty of June 5, 1854, for the termination of the same.

Mr. Morrell's substitute having been agreed to, Mr. Elijah Ward moved to lay the whole subject on the table. This was disagreed to by 45 against 80. The original resolution as amended by Mr. Morrell's substitute, was then passed—yeas 85, nays 57.

The House then adjourned.

#### New York Stock and Money Market.

Special Western Associate Press Dispatches.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The Share market opened steadily on the street this morning, but at the first Board it was rather tame, and prices were off at 18@18½ per cent. Government securities and Treasury paper were firm with a fair business. State bonds are dull, and quotations are without any marked change. Coal shares are stronger on Anthracite, and generally steady on Bituminous.

Stocks—Miscellaneous List steady and without any special feature of interest. Railroad Mortgages firm, with only small offerings. Bank shares advancing, on rumors that those institutions are anxious to sell their specie and divide the surplus among the stockholders. Petroleum stocks were firm at the first Board to-day, but rather quiet. There has been more activity at the Evening Board to-day than for a long time past. Gold has been dull during the day. The rumor of a disaster to General Butler failed to affect it. The only change being 1 per cent on the news of the return of General Warren. Money continues easy. Foreign Exchange is in moderate demand.

#### Capture of Blockade Runners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Navy Department to-day received a dispatch from Rear Admiral Porter, in which he reports the capture of the blockade-runner steamer Emma Henley, with a cargo of 700 bales of cotton, by the Cherokee, and the schooner Mary, with 60 bales of cotton, by the Mackinaw.

#### The St. Albans Raiders Discharged.

TORONTO, Dec. 13.—In the case of the St. Albans raiders, tried at Montreal to-day, the Judge decided he had no jurisdiction in the case, and the prisoners were discharged. There was much excitement in consequence.

### FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

Advance on the Weldon Road.

THE EXPEDITION A SUCCESS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 11.—The movements in this department, which have been in course of execution for the past few days, have finally been developed, and now the objects intended to be accomplished may be given to the public, as well as the results attained. It was known that the enemy were procuring supplies for their troops by the way of the Weldon Railroad to Stony Creek, whence they were wagoned to Petersburg.

The cavalry force sent there some days ago, not being able to effectually stop the rebel operations, the Fifth corps with Gregg's cavalry, and the Third division of the Second corps, were detailed to effectually put a stop to it, by destroying the railroad as far south as Hicksford, and if possible, that station also.

At daylight, on Wednesday, the column started south on the Jerusalem-road, the cavalry taking the advance. On arriving at a point nineteen miles from Petersburg, they diverged from the road about a mile to the right, where they reached the Nottoway river, and the command at once commenced crossing. They bivouacked on the opposite side for the night.

At half past seven o'clock on Thursday morning the pontoons were taken up and the column started, leaving a cavalry force to pick up stragglers and return with them.

On reaching a point several miles beyond Sussex Court House, some cavalry were encountered and driven back to where the Weldon railroad crosses the Nottoway river.

About noon a small force of the enemy made a dash in between our cavalry and the advance of the infantry, but were soon routed, with a slight loss on both sides. Here a cavalryman was found, who had evidently been murdered, and stripped of even his boots. The advance then commenced the destruction of the railroad by burning the bridge across the Nottoway river, and continued on to Jarrat's Station, arriving at that place on Thursday night.

On Monday morning an early start was made, and in the afternoon the advance reached a point near Hicksford, where the enemy were found to be in some force, and having a battery in position, with strong works on both sides of the Meherrin river. After the position had been ascertained, an attack was deemed impracticable. On account of the strength of the works, and the difficulty of approaching them, particularly with artillery, it was determined to carry the line of works on this side and destroy the Depot, which was successfully done.

During this charge Col. Sargent, of the 1st Massachusetts, is said to have been killed. Troops were seen moving into position at this point as though they had just arrived, and the fire from the rebel batteries soon after showed that they had been reinforced. It now got dark and began raining, snowing and freezing. The troops camped in the vicinity for the night, and in the morning started on their return, reaching Sussex Court House and halting there. On Saturday night the rebel cavalry and a small body of their infantry endeavored to annoy our rear guard, but each time they were driven back with loss. This afternoon the Nottoway River was reached, and the entire command crossed in safety, when they found a part of the 9th corps, who had started to their aid in case of an engagement. To-morrow they will all be back in their old position in front of Petersburg.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington despatch says of Warren's expedition and the destruction inflicted on the Weldon Railroad: There is no doubt the loss of this important avenue of communication will result in great inconvenience to Lee, and possibly lead to the evacuation of Petersburg. He now depends upon the Southside Railroad for supplies.

The *Post's* Washington special says: Gen. Banks testified in the Louisiana election case to-day, saying that the election was fair and that the voters generally participated.

Admiral Farragut's flagship, with the Admiral on board, arrived in the lower bay this morning, and subsequently came up to the city and was saluted.

#### Rebel Speculations.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, Dec. 4.

The ascertained fact that the advance of Sherman's army has reached Millen, settles the question as to the general direction of his movements. It is toward Savannah or its vicinity, as foreshadowed by Northern intimations. The route or routes to be pursued, and the disposition of his forces, are matters yet to be cleared up.

He may move his whole army direct to Savannah by the old road from Augusta, which runs with the Central Railroad. Or he may move across Scriven county, and Beaufort district, in South Carolina, crossing the Savannah river, so as to form a junction with Foster's reinforcements from the coast, at Grahamsville, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Or, again, he may divide his army, and march a section by each route.

Foster's advance on Grahamsville, and the fact of his throwing up signal rockets, and balloons with calcium lights attached, for some days past, seem to indicate that he expected Sherman to join him there, that this was the original programme, but that Sherman has failed to come to time.

The point to be gained by reaching Grahamsville would be, to cut off the reinforcements which might be sent from this and other points for the relief of Savannah, and to secure a base of supplies. Commanding the railroad before the arrival of these reinforcements, Savannah might be at Sherman's mercy. He would then have Port Royal for a base, from which he could obtain ammunition, with all other supplies, and also reinforcements, before proceeding to the accomplishment of the ultimate object of his campaign—the capture of Savannah, or perhaps Charleston.

The obvious advantages to be gained render it highly probable that Port Royal is the point at which Sherman is aiming, and has been since he left Atlanta. The abortive attempt of Foster to reach the Charleston and Savannah road at Grahamsville strongly confirms this view. Placing the map before him, the reader will see that Sherman has been pursuing almost a straight line from Atlanta to Grahamsville.

Sherman would hardly be willing to risk a battle before Savannah, with only the supplies he might have left at the end of his march to rely upon. He knows that the casualties of battle might deprive him of these, and leave him without resources. His known caution and skill as a General, would, therefore, lead us to expect that he would provide against such a risk, by first securing a base of supplies within his reach, which would be Grahamsville and Port Royal.

In view of all these considerations, the most probable conjecture is that Sherman, whatever feints he may make, will aim to reach the point where Foster is now waiting for him. This, too, is his shortest and most practicable route to the coast, and the country through which he would pass would afford an abundant supply of forage and provision.

#### Incidents of the March—On to Savannah.

In Sherman's route from Milledgeville (so we gather from the *Chronicle* and *Sentinel* of Augusta), his army destroyed as far as possible, all mills, cribs, and gin houses, cotton screws, cotton implements, etc., and carried off all stock, provisions and negroes.

At Eatonville, over one hundred horses, which had given out, were killed. The road along was strewn with dead negro women and children"—a statement calculated to frighten the slaves. At Monticello, a man by the name of Smith was hung. "A large quantity of ungathered corn was spared *but there is not a horse or ox in the country round.*" The army was under strict discipline, and when privates were found depredating on private property they were severely punished by order of Sherman. Stragglers committed depredations with impunity, but General Slocum gave orders to the citizens along the route to shoot them down without mercy, and sometimes the plunderers were whipped. Great astonishment was expressed at the richness of the country. The town of Forsyth was reported demolished by the right wing of the Federal army, under Howard, which crossed the Ocmulgee between Adams' Ferry and Macon. Rebel soldiers captured were invariably treated as prisoners of war.

It may be conjectured from these items that the Georgians do not entertain the worst opinion of Sherman, and that he has conducted his march with excellent system and order.

#### Price's Retreat.

The remnant of Price's army crossed the Arkansas River, about twenty miles above Fort Smith, on the 30th ultimo. It is authentically reported that on arriving at the river, the smouldering discontent among the troops composing Fagan's division, broke out in open mutiny, and was only suppressed by the fair promises of Fagan himself, and a grant of furlough for the entire division until the 10th of December. All reports agree that Price did not cross the river with more than 10,000 men, not over 6,000 of whom had arms, and all were in a wretched condition. The new recruits obtained in Missouri had deserted. The farm houses along the line of march from Missouri were filled with sick and wounded, and the road strewn with dead horses and mules. Shelby was the only commander who brought off any guns; three Parrotts and a mountain howitzer, the last of eighteen pieces Price took with him into Missouri. Magruder had withdrawn his forces beyond Red River, and the whole country is quiet.

### CITY AND SUBURBAN.

#### The St. Clair Street Homicide—Additional Testimony Before the Coroner's Jury.

The Jury empanneled to inquire into the circumstances attending the shooting of the soldier Fairley, met, as per adjournment, at the office of Alderman Taylor, on Tuesday at two o'clock, when the following additional testimony was elicited:

C. W. Wheeler, sworn—Am a soldier on duty at the Girard House; on Saturday last I passed the guard room where Fairley was confined; he offered me twenty dollars to take him out. I told him I could not take him out without permision from the Sergeant of the Guard. At the request of Fairley I told the Sergeant what he wanted, and he said he would take him out; witness did not see Cooley receive any money from Fairley; Cooley was Sergeant of the Guard that day; Lieutenant Graham granted Cooley permission to take Fairley out; he was the only person in the building at the time authorized to grant such passes. I was in the room at the time leave was granted Cooley to take Fairley out; it was about six o'clock in the evening; it was a verbal permission, not a written pass; did not hear the terms of the pass; do not know whether there were any. I was in the Lieutenant's room for the purpose of getting a pass for my own use; I afterwards met Cooley and Fairley on Third street; asked where they were going; Cooley said Fairley wanted him to go to Allegheny, but that he could not take him there.

Soran Vinton, witness, room-mate saw them in Diamond alley and so told witness; do not know that Fairley had any money other than the twenty dollars offered him; the money was in greenbacks; two ten dollar notes. Fairley was a stranger to me previous to this time; the last time I seen Cooley and Fairley they were on Third street, between Wood and Smithfield; at that time they were talking about going to Allegheny; Cooley refusing to go and Fairley insisting on going. Do not know whether they had been drinking; knew Cooley for the last seven months; never seen him under the influence of liquor.

Alderman Donaldson, sworn—On Saturday evening last, about eight o'clock, I was called upon by Mr. Jos. Elliott, who stated that a man had been shot on St. Clair street and desired me to go with him; went round to Mr. Elliott's store; found considerable crowd about the door and inside; was directed to a man lying on the counter who had been shot; the man was pointed out to me, who was said to have done the shooting; I saw that he was very much excited and considerably under the influence of liquor; in fact I considered him very drunk; some one stated to him that I was an officer; I then asked him to give me his revolver; he asked me if I was an officer; I replied that I was; he stated that if that was the case he would give me his revolver, and did so; after I got the pistol I requested his bayonet, which he refused to give up; I had no officer with me and did not desire to force it from him; I then went to the door and found one of the Mayor's police; as soon as we went in we arrested him and took the bayonet from him; we then took him to the Mayor's office, where he was locked up; on the way to the Mayor's office, he raved considerably and said he did not wish any one to play sharp on him; he did not claim that he had any control over Fairley, but that he did not allow any one to play sharp on him; I asked Cooley the name of the man who was shot; he replied that he did not know his name; he then requested me to go to the Girard House and report the matter to some of the officers; I went there and me a man dressed in military uniform coming down stairs, and told him that Cooley had killed a man on St. Clair street; when we got up to the second story we met an officer whom he addressed as Sergeant of the guard; I told him that a man of his command named Cooley had killed another on St. Clair street; the Sergeant expressed astonishment, inasmuch as Cooley had borne a good character heretofore. Witness informed the Sergeant that Fairley was lying at Elliott's store, on St. Clair street. When arrested he acknowledged the shooting and declared that he would shoot any man who attempted to play sharp upon him.

Samuel Siegfried sworn—On Saturday night about 8 o'clock, I was passing along St. Clair street; I came to the door of the Red Lion Hotel; seen two soldiers across the street; they were very noisy; one endeavoring to urge the other along, until they came opposite Elliott's store door; I said to the bar-keeper of the hotel that these soldiers were on a drunk. About one door from Elliott's shirt store they got into a scuffle, one pushing the other towards the window, when I heard the report of the pistol. At that moment one of them fell; felt satisfied that one had shot the other, but the crowd was great and I did not go over. They were both on their feet previous to the discharge of the pistol.

Frederick Braun sworn—Very near 3 o'clock on Saturday evening, near Phillips' warehouse, I heard a noise as of drunken men; two or three men were standing in front of me and I could not see where the noise came from. Went to the other side of the street and seen a soldier standing in the door of Mrs. Aul's store, adjoining Elliott's, having something in his hand which I could not distinctly discover. Another soldier stood about seven feet off, staggering like a drunken man, not however saying anything at the time. The man in the door with a heavy oath went towards the other soldier, saying, "D——n you, do you mean me?" They immediately grappled each other, and both fell. They struggled on the pavement for a short time, both striving to gain a footing. Before regaining an upright position, a shot was fired, and one of the parties fell over. After the shooting I went across the street and saw the pistol in the hand of the man who had been standing in the door and who had made the exclamation, "G-d d——n your soul, do you mean me?"

Wm. C. Elliott sworn—On Saturday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, I had occasion to go to Hall's store, on Fifth street; on my return with my wife and a lady named Miss Hunter, on the block on which I live, I met two drunken soldiers; the young lady said those soldiers have a brick in their hats. They were both locked arms, swinging from side to side, talking to themselves as drunken men do. I made the remark that they were soldiers and had a right to get drunk. We passed on into my store, a few steps from where we seen the soldiers, thinking no more of the matter. Mr. Henry Hays and my brother Joseph were in the store at the time; my brother went to the front door and called out what I understood to be "fire," when Mr. Hays and myself went to the door. Between Aul's store and mine I saw the same two soldiers, the larger one was down, his head resting on Aul's cellar door; the smaller one had hold of the other, with his left hand, a revolver in his right, threatening to shoot again. I said to him, "hold on," and told my brother to go away for fear he would shoot him, as he was drunk. The smaller man said to the larger one, "I told you I would shoot you." The man who was down said, "Comrade you ought not to have shot me." This declaration he repeated several times. The man who did the shooting said he was doing his duty. I told him to take hold of the wounded man, and assist me in carrying him into my store, which he did, and when in my store told Cooley he should remain until I sent for an officer. He remained until Alderman Donaldson arrived, who conveyed him to the Mayor's office. In the meantime I had sent for several physicians, some of whom arrived in the course of ten minutes. When I first came to the parties, I found the shirt of the larger one on fire, which I put out. The face of the smaller man was bleeding from an abrasion over the left eye. He stated that the larger one had hit him.

Mr. Gaffney, sworn—I reside in Allegheny; on Saturday evening about 7 o'clock my friend Lewis Andrews and myself left Allegheny for Pittsburgh; we had reached this side of the river and were about 20 yards from the Pittsburgh end of the bridge; I saw Fairly laying on his back on the sidewalk. I remarked the circumstance to my friend; I then observed the man was a soldier; at that time Cooley had him by the collar dragging him along the pavement. This occurred opposite the Red Lion. Cooley insisted upon Fairly getting up, and Fairley seemed as though he was too drunk to stand on his feet. Cooley cursed him and declared that he should get up, still retaining his hold on the former's collar. Fairly told Cooley that he wanted the twenty dollars back which he had given him. Cooley replied that he had no twenty dollars belonging to him, and that he would not allow him to play off that way on him. Cooley still maintaining his hold upon Fairly, Fairly made a feeble attempt to kick him. Cooley then pulled out his revolver, still insisting upon Fairley to rise, which he did, apparently, however, without having the proper use of his limbs. They then walked a short distance up St. Clair street, Cooley still having hold of Fairley, and retaining the pistol in his right hand. He then relinquished his hold of Fairly and shoved him ahead and told him to go on, he would keep him right. When abreast of Mrs. Auls' store, Fairly turned round and put his hands on Cooley's shoulders, when a trifling scuffle ensued. Fairly fell upon his knees, and Cooley deliberately placed the revolver to Fairly's stomach and fired. After the firing, and while Cooley was in the act of cocking his pistol for a second shot, both parties fell to the pavement, Fairly being under. Witness thinks it was this fall which produced the slight wound on Cooley's temple, spoken of by a previous witness, as he did not observe Fairly attempt to strike Cooley at any time. Cooley then got up, saying, "I told you I would shoot you. I was doing the square thing with you." Fairley said "You should not have shot a comrade without a cause." At the time of the shooting witness was about ten feet from the parties. Both of the men were drunk, Fairley seemingly the worst. About fifteen minutes elapsed from the time the witness first saw the soldiers until the shooting took place.

Without having heard all the testimony, the jury adjourned to meet at Aldermen Taylor's office, Fifth ward, this morning, at ten o'clock.

POLICE BUSINESS has been very dull during the last few days. Nothing of general interest transpiring. A few common cases only transpiring.

#### Meeting of the Central Board of Education.

The Central Board of Education met Tuesday evening, December 13th, 1864. Present, Messrs. Brush, Duncan, Lowe, Marshall, Sergeant, Singerly and Negley, President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The monthly reports of the Principals of the High and Colored Schools and the Secretary were read, and ordered to be received and filed.

Messrs. W. W. Dickson and H. J. Gourley, Committee from Teachers' Institute, appeared and presented the following, viz: The undersigned on behalf of the Committee, appointed by the Teachers' Institute of Pittsburgh, report the following resolution as their views of what should be done in view of the high prices of living:

*Resolved*, That the salaries of the teachers of the schools under the charge of this Board, be fixed at the following rates, to take effect from the first of——, 1864, viz:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Principals of Ward Schools | | | $1,200 |
| Teachers of Grammar Department | | | 500 |
| do | Intermediate | do | 450 |
| do | Primary | do | 400 |
| Principal of High School | | | 1,500 |
| Prof. of Mathematics | | | 1,400 |
| Male Assistant | | | 750 |
| Female do | | | 625 |
| Principal of Colored Schools | | | — |
| Assistant | do | do | — |

The salaries are to be paid as at present, until the Central Board shall have power to increase the revenue sufficiently to meet the increased demand. The Central Board shall then make provision for paying the salaries in full, as in the above schedule, as well as the arrears that may have occured up to such time.

Mr. Marshal moved to refer it to Committee on Teachees and Sararies, with instructions to report at a special meeting to be held on Tuesday the 27th inst.

Mr. Brush moved to amend by striking out the words Tuesday 27th inst., and insert the words as soon as practicable.

The Chair put the question on the amendment, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The Chair put the question as amended, and it was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Brush, it was ordered, that there be a vacation of the city schools from the evening of Friday, December 23d, until Wednesday, January 4, 1864.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, additional appropriations were made to the night schools as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First ward | $50 | Sixth ward | $50 |
| Third ward | 100 | Eighth ward | 50 |
| Fifth ward | 50 | | |

On motion adjourned.

#### Meeting of the Firemen's Association.

A special meeting of the Firemen's Association was held on last evening in the chamber of the Association, in City Hall. Present: Messrs. Sims, McCarthy, Cupples, Creegan, Thompson, Leonard, Davis, Shane, Harrison, Vick, Porter, and Little. Mr. Geo. W. Leonard was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

Minutes of the last special meeting read and approved.

The meeting was convened to take into consideration, among other things, the subject of adopting the American Fire Alarm Telegraph in this city.

On motion of Mr. Little, a committee of five was appointed to make all necessary arrangements to secure the early completion of the telegraph, and, if found necessary, to invite subscriptions for the erection of the same. The committee consisted of the following members: Leonard, Mackey, Hare, Cregan and Davis.

Mr. Leonard moved that the above committee appoint a sub-committee of all citizens to assist in carrying out the spirit of the foregoing resolution.

On motion of W. O. Davis, the chairman of the committee which recently visited Cleveland, was called upon to report.

Mr. McCarthy, Chairman, reported that he had supposed the action of the late meeting of the Association precluded the necessity of his making a report; yet, being called on, he proceeded to say that the Cleveland Fire Alarm Telegraph was good, so far as it went; but intimated that, all things considered, it were better to adopt the telegraph proposed to be erected by Messrs. Kannard & Co., who are the original and sole patentees of that now in successful operation in the Eastern cities and in Cleveland.

On motion of Mr. Leonard, the different committees appointed to aid in the construction of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, were authorized to contract for the printing necessary to facilitate their operations.

On motion of Mr. McCarthy, the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Association on the subject of a Fire Marshall was rescinded.

Jos. Dorington, Jr., resigned the position of Secretary of the Association, which was excepted.

On motion the Association went into an election of Secretary, which resulted in favor of John T. Shane, of the Independence.

There being no further business before the Association, a motion to adjourn was passed.

#### A Public Hall.

Several years ago we published in the *Gazette* the charter of the "Mercantile Library Hall Company." It was designed by the company to erect an elegant and substantial building which should contain an audience hall of the best construction, capable of seating comfortably from two to three thousand persons, and to have in the same building suitable accommodations for the Young Men's Mercantile Library, the Board of Trade, and such other institutions of a public nature as could be conveniently provided for. A depression in the business of the city prevented the project from being carried out at that time, but it seems that its friends have never lost sight of it, and last winter some additional favorable legislation was procured. The present seems to be an auspicious day for its revival, and we are informed that our citizens will be waited on shortly for subscriptions to the stock of the company. If we can say or do anything to induce liberal subscriptions for an object which all our concert or lecture-going citizens feel to be of paramount importance to their own comfort and safety, our best efforts shall be given to it. The class alluded to will need no urging, and we doubt not those of our wealthy and enterprising business men, who have neither time nor taste for lectures, concerts or libraries—if any such there be—will appreciate the object in behalf of their children.

#### All About Pianos.

In times like the present, where a thousand and one different makers claim to make the best piano, it is desirable to know which are really considered as the very best by competent judges. By reference to a notice in our advertising columns, it would appear that the palm of decided superiority over all others, has been awarded by the highest musical authority of this country to the Steinway & Sons' Pianos. It will also be seen that the musical artists, whose names are appended to the testimonial in question, distinctly state that, while they have at different times expressed their opinion about the Pianos of various makers, they freely and unhesitatingly pronounce the Steinway & Sons' Pianos as incomparably superior to them all. The Messrs. Keber & Bro., Wood street, are the sole agents for these celebrated instruments, and their magnificent stock of some sixty Pianos, offer a rare opportunity to those who would gladden the hearts of the home circle by the presentation for a holiday gift of a fine Piano Forte.

#### Christmas Dinner for the Soldiers at City Point.

The ladies acting as volunteer nurses in the Army of the Potomac, at City Point, propose gratifying the invalids there with a Christmas dinner. They have addressed Gov. Curtin upon the subject, and the latter has written them a letter commending the proposed act with characteristic cordiality. We are sure that the mere mention of this timely and praiseworthy movement, will be quite sufficient to elicit the requisite liberality on the part of our citizens. It is the desire of the ladies not only to obtain provisions for the Christmas dinner, but supplies for the coming winter. Persons here wishing to contribute to this worthy object, can leave their subscriptions with Messrs. Phelps, Parke & Co., No. 6 St. Clair street.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—The Mayor yesterday had before him a man named Fair, who on the 10th of November last committed a very serious and unprovoked assault upon the person of a negro, and who until this time had avoided arrest. Fair is in the lock-up and will have a hearing this afternoon.

A man by the name of A. Ralph was before his Honor this morning, charged, on oath of his wife, with aggravated assault and battery. He will also have a hearing this afternoon.

DROWNED.—On Saturday afternoon, Martin Hayes, an old citizen of Wheeling, was drowned in the Ohio river, near Sweeney's Glass Works. The deceased was standing on a raft, engaged in sheeting the bow of a new steamer, when the waves of a passing steamer upset the raft, and he was thrown into the river. There were other persons upon the raft, but all escaped except Mr. Hayes. He was about fifty-five years of age, and had been engaged for many years in the coal business in that city.

NEW MUSIC.—"Oil on the Brain," is the title of a new comic song and chorus by Eastburn, just published by Marsh, 1102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Our oil operators, and they are legion, will appreciate it. For sale by Mrs. C. Blume, No. 43 Fifth street.

#### Hancock's Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3, 1864.

*Circular No. 2.*

In reply to the numerous letters of inquiry from persons desiring to enter the 1st Corps, now being raised, the following is communicated as embodying all the information yet obtained.

I. AS TO ENLISTED MEN.

1. All enlistments and musters in are to be made in this city.

2. Any Veteran, who has served two years, has been honorably discharged, and is physically qualified, may enlist in the Corps for one, two, or three years.

3. Those enlisting will receive from the Government a bounty of $300 as soon as they are mustered in, and, in addition, the regular instalments from the Government, in proportion to the period of enlistment, as follows: $100 for one year's service, one-third paid on enlistment; $200 for two year's service, one-third on enlistment; $300 for three year's service, one-third on enlistment.

4. They will be credited to the quota of the district in which they or their families may be domiciled, and will therefore be entitled to local bounties.

5. Free transportation will be furnished them to Washington by any Provost Marshal. It is only necessary that the applicant should satisfy the Provost Marshal that he comes under the provisions of paragraph 2, and that the application is made in good faith.

6. On arriving in Washington and reporting at the Soldiers' Rest, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot, veterans will be cared for and enlisted and paid promptly. They will be sent to the camp of organization, at Camp Cliffburne, and will be formed into companies and regiments as they arrive—personal preferences being regarded when the good of the service will permit.

7. The best arms in the possession of the Government will be furnished these troops, and they will be allowed to retain their arms when honorably discharged.

II—AS TO OFFICERS.

1. Persons desiring commissions must make written application to the Adjutant General of the Army, setting forth their Post-office address, the date of original entry into service, and with what rank, the organization in which service was rendered, the date and cause of discharge, and the rank at the time of discharge. Testimonials from commanders may accompany such applications.

2. Should the papers be favorably considered, the applicants will be severally notified, by mail or telegraph, when to appear before the Examining Board establishment by the War Department, and will receive appointments to such grades as the War Department may determine.

3. As soon as the letters of appointment are given, officers may be detailed to secure the enlistment of a certain number of veterans—their commissions, with rank and pay from date of acceptance of appointment, being given when the men are secured. It should be understood that the enlistments are to be consummated here, and an officer can do no more than to use his influence in persuading men to come here and enlist.

Officers awaiting action on their papers can occupy the time in this way, and collect parties and send them on, securing a statement as to the number from the Provost Marshal. The proper credit will in all cases be given such officers.

The actual and necessary expenses of such officers will be refunded to them.

By order of Major General Hancock.

FINLEY ANDERSON, Ass't Adj't Gen.

#### Hancock's Corps.

The enlistments in Hancock's new corps are beginning to be numerous. In addition to the great inducements in the way of bounties, the honor of being connected with such a splendid corps as it promises to be, and of serving under such a gallant commander, seem to lead many to be anxious to join the corps. Only those persons who have served two years and been honorably discharged from service are privileged to enter this favorite corps, the officers of which have served honorably for the same period. The Provost Marshals are to receive the men and furnish transportation to Washington, where they will be enlisted and mustered into service, receiving $300 cash bounty—even though they may enlist only for one year, though volunteers for two or three years will be received. Every volunteer who serves faithfully and preserves the arms which are given into his charge when mustered into service, will be entitled to them upon being honorably discharged. In answer to a number of inquiries, it has been determined that substitutes for enrolled men may be enlisted in the corps, and principals will be exempt from draft; but such substitutes are not entitled to receive the Government bounty. They should be forwarded to Washington for enlistment. Representative recruits, however, may be enlisted in the corps, and they will receive the Government bounty.

#### Education of Soldiers' Orphans.

Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, the State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, is in the city to meet those who wish to consult him on the subject of the schools, or to make application for the admission of children entitled to their benefits. Destitute orphans of deceased soldiers or sailors of the State are entitled to admission to the schools, and to be maintained and educated in accordance with the provisions of the act of Assembly. Mr. Burrows will be found, during to-day, at Lafayette Hall, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, where he will be pleased to give all necessary information to those who may call upon him. There are doubtless many destitute orphans of deceased soldiers in this community, whose friends would be glad to place them in possession of the benefits thus generously provided; and as many may not be aware of the fact that Mr. Burrows is now here, we would respectfully suggest that any lady or gentleman who has knowledge of any such orphans, should inform their friends of the opportunity now presented.

#### The Union Meetings.

The meetings of the different Evangelical bodies in the First Presbyterian Church seem to be increasing in interest every evening. Last evening the large, spacious and beautiful edifice was literally packed with people. Dr. Paxton delivered the tenth of the series of discussions. Subject: "The work of the Holy Spirit in bringing sinners to Christ," which was raised from Hosea 11:14—"I drew them with cords of a man, with bands of love."

The eleventh of the series will be delivered this evening, in the same place, by the Rev. J. H. Wagner, of the German Reformed church. Subject: "On resisting the Holy Spirit."

From the interest manifested in these meetings, not only by the church-going community, but also by many who might be styled "outsiders," there is no danger of the attendance falling off.

#### Benefit of Harry Overington.

The numerous friends of the polite and affable Treasurer at the Theatre, Mr. Harry Overington, will be pleased to learn that he takes a benefit on Saturday evening next, on which occasion an interesting and attractive bill will be offered. Harry has presided in the box office for several seasons past, and during that time has won the good will and esteem of the theatre-going public, as he treats all having business at the office with gentlemanly courtesy and kindness. His friends, therefore, will bear this announcement in mind, and will take great pleasure in keeping the Treasurer busy dealing out tickets on the evening mentioned.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The "Round House" of the Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Co., at Newark, Ohio, caught fire last Sunday night, and was burned down. There were in the house at the time some five or six locomotives, which were, of course, badly damaged. We did not learn how the fire was communicated, but it is supposed by sparks from locomotives or chimneys in the house or vicinity. The loss, particularly at this season of the year, will be severe.

THE REVENUE OIL COMPANY.—As will be seen by advertisement, the subscriptions to the capital stock of this highly popular company is now payable at the office of the Treasurer, Mr. W. Hutchinson, No. 24, Smithfield street. We are not astonished to see the stock of this Company picked up so readily, as it is regarded as one of the best in the market.

#### Peace Men in Hood's Army.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* publishes a letter from Hood's army, which winds up with the following significant paragraph:

"You never saw a body of men as anxious for peace as this army. I sometimes think they would sacrifice almost everything short of honor in order to secure peace. We are waiting anxiously for the election in the United States next week, which all hope will result in some sort of a settlement. This subject would afford me thought to write more than I have time or space, and the approach of darkness warns me to close."

These are the men who are now fighting against Thomas' army in Tennessee. The contrast between their sentiments, as revealed by this writer, and the unabated energy with which the men fight, illustrates the fact that no argument against the general longing of the South for peace can be drawn from the persistence with which the rebellion is continued. The southern people have put themselves in the hands of a military despotism, and cannot escape therefrom, however ardently they may desire to do so, unless released by the arms and valor of our troops.

#### DIED:

TEVENS.—On Monday evening, Dec. 12th, 1864, JOHN TEVENS, aged 29 years.

His funeral will take place WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, John Hughes, Manchester, to proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.