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VOLUME LXXVIII---NO. 15. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1865. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

TRADE WITH INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

LETTER FROM GENERAL CANBY ON THE SUBJECT.

A Lieutenant-Generalship Proposed for Gen. Sherman.

GOVERNOR JACOBS PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Important Captures Effected.

CONTEMPLATED RAILROAD RAID FRUSTRATED.

The Secretary of War Gone to Fortress Monroe, Hilton Head and Savannah.

REPORT ON CONSTRUCTION OF IRON CLADS.

Loss of $15,000,000 to the Government.

ISSUE OF MORE SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS.

THE AMENDMENT PROHIBITING SLAVERY

Mexicen Letters of Marque Question.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN COLLINS.

Special Western Associated Press Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—General Canby, in a letter on the subject of traffic with the Insurrectionary States, says: If it is carried on in the manner and to the extent claimed by the speculators who now control it, the inevitable result, in his judgment, will be to add strength and efficiency to the rebel army east and west of the Mississippi river, equivalent to the addition of fifty thousand, and stimulate into active opposition at least ten thousand men within our own lines. Every expedition we have sent into the enemy's lines has been known to the rebels through this instrumentality, and nearly every one has failed in some of its objects. He has now several specimens, captured in the enemy's country, awaiting trial, for giving information to the enemy. The rebel armies have been supplied mainly in the last twelve months by unlawful trade on the Mississippi. New Orleans, since its occupation by our forces, has contributed more to support the rebel armies and privateers than any portion of the country except Wilmington. He now has papers in relation to contracts made by English houses in Mobile for the exportation of two hundred thousand bales of cotton by way of New Orleans.

The House Military committees have the matter in hand.

A bill was introduced in the House to-day to provide a temporary government for Wyoming, to be chiefly carried out of Utah and Washington Territories.

The resolution sought to be introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Blair for the creation of another Lieutenant-General inferior to the Lieutenant General commanding the armies, was designed to create the position for General Sherman.

Major J. K. Obelem, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, has entered on his duties as Provost Marshal of the District of Columbia, vice Captain Putnam, resigned.

The President, at the instance of George D. Prentice and W. R. Gist, has acceded to the request of Lieut. Gov. Jacobs, of Kentucky, to return from exile in the South.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The *Star* says: We have information of the capture of a captain, lieutenant and seven men of Mosby's command, who contemplated a raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The party crossed the river at Darnestown in citizens' clothes, for the purpose of taking the cars at the Relay House, to proceed to Point of Rocks for the purpose of tapping the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Upon reaching the Relay House, information of their movements having previously reached Gen. Tyler, who commanded the post at that point, they were taken into custody. A large amount of money, and papers containing information of value, are said to have been found upon them.

There are some matters of interest in connection with this capture not judicious to publish.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1865.

The Secretary of War has gone to Fortress Monroe, Hilton Head and Savannah, to consult with Gens. Grant, Foster and Sherman on important matters relating to the service. The supplies and exchange of prisoners, the organization of colored troops, raising of the blockade of Savannah, and opening it to free trade, the seizure of rebel property and products will be among the subjects of consideration.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The *Times'* Washington special says: The Committee on the Conduct of the War, who went North to make an examination of the iron-clads building in the navy yards, have completed their labors. Their report will show that there will be a loss to the Government of $15,000,000 by these war vessels.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—A Washington special says the statement in the foreign news received by the steamer Asia that the Mexican President has issued letters of marque and reprisal to Americans, is not believed here in Government circles. It will probably bring out a proclamation from President Lincoln, warning our people not to engage in the business upon such papers as that, as if they go to Captain Collins to say that he was relieved from the command of the steamer Florida at his own request, and that he had not been censured either by the President or the Department for his action in the Florida affair, and that he has not been ordered before a court martial. No charges have been preferred against him.

The *Post's* Washington special says: It is believed Mr. Fessenden will ask for power to issue $200 7-30 currency bonds. Only $80,000,000 of the 200,000,000 he was authorized to issue, are left.

Mr. Astley, of Ohio, will speak to-morrow on the question of the constitutional amendment prohibit slavery, and there is an improving aspect of the passage of the amendment.

MICHIGAN.

THE LEGISLATURE CONVENED.

Governor Blair's Message.

CONDITION OF THE STATE FINANCES.

9,000 Men Placed in the Field.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR U. S. SENATOR.

DETROIT, Jan. 5.—The Michigan Legislature convened at Lansing yesterday. Gilbert E. Reed, of Kalamazoo county, was elected Speaker.

Governor Blair's message shows an encouraging condition in the State finances. The total bonded and fundable debt of the State was $1,600,000, balance $450,000. Since the commencement of the war 80,000 men have been raised in the field from the State, of which 15,000 have been raised since January, 1863. The State has now in service thirty regiments of infantry, eleven of cavalry, one of light artillery, one of engineers and mechanics, two independent batteries, and fifteen companies in various parts of the service.

The Hon. Jacob M. Howard, the present incumbent, received the Republican caucus nomination for United States Senator last night.

MAINE.

U. S. FESSENDEN ELECTED U. S. SENATOR.

Governor Cony Inaugurated.

DEBT OF THE STATE $5,331,000.

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 5.—Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden was unanimously elected U. S. Senator, six years from the 4th of March next, by both Senate and House Union caucuses this evening.

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 5.—Gov. Coney was inaugurated to-day. His message is a lengthy and comprehensive document.

The debt of the State, as represented by the Treasurer, is $5,331,000, and has been created within the

SECESH.

The Rebellion Acknowledged Sinking and Perishing.

REBEL NEWS FROM HOOD.

Furious Review of Jeff. Davis' Management.

BRITISH AND FRENCH COMMERCE THREATENED.

Dispatches from Beauregard and Hardee.

THE DAMAGE TO THE SALT WORKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The Richmond *Examiner*, in reply to the *Sentinel's* foreign protectorate article, says: If neither England nor France will so much as recognize us, how would they receive such an invitation as this, now that we are sinking and perishing under the mighty power of the Yankee nation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 2d says: "A gentleman arrived from the vicinity of Columbia, Tenn., states that Hood has arrived in Central Tennessee, and is recruiting his army largely. He has driven southward over 10,000 hogs and some 6,000 beef cattle. He also secured a large quantity of flour, and corn enough to last his army three months. In order to secure his retreat across Duck river, he had posted twelve or fourteen cannon to keep the river cleared. He crossed his main force, when the enemy attacked his rear guard, and they were unable to bring off the pieces. Hood has conscripted all the able-bodied men from 17 to 50 years of age."

The *Examiner* has a furious military review of Davis' management of the war. It says it is his duty of Congress to take some decided steps to prevent our means of defence from being thrown away any longer at hap-hazard, and at worse than hazard, through the fancies especially of one unlikely man. The common place expedients for filling up old regiments and starting again on the old basis. They hope to win back the commerce that formerly existed.

Cotton continues to be found in the city and surrounding country, the quantities brought to the city being very large, and the merchants are about opening their establishments, convinced of the protection promised by Sherman. The Ohio and Mississippi Department take charge of all the cotton. All other articles are left at the disposal of the rightful owners. All the cotton will soon be shipped North.

The attention of the government will be called to the case of many old merchants of Savannah who are heavily indebted to Northern creditors, and express a desire to pay their debts provided they are allowed to retain their cotton and rice. The question in the main is one of settling the old cotton dealers of Savannah, many of whom have not identified themselves with the rebellion, and think themselves entitled to enough cotton to pay off their old debts.

CINCINNATI.

ROBBERY IN A RAILROAD CAR.

Thirteen Thousand Dollars Stolen.

KENTUCKY ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

Ohio Newspaper Publishers' Convention.

ASSEMBLING OF THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—A carpet-bag, containing thirteen thousand dollars, was rifled of its contents, last Saturday, on the train between Indianapolis and Lafayette. No clue to the robbery has been found.

At the anti-slavery convention held at Frankfort, Ky., yesterday, resolutions were adopted adhering to the Baltimore platform; requesting their representatives in Congress to vote for a Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery; invoking the legislature to instruct them to effect; for repealing the slave-code of Kentucky; endorsing Gen. Burbridge; and approving a vigorous retaliatory warfare against guerrillas.

Great harmony prevailed. Letters from all portions of the State were read, urging the convention to take strong anti-slavery ground.

The newspaper publishers' convention assembled at Columbus on yesterday. A committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature and Congress against a prohibitory tariff on paper. It was resolved to raise the price of all weekly papers to $2.50 per year, and to increase the rates of advertising.

A State Publishers' Association was formed.

The Kentucky Legislature assembled yesterday. There was no quorum in the House. The Senate organized by electing A. B. Brunner as Speaker *pro tem.*, in the absence of Lieut. Gov. Jacobs.

ALABAMA.

HOOD'S PONTOON TRAIN BURNED.

600 Mules, 100 Wagons and 200 Hogs Captured.

FORREST REPORTED NEAR RUSSELLVILLE.

Hood Ordered to Tuscaloosa to Reorganize.

HOOD'S COMMAND ALMOST ENTIRELY DISBANDED.

COURTLAND, Ala., *via Decatur, Ala.*, Dec. 4.—The cavalry belonging to Major General Steadman's command have pursued, captured and burned Hood's pontoon train. They captured six hundred mules, one hundred wagons and two hundred hogs.

Gen. Forrest is reported to be near Russelville, and a deserter from Hood's army reports that Hood has been ordered to Tuscaloosa to reorganize his shattered army.

Gen. Roddy's cavalry command is almost entirely disbanded.

RAILROAD COLLISION IN A TUNNEL.

Four or Five Persons Killed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—A collision occurred in Bergen tunnel, to-day, between the Morris & Essex railroad train and the Erie train. A portion of the former had become detached, and while the connection was being made, the outward train for Patterson (on the Erie road) ran into the rear of it, and demolished the Morris & Essex cars. Four or five persons were killed and a number injured—all residing in Newark. The Erie train was undamaged. No delay on the roads was caused by the accident.

LATER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Only one person was killed by the accident at Bergen Tunnel. His name was Shenick, of New York. Four or five were injured, including L. S. Haskell, of Orange, internally, and a young man named Robinson, son of General Robinson, injured in the arm severely.

New York Stock Market.

Special Western Associated Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The Railway Share market was lower at the Stock Exchange, compared with the closing rates of last evening, with a moderate business doing. Government Securities are firmer, with an active demand. State Stocks higher; Missouri Sixes in demand and higher. Coal Shares are generally lower. The Miscellaneous is strong on Quicksilver, and Mariposas heavy and 2½ per cent lower.

Stocks were stronger at the second Board, but transactions very limited. Erie directors to-day declared a dividend of four per cent on common, and 2½ per cent on preferred stock.

At the Petroleum Board, Stocks were quiet and generally steady. Sales of 200 shares Germania, at 115; 200 do Knickerbocker; and 500 do Manhattan, 70; 100 do Rynd farm, 500; 200 do Buchanan Farm, 185.

The Gold market was very quiet to-day, and the streets were unusually free from rumors, and operations were limited. Money in good demand, at 7 per cent, and a few loans were made at 6 per cent. Foreign Exchange quiet and nominal.

Maryland Legislature Organization Completed.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—The Legislature of Maryland completed its organization to-day. Gov. Bradford congratulates the members on the passage of the new constitution and the consummation of emancipation. He claims compensation to the State therefor by the general Government.

Illinois U. S. Senator Elected.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 5.—The Legislature, in joint session, elected ex-Gov. Yates Senator on the first ballot. The vote stood: Yates, 64; James C. Robinson, 42.

SAVANNAH.

THE CITY REMARKABLY QUIET.

Immense Preparations for Renewed Activity.

DAHLGREN REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS.

Savannah Merchants Coming North.

MORE COTTON FOUND.

Special Western Associate Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The *Herald's* Savannah letter says: The city is remarkably quiet. When our troops first entered, the citizens remained in their houses through fear of personal injury. These fears have passed away, and people now come freely upon the streets. The majority appear desirous of placing themselves in a loyal position towards the Government.

The *Times'* correspondent at Savannah says: There are no active military operations to record, but on every side there are evidences of immense preparations for renewed activity. Where the next blow will be struck is not developed; but every man in the army talks of a grand and overwhelming march on Charleston, and is eager for the ensuing campaign to take that direction.

Admiral Dahlgren's men are busily engaged in removing obstructions in the Savannah river. These obstructions are quite formidable, especially those in the vicinity of Fort Jackson. It may be a week or two before communication will be opened to vessels of heavy draught. They consist mainly of strong piles, against which have been sunk vessels loaded with stone. The rebels made their stone blockade of the Savannah much more effective than we did at Charleston with the stone fleet.

Numbers of merchants, formerly connected with the business community of New York, are expected to proceed North, by the next steamer, for the purpose of settling up old accounts and starting again on the old basis. They hope to win back the commerce that formerly existed.

Cotton continues to be found in the city and surrounding country, the quantities brought to the city being very large, and the merchants are about opening their establishments, convinced of the protection promised by Sherman. The Ohio and Mississippi Department take charge of all the cotton. All other articles are left at the disposal of the rightful owners. All the cotton will soon be shipped North.

The attention of the government will be called to the case of many old merchants of Savannah who are heavily indebted to Northern creditors, and express a desire to pay their debts provided they are allowed to retain their cotton and rice. The question in the main is one of settling the old cotton dealers of Savannah, many of whom have not identified themselves with the rebellion, and think themselves entitled to enough cotton to pay off their old debts.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Discussion on the Resolution to Make Free the Slaves and Children of Slaves who Enlist in the Army.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 5, 1865.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, of Conn., the Secretary of the Navy was called upon to furnish all the facts relative to the bursting of our guns in the recent attack on Wilmington.

Ambrose W. Clark introduced a joint resolution, having in view the appointment of disabled seamen and soldiers in the public departments. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Cole, of California, offered a joint resolution of thanks to Major-General Sherman and the officers and men under him.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Stevens offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to prevent combinations being formed to raise the value of coin and depreciate the value of lawful money of the United States. He made a speech, showing the action on the part of Great Britain to correct similar evils.

Mr. Stevens said he did not intend to ask legislation on his resolution.

Mr. Blair briefly replied to Mr. Stevens, stating that the judgment of England was different from that stated by this gentleman from Pennsylvania, as to the effect of anti-speculation.

Mr. Brooks said the condition of England was different from that of the United States, and therefore, the legislation of great Britain was not appropriate. He showed that gold was the necessity of our position, and that the penal laws would only aggravate the price of gold.

Mr. Stevens withdrew his resolution.

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

Mr. Creswell, of Maryland, made an anti-slavery speech.

Mr. Stevens, of Penn'a, eulogized President Lincoln's Message, and advocated the amendment of the Constitution so as to abolish slavery throughout the country. He took the occasion to refer to what he called the Copperheads at the Chicago Convention, who proposed, he said, a disgraceful peace.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio thought it extremely unkind in the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Stevens, to abuse the Democratic party for the very thing which Horace Greeley yesterday proposed in his columns of the New York *Tribune*, namely, an effort to procure peace.

Mr. Pomeroy, of New York, took issue with Mr. Stevens, insisting that the latter had laid down principles for at the last session he (Stevens) was one of those who would have seceded with the South as a foreign power, but he was simply resolved to be put down.

The committee here rose, and at half past five o'clock the House adjourned.

SENATE.

The Chair presented a communication from the Governor and Legislature of Nevada, asking that Congress take no action on the bill to tax the mineral lands of that State until the newly elected Senators from Nevada take their seats. The communication was ordered to be upon the table.

The Chair laid before the Senate copies of the original laws of the territory of New Mexico.

A communication from the Secretary of War in reply to a resolution calling for the report of Gen. Herron upon the condition of military affairs in Arkansas, was read, stating that the report had not yet been made.

Messrs. Foster and Sherman said that it should go to the Committee on Judiciary, and it was so referred.

Mr. Rainey presented a bill to aid in the construction of a telegraph line from St. Cloud, Minnesota, to the British Possessions, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, 1,200 copies of the Coast Survey Report for the use of the Senate, and 3,000 for distribution for the office of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Conness introduced a bill to regulate the salaries of steamboat inspectors on the Pacific coast, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Smith presented a bill to allow mileage to Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Grimes presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate the number of men enlisted in the service of the United States that have been credited in the various quotas of the respective States, and upon what principle, in what manner, and upon what evidence such credits were made.

Mr. Foster offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of repealing a bill to authorize the proceeds of the sale of cotton, &c., captured in Alexandria, among the soldiers and sailors of Gen. Sherman's army, upon the same principle that naval prizes are distributed.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Pension appropriation bill was taken up.

A report from the Secretary of the Interior was read, recommending the supply of the deficiency in the appropriations of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, under the acts of 1864 and 1862, $93,000; for the expenses of the judiciary for the fiscal year $,929,165; have been drawn, leaving but $104,835 unexpended, which will be entirely insufficient for the expenditures to the middle of the present month.

The bill was passed.

The Senate next proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Wilson's joint resolution to make free the slaves and children of slaves who enlist in the army of the United States. The question upon the reference to the Judiciary committee was moved by Mr. Davis.

Mr. Wilson hoped the resolution would be passed to-day. He had received letters from officers of the army engaged in the recruiting service, and they all endorsed and approved this measure. He did not wish to detain the Senate by discussing the proposition. If the members would refer to the *Globe* of last session, they would find it was debated for hours. He hoped it would be.

Mr. Doolittle was in favor of the motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Wilson—I cannot consent to have this resolution referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Senator from Wisconsin tells us that there is an amendment to the Constitution pending, and that he has strong hopes it will be adopted in the House of Representatives on Monday next. I had hoped, last week, that that measure would pass the House, but I have now no doubt of it now. Whether it passes or not, the Senator from Wisconsin knows, and we all know, that it cannot and will not become part of the Constitution for many months, forty-two years at least. It may be three or four years, but certainly not within the next eighteen months. The facts are these: The Congress of the United States, at its last session, decided that a man who should enlist in the army of the United States should be free by the act of the Government of the United States. If any one doubts the constitutionality of that law let him test it now. Sir, the wives and children of the men we have made free are held as slaves. We were told from army officers at the last session of Congress how they were treated in Missouri. The facts were presented to the Senate, and they shocked the sense of humanity of every one who heard or read what was going on there. The wrongs that have been perpetrated on the wives and children of our colored soldiers in the past year would shock the humanity and appeal to the justice of the people, if told to them. Of the power to pass such a resolution I do not entertain a doubt. The most eminent lawyers of this country have so said. We may have to pay for these slaves, probably we shall. But as to our right to do it there can be no question, and I think that at this time we ought not to hesitate a moment. We read already of what is taking place in the rebel States and what Jeff. Davis proposes to do. They propose to give freedom to the slaves, and to give them an interest in lands. They who are making slavery eternal, are now talking about making slaves free, and they will fight the battles of the rebellion.

Mr. Saulsbury followed Mr. Wilson, and in the course of his remarks said: "I shall maintain the doctrine, when the question shall come up for discussion in the Senate, that not only have you not the right to free the wives and children of negroes who volunteer in our army, if they you cannot give freedom to the negro volunteer himself if he is a slave. There is no principle more clearly defined than this: that if a slave be captured from his lawful owner by one belligerent, and he afterwards comes back into the possession of the other belligerent, that he reverts to his original owner."

Mr. Sumner said all must confess the humanity of the proposition for enfranchising the families of colored persons who have borne arms for their country. All must confess the hardship of continuing them in slavery. But the question is asked, what power has Congress to set the families free. This is the single point on which I shall express my opinion. My answer is, that Congress has precisely the same power to enfranchise the families that I has to enfranchise colored soldiers. The two powers are connected and from the same source. It has already been assumed that Congress may enfranchise the colored soldiers. This has been done by solemn statue without any reference to the conduct of his pretended owner. If we were asked the question for such enfranchisement, it would be found a practical necessity, that we may secure the best services of the slaves; and second, in its intrinsic justice and humanity. In brief, the Government cannot be so imprudent and so foolish as to attempts to obtain the services of the slave at the hazard of life without securing to him the boon of freedom. If Congress can authorize the enlistment of slaves, it is questionable can at the same time authorize their enfranchisement, and by that reason it may authorize the enfranchisement of their families. An English patriot, nearly two centuries ago, exclaimed in memorable words, that "he would give his life to save his country, but he would not do a mean thing to save it." If there be any value in this declaration it may well be invoked, when it is deliberately argued that the National Government can create an army, and in this service can enfranchise the slave it enlists. But that it is important to enfranchise his family, the case is too clear for argument. I cannot close what I have to say without adding that, in my opinion, Congress, at this moment, is complete master of the whole question of slavery everywhere in the United States—even without any constitutional amendments. It can sweep all out of existence, precisely as it can remove any other obstruction to the national defence, and all this by virtue of a power as indisputable as the power to raise armies, or to suspend the habeas corpus. Future generations will read with amazement that a great people, when their national life was assailed, hesitated to exercise a power so simple and beneficient, and this amazement will know no bounds as they learn that Congress haggled for months on the question whether the wife and children of the colored soldier should be admitted to freedom.

The question was then taken on the reference of the amendment, and it was decided in the negative—yeas, 35; nays, 17. At the request of Mr. Sanlsbury, who wished to debate the proposition further, the consideration of this subject was postponed.

Mr. Wilson called up a bill to permit soldiers, who have served one year in the army, to become citizens of the United States.

Mr. Sherman offered the following as an amendment: That no alien, who had resided in the United States for five years continuously before the 19th of April, 1861, shall be naturalized under the laws of the United States after the first day of April, 1865, anything in any act to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Sherman explained the object of the amendment.

Pending the consideration of this subject, the Senate adjourned.

Meeting of the Indiana Legislature—The Senate in a Dead Lock.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 5.—The Indiana Legislature convened to-day. The House organized by electing John N. Pettit (Unionist) Speaker.

The Senate, after the election of the principal and assistant secretaries, came to a dead lock on the balance of affairs. The Senate is composed of an equal number of Democrats and Union members. The Governor and Lieut. Governor will be inaugurated on Monday next, which will give the Unionists the casting vote of the Senate was effected by one of the Democratic members being previously pledged to support the Democratic nominees for principal and assistant clerkships.

Subscriptions to the Ten-Forty Loan.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Subscriptions to the 10-40 loan here were large on account of the notice withdrawal to-morrow. The Ninth National Bank of the city offers to receive subscriptions by telegraph to the latest moment.

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

EAST TENNESSEE AND SOUTH-WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Operations of Stoneman, Burbridge and Gillem.

THE INJURY TO THE REBELS IMMENSE.

VAST AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

SHERMAN TO MARCH ON AUGUSTA.

The Rebel Rams at Charleston.

REBEL GEN. PRICE REPORTED DEAD.

Blankets for Our Prisoners

THE COTTON CAPTURED AT SAVANNAH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The *Herald's* correspondence gives a full account of the recent important raid through East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia, of Generals Stoneman, Burbridge and Gillem. The injury effected by it to the rebels was immense, and is to them probably irreparable. The lead mines and salt works, iron foundries and furnaces, one hundred miles of railroad, fifteen locomotives, two hundred cars, and a vast amount of other property of the rebels were destroyed, and twenty pieces of artillery and many prisoners were captured from them.

The Richmond *Examiner* says that the *Sentinel's* proposition to claim the protection of England or France originated with Jeff. Davis, and had its birth in a panicky mind.

The Savannah correspondent of the *World* hints that Sherman will march first on Augusta and then to the rear of Charleston, when with Dahlgren in front, he will lay siege to the stronghold.

Dispatches captured on a rebel soldier divulged the intention to send the rebel rams out of Charleston harbor at once, thus taking advantage of the absence of our iron-clads. This led to promptly sending all the monitors to Charleston harbor, where they now are.

The Richmond *Sentinel* has a report, which it discredits, however, that Price is dead.

The *Sentinel*, of the 27th, says: A boat load of blankets has been received at Variena, for the Yankee prisoners.

The Petersburg *Express* is informed that the cotton found in Savannah is owned by private individuals, and some by the government.

It appears that only 10,000 blankets were sent to our prisoners, and the *Express* says, as there are 20,000 Yankee prisoners, the supply falls short two-thirds.

RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Morgan to be Secretary of the Treasury.

MR. SEWARD TO BE MORGAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Adams to Succeed Secretary Seward.

PRESTON KING TO BE COLLECTOR AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The *World* has a rumor from Washington to the effect that Senator Morgan is to be made Secretary of the Treasury, and that Mr. Seward will be made Senator in place of Mr. Morgan. Mr. Adams is to succeed Mr. Seward in the Cabinet. It is not said who will succeed Mr. Adams.

The same correspondent says that Mr. Draper's nomination for Collector of New York will not be sent to the Senate, but that Preston King will be nominated by the President.

FROM SAVANNAH.

20th Corps Across Savannah River.

REVIEW OF MILITARY AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The *Herald's* Savannah correspondent says many of the citizens have taken the oath of allegiance.

The 3d division of the 20th corps had moved across the Savannah river into South Carolina, and met and drove a regiment of Wheeler's cavalry. No other rebel force was found.

The Adams Express Company have already received and forwarded North over $500,000, and the rush continues.

In addition to the military reviews, the entire Fire Department had passed in review before Gen. Sherman. With the exception of the officers, the companies consisted of negroes.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The steamer Eagle, from Havana, has arrived.

A report was brought from Matamoras on the 20th, that a vessel arriving reported having seen two vessels burning just outside the harbor, and two steamers supposed to be the captors. But little credit was attached to the report, as it was made by an Englishman who did not tell the same story twice.

After the first of January, all foreign newspapers are to be subjected to a severe censorship equivalent to suppression.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The cases now before the Supreme Court of the United States are the people of the State of New York ex. rel. to Bank of the Commonwealth, and the Bank of Commerce, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commissioners of taxes and assessments of the city and county of New York.

The Dutch Gap Canal.

IT IS REGARDED AS BEING A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The *Herald* gives a complete history of the Dutch Gap canal. It was commenced in August last, and up to the day of the explosion of the bulkhead, three regiments of white and colored troops were detailed for the special work, averaging from 120 to 140 men, who were employed daily on an average of ten hours.

The canal is 522 feet long, and the greatest width of excavation is 122 feet, and the depth is 45 feet. The width of the canal proper is 60 feet at the top and 45 feet at the bottom. At high water there will be a depth of 16 feet.

From these facts some idea may be formed of the immensity of the work. Supposing that the canal, in consequence of the heavy batteries bearing upon it, cannot be completed at present, gained in an enterprise, which when it shall be completed, will always be of incalculable importance to the commercial interests of Richmond.

The explosion of the bulkhead of the canal, on the 1st inst., was witnessed by a large number of officers, and a strong body of troops placed under arms to be ready for emergencies.

The *Tribune's* Army of the James special says the Dutch Gap canal is regarded as a complete success, the result of the explosion in the bulkhead being all that was expected. A dredging machine will now finish the work. Sixteen feet of water has been in the canal since the 10th of last month.

From Cairo—Arrivals of Cotton.

CAIRO, Jan. 5.—The steamer Fanny Ogden, from Little Rock, Ark., has arrived. She brought out 400 bales of cotton, eighty-five of which, belonging to the Government, were left at the mouth of White river, bound South.

All quiet along the Arkansas river.

One hundred bales of cotton, from Helena, arrived at Memphis on the 2d.

Rebel Prisoners for Fort Warren.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Brig. Gen. Edward Johnson, Brig. Gen. S. H. Jackson, and Thomas B. Smith, of the rebel army, passed through the city yesterday *en route* to Fort Warren.

Expelled for Disloyalty.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—John Thompson, a member of the lower house of the Missouri Legislature, was expelled yesterday for disloyalty.

The 10-40 and 7-30 Loans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The subscription to the 10-40 loan yesterday amounted to only $137,000, and to the 7-30 loan to $514,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor.

We are indebted to Mrs. Levi Wade, Secretary, for a copy of the second annual report of the Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor—one of the most useful and necessary of the many benevolent institutions of our city. The Board of Managers, in taking a retrospective glance of their noble work, feel that they can "thank God and take courage." Two years of undoubted success have served to rank the Association as one of the institutions of our city. Allusion is made to the many difficulties under which the association laboured, owing to the scarcity of funds and the increased want and misery created by the rapidly enhancing prices of the necessaries of life, together with the withdrawal, from many families, of the customary support furnished by men who have entered the service of their country. Many aged persons, and widows and orphans, have been thrown upon the charity of the public in consequence of the ravages of war, and, as the rule requires that every case must be investigated before assistance is rendered, the directors have had a vast amount of labor to perform. The great object is to relieve every case of indigence, and see that no deserving person shall be left to suffer. We quote from the report as follows:

"The success of the Directors to the homes of the poor, gives the Association a peculiar advantage, and the Board does not feel called upon to offer any apology for here stating a fact. In all the Districts are more or less poor women who labor most industriously with their needles, almost day and night, to support their families, by one of the most niggardly pittance, doled grudgingly out to them by those that are daily heaping up treasures to themselves. There are many large establishments in the habit of giving to these poor women articles to be made, at prices that would not provide them a crust of bread three times a day; while they receive for such work the most exorbitant prices. In one of the director's reports for January, 1864, is the following: 'I have in my district an aged widow with one daughter, who support herself and mother by working for the shirt stores in the city. She has an old disease and is unfit for heavy work. She receives for binding *twelve* collars, working three button-holes in each, (*thirty-six in all*) TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.'

"*Forty cents* paid for making a pair of pantaloons, the maker providing her own thread, is, it is true, an advance on last winter's prices; but so small is the advance compared with that of fuel, that she cannot by the most incessant toil, supply her family with enough of the 'staff of life' to keep them from starving; meantime her own and her children's clothes and shoes are decaying into rags, and to complete her misery, her landlord sternly demands her month's rent, threatening, if it is not forthcoming, to turn her and her hapless children into the street. This is no fancy sketch, but one of verity and truth. On the other hand, the Directors often become recipient of benevolent acts on the part of some of the business houses in the city who employ seamstresses, however, that Price is dead.

"It is a short-sighted, as well as inhumane policy, for the employer to 'jew down' the employee to the lowest possible cent for services rendered, as who does not know that those who are well paid, consequently well fed and provided for, accomplish far more and better work than those who are halved and quartered in a more satisfactory manner, than those who are housed poorly and badly fed? Not to speak of the exhorbitant prices they have to pay for their scanty food, and the necessaries of life, we shall require more than we have hitherto asked of our citizens, we shall require more than we have hitherto asked of our citizens, we shall require more than we have hitherto asked of our citizens