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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

Peace Commission Resolutions Offered.

SPEECH OF SENATOR FOOTE.

The Rebel Situation Most Gloomy.

GENERAL LEE REPORTED WOUNDED.

Stampeds of Large Numbers of Negroes.

A CHANGE OF AFFAIRS BEFORE SAVANNAH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—In the rebel House of Representatives, on Saturday last, Mr. M'Millan, of Virginia, offered resolutions in favor of sending within the Union lines, commissioners to treat with the representatives of the government at Washington for a restoration of peace. In reply to a question, Mr. M'Millan stated that Bishop Lay, who recently arrived in Richmond, had been assured by Gen. Grant that any such commissioners would be allowed to pass through the lines.

Mr. Foote has retired to private life in disgust. The rebel Senate, while the currency bill was before the withdrew from that body, after making a frank statement of the situation of the rebellion. He said:

Sir, I beseech the honorable gentlemen, on this occasion, perhaps, that I shall have the honor of addressing this House, to look with me upon the present condition of the country before they resolve to withhold their support from this measure. What is our situation? Let us look longer in the face and provide for it while it is possible to do so. Sir, we are upon the verge of ruin. Congress is rapidly abandoning all its important powers, and building up an irresponsible military despotism, the like of which has never existed before upon earth. The policy of the present House seems to be to crush out dissatisfaction by armed violence alone, in imitation of that thorough policy introduced and enforced in England by the celebrated Earl of Strafford, the enforcement of which speedily brought Charles the First to the block, but not before Stafford had lost his own head. Ten days hence freedom of deliberation will be effectually extinguished in this body, by means which I may not specify. The unjust, unwise, and deeply criminal displacement of the gallant and efficient Johnston from the command of the Army of the Tennessee, and the transfer of that army to the neighborhood of Nashville, have opened all Southern Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama to the army of Sherman. Fort M'Allister has fallen. Savannah is about to fall. The fate of Charleston seems only to be deferred a few days later. Hood's army has already met with a great disaster, and, in my judgment, is fatally compromitted. Presidential interference is the source of all dire mischiefs, as it was of the result of the unfortunate battle of Murfreesboro, and the still more disastrous one at Missionary Ridge. Should Hood's army be destroyed—an event which I fear but too probable—and Sherman could come round to this vicinity in ships, which I do not doubt he now intends, what will be the fate of Richmond?

The *Herald's* correspondent in front of Richmond says: It is reported that Lee was wounded in front of Petersburg last Saturday, and will be unable to report for duty for some time.

Deserters say that desertions from the rebel army will be very heavy in future.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 10th notices the fact that a large number of negroes have recently stampeded towards the Yankee lines.

The *Examiner* says the Yankees have been in Fytherville and other parts of South Western Virginia, destroying three locomotives and doing other damage.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 18th says: On Saturday and Sunday artillery firing was kept up actively on both sides, with more or less skirmishing. There is no change in the aspect of affairs; everything goes on well, and in the best spirit.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 16th says: Sherman appears to have no intention of a direct attack on Savannah, and seems to be turning his attention to the reduction of the outworks. It regrets the fall of McAllister, and says the enemy will next make a desperate effort to take Pocotalligo point.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 19th says: Burbridge is retreating from Southwest Virginia, and Vaughn is trying to get in his rear.

Large quantities of stores and troops are being sent to Knoxville from Chattanooga.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 19th says: Jeff Davis has suffered several days from neuralgia.

Absurd rumors had been afloat to affect the gold market.

The *Whig* also says that Kirby Smith is defrauding the Government out of large numbers of fine lace dresses, which, by his orders, are run into Mexico from Texas.

NEGROES ARMED BY THE REBELS.

Early's Army Only 5,000 Strong.

PORTER'S FLEET PREPARING FOR ACTION.

Severe Gale Encountered.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A MONITOR.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The *Tribune's* army extracts from recent rebel papers, says the rebel Senate, on last Saturday, went into secret session, and a stormy debate was had. The question of at once arming the negroes was brought up and is believed to have been passed by an almost unanimous vote.

For several days every able-bodied negro has been quietly seized and hurried off to a camp of instruction. This may account for their stampeding, noted in another paragraph.

The *Tribune's* Shenandoah correspondent says: A couple of poor, starved, naked rebel soldiers came into our lines on the night of the 12th, saying, that flesh and blood could not stand the treatment they received. They say Early has two divisions at New Market, amounting in all to not over 5,000 old no cavalry.

The *Times'* correspondent on Porter's Expedition writes from on board the Santiago de Cuba, at Beaufort, N. C., Dec. 15. A severe gale was encountered off Cape Hatteras, in which the little monitor Mahapolchad a narrow escape. She was being towed by the Santiago, and sprung a leak, but the storm had abated. The water not only rushed in at the top of the turret, but worked its way through the hull. The iron clads would take refuge at Beaufort, and prepare for an action.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The News Unimportant.

CONFEDERATE LOAN DEPRESSED.

THE MARKETS, &c.

HALIFAX, Dec. 23.—Seven days' later news was received last night during a thick snow storm. The news is unimportant.

Cotton opened with an advance, and improvement on last notation. Breadstuffs firmer; provisions declining. Consols for money, 89¾. American securities inactive; U. S. 6-20's, 42¾@43¼.

Latest via Queenstown.—Liverpool, Dec. 10.—Cotton closes unchanged. There is no immediate prospect of a reduction of the Bank of England notes to 0 per cent.

The demand for discount is rather more active. The Confederate loan is depressed by the news of Sherman's progress.

Additional by the Steamer Africa.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The English Home Secretary has awarded all the monetary reward in the case of Muller to the cabman, Mathews.

The remains of Mr. Dayton were embalmed and sent to Havre for shipment to New York. The obsequies took place on the 6th inst., and were attended by a representative of the Emperor and the French Foreign Minister and the whole diplomatic corps. A detachment of troops were also in attendance and escorted the remains as a guard of honor.

Gold 22¾.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

The St. Albans Raiders.

THE BANKS TO BE COMPENSATED

Judge Coursel to be Dismissed.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Latest from Nashville.

MOVEMENT TO FLORENCE.

Hood's Army in a Bad Predicament.

THE RIVERS TOO HIGH TO FORD.

Details of Sherman's Operations

COLONEL NORTH'S TRIAL.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The *Times* contains a statement concerning the St. Albans raiders. Porterfield, the Southern agent, was introduced to Lamothe, Chief of Police, by George N. Sanders. The conspirators, knowing what Judge Coursols' decision would be, arranged for giving up the money. While Porterfield was under examination Lamothe resigned, hoping thereby the investigation; but he did not succeed. Sanders offered bonds for the payment of the money, if ordered by judgment of the court, but our counsel refused all compromise and demanded every dollar of the stolen money. The Canadian Government will undoubtedly compensate the banks. Judge Coursol is to be dismissed.

A private letter from New Orleans says: There are $2,000,000 worth of cotton stored in the interior of Mississippi, within our lines, bought up inside of our lines, in some cases as low as two cents per pound, transportation at the risk of the speculators.

We learn from a Nashville special, that the fleet of gunboats moving up the Tennessee river to Florence to destroy the bridge there and prevent Hood's army from crossing have succeeded. The chances are greatly in favor of the total distruction of Hood's command, as the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers are too high to ford, and Hood has no pontoons.

The preparations for a Christmas dinner for Sherman's army has been abandoned, owing to the fact that the army has gone grand Christmas feast during its march through Georgia.

The *Commercial Advertiser* in summing up the fruits of the campaign in the past sixty days, including the operations under Sherman, Thomas, Stoneman, Warren, Canby, Rosecrans, and by the naval forces at Plymouth, N. C., it estimates: forty-three guns captured, and six lost by the United States. Two thousand eight hundred prisoners captured, including 7,000 negroes, and 8,000 killed and wounded; our loss was nine. The rebels lost twenty-five Generals killed, wounded and captured, while we lost six. Two hundred and sixty-five miles of rebel railroad have been destroyed, and 1,200 horses and mules captured. The damages in Georgia is estimated at forty million of dollars, and in other parts of the Confederacy at ten million. These estimates do not include the sinking of the rebel ram Albemarle and the pirate Florida, and the capture of eleven blockade runners.

The *Times* Washington special says: The vacancy in the mission to Paris will not be filled at present.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The greatest fears are expressed at the Navy Department that the publication of the details of Gen. Butler's naval and military expedition to capture Wilmington, and his plan to reduce Fort Fisher may utterly defeat the enterprise. Within forty-eight hours after the publication three papers, guilty of the crime, were undoubtedly in Richmond, and their news communicated to Wilmington.

At the opening of the commission on the trial, yesterday, of Col. North, a motion was made by the counsel for the prisoner, for his discharge on the ground that he had obtained an interview with the President, and had a promise from the President, that if he would tell all that he knew, he would be unconditionally discharged; that he had made such statement, and, on demand, it is irrelevant. The Commission decided, they could not entertain the plea, unless it was on the order of the President or the Secretary of War.

The Judge Advocate proved several cases where privates and officers had put Republican votes in the hands of Col. North to be sent home, and when they arrived at home they had been changed to Democratic votes.

The Judge Advocate said if the prisoner's counsel pleaded a pardon, it must be produced under the seal of the Secretary of State, and that a promise unless proved would amount to nothing.

The *Tribune's* Army of the James special says: Deserters from the rebels report that the most implacable exists inside the rebel lines for news from Sherman, and that their journals say the the Northern armies in their front are full of rumors of disasters to the rebel cause, which is more of disasters to the rebel cause, which is having a demoralizing effect upon officers and men.

The *Herald's* Hilton Head special dated 17th says: Our 30-pounder parrotts have been got in position on our left, so as to command Coosahatchie Bridge, and have shelled the rebel battery just below the bridge. On our left front, a battery of 13-pounder rifled howitzers from the naval brigade have been placed within seven hundred yards of the railroad. No trains can run, and none attempt it.

Gen. Foster asked Gen. Sherman about keeping in position at Coosawhatchie to prevent more forces joining Hardee. Gen. Sherman told him to remain where he was, and prevent Hardee's men from running away, but to let all go in that wanted to. He said he would open his lines and let twenty thousand come in, if the rebels wished it, as he was sure of capturing them all.

The *Evening Post* has a long account of Sherman's march through Georgia, from the time he turned from Hood's army at Rome. An outline of his plans is given, which shows that the rebel leaders were completely misled concerning our movement, and that Sherman's desire was to avoid any action of importance until he reached the coast. The destruction of the railroad was accomplished by twisting the rails so that they could not again be rolled in shape; 200 miles were thus made useless. The only fight of moment was one in which Wheeler was badly whipped after a short engagement. Our army observed Thanksgiving Day very generally, having accumulated a large supply of turkeys for their homes, and but few remain here.

The steamer Wetzel, from Cairo, with mails and passengers, one hire early this morning, has not yet arrived, being clogged with ice several miles below the city. Tug boats have been ineffectually engaged to-day in efforts to afford relief.

A ferry boat in Government employ, is not far off in a similar condition. The ice has formed since last night.

Advices from Havana.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The steamer Columbia brings Havana dates of the 17th.

The steamer Alexandria, now called the Mary, had been seized at Nassau for a violation of the neutrality laws, being an armed vessel; but she has since probably been released.

President Lincoln's message was criticised unfavorably by the *Diario*.

The Houston *Telegraph* announces officially the seizure of the U. S. steamer Sonora while on her way to New Orleans from Santiago, on the 18th ultimo.

The English blockade runner schooner Alabama was captured off Galveston, on the 7th instant. At the time eight vessels were blockading Galveston.

The Memphis Cotton Trade.

CAIRO, Dec. 22.—The steamer Henry Ames, from New Orleans on the 14th, has arrived.

Cotton unchanged, with little inquiry.

The steamer Marble City, from Memphis, brings one hundred and eighty bales of cotton.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says: The recent orders respecting the cotton trade had a reviving effect on business in that city, and that the cotton trade will be prosecuted energetically. The Government purchasing agent there has had $200,000 placed to his credit; 500 bales have already arrived by steamers from below, and large amount are awaiting shipment. Large quantities are also beyond our lines, awaiting the issue of the necessary orders to bring it to Memphis.

Railroad Collision.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—A collision took place on the Cheshire railroad last night about three miles above Keene. It was run into by a wood-train, and it is reported that several passengers in the rear cars were injured, and a lady and two children killed.

The persons killed were a Frenchman and his wife, named Houtz, residing in Keene, and a boy named O'Brien, living in Walpole; several others were injured, but none fatally. The train was impeded by snow, and stopped for want of water, and the thick snow storm prevented the freight train from seeing the signals made for it to stop.

Arrival of Escaped Prisoners—Terrible Sufferings Experienced.

NEW ORLEANS—*Via Cairo*, Dec. 22—Col. Florie and Captain Garing, who escaped from Camp Groce, Texas, arrived here. They present a most wretched appearance, and their sufferings have been indiscribable.

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

Thomas' Headquarters at Columbia.

REBEL HOOD ACROSS DUCK RIVER.

The Rebel Loss Estimated at 20,000.

OUR ARMY STILL PRESSING FORWARD.

Rebels Completely Panic Stricken.

DEFEAT OF LYONS' COMMAND BY GEN. McCOOK.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—The *Commercial's* Nashville dispatch of the 21st, says: Thomas' headquarters are at Columbia.

Hood is across Dick River. His loss since coming into the State is estimated at twenty thousand. His force is now believed to be twelve thousand infantry and eight thousand cavalry.

The woods are full of deserters.

It is snowing and the roads are bad.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 22.—The *Journal's* Nashville special dated 21st says: The situation in the front is unchanged. Our army is confident of final success, and still pressing forward.

The rebels are completely panic-stricken at the unlooked-for defeat they have experienced, still seeking safety in flight.

Prisoners continue to arrive in squads—some wounded, others sick, all dispirited.

Hopkinsville, Jan. 21.—Gen. E. D. McCook struck a part of the rebel Gen. Lyon's command here at daylight on the 16th, defeated them, captured their artillery, and is pursuing them.

SHERMAN'S GRAND CAMPAIGN.

His Army Moved 300 Miles.

FORTY-TWO COUNTIES DEVASTATED.

Large Number of Prisoners, Negroes and Artillery Captured.

OUR CASUALTIES WILL NOT EXCEED 1,000.

The Army Not at Any Time Repulsed.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The *Herald* has details of Sherman's grand march through Georgia. His army moved 300 miles, devasting 42 counties, capturing 4,000 prisoners, 10,000 negroes, 18,000 horses, and 50 pieces of artillery. He lost not a gun, and our entire casualties were only about 500 prisoners from straggling and 500 or 400 killed or wounded, including the loss at Fort McAllister. Kilpatrick defeated Wheeler and Wilson when they could easily have taken the city had Sherman desired it. The rebel resistance at Oconee Bridge caused but a few hours delay. At Griswoldville, where the rebels are reported as having repulsed us, one of our brigades (Walcott's, of the Fifteenth Corps) defeated three rebel brigades under Gen. Phillips, we losing only 37 men and the rebels nearly 400. The rebel militia scored them minutely, though the battle lasted four hours, our forces constantly following up the flying foe. There was not a serious battle during the whole march. Our cavalry was not at any time repulsed, nor was Kilpatrick hurt. He had several small fights, but still wears the same hat with which he started from Atlanta.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22.

HOUSE.

It was moved that the Secretary of War be directed to communicate, if not inconsistent with the public interest, the report of Major General Canby, concerning the purchase by the United States of the products of States declared to be in insurrection.

There not being a quorum present the House was called. One less than a quorum answered to their names.

Mr. Stevens said that it seemed unkind after a holiday of two weeks from to-day that members should now absent themselves.

Mr. Farnsworth remarked that the House yesterday refused to concur in the suggestion that there should be no business transacted to-day, and yet some members had gone home, thus preventing the transaction of business.

It was subsequently ascertained that some of the members had retired, thus leaving the House six less than a quorum.

At 1:20 the House adjourned till January 5th.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Colonel Markland, special agent of the Postoffice Department, reports that the mails were landed, assorted and during the afternoon of the 17th inst. were in transit on the march of Gen. Sherman in Half an hour. He sold $2100 worth of stamps, and could, if he had had them, sold double that amount.

He brought with him upward of 10,000 soldiers letters, which have been mailed here to their respective addresses.

The army is in excellent spirits, and their condition never was better.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Government has received a dispatch from General Thomas, dated Nashville, December 21st, announcing that Gen. M'Cook overtook the rebel Gen. Lyon on the 17th, and had a sharp battle, defeated and routed him, killing a number of men and capturing one piece of artillery. Gen. Thomas also announces that a portion of Lyon's rebel force was attacked, routed and defeated at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on the 18th.

The Seven-Thirty and Ten-Forty Loan—Members of Congress Leaving for their Homes—Movement Boats Clogged by Ice.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Subscriptions to the Seven-thirty loan, for the week ending December 17th, were $4,625,000, and to the Ten-forty loan, nearly $2,500,000. The subscriptions to the former on the 19th and 21st, amounted to $2,500,000, and to the latter $2,000,000. The Ten-forty loan is to be continued in the market.

Additional members of Congress have left for their homes, and but few remain here.

The steamer Wetzel, from Cairo with mails and passengers, one hire early this morning, has not yet arrived, being clogged with ice several miles below the city. Tug boats have been ineffectually engaged to-day in efforts to afford relief.

A ferry boat in Government employ, is not far off in a similar condition. The ice has formed since last night.

FROM GEN. THOMAS.

His Army at Columbia.

THE COUNTRY FILLED WITH REBEL DESERTERS.

Hood's Army in a Deplorable Condition

NASHVILLE, Dec. 22.—There is no official reports from the army at last accounts. Thomas is at Columbia.

A portion of the rebel force which had crossed the river were proceeding southward.

The entire country about Nashville is filled with deserters from the rebel army, many of whom are coming in voluntarily or otherwise.

The report that Hood had crossed Duck river with 62 pieces of artillery, is untrue. His artillery was mostly lost between Franklin and the battles before Nashville, and those pieces left alive on his retreat must have been few.

Hood's army is represented by deserters and prisoners as in a deplorable condition, and its utter extermination is probable.

The weather has been very cold since last night. River, 17 feet and rising.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the schooner Madeira, in Mississippi Sound, on the 8th. The Madeira was loaded with 100 bales of cotton.

Admiral Stribling, commanding the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, reports from Key West the capture, on the 10th, of the British schooner "Corts," with seventy-eight bales of cotton, and the schooner Prep o' Day. The "Corts" was captured while endeavoring to run the blockade at Anclote Keys, Florida.

New York Stock and Money Market.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The military situation and the news from the Rebel capital have a decreasing effect on the prices of securities and produce, and there is a general desire to sell. In railroad and mining stocks there is considerable activity, with a general decline, ranging from ¾ to 5½. Railroad bonds are quiet and weak. Bank stocks are strong, in prospect of a January dividend. Governments unsteady, under the extreme uncertainty as to the policy of Mr. Fessenden. Miscellaneous shares were dull and heavy. At the petroleum board there was considerable activity in Germania, the sales amounting to 8,100 shares, at 110@11½; Marshall, 70c. All other oil stocks were dull.

The gold market opened steadily, with considerable activity. Towards noon the price fell off, and the market was rather quiet. The money market shows increased stringency. Call loans quoted generally at 7 per cent. There is little demand for exchange for Saturday's steamer.

From San Francisco—Heavy Storm—Considerable Damage to the Coasting Craft.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—There has been no arrivals or departures of consequence to-day.

The general markets are dull.

Overland mail advices from New York to the 19th have been received, being several days behind the mails.

The late storm has been succeeded by clear cold weather, accompanied by a gale which did considerable damage to the coasting craft.

Heavy Snow Storm—Trains Behind Time.

ALBANY, Dec. 23—The snow storm which set in yesterday continued throughout the greater part of the night, and this morning it fell from eight to ten inches deep on a level. All day a strong wind has prevailed from the northwest, drifting the snow badly.

The trains on the Central, Boston, Hudson, Harlem, Northern and Susquehanna roads are from two to six hours behind time. No accidents are reported. Thermometer 18 degrees above zero.

Arrived Safe.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—Col. Florie, and Captain Gering, who escaped from Camp Trace have arrived safe. They present a most wretched appearance. Their sufferings have been very great.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Gold is weak and inactive. The satisfactory aspect of military affairs seems to be the main market against which the bulls do not care to contend. The prices ranged from 224½ and went down to 222.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 21.—A severe storm has been prevailing all day.

The mail steamer Webster, from City Point, has arrived this morning. She reports nothing new as transpiring at the front, and that everything is quiet.

Arrival of the Bermuda.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—The United States supply steamer Bermuda, arrived to-day from the Gulf squadron.

British Consul at New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The President has recognized Dennis Donohue as Consul of Her British Majesty at New Orleans.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The indications now are that the Senate Committee on Military Affairs will report adversely to the bill from the House dismissing the unemployed Generals of the army. The feeling here is most decided that such an act would be gross injustice to many of the Generals who would come under the operation of the measure.

Breckenridge, it is now believed, has been cut off from reaching Hood, who will probably make the Duck river line his final point of defence. At this position he is known to have very strong works, and within them he will meet Hood's army, and try to recuperate his exhausted and shattered army.

I hear, on the best authority, that Savannah will be given up by the rebel authorities at Richmond. What Hardee will now aim to do will be to save his army, if possible, and allow the city to fall into our hands. He can make good his retreat while the city on the east side is free from siege, but he must move quickly. At the present time, or rather up to the date of our latest advices, the investment was confined to the south and west of the city, which allowed the rebels a chance to escape, if they saw fit to do so. Meanwhile, it is probable there will be considerable skirmishing between the respective forces, if not a regular pitched battle.

There is a rumor that Bragg's column of 5000 men has already withdrawn from Savannah, and marched to the protection of Wilmington. If this be so, the evacuation of the city may be set down as a foregone conclusion.

I find a vast difference of opinion as to whether Wilmington will be occupied by our forces, even should Fort Fisher and the works be reduced, or silenced. Those who believe that it will not, base their argument on the supposition that the Cape Fear river is filled with torpedoes; but these Admiral Porter has fully proved to be harmless. His conclusion is a success must have been strong, or else the land forces under Butler would never have accompanied the expedition. The tug at the forts is, in all probability, ere this decided.—*Phila. Ledger.*

The Great Fleet.

The day when intelligence may be expected from the great fleet which recently left Fortress Monroe for Wilmington is so near, that the following table of divisions, ships, and guns will be valuable. The fleet consists of seventy-four sail, carrying six hundred and sixty-six guns, under the command of Admiral David D. Porter, supported by Commodores Radford, Thatcher, Lamson, Schenck and Godon; with six hospital ships, seven hospital ships, and seven ordinary tugs. The work to be done is great, but we believe the power provided to be equal to the work. The following is the fleet order:

	Ships.	Guns.
First division	10	104
Second division	12	160
Third division	12	130
Fourth division	17	175
Iron-clad division	6	30
	57	599
Flagship	1	4
	58	603
	67	653
Tugs for general service	7 each 2 guns	14
	74	666

A Lethargic Lover.

The writer of a scientific article in the *Patrie* relates a singular instance of prolonged lethargy. A farm servant at Honon, who was about to marry, learned suddenly that his intended bride, whom he passionately loved, had deceived him, and was on the point of marrying another. The young man, although of an excitable nature, betrayed no signs of impatience, but yawned, stretched himself, and then complained of a heaviness in the head and a feeling of drowsiness. He went to bed and fell asleep, but the next day it was found that he could not be awakened. Efforts to arouse him were made continually for a week, but with no better success. He was then removed to the hospital, where he remained for four months without giving any other token of life than an occasional convulsive movement of the eyes. An attempt was made to make him swallow a little wine and broth, but the process of deglutition did not take place, and the liquids flowed from his mouth. At the expiration of the above mentioned period he awoke, and manifested his surprise at finding himself in a hospital, and could scarcely believe that he had slept more than a few hours. The alarming leanness to which he had been reduced soon disappeared; he recovered his strength, and shortly after consoled himself for his faithless sweetheart by marrying another.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Meeting at the Merchants' Exchange.

Pursuant to the call of some of our prominent citizens, a large number of business men and capitalists met in the Board of Trade Rooms, yesterday at three o'clock, with a view to secure the taking of as much of the new seven-thirty loan as possible in this city. The advantages of investing in this loan were fully stated to the meeting, from which we learn that no more secure and profitable investment can be made. These notes are issued in sums ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars, and bear interest at 7 3-10ths per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and on August 15th, 1867, are transferable at par, into U. S. Bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, bearing six per cent. interest.

The meeting was called to order with John B. Semple, Esq., in the chair, and John R. McCune acting as secretary.

After some unimportant discussion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare business for the meeting: B. F. Jones, John W. Chaffant and James Park, Jr.

During the absence of the Committee, a subscription book was opened, and several parties entered their names for various amounts.

The Committee on Business having returned reported the following:

Resolved, That it is the unanimous sense of this meeting that it approves of the liberality and patriotism of the community in using every means in aiding the government in the suppression of this unholy and accursed rebellion, and in its liberality in sustaining the finances of the country.

Resolved, That the meeting recommend the loans offered by the Government, regarding them as a source of profitable investment for all classes.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend all true and loyal citizens to subscribe to the extent of their ability to the government securities now offered.

The resolutions were accepted and unanimously adopted. Without transacting any other business of importance the meeting adjourned.

Oil Matters in Fayette County.

The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* says: The oil excitement in this county is rapidly increasing among our own citizens and eastern capitalists, and transactions have lately been very much enlarged. What has been usually termed "oil excitement," "oil fever," &c., elsewhere, has in this county become a substantial, solid matter of business. Companies are being formed, leases taken and wells are going down all around us; but Redstone Creek seems to be the centre of attraction; if we may judge from the manner in which our local capitalists have been investing on that stream and its tributaries. Oil men have purchased the Gaddis farm at a handsome price, considerably over twenty thousand dollars—the Crawford farm was sold for nearly as much—the Mae Work farm; the Comba farm, the Paine farm and the Aston tract, have also been purchased for oil purposes, and large offers have been refused for other farms on this same stream.

On Tuesday evening we received a letter from two perfectly reliable gentleman, informing us that a good stream of oil had been struck at the depth of eight feet, on the farm of Mr. Forster, adjoining lands of Mark R. Moore, Esq., on or very near the Monongahela river, (above Brownsville, and about four miles above the mouth of Redstone Creek,) where a company is boring for oil in an old salt well that was abandoned forty years ago, on account of the flow of oil. We also received a bottle of the oil, which we find to be of good quality, in considerable quantities, and have exhibited it to quite a number of gentlemen who pronounce it a pure and perfect sample of genuine petroleum. This will be joyful news to those interested in the oil business, as it establishes the fact that we have oil in Fayette county.

There was quite a crowd of people visited this office yesterday to examine the above sample of oil, and it was pronounced by those whom we believe competent to judge, to be a very superior quality of lubricating oil.

A Valuable Christmas Gift.

The question is going the rounds, and has been for days, "what shall I get for a Christmas present that will be new, and at the same time valuable and substantial." Now as far as the gentlemen are concerned, allow us to make a suggestion to them. Nothing in our opinion would be so gratefully and joyfully received by a lady friend, consort, sister, or mother, as a good Sewing Machine, provided they have not procured the article already. A gift of this kind (and we hope there may be many,) is not a momento, useless, as are many, save as they aid us to cherish in our memory the giver, but a good Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is a useful treasure, dich in worth each stitch wrought by it, and the labor-saving machinery calls for a blessing upon the giver, and will never cease to speak its thanks while a hand is left to operate it. Gentlemen friends, consider the matter and remember that money spent in this way is not for valueless trinkets and toys, but something doubly an equivalent to the money spent. Sumner & Co., Fifth street, have just received a fine assortment of different styles, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious, and we say to all, go and examine them.

Music for Christmas.

Whoever intends to gladden the hearts of his family, by presenting them with a piano, melodeon or cabinet organ for a Christmas gift, ought to step into Mr. Mellor's rooms and see the splendid assortment of such things he has on exhibition. Whether you want a high-priced one, or a medium-priced one, or a low-priced one, or a plain one or a handsome one, he can suit you, for he has all styles; and what is more—you can have eight or ten different makes to select from. These instruments have all been selected especially for the Holiday trade by Mr. Mellor himself, who everybody knows is a thorough musician, and competent judge of an instrument; so that customers may depend upon getting the best that can be found. Purchasers will consult their interests by examining his assortment.

Christmas.

In the bright anticipations of the coming Christmas festivities, do not let us forget the soldier. No pleasant or more agreeable thought could present itself to us on that happy day than the proud satisfaction that you had contributed something to make those happy, far away from their homes, that you might gladden the heart of at least one of those noble men that have taken their lives in their hands that they may secure to you the blessings we enjoy. Could you contribute something for the soldiers dinner then, and you do your part in the dinner Pittsburgh gives to 15,000 sick and wounded heroes at Nashville and Chattanooga, as well as at home, you will be happy indeed; for the success must have been strong, or else the land forces under Butler would never have accompanied the expedition. The tug at the forts is, in all probability, ere this decided.—*Phila. Ledger.*

For the Holidays.

Beautiful and appropriate presents, in Cloaks, Shawls and Dress Goods, will be found in the greatest variety, at J. W. Barker & Co's., 59 Market street. They are exhibiting some of the handsomest Silks, Morie Antiques, Poplins, British, French, German and Saxony Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks and other useful goods in the greatest variety, and at much less than eastern prices. The co-partnership of this firm will be dissolved in January. One of the partners retiring, induces them to sell off without reserve, their entire stock very cheap, and many desirable goods for the season, less than cost. Our readers will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves.

THE GREAT COMBINATION SHOW.—There was a very large audience at Masonic Hall last night to witness the performances of this excellent company, but owing to the fact that the train on which Mr. Somerby and troupe were coming from Cleveland ran into a snow bank and was detained several hours, the exhibition had to be postponed, and the immense crowd retired from the hall, considerably disappointed. We are satisfied that Mr. Somerby has no fault in this matter, and no doubt feels much annoyed at this unforeseen occurrence. This evening, however, this attractive combination will certainly give one of their unique exhibitions. Matinee on Saturday afternoon and a grand performance in the evening. Go early if you want to get a seat in the Great Show.

Convicts Captured.

One day last week, two strangers applied to Capt. Coulter, at the Provost Marshal's office in Greensburg and wished to enter the military service and secure the bounty. The appearance and actions of the men aroused the suspicion of the Captain, and they were questioned pretty sharply, when they admitted that they had recently broke jail in Maryland—one having been convicted of manslaughter and the other of larceny. The Captain immediately confined them in irons, and telegraphed to the authorities from where they escaped. One of them subsequently broke away from the guard, and is at large. The other is in custody.

DIED.—Rev. James R. Moore, principal of Monongalia Academy and superintendent of Woodburn Female Seminary, died at his residence, in Morgantown, West Virginia, on Monday last. Rev. Moore had charge of the Academy for many years, and lent his efforts in building up educational institutions in Morgantown that remain as monuments of his zeal and learning.

How do Preachers Live these Times?

There is no class of men that feels the hardness of the times more than those in the office of the ministry, although we have not heard of a single case in which complaint has been made. A few lay gentlemen who are deeply exercised in the matter have procured, from one who knows by "actual count" what it takes to "keep house" in these days, the following leading items in the expenses of a minister's family. Many persons who live very plainly will no doubt smile at the moderate bill. The family is supposed to consist of eight persons—husband and wife, four children and two servants:

Rent and taxes	$400
Two suits clothes, including hat, boots, under garments, &c.	200
Two do. for wife	150
Clothes for children	150
800 bushels coal	150
Two girls	156
Books and periodicals	100
Stationery and postage	35
55 lbs coffee	26
200 lbs sugar	56
12 lbs tea	18
Milk	50
Butchers' meat, 2 lbs per day	110
Traveling expenses	100
Marketing, $2 per week	104
4 lbs butter per week	83
Gas	35
19 bbls flour	133
100 lbs soap	15
Total	$2,030

It will be seen that many articles are omitted in the above list which are necessary even in a minister's family.

It must not be thought of for a moment that in such orderly domiciles queensware would ever get broken, cooking utensils would be needed, or carpets would wear out? Neither the wife nor children would need furs in this inclement weather. As for spicery, fruits, &c., they are not to be mentioned. None of the family must ever take sick, for there will be no money to buy medicine, as few of our clergymen receive more than two thousand dollars per annum, and many of them do not receive near that amount. We are informed that donations are not so frequently made to clergymen as they were formerly.

Our ministers in this community are as talented as those in any other locality, and they should not be allowed to suffer from pecuniary embarrassments. We are persuaded that the people only require to know their wants, and they will supply them. If a clergyman receives a salary of two thousand dollars, and it takes twenty one hundred to keep him and his family, can he be honest?

Western Naval Depot Committee.

A few of our prominent citizens yesterday met a portion of the Committee appointed by the last Congress to report on the best location for the erection of a Navy Yard in the West, and who have been for some time engaged in examining the claims of several Western cities. The Congressional Committee desired much information in regard to our city and the surrounding country—its capacity for building vessels—its facilities for transportation, &c., &c., but the meeting being hastily called together, and without any preparation, was unable at that time to give the necessary information. Commission were, however, appointed to collect the needed statistics and report to an adjourned meeting to be held at Mechanics Institute, at ten o'clock this morning, when all of the Committee will be present. The location of a Navy Yard here would be of great benefit to our city, and we hope the strong and well-founded claims will be properly represented to the Committee and to Congress.

Queer Case.

A man from Altoona enlisted in the Union army in 1862, and was reported killed at the battle of Antietam. His wife brought home his supposed body and had it interred. A year elapsed and she married, and in due course a child was born, the fruit of the second marriage. A few days ago the first husband returned home alive and well, having been taken prisoner at Antietam instead of being killed. He was detained by the rebels until the last exchange at Savannah. Of course all the parties are in a queer fix, and "don't know what to do about it." We sympathize with all of them in their dilemma, but think the woman might have waited a little longer.

PITTSBURGH SOLDIERS' GOOD BLOOD.—A private letter received yesterday from a lady connected with the United States Christian Commission at Annapolis, Md., we learn that Mr. H. Ford Sewing Machine, provided they have not procured the article already. A gift of this kind (and we hope there may be many,) is not a momento, useless, as are many, save as they aid us to cherish in our memory the giver, but a good Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is a useful treasure, dich in worth each stitch wrought by it, and the labor-saving machinery calls for a blessing upon the giver, and will never cease to speak its thanks while a hand is left to operate it. Gentlemen friends, consider the matter and remember that money spent in this way is not for valueless trinkets and toys, but something doubly an equivalent to the money spent. Sumner & Co., Fifth street, have just received a fine assortment of different styles, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious, and we say to all, go and examine them.

FOR MEN'S WEAR.—New stock of fine calf, kip, and grain leather boots and balmorals, sewed, pegged and nailed, at McClelland's Auction House, 55 Fifth street.

PRICES no object for dry goods at McClelland's Auction House, No. 55 Fifth street. Balance of stock of shawls, balmoral skirts, flannels, hosiery, &c., to be closed out immediately.

ON Friday and Saturday evenings there will be no sale at McClelland's auction, the entire time on both days being devoted to private sales of boots, shoes, and dry goods. Ladies, remember, No. 55 Fifth street.

THE great sale of goods at reduced prices now going on at McClelland's Auction House, No. 55 Fifth street.

H. L. NORTON has laid on our table the *Atlantic Monthly* for January, and the *Scientific American* for this week—both useful works.

THE Atlantic Monthly for January, 1865, is now ready at Frank Case's Book and News Depot, Chronicle building.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

THOMAS W. PARRY, practical Slate Roofer, and Dealer in American Slate, of various orders. Office at Alexander Laughlin's, near the Walter Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 78 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof