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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

Exciting from Sherman!

GREAT BATTLE REPORTED AT SAVANNAH!

Furious Fighting on Both Sides!

GRAND UNION CHARGE MADE!

Some of the Enemy's Works Carried!

ADVANCE OF THE WHOLE LINE!

Retreat of the Rebels to the Rear of Savannah.

UNION LOSS 2,000—REBEL LOSS BETWEEN 3,000 AND 4,000.

Probable Capture of 4,000 or 5,000 Rebel Prisoners.

GREAT CONSTERNATION AT CHARLESTON.

Junction Formed Between Sherman and Foster.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The World's Washington special has an account of a battle in front of Savannah, on Saturday, 10th instant, which he says comes direct from a loyal resident of Richmond. He says that 20,000 of Sherman's men, at an early hour, crossed the Ogeechee river below Bloomingdale, some twelve miles south of Savannah, and massing between that point and [illegible], the left wing extended so as to cut the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Communication had been effected the preceding day when Foster, who was again rapidly advancing on Grahamsville, the rebels retreating from their strong positions south of Pocotaligo Bridge, and evidently alarmed at finding themselves threatened both in front and rear by superior forces.

Sherman, who was on the field, found himself confronted by a large force of regulars and militia entrenched. The battle began early in the day and was contested with great fury on both sides—the garrison of Savannah, numbering 12,000 veterans, participating. Towards noon a grand charge was made by the Union troops, which carried some of the works on the enemy's left and centre, threatening to cut them off from the [illegible] and city. This was followed by an advance of the whole line which doubled up the rebel formation in confusion, and they fell back to the immediate vicinity of the works in rear of Savannah. Our troops pursued some distance on the south, and a corresponding distance along the upper railroad. Here our troops rested, finding the enemy's works very strong, and our men from a heavy march the previous night and the severe fighting being worn out.

The loss was severe on both sides. The Federal loss is 2,000, and that of the rebels between three and four thousand, among whom were fully 1,200 prisoners, including many officers of rank. A large number of colors, cannon, small arms, wagons and caissons were captured.

Gens. Smith, Hardee and Cobb were in command of the rebels, whose loss, at first, was less than ours, owing to their protection, but at the close of the action they suffered tremendously. It is believed that all the rebels at the head of the inlet, four or five thousand in number, will be captured.

The facts, says the New York World's correspondent, have been carefully concealed by the rebel authorities.

The greatest consternation prevailed at Charleston. The last word left Sherman close to the coast, either able to form a junction with Foster and the fleet, or to attack Savannah with prospects of success.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS.

Warren's Movement a Perfect Success

GEN. GRANT CONFIDENT OF THE WHOLE SITUATION.

Results of Gen. Warren's Expedition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The Tribune's Washington special says: Congressman Washburne, who returned to-day from Grant's headquarters, represents Warren's movement as a perfect success, and that Grant is confident of the whole situation. Mr. W. feels more confidence in the future from this visit than from any other previous one. Warren's mission was to destroy the Weldon road and bridges as far as possible, and to discover and destroy the new cross road from the Weldon to the Danville, which Grant knew was in progress of construction, and which was designed to send to Richmond her supplies from the South.

The Tribune's army of the Potomac special thus sums up the result of Warren's expedition: In a rapid march of fifty miles he destroyed three important bridges, over twenty miles of railroad, a large amount of forage, and other stores. He also burned Sussex Court House, captured a score or two of prisoners, and will reach camp to-morrow. He sustained but a trifling loss.

LATE ADVICES FROM MOBILE.

A New Rebel Ram Reported.

FORMIDABLE OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE HARBOR.

Blockade Runners Waiting to Escape.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—A Ft. Morgan letter of 30th ult., to New Orleans Era says: The nearest reported rebel force to this point is said to be at Fish River, 15 miles up the Mobile Bay. This is nothing more than an advanced post. They remain very quietly on the defensive, with the exception of an occasional shot from the rebel batteries and our gunboats, simply to get range in either case. Nothing of importance has occurred.

A new rebel ram has come down the Tombigbee river, and is now at Selma having her armor and plating put on. She is reported to be a very formidable engine of war, of the pattern and style of the ram Tennessee, captured by us during the Fort Morgan bombardment. She is expected to arrive in Mobile at an early date.

There are said to be seven rams and gunboats inside the obstructions, beside some water batteries.

The obstructions are of a very strong and almost impassible nature, with large piles driven into the earth, some eight feet beneath the water. It will require skill and daring to overcome these rebel means of defense.

It is said that there are no less than four or five blockade runners at Mobile, all eagerly waiting a chance to escape.

REBEL NEWS FROM SHERMAN.

A Battle Probably in Progress.

HEAVY FIRING IN THE DIRECTION OF DUTCH GAP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Richmond papers of Monday have been received, and report Sherman moving on in close proximity to Savannah.

Beauregard commands the defences of the city, assisted by Hardee, Smith, and probably Taylor.

The rebel papers say that a battle may be progressing to-day, and express themselves confident of success.

Bragg was at Augusta at last accounts.

Passengers by the mail boat to-day report that they heard heavy firing yesterday morning in the direction of Dutch Gap.

The St. Albans Raiders.

MONTREAL, December 14.—The St. Albans raiders left the city almost immediately after being discharged. The authorities are taking steps to re-arrest them.

Railroad Directors Re-elected.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—At the Central Railroad election to-day the old Board of Directors were re-elected without opposition.

The Monitor Dictator.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The Monitor Dictator sails to-day for Hampton Roads.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

OFFICIAL TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT

From Gen. Sherman.

HIS ARMY WITHIN TEN MILES OF SAVANNAH.

His Army in Good Spirits.

BUT LITTLE OPPOSITION MET WITH.

The Army Living Off the Country.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The following telegrams have been received at the War Department:

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Dec. 13, 1864,
Via FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 14.

Major General Halleck, Chief of Staff:

General—Captain Duncan, of Gen. Howard's scouts, has just come in from General Howard, having descended the Ogechee river in a small boat. He left the army on the evening of the 9th. Gen. Sherman's whole army was then within ten miles of Savannah, advancing to attack it. The enemy's works, five miles from the city, were probably attacked yesterday, as heavy firing was heard in that direction.

Captain Duncan represents the army to be in the best spirits possible, and most excellent condition. Very little opposition had been met with on the march, as the enemy could not tell what route was to be taken. The army has lived off the country, and has accumulated a considerable number of horses and cattle. The army is well supplied.

The following is the copy of the dispatch brought by Capt. Duncan:

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near SAVANNAH CANAL, Dec. 9.

To the Commander of the U. S. Naval forces in the vicinity of Savannah—Sir: We have met with perfect success thus far. The troops are in fine spirits, and near by.

Respectfully,
O. O. HOWARD,
Maj. Gen. Comd'g right wing.

Another dispatch was brought by Capt. Duncan, directed to the signal officer of the fleet, from Howard's chief signal officer, who requests a good lookout to be kept for signals.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER, Maj. Gen.

The Herald's Washington special says: In the interview yesterday between the President and Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, the President urged the necessity for a settlement of the difficulties among the radicals in that State, as preliminary to the appointment of persons recommended for office there. He charged the malcontents of the party there with having delayed the removal of Gen. Rosecrans, whose change to another field of duty had sometime ago been determined.

A delegation from Kentucky, comprising prominent supporters of the administration, had an interview with the President and Secretary of War, in reference to the appointment of Commissioners for the valuation of enlisted slaves, provided for in the act of February 24, 1864. The result of this conference is the determination of the Government not to appoint these Commissioners, at least for the present.

The World's army of the James special, of the 11th, gives the particulars of the movements of the enemy in front of Butler's lines on the morning of the 10th four regiments in line, preceded by skirmishers, attacked and drove in our cavalry, picketing from the Darbytown road to James river, near Deep Bottom. Infantry from the [illegible] corps were sent to the assistance of our cavalry, when the enemy halted. Our troops immediately commenced skirmishing with the enemy, but made no attempt to force him to retreat. Meanwhile another party of the enemy passed across the fields to a point where the Kingsland and New Market roads form a junction, and commenced skirmishing with the troops defending one the four forts at that point. The skirmishing was kept up during the day, and it is supposed the enemy fell back at night. The movement was thought to be for the purpose of feeling our position.

At about the same hour the above attack was made, the enemy advanced against the pickets on the left of Gen. Burnham, and forced them to retire, but in a subsequent attack on our part the enemy were driven back, and our pickets re-established in advance of our original line. The artillery in several of our flanking bastions were very lightly engaged.

The Tribune's correspondent with Warren's corps says: Sussex C. H. was burned, in retaliation for the murder of three of our men, and the stripping and exposure of their bodies by the road side. The town consisted of a court house, jail, tavern, and a dozen dwelling houses. Hill's corps left our front the same day that Warren started. The rebels failed to anticipate Warren's movement. They evidently expected another attack on the South Side Railroad, and had made the necessary preparations for its defence.

The Herald's special with Warren's corps gives the particulars of the march and the condition of the country visited. Plantations were frequent and large, with every evidence of high cultivation. There was a great abundance of corn and sweet potatoes, fodder and live stock. Thousands of bushels of corn was found in cribs and hundreds of acres yet on the stalk. No grain belonging to private parties was destroyed except in instances of the owner's personal obnoxiousness. Apple whiskey and brandy was found in abundance. Seventy-six barrels were found in one lot and a hundred in another. Fruit was also found in large quantities. A majority of the inhabitants seemed to be reasonably prepared for the year's subsistence. The culture of sorghum was a feature of the plantations, and almost all had their own mills and evaporators for manufacturing syrup. The horses and mules were generally hidden in the woods and swamps, but the cattle and hogs were too numerous to be thus disposed of. Chickens, turkeys and geese were in abundance. The negroes welcomed us everywhere, and returned with the troops in considerable numbers. But little public property was captured or destroyed at Sussex Court House. We secured a small lot of ammunition, but a quantity of carbines had just been removed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The World's Washington special to-night says that considerable bitterness exists among the members of Congress with regard to the release of the St. Albans raiders, and the tone of feeling is quite up to that of Gen. Dix's order. Prompt measures will be taken to insure the observance of international obligations.

GEN. KILPATRICK REPORTED KILLED.

Cavalry Expedition Against Mobile.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Richmond papers of the 12th contain no news from Gen. Sherman, but there are rumors that Union prisoners report Gen. Kilpatrick killed; also that a Union cavalry force had left Baton Rouge, destined for Mobile.

Gen. Hays and Col. Wild have been permitted by the rebels to distribute supplies to Union prisoners.

Special Western Associated Press Dispatch.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Railroad speculations firmer at the Stock Exchange this morning, and better prices generally made. Market steady, at an advance, and a fair business was doing at second board, lower on Erie, Michigan Central and Rock Island, but strong on the balance of the list. Government list heavy and lower on gold bonds, with rather dull market. State bonds dull, and very little business done. The activity in miscellaneous stocks has abated; market lower. Coal steady on anthracite, and lower on bituminous shares. Railway mortgages in demand; very few first-class securities offered. Stocks firm at Petroleum board; sales of 50 shares McKinley, at $7,25; 200 do. Rynd Farm, $5,25; 100 do. Blood Farm, $17.

Gold speculations assumed a firmer tone this morning, and more animation in the market, under the large shipments of specie, and the circulation of unfavorable news from the Army of the Potomac.

Money, on the street, 6@7 per cent, with abundant supply.

Late Mexican News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The steamer Eagle from Havana on the 10th, has arrived. She brings Vera Cruz dates of the 3d. The Papal Nuncio arrived on the 29th, and was received with high honors.

It was rumored that Jaurez had abdicated.

Gen. [illegible] was daily expected to declare for the Empire.

The Emperor has ordered a reduction of 50 per cent in import duties on foreign importations to cease.

Private advices state that Mazatlan has been evacuated by the Jaurests and occupied by the Imperialists.

THE ST. ALBANS MARAUDERS.

Spirited Order of Gen. Dix.

THE NORTHERN BORDER TO BE PROTECTED AT ALL HAZARDS.

Marauders to be Followed into Canada.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 14.

General Order 97.—Information having been received at these headquarters that the rebel marauders who were guilty of murder and robbery at St. Albans have been discharged from arrest, and that other enterprises are actually in preparation in Canada, the Commanding General deems it due to the people of the frontier towns to adopt the most prompt and efficient measures for the surety of their lives and property. All military commanders on the frontier are therefore instructed, in case further acts of depredation and murder are attempted, whether by marauders or persons acting under commissions from the rebel authorities at Richmond, to shoot down the perpetrators, if possible, while in the commission of their crimes; or if it be necessary, with a view to their capture, to cross the boundary between the United States and Canada. Said commanders are hereby directed to pursue them wherever they may take refuge, and if captured they are, under no circumstances, to be surrendered, but are to be sent to these headquarters for trial and punishment by martial law.

The Major General commanding the department will not hesitate to exercise to the fullest extent of the law the authority he possesses under the rules of law recognized by civilized States in regard to persons in hostile expeditions, after committing acts of depredation within our own borders, such an exercise of authority having become indispensable to protect our cities and our people from robbery and murder. It is earnestly hoped that the inhabitants of our frontier districts will abstain from all acts of retaliation on account of outrages committed by rebel marauders, and that the process of redress will be left to the public authorities.

By command of MAJ. GEN. DIX.
(Signed.) D. Van Buren, Col. and Asst Adjt.

IMPORTANT FROM GENERAL FOSTER.

Late Advices from Gen. Sherman.

BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON SUSPENDED.

Southern Papers on General Sherman's Movements.

&c., &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 13.—The steamship Arago arrived last evening, having in tow the U. S. gunboat Augusta. She brings from Port Royal important dispatches from Gen. Foster. The latest advices from Sherman at the time the Arago left, on the 8th, was, that his advance troops, comprising mostly cavalry and light artillery, had reached a point forty miles from Savannah, and was steadily feeling his way toward the latter town, with every prospect of capturing it with very little loss to his army. He had succeeded in severing the railway communication leading to Savannah, and had cut off the most important routes of supplies for the troops that were hastily assembled for its defence.

The bombardment of Charleston had been suspended, and Col. Mulford was rapidly pushing forward his arrangements for an exchange of Union prisoners.

The most intense consternation is said by our men recently exchanged to prevail, not only in Savannah, where the authorities were hourly expecting Sherman's vanguard, but also in Charleston.

The exchange of prisoners is progressing very favorably, considering the state of affairs at Charleston, and no doubts are entertained that Colonel Mulford will fill the remaining vessels of his fleet with released men.

The rebel authorities allow no papers to be exchanged, so that it is almost impossible to obtain any idea of General Sherman's squadron, or progress.

The Charleston Mercury of the 6th, has the following and only item of intelligence:

From the Savannah Republican of yesterday morning, it appears that Sherman's army is proving a scourge wherever it goes. No attention is paid by his troops to the general order issued at the outset of his expedition. Throughout the whole line of his march the country is made desolate by pillage and fire. We trust that a righteous retribution awaits the vandal crew.

A gentleman who reached here yesterday from up the country, reports that he crossed the Yankee telegraph wire running in a swamp in the direction of the Savannah river. The other end reached, probably to their other camp above Millen. He tried hard to break it, but did not succeed, having no convenience at hand for that purpose.

Our informant says the country in the rear of Sherman's army is literally swarming with deserters and stragglers, who are either begging at, or pillaging every house. He thinks an active regiment of cavalry would be able to pick up a thousand of these cut throats per day. He was a prisoner for one day in the Yankee army, and says many of the officers and men are disgusted with the expedition and war, and openly express their desire for peace. He heard a Lieutenant say if he had his way, he would break his sword to pieces and go home perfectly satisfied to have the independence of the Confederacy acknowledged.

Sherman had with him 400 negro men and boys, but no women or small children. They were unarmed, merely marching along with the Yankees, and were frequently laying and going home. The Yankee officers spoke freely of their plans. They said Sherman did not intend to risk an engagement, as he had no ammunition to spare. They seemed content to make their way peaceably to the coast at the most practicable point without fighting.

The St. Alban's Affair.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.

Opinions of the Press.

MARSHAL MURRAY ORDERED TO CANADA.

Departure of Lord Lyons for England.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Western Associated Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—There is much excitement to-day on the release of the St. Alban raiders. It is the chief subject of conversation in all public places. All the daily papers have editorial comments on the affair. The Herald says if any thing of this kind should occur again it may lead to serious complications between this country and Great Britain, and if this is the law we are to expect from the English bench in Canada, the American people will have to take care of their own frontier in the future, and to protect it by the most stringent measures.

The Tribune says: The Administration at Washington may now perhaps inquire of Great Britain, whether she justifies this conduct of her judges, and whether if it is to rest on the ground that these were acts of belligerents, if she means to permit war to be waged on us from her territory, and by men amenable to her laws.

The Post says: Two courses are alone left us. First, to demand from the Imperial Government such a police of Canadians on the frontier as will secure our villages from descents of rascals under the name of rebels, or in the event that this is not promised, to take the mode and measures of redress into our own hands.

United States Marshal Murray has received instructions from the Secretary of War, to proceed to Montreal immediately to look after the interests of the United States in the case of the St. Albans raiders. He left for Canada to-day.

Lord Lyons left for England to-day in the steamship China.

The Weed and Opdyke suit was up in court again to-day. Judge Pierpont opened for defence, and considerable testimony was taken.

General Albert Lee, commander of the cavalry of the department of the Gulf, arrived yesterday from New Orleans.

The New Orleans mails, by the steamship Guiding Star, arrived last night.

General Pike, of Missouri, has assumed command of the United States forces at Brazos Santiago.

A letter from the latter point says: There is a large amount of cotton coming to Matamoras via Brownsville, and immense supplies were sent back to Tennessee and Louisiana to the rebels. It is now the only port open to them.

L. Pierce, Jr., the American consul at Matamoras for the last three years, has resigned.

General Canby has so far recovered as to be able to move about with the aid of crutches.

The ironclad ram, Tennessee, captured by our squadron on the 15th of August, in Mobile Bay, has been condemned in the prize court at New Orleans, and will be taken by the United States at her appraised value, $883,880 29.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—HOUSE.—Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill amendatory of an act of July 17th, 1862, to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the army, &c., so as to read that any alien of 21 years and upwards, who shall have enlisted in the volunteer or regular army, navy or marine corps, and been honorably discharged, may become a citizen without any previous declaration and shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence. The bill was passed.

The bills for the Ship Canal around the Falls of Niagara, and the Ship Canal from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, were further postponed until the 23d of January next.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, of New York, it was resolved that the Committee on Foreign Affairs inquire into the expediency of providing, by treaty or otherwise, for the protection of our Canadian and provincial frontier from murder, arson, and burglary, on the pretense of invasion.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing that all Major-Generals and all Brigadier Generals in the military service of the United States on the 15th day of February, 1865, who shall not be in the performance of duty or service corresponding with their respective grades and rank, and who shall not have been engaged in such duty or service for three months, continuously, prior to that date, shall then be dropped from the rolls of the army, and all the pay and emoluments, or allowances, of such General officers so dropped, shall cease from that date, and the vacancies thus occasioned, may be filled by new promotions and appointments as in other cases; but no officer is to be considered included in the foregoing provision whose absence from duty shall have been occasioned by wounds received, or disease contracted, in the line of his duty while in the military service, or by his being a prisoner of war in the hands of the enemy, or under parole; and any Major-General of volunteers who may have been appointed from the regular army under the authority given in Sec 22 of act of '61, to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property, and the acts amendatory, as to who shall so be dropped from the rolls, shall not thereby be discharged from the service of the United States, but shall be remitted to his position and duty as an officer of the regular army.

Second: Thereafter continuously until the termination of the war of the rebellion, on the last day of each month, after the 15th day of February, 1865, the provisions of the foregoing section shall be made applicable to any general officer in the military service of the United States who shall not, on said last day of any month, be engaged in the performance of any duty or service corresponding to his proper rank, for three months consecutively then next preceding.

Mr. Cox inquired of his colleague what had become of a similar bill introduced here at the last session?

Mr. Schenck replied, that having passed the House, it hangs in the Senate.

Mr. Cox saw no necessity for passing any such a law. The President has now the power to drop officers for incompetency. He asked why the Senate had not acted on the old bill.

Mr. Schenck replied that he could not tell his colleague the reason for the Senate's non-action on the subject. As the question had been fully discussed at the last session, he (Schenck) would now merely move the previous question.

This was seconded. Under its operation, the bill was passed by a vote of 98 against 33.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution pending from July last, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint three commissioners, to inquire and report at the earliest practicable moment the best and most efficient mode of raising by taxation the necessary amount of revenue for supplying the wants of the Government, having regard to the sources from which derived; with power to take testimony under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The above resolution was tabled by a vote of 68 yeas to 66 nays.

The House took up and passed, without debate, the Senate bill authorizing the purchase or construction of six steam revenue-cutters on the lakes, and appropriating one million dollars for that purpose.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message.

Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., made a speech in opposition to two points in the Message, viz: that the war must go on without any further negotiation, and that the war must continue until slavery is abolished throughout the United States. He maintained that the subjugation of the South was impossible, and warned gentlemen against interference on the subject of slavery. He said our difficulties can be adjusted by negotiation, but not by arms.

Mr. Price, of Iowa, replied by saying that the speech delivered by Mr. Brooks was intended to strengthen the hands of the slave-owners, and to that extent depress the Union cause.

The House, after further remarks from Mr. Brooks, adjourned.

SENATE.—The Senate assembled at 12 o'clock, with Mr. Clark, as President *pro tem*, in the Chair.

Mr. Nesmith presented a memorial of the Legislature of Oregon, praying for the establishment of a manufactory of arms in that State.

Mr. Grimes, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. John A. Winslow, of the United States Navy, in accordance with the recommendation of the President. He moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution, and asked a unanimous consent to do so.

Consent was given and the resolution considered and passed.

Mr. Grimes reported from the Naval Committee a similar resolution in behalf of Lieut. Wm. B. Cushing, which was passed.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of several line officers in the army, asking for additional compensation. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported back a joint resolution offered by him yesterday, with the recommendation that it pass. It was then read for the first time.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a number of private petitions.

Mr. Trumbull also reported a bill authorizing the holding of a special session of the United States District Court in Indiana. The bill was passed.

Mr. Chandler—I see in the morning papers, the following announcement from Toronto: "The St. Albans raiders have been discharged for want of jurisdiction." I desire to offer a couple of resolutions, bearing upon the subject, one of them, particularly, but I do not expect to make the Senate understand the feeling existing on the border. I have a great number of letters from gentlemen living on the border. In my own city, which is within musket range of the Canadian shore, thousands of citizens have been under arms for a long time. We have been in a continual state of alarm from incendiaries, burglars and murderers. From this announcement, it would seem that the Canadian authorities have made up their minds to protect these robbers. As I understand it, if a man comes from the South with a commission, purporting to be issued by Jeff. Davis, he enlists his robbing guerrillas; crosses the borders; murders, robs, whom he pleases; and returns to Canada, where he is protected. These letters which I have in my possession are all bearing upon this point. The one in my hand now is from one of the most respectable citizens of Detroit—a gentleman of great wealth, and of high political and social position—who earnestly desires to avoid any difficulty with Great Britain at this time. He says: "The anxiety growing out of the mist and doubt encircling every rumor that reaches us, is not to be endured; and if, upon some slight provocation, our people shall be found engaged in Canada in some act that the Canadian Government will say is wrong, sooner or later war will be the result." He says also: "Will you give this subject your immediate attention? For I think it involves, sooner or later, if not properly managed, war with Great Britain." Mr. President, I have no expectation of making the Senate comprehend the state of excitement thus aroused on the state of feeling on that border. Vermont may, for aught I know, quietly submit to have her towns robbed and her citizens murdered, but the Northwest will not—I offer this resolution:

WHEREAS, Recent raids have been organized in the Canadas and Nova Scotia, and men enlisted in said British provinces by men purporting to hold commissions from the rebels, for murdering and robbing peaceable citizens of the United States, for burning cities and villages, for piratically capturing merchant vessels and murdering their crews, and for a general system of murder, arson, robbery, and plunder of peaceable and unarmed citizens of the United States; and whereas, the people of the British provinces seem disposed to protect these thieves, robbers, incendiaries, pirates, and murderers, not only in their individual capacities but by the quibbles of the law; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of enlisting an army corps, to watch and defend our territory bordering on the lakes and Canadian line from all hostile demonstrations and incursions.

Mr. Johnson—I object to the resolution.

The President, *pro tem*—The resolution will lie over, objection being made.

Mr. Chandler—I had hoped there would be no objection to it. I will now offer another resolution, which I ask to be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The resolution was read and is as follows:

WHEREAS, At the commencement of the present rebellion the United States was at peace with all the governments of the world, and on terms of comity and good will with Great Britain; and *Whereas*, That nation, before the arrival on her soil of our Minister, accredited to the administration of President Lincoln, precipitately acknowledged the rebels as belligerents, thus recognizing their flag upon the ocean, without which recognition it would have been regarded and treated as piratical by all other powers; and *Whereas*, she then proclaimed a perfect neutrality between a republic with which she had entertained friendly relations for upwards of half a century, and its treasonable subjects; and *Whereas*, a number of her subjects, with the full knowledge of her subjects, commenced fitting out fast sailing vessels loaded with munitions of war for the purpose of running into our blockaded ports for the rebels, thus furnishing them the means of sustaining the rebellion, and without which it could not have sustained itself six months; and *Whereas*, in addition to the above, and with the full knowledge of the Government, British subjects and members of Parliament were engaged in the manufacture of piratical English ships, armed by British subjects and manned by British seamen, and sailing under British colors for the purpose of burning, destroying, and utterly driving from the ocean all peaceful vessels sailing under the United States flag; and *Whereas*, many private and unarmed American ships have been burned and destroyed by these pirates from English ships, thus causing great loss and damage to the citizens of the United States; therefore

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be instructed to make out a list of vessels thus destroyed, with fair and separate valuation and interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date of capture or destruction to the date of presentation, and that he be directed to demand from the British Government payment in full for all ships or cargoes destroyed as aforesaid.

Mr. Johnson objected to the resolution, which lies over.

Mr. Doolittle wished to have the resolution in relation to taxation, offered by him on Monday, taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Doolittle said: "I desire to call the attention of the members of the Committee on Finance to the special points mentioned, without entering into a discussion. The resolution instructs the Committee to inquire into the propriety of a tax on all sales of both real and personal property, according to the best estimate that can be made. The smallest amount that would be produced by this tax would be $75,000,000 a year. It not only proposes a tax upon sales actually made, but upon all who sell stocks, gold and produce. It will have more of a restraining effect on speculation in gold than any gold bills which can be passed, which shall make it a penal offence to sell gold in the market, or make any distinction between gold and paper currency. It also proposes that the Committee shall inquire into the propriety of adding a tax of 25 per cent, to all the railroad fares of the country, including the street railroads, steamboats and ferries, making such companies tax gatherers for the benefit of the Government. This is a source of income and revenue which is the most immediately accessable of any upon which the Government can lay its hands, which would be received in large quantities from powerful companies, whose revenues would become immense. This is the time when we should seize hold of the means which will produce revenue, for the money we must have. Another point in the resolution is simply to inquire whether it is not best to prevent the organization of any new banking companies, allowing at the same time those banks now in existence, to withdraw their circulation, and to go into operation under the general banking law.

Mr. Doolittle then explained the fourth provision of his resolution in reference to the substitution of other interest bearing notes for those now in circulation.

Mr. Sherman—Before a vote is taken, I would like to say a word or two. I have no objection to the reference of the resolution, but will state that the Committee on Finance have already this subject under consideration as recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, and by the President of the United States in his annual message. All the points at issue will be considered in the Committee without any resolution on the subject. Mr. Sherman explained further, that while it was well enough for Senators to express anxiety, all bills to raise the revenue must originate in the House of Representatives. The Senate should remember that at the last session it passed resolutions for a special income tax and the House sent it back on the ground that all such measures should originate in the House. He thought that this resolution would create a controversy with the House which he desired to avoid. The Senate must await their action.

Mr. Sherman believed there was necessity for increased taxation. There were several reasons for it. The soldiers were now serving in the field, and enduring the hardships of military service, while citizens were reaping rich profits from the war by engaging in business, and were doing better than they had done during any previous year. He thought it was but right that they should pay liberally in taxes. If we increased our national debt, and put those taxes upon future generations, we will have compelled these soldiers who have fought our battles to bear the expenses of the war. This would be unjust.

Mr. Brown—I have no objection to the reference of this resolution to the Committee on Finance, if it was introduced simply for setting forth the view entertained by the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Doolittle, for the purpose of indicating the direction in which he thought inquiry should be made, but if it is given to that Committee by general consent, and is to be taken as any indication that the Senate concurs in the suggestions made, I wish, for one, to say that I differ very widely in regard to the policy he has indicated, and the effects to follow from that, which he seems to anticipate. I will add but one more word and say this: that I think gentlemen are perhaps mistaken in regard to the extent to which taxation can be carried, and that we are perhaps nearer to the point at which it can be properly borne than many persons imagine. Mr. Brown continued his remarks, advocating a reduction of expenditure in the conduct of the government.

Mr. Doolittle.—I agree with the Senator from Missouri entirely in what he says about the necessity of reducing expenses in every possible way. I will go with him in any effort to reduce them and to compel the Administration, in every department of the government, to exercise the strictest economy possible. At the same time, our necessary expenses are so great, and must be so great, that we are compelled to seize hold of every source that will certainly bring us revenue. I do not expect, of course, that these resolutions shall go forth as expressing the views of the Senate upon the points I have presented. Still the points are of interest and importance, and should be well considered by that Committee.

The resolution was then referred without objection.

Mr. Chandler moved that the resolutions offered by him to-day be printed, which was carried.

Mr. Brown offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing an act of Congress of March 21st, 1861, entitled, an act to remove the United States Arsenal from the City of St. Louis, and to provide for the sale of the land on which the same is located.

Mr. Doolittle moved that all the bills, petitions and memorials which were pending at the close of the last session of Congress be referred to their appropriate committees. This was carried.

A Joint Resolution from the House was announced, giving notice to Great Britain of the termination of the reciprocity treaty.

Mr. Foster moved to refer it to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sumner thought it ought to go to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and so it was referred.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The pretext upon which the St. Albans raiders have been set at large and their plunder restored to them is, that it was necessary, under an act of the British Parliament, for the Governor General of Canada to have issued a warrant for their arrest. This is believed to be the first case of extradition wherein this rule has been applied. The Canadian act of the 30th of May, 1840, and the 18th of May, 1861, were passed expressly to provide for the contrary.

The consular and diplomatic bills reported in the House to-day appropriate $1,251,300 for the year ending 30th June, 1866, of which $200,000 are for the relief and protection of American seamen abroad; $17,000 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain for the prevention of the African slave trade; $11,500 for diplomatic and consular expenses of our officers at Hayti and Liberia; $25,000 for expenses under the emigration act; and $20,000 for expenses under the neutrality act. A bill for the payment of invalid and other pensions was also reported to-day from the Committee of Ways and Means, for the year ending June, 1866, which provides for $4,000,000 for invalid pensions, $700,000 for pensions to widows, mothers, children and sisters, and $230,000 for revolutionary pensions—an aggregate of $11,250,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Acting Commander Leo reports to the Navy Department, under date of December 8th, that Lieut. Commander Fitch defeated and drove the left wing of Hood's army, on the Cumberland river, on the 4th instant, with heavy loss to the rebels, including several of their prominent officers. He also captured two transports from the enemy. No casualties are reported on our side.

The Gold Market—General Banks—The St. Albans Raiders.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Gold has been stronger under a manipulation of the market by the bull's prices. Opened at 233¾ and steadily advanced to 235; subsequently large amount of cash gold were put on the market, and the price fell to 234½.

The Commercial's Washington special says: General Banks has had his furlough extended so as to write out his report of the Red River expedition here instead of in New Orleans.

The release of the St. Albans raiders by the Toronto Justice, causes much excitement here. There is no doubt how that Congress will request the President to give notice of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty.

GUERRILLA JESSE ROUTED.

The Rebel Gen. Lyon Moving on Russelville.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Skirmishing Renewed.

MILROY'S SUCCESS CONFIRMED.

Murfreesboro Considered Safe.

&c., &c., &c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 14.—Capt. Bridgewater, with one hundred and twenty-five men, went into Newcastle, and drove out Jesse, with a loss to the latter of thirteen killed and wounded. Bridgewater chased them through Port Royal, and was only eight minutes behind at that place. It was thought the rebels would be captured by Bridgewater's forces.

Col. Johnson telegraphed that the rebel Gen. Lyon's advance is moving on Russellville. His main force, twenty-five hundred strong, is at Elkton.

The Journal's Nashville special of the 13th, says: The weather is considerably moderating. [illegible] firing to-day, but apparently with little damage to the enemy.

The skirmishing between the lines was renewed to-day, with greater earnestness than for some days past.

The enemy yesterday fell back to his main line, but to-day has reinstated his [illegible] in his outer lines.

Dispatches fully confirm the success of Rousseau's troops under Milroy.

Gen. Bates' division is within two miles of Murfreesboro.

Nothing has been heard of the rebel brigade that crossed yesterday at Cumberland city.

A dispatch received to-day from Rousseau, says: Murfreesboro is all right, and he expressed confidence to be able to hold the place against any force the enemy has at his command.

The Democrat says: We are informed that Gen. Lyon's rebel forces burned the depot and several sheds at Hadensville, on the Memphis Branch Railroad yesterday. A lot of bacon stored in the depot, and a large lot of tobacco under the sheds, awaiting shipment to this city, were destroyed.

The rebels are conscripting every body they can find.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 14.—The rebel General Lyon, on entering Hopkinsville on Monday, conscripted every man he could find, robbed the stores and burned what he could not carry away. A conscripted gentleman succeeded in getting the guard inebriated and escaped while the rebel soldiers were in quest of coal. General E. McCook's advance guard had a skirmish with Lyon's rear guard at Elkton.

Generals Stoneman and Burbridge have effected a junction at Reamsville, and will be closely followed by Breckinridge.

The cavalry of General Thomas' army crossed a few days since to the north side of the Cumberland river, and yesterday they re-crossed to the south side, with the exception of a sufficient force to pursue and route any rebel force on the north side of the river.

The defences on the railroad have been so strengthened that no danger is apprehended.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 14.—Yesterday afternoon, a reconnoissance was made by some regiments from Steadman's corps near Murfreesboro pike. Some sharp skirmishing occurred during this morning. No losses on the Federal side except some half dozen wounded.

Deserters who came in yesterday, report that Hood had altered his lines somewhat. Later and more reliable reports, however, assert that the rebels are in force still in their former position.

Hood has been reported at Franklin with the typhoid fever, but the reports are not credited. He is undoubtedly with his troops within a few miles of Nashville.

A lot of Government wood was destroyed by a party of Confederates, ten miles up the river yesterday.

A portion of the rebel General Lyon's command are reported to have burned some trestle work on the Edgefield and Kentucky railroad, twelve miles above Springfield, Tenn.

The weather is moderating, with heavy rains last night.

The river is eight feet, and rising rapidly.

Arrival from Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, brings $795,000 in specie, and the California mails of Nov. 23d.

The South American Congress had resolved that the Government of Peru shall give orders for the recovery of the Chincha Islands, and that the President of Peru shall have no power to make terms with Spain till she gives up said Islands or they are taken by the forces of the republic.

The Spanish flagship at Chinchas was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th ult. No particulars are given. This gives the Peruvians an excellent opportunity to attack the balance of the Spanish fleet. Stirring news is expected by next mail.

The revolution of Bolivar, the seat of the Republic of Columbia, is not yet put down.

The steamer Salvador, from Central American ports, has arrived at Panama. She reports the arrest by the Government of San Salvador of accomplices of the pirates who attempted to seize [illegible] on suspicion of being emissaries of ex-President Barrios. No evidence being found against them, they were released. On trial, two of them stated that they were ordered by the Government of the Confederate States to go to San Salvador to join some Confederate war vessels on the coast.

The frigate Lancaster and sloops-of-war Saginaw and St. Marys were at Panama. The Saginaw was to sail on the 6th northward.

Paroled Officers and Enlisted Men Ordered to Duty.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—It having been officially reported that Mr. Ould, the rebel Commissioner of Exchange, had declared, without consulting the authorities of the United States, that all the rebel prisoners delivered for exchange on parole by the United States Government up to November 28th, 1864, were exchanged, the War Department has ordered that all Federal prisoners of war of the army and navy, and all civilians on parole for exchange, up to November 28th, 1864, be declared exchanged. All paroled officers and enlisted men declared exchanged, who are in camp, will be immediately forwarded by the commanders of camps to their regiments and commanders, and will be reported to the commanding General of prisoners. Accordingly, those who are absent on leave will, at the expiration of their leave, repair forthwith to their parole camps, at Annapolis, Md., and Columbus, Ohio.

The Sanitary Commission—House Committee on Elections.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Sanitary Commission have sent four agents and two four horse wagons loaded with hospital supplies with the expedition to the Weldon Railroad, under Gen. Warren.

The House Committee on Elections were to-day occupied with the examination of election cases from Louisiana. Their investigations threaten to consume much time, as there is a large number of nominations for promotion in the navy, which have been sent to the Senate for confirmation.

Chief Justice Chase has not yet taken his seat on the Supreme Court Bench.

Sitting in Church.

An American writes from London that in the churches there, whoever comes first, whether gentleman or lady, takes the further end in the slip, and those that follow fill up the remaining seats, and thus prevent the awkward disturbance which occurs in our churches here, in the process of filing in and out by men in order to locate women at the further end of the pew. In churches where the pews are free, the awkwardness and inconvenience occasioned to ladies by the first comers taking the aisle end of the pew is even greater, as many of those who obtain that seat persist in sitting still and making those who wish to get into the pew climb over them, no easy or modest undertaking, especially if the crinoline of a lady be at all fashionable. It is not the one who does the climbing, however, but the one who persists in sitting still, that is to be censured for this breach of courtesy. It is said the habit of gentlemen taking the aisle end of the pew originated with the early settlers, who sat near the doors of the pews so that in case of an attack by the Indians they might be ready for action. This will account for the prevailing fashion of gentlemen occupying the door end of the pew, but we have authority for the custom of ladies occupying that position. As there is no longer any danger of attacks from Indians, we think this custom for filing out and in like a parcel of soldiers, on the part of gentlemen, might well be changed, and we hope that the English custom may be adopted by the ladies.

A RAID IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A raiding party of Yankees, tories and deserters, four days ago penetrated to within twenty-seven miles of Spartanburg, destroyed the furniture of Dr. Columbus Mills, took him prisoner, stole thirteen horses, and played havoc generally. They then visited the plantation of Mr. Erwin, two miles this side, and, it is said, treated it in a similar manner, after which they retired. The alarm is said to have subsided. Would it not be well for citizens of all classes to organize themselves for defense against these dashes?—*Columbia South Carolinian, Dec. 2.*

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Late Homicide.

The Coroner's jury, in the late homicide case, resumed their labors this morning at 10 o'clock in the office of Alderman Taylor. Much additional testimony was gathered, most of which will be found below.

James Briscoe, sworn—I was on duty at the Girard House, on Saturday, between the hours of five and seven; had occasion to leave the post, and returned shortly afterwards; heard Fairley talking pretty rough about not being used right—being put in the guard house. He came to the door and stated to me that he had a particular friend that he wished to see before being sent to camp; told him I thought he could not get the privilege of going out, as it was late. He got mad at me, and cursed me; Fairley came near to me and leaned against the gun; shoved him back and over the bench that was in his rear; he got up again, and with his fist clenched, approached me in a threatening manner. I again shoved him from me; some of the prisoners took him away; and told him that I would strike him with the gun. He went back into the room and sat down on his knapsack, and pulled out a handful of money from his pocket, and said he would give twenty dollars to any man that would take him out; told him that if I was off post I could get permission to take him out. He then said he would give fifty dollars to any man that could bring him back; told him that if I went with him, I would bring him back dead or alive. He then approached me with a sum of money in his hand; do not know how much; he offered no money to me; not me. I was on post there. Fairley then told me that he wanted to go into the other guard room to see some person in there; it was about twenty-five minutes from the time I shoved him over, until he requested me to let him go into the other room; sent him with a corporal to the other room. About fifteen minutes after this, Cooley took him past my post, on his way out. This was after six o'clock in the evening; did not tell Cooley or any other person about the proposition of Fairley, concerning the bribe. Cooley, being sergeant of the guard, could take any person out, provided he would accompany them personally.

Louis Andrews, sworn—Saturday night between half past seven and eight o'clock, when coming from Allegheny with my friend William Gaffney, I saw these parties on St. Clair street opposite the Red Lion Hotel. When I first saw them, Cooley had Fairley by the arm, insisting upon his getting up; as Fairley appeared too be too drunk, he did not rise until a short time afterwards, and then with Cooley's assistance; Cooley cursing him and declaring he must come up to the Girard House, and threatening to shoot him if he did not come along; after Fairley arose, Cooley pushed him along, cursing him heartily; Fairley appeared too drunk to stand on his feet. Cooley was also drunk, but not enough to prevent him knowing what he was doing. Cooley continued to shove Fairley along a short distance and afterwards relinquished his hold of Fairley and pushed him ahead with the remark, "I'll keep you square," repeating his curse. When Cooley first assisted Fairley to rise, he drew his revolver and kept it in his right hand all the time. Fairly then turned round towards Cooley and both parties took hold of each other; I turned back a short distance to avoid the range of the pistol, when I immediately heard the firing and ran up to see if the man was shot. Cooley was on top of Fairley; deceased was holding on to Cooley, when he fell prostrate on his back, saying: "Cooley, you did wrong in shooting an old comrade for so little cause." Cooley replied: "I told you that I would shoot you. I was doing the square thing with you." Fairly was then conveyed to Elliott's store, his clothing removed and the wound discovered.

Archibald Hendrie sworn—I reside in Allegheny, was on my way to the Library. I got to the Pittsburgh end of the bridge about twenty minutes to eight o'clock, on Saturday evening. I saw in front of me two soldiers, one on his back, the other standing over him. Cooley took hold of Fairley by the arm, endeavoring to raise him up; he then let go his arm and took him by the collar, using him roughly, making use of abusive language. Cooley then dragged him about two yards on the icy pavement; finding Fairley too heavy, Cooley raised him to his feet and pushed him in front of him with his left hand, while with his right he drew a revolver. While Fairley was lying upon his back on the pavement, he said, "Let me go to Allegheny to see my friends, or give me back my twenty dollars." Cooley replied, "You wish to play sharp upon me, but I am too old a soldier to be tricked that way." This was the conversation. Cooley kept the revolver in his hand all the way down the street, giving Fairley an occasional push, bidding him go ahead, that he would keep him straight. The parties at no time were more than two yards apart. Cooley repeatedly cursed Fairley, and threatened to shoot him, if he did not proceed. I was expecting all the time that Cooley would call on [illegible] two sober men could have taken Fairley to the Girard House, with ease. He was the quietest and best tempered drunk soldier I ever saw, and I have seen a few of them. After repeating abusive language, Fairley turned towards Cooley and seemed to place his hands on his shoulders; they struggled for a few moments like two men wrestling. I remarked to Gaffney, one of the witnesses, who was standing close to me, "that there would be some powder wasted before this affair was over." At this time, the pistol was pointed in our direction, and we stepped aside, lest we might have been shot. We had scarcely moved aside, when the shot was fired. A short struggle ensued and both parties fell heavily; Cooley immediately arose and seemed to be preparing the revolver for a second shot. I proceeded to the wounded man, standing near his head, Cooley being at his feet. I discovered a slight flesh wound above Cooley's eye; it was got in the final struggle. I remarked that the wounded man's shirt was on fire. While laying there Fairley remarked "you have done for me. It was too bad to shoot your comrade." Every person present saw by this time that Fairley was severely wounded and he was immediately carried into Elliott's store.

John Haas, sworn—Am bar keeper at Red Lion Hotel; saw two soldiers opposite our door; one of them was lying on his back on the pavement. Cooley was trying to get him up, and Fairley made a motion with his feet as if to kick Cooley. He succeeded in raising Fairley to his feet, and told him to go on, giving him a push ahead, saying, "keep your hands off me." I could only tell them apart by one being big and the other little. After walking a short distance down the street, they stopped near Mullen's Hotel, and proceeded on again shortly afterwards. Cooley had a pistol in his hand. A few steps on this side of Elliott's store, the parties clenched, and I heard the pistol shot; one of the parties fell. I was from fifty to eighty yards distant from them, when the parties grappled. I thought by the conversation and action of the parties that they were both under the influence of liquor.

Lieut. Graham, sworn—Have command of Co. I, 31st Vet. Res. corps, on duty at the Girard House. Between five and six o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Cooley came into my room, and asked permission to take a man out; do not know that Fairley was the man that Cooley wanted to take out; gave my permission; do not know that I imposed a limited time for Cooley to bring Fairley back; usually in such cases, I limit the time, depending, however, on circumstances. I went to supper about half-past six, and returned about seven o'clock; after that, I went down Smithfield street, in company with Lieut. Tuttle and Sergt. McClurg; about quarter-past seven o'clock, when near the Birmingham street-car station, I saw Cooley and Fairley engaged in an altercation; stopped and asked Cooley what was the matter; he said Fairley wanted to go to Allegheny, and that he had not time to go with him; I then ordered him to return to the Girard House and place the man in the guard-house. At that time, in my opinion, Cooley was perfectly sober; did not observe Fairley close enough to know whether he had been drinking or not. It is strictly against orders for men to receive money for taking parties out. It may be done among the men, but I do not know it. From what I know of Cooley he was a sober and intelligent man. It was between nine and ten o'clock when I heard that Cooley had shot Fairley. I then proceeded to the Mayor's office to inquire into the matter. An officer from the Mayor's office went with me to show me where the wounded man was; met persons carrying Fairley on a stretcher on St. Clair street; turned back to my office in Girard House. I then sent a request to Dr. Bryan, in charge of the Military Hospital, to send me a surgeon to dress the man's wounds. The surgeon arrived about one o'clock, and gave the man a slight examination. From the conversation I had with the surgeon, I formed the opinion that the wound was not fatal. I detailed two men to attend the wounded man during the night. In the morning one of the men, named, Parry, handed me $240, stating that the money had been found in Fairley's boots—his boots having been taken off to put warm bricks to his feet. I procured an ambulance, and had Fairley conveyed to the Hospital, on Sunday morning between ten and eleven o'clock. The money found on him I forwarded to Surgeon Bryan. The instructions that men receive on taking a prisoner into the street, is to shoot them rather than allow them to escape, but this is to be the last resort.

Officer W. L. Wray, sworn—Am a member of the Mayor's Police. On Sunday morning last I had a conversation with Cooley in the watch-house. He stated to me that Fairley asked him to take him out, as he wished to see a friend; he did so. Fairley offered to pay him if he would do so. When they got into the street Fairley gave him twenty dollars; he was to give it part back again. He took Fairley down to St. Clair street and there the deceased wished to go to Allegheny; this he objected to. After some further conversation, Cooley told me that Fairley struck him, they then got into a scuffle and he shot him. I asked Cooley if they had been drinking; he replied that they had taken one drink. The prisoner had no recollection of taking more than one drink.

Watchman, Jas. Lowry, Jr., sworn—About seven o'clock I was trying some case in the office, when I was informed that a murder had been committed on St. Clair street; went out into the back yard and found Lieu[tenant McGuire, of the] night police, and Alderman [Donaldson bringing] the prisoner in the back gate; [illegible] him up. About twenty minutes [afterwards I] went back to the lock-up to see the prisoner; was lying in a drunken stupor, and it was considerable difficulty that he succeeded in arousing him. He came to the bars of the cell and supported himself by them with great difficulty. He was very much intoxicated, and I thought it hardly worth while to question him concerning the shooting. Asked him if he wished to make any statement; he then voluntarily proceeded to make the following statement: The deceased requested me to accompany him down Third street to get something to drink; that they then went down Third street, calling in several places on the way, drinking more or less; they then went up Liberty street to St. Clair, and while on the way they had another drink at some house that he did not remember. He again asked me to accompany him to Allegheny; he had previously asked me to go over, stating that he had some friends there whom he wished to see—parties that he had been boarding or stopping with. He declined to go to Allegheny or to permit Fairley to go. An altercation then ensued, when he caught hold of deceased to take him back to the Girard House, saying that he would take him back, or a piece of him. He alleges that Fairley struck him, and in the scuffle which ensued both fell; when he got up he pulled out a revolver and fired at Fairley. This was a voluntary statement on the part of Cooley. He further stated that he had received twenty dollars from Fairley, deceased forcing the money upon him, with the remark, "By God, I have three hundred dollars and want to share it with a soldier." I was not sent out by permission from any officer in higher rank. Cooley told me he was one of the officers of the guard, and was responsible for the return of Fairley.

Catherine Huston, sworn—I reside on Ohio street, Allegheny city; about five o'clock on Saturday, Fairley, accompanied with a guard, (Mr. Cooley), came to my house and waited until I cooked some supper; the guard and Fairley ate supper together; they seemed to be in a hurry, the guard stating that he was to take Fairley back at six o'clock. It was half past six when they left my house. Fairley was willing to go back, and hurried me to get supper ready. On leaving my house, the guard stated to me that if he did not accompany Fairley over in the morning (Sunday), he would get another guard to come along. Have known Fairley only about ten days; that is the extent of time he boarded with me; he was very quiet and good natured; a child could lead him; he enlisted on Friday last; he was a carpenter by trade, and previous to his enlistment, had been working at Sellers' new building, on the corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

Adam G. Averill, sworn—Was present when Fairley enlisted; he was immediately placed in the guard house; Fairley wanted the guard to let me stay all night with him, but they said it could not be done. The whole guard appeared to be drunk, and some of the soldiers told me there was to be a party at the Girard House that evening. The Sergeant of the guard at the time was drunk. I asked for the Lieutenant, and he was pointed out to me; asked him to get Fairley's money to keep safe for him until morning; Fairley told the Lieutenant he would keep his own money. I then returned home; board with Mrs. Huston, in Allegheny. On Saturday afternoon about four o'clock, I went to the Girard House, and at the request of Fairley procured a small flask of whisky for him; the guard passed Fairley out of the guard house into another room where I was; when I had some conversation with deceased. The Sergeant of the guard approached and said to me, "you are troubling us a good deal." I replied, "I am not giving you much trouble, I guess." I then requested him to come out and take a plate of oysters with me, which he did. I again returned to the Girard House; Fairley asked me to try to get him a pass; asked the Sergeant to try and procure the pass; he promised he would if I would pay the guard one dollar. I then proceeded to pay the guard, but having more money than I had, and would pay the guards, handing me a $10 bill, gave the money to the Sergeant and he changed it, giving the guards $1 each and Fairley the balance. Fairley gave the Sergeant one dollar to drink his health with until his return. This was after four o'clock on Saturday. The pass was secured and Fairley and the guard proceeded to Allegheny.

The jury, after carefully considering the very voluminous testimony elicited in this case, arrived at the following conclusion, That Thomas Fairley came to his death by a pistol shot wound inflicted by Corporal Cooley, on Saturday evening, Dec. 10th, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, on St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, and the jury believe, from the evidence, that the shooting was wilful, malicious and unnecessary—the circumstances not justifying such violence.

Miss Dickinson's Lecture.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson, delivered her first lecture, last evening, before a Pittsburgh audience, and was received in the most cordial and flattering manner. It was announced, in the afternoon papers, that, owing to a detention of the trains, she would not be able to reach this city until half past seven o'clock, and that the lecture would not commence until eight—half an hour later than the time first fixed upon. Concert Hall was filled with a highly fashionable audience, even before the hour of eight, and, after some time spent in anxious waiting, it was announced by Mr. James Park, Jr., that the distinguished lady had not yet reached the city, but was expected every moment. In this state of suspense and uncertainty, the audience remained for about half an hour longer, when Mr. Park made the welcome announcement that Miss Dickinson had arrived, and would be in the hall in a few minutes. This relieved all further anxiety, and the people now felt that they would not be disappointed. On the arrival of the train, Miss Dickinson was conveyed to the residence of E. H. Irish, Esq., and after brushing off the dust of travel, hastened to the Hall. Her appearance on the stage was greeted with loud applause, and she was introduced to the audience, in a few appropriate remarks by Mr. W. B. Edwards. After explaining the circumstances which caused her delay, and asking pardon of the assemblage, she entered at once on the subject of her lecture, "A Plea for Labor." She spoke without the use of manuscript or notes, and held the large audience enchained for the period of an hour and a quarter. We shall not attempt a synopsis of her address, neither need we describe her personal appearance or the manner of her delivery, as these have already been vividly sketched in our columns. Suffice it to say, that the word-pictures which our readers have seen of this remarkable lady, have not been overdrawn, and that she must be seen and heard to be fully appreciated. Her lecture abounded in plain, practical thoughts and suggestions, clothed in most forcible and eloquent language, and all retired from the hall with the consciousness that they had been benefitted and instructed by the wholesome truths which they had heard. Miss Dickinson will lecture again on Friday evening on the subject, "The Meaning of the Election." This, to use the language of the lady herself, is a "war speech," and there is no theme which she could select that would prove more interesting or attractive to our citizens.

The Triumph Oil Company.

We direct the special attention of business men, and all others having capital to invest, to the prospectus of this company, as published in another column. We hope that all such will read the prospectus throughout, believing that a simple knowledge of the facts as stated will induce prompt and liberal subscriptions to the stock. The company have spared no expense in exhibiting the basis upon which they propose to transact their business, and intelligent men have only to judge for themselves of the extent of the advantages offered. That this company possesses real merit, no one who has a knowledge of the interests which they possess will gainsay or question. With a capital stock of only $300,000, they reserve a working capital of $50,000. Aside from this large working fund, which will be devoted to the prompt and vigorous development of their immense tracts of territory, they have now a daily product of oil sufficient to pay a dividend of over *two per cent. a month*. Thus, without depending upon future developments, the company is enabled to pay handsome profits, which will unquestionably be largely increased as wells now in process are finished, and new ones sunk. The land aggregates nearly seven hundred acres, between four and five hundred of which is in fee simple. These lands, as will be seen by the prospectus, are located in the best oil producing sections, and are highly valuable, being surrounded by good paying wells. It is not necessary to enumerate the tracts here, as the reader will find them fully described in the advertisement. Investments in this stock cannot prove else than remunerative, and the probabilities are that it will speedily rank among the safest and most valuable oil stock in the market. Books for subscription to the stock are now open at the office of John T. Childs, 24 Fifth street, and at the office of Messrs. Steel & Bailey, Wilkins Hall, Fourth street.

SUNDRIES.—The following specialities at low prices at M'Clelland's Auction House, 55 Fifth street.

In Dry Goods: Shawls, Balmoral Skirts, Flannels, Prints, Muslins, Checks, Linseys, Ticking, Jeans, Table and Irish Linens, Cloakings, Blankets, Cloths and Cassimeres.

In Furnishing Goods, &c.: Ladies' and Gent's Hosiery and Gloves, Traveling and White Shirts, Under Clothing, Buck and Kid Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs and Collars, &c. &c.

In Boots and Shoes: Every variety and style for Ladies, Misses, Gents, Boys and Children's wear. Gum, Felt, and Buffalo Over-Shoes. Goods at private sale during the day.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—The stockholders of this Company hold an important meeting to-day, to vote on a proposed contract to extend the road to Franklin.