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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Appropriations Towards Liquidating the Public Debt.

NOMINATIONS FOR STATE TREASURER.

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED.

Allegheny County Bills Introduced.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 10, 1865.

SENATE.—Mr. Ridgway offered and had passed a bill decreasing the number of Directors of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Latta offered a resolution extending the provisions of the Mining Act of 1863 to Westmoreland and Armstrong counties. Laid over.

Mr. Hopkins, one incorporating the Coalfield Railroad Company, purporting to be for the development of Southwestern Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bigham, one incorporating the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

The Committee on Judiciary, on motion of Mr. Lowry, were ordered to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill appropriating about ten millions dollars of the bonds received from the sale of the public works towards liquidating the state debt.

Nominations for State Treasurer were then made: Among them were: Kimbel, of Philadelphia; Dr. Gross, of Allegheny, by Graham; Purviance, of Butler, and M'Grath, of Philadelphia.

The Speaker then announced the Standing Committees, with the following Chairmen:—Federal Relations—Lowry. Finance—Connell. Judiciary—Fleming. Corporations—Ridgway. Banks—Graham. Canals—Householder. Railroads—Nichols. Militia—Lowry. Vice and Immorality—Graham. Compare Bills—Hopkins. Graham is also on Finance, Railroads and Education. Mr. Bigham is on Federal Relations, Retrenchment and Private Claims.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The following bills were introduced: Mr. Black offered a supplement to the Mahoning and French Creek Railroad, relative to the cost of the road per mile. Also, a supplement relative to the power of the borough of Manchester to borrow money. Also, a bill incorporating the Pittsburgh and Idaho Gold Company; and one incorporating the River Oil Company.

Mr. Negley, one disfranchising persons escaping from the draft. Also, one for the support and education of soldiers' orphans.

Mr. Burgwin, one incorporating the Horse Creek Ferry.

Mr. Glass, a resolution instructing Pennsylvania Congressmen to vote for the constitutional amendment to abolish slavery. Also, one for the inspection of flour in Allegheny county. Also, one for the formation of a new school district in Allegheny county.

Mr. Haslett, one incorporating the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road.

Mr. Scaright, one relative to the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania. Also, one authorizing an increase of county fees in Fayette county.

The following nominations for State Treasurer were made: Mr. Glass nominated Dr. Gross; Mr. Negley nominated, Mr. Purviance; Mr. Scaright nominated Mr. Hadden, of Fayette; Mr. Shurlivant nominated Mr. Hueldekoper.

Standing Committees were then announced, with the following Chairmen: Ways and Means—Cochran, of Philadelphia; Judiciary, General—Brown; Judiciary, Local—Orwig; Federal Relations—Alleman; Railroads—McClure; Passenger Railways—Lee; Corporations—Slack; Military Affairs—Kelly; Claims—Negley; Education—Herron; Pensions—Burgwin; Printing—Haslett. Herron is also on Judiciary, Passenger Railways and Accounts. Glass is on Ways and Means, Railroads, Passenger Railways and Corporations. Slack is on Passenger Railways and Pensions. McKee is on Roads, Bridges and Canals, Agriculture and Manufactures, and Pensions. Colville is on Military Affairs, Divorces and Banks. Chadwick is on Pensions, Passenger Railways and Estates.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

...uments on Blair's Visit to Richmond.

...STINGUISHED GENERALS IN NEW YORK.

...D TREATMENT OF REBEL PRISONERS DENIED.

...olable March of Thomas Through Alabama and Mississippi.

GEN. BUTLER DECLARED A MILITARY FAILURE.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Western Associated Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Nearly all the papers to-day have an editorial on Blair's visit to Richmond.

The *Tribune* has no expectation as to the immediate result of the mission. It thinks the end of the mission will be partially gained if the rebels insist on terms utterly inadmissible.

The *World* thinks no prospect of Blair's mission will open the way to a responsible negotiation. It says, in judging of the probabilities of peace, that we will use our own credulity, unless we look at the matter from the South's standpoint. The South have no more to gain by further resistance than by immediate submission, and therefore it is idle to look for peace.

The *Times* hopes the report that Mr. Blair has gone to Richmond is not true, and says no good can possibly come out of such a mission. The Government has thus far dealt with them as rebels only, and therefore they can only deal with Gen. Grant in a movement for peace. It is useless to attempt to convince Davis of the folly of the rebellion until it is understood by the southern people.

The *Post* calls Blair's mission a fool's errand, and thinks that peace is quite near and will come from the Southern States and people. It says the mission to Richmond enables the rebel leaders to tell their people that we are weary of the war and are anxious for a cessation of hostilities. It considers Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and Farragut the best peace-makers.

Generals Hancock, Burnside and Averill are now in the city.

The *Tribune* publishes a letter from Rock Island denying the recent charges of bad treatment of rebel prisoners. It says the prisoners' fare is exactly like that of our own soldiers.

The *Times* editorially thinks that Thomas will probably make a march southward from Florence through to Alabama and Mississippi, similar to Sherman's through Georgia, and looks upon Montgomery and Mobile as objective points of his campaign.

The *Commercial Advertiser* has an editorial on the removal of General Butler, and reviews his military career on the James river and at Fort Fisher. It pays a compliment to his administrative abilities, but considers him a failure as a military leader. It enumerates his failures, but thinks he has acted to the best of his knowledge, and hopes the Government will place him in a situation better adapted to his capabilities.

The *Herald's* army of the Potomac correspondent in announcing the removal of Gen. Butler, says: The ostensible grounds for the removal, was your failure at Wilmington, but that for months past he has been losing confidence in his army through various causes.

Severe Snow Storm.

BUFFALO, Jan. 10.—A severe snow storm is prevailing here. It will probably delay rail road travel. The weather is mild.

WASHINGTON.

SPECULATIONS ABOUT PEACE MOVEMENTS.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

LYING RICHMOND REPORTS CONTRADICTED.

Organization of Able-Bodied Slaves.

THE REINSTATEMENT OF A PROVOST MARSHAL.

COAL FOR THE NAVY.

Quarrel Between Davis and the Rebel Governors.

PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Private Trade with Savannah Forbidden.

PEOPLE OF SAVANNAH DESTITUTE.

Government Contractors' Claims.

Special Western Associated Press Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The present speculations about the peace movements, both in loyal and rebel newspapers rest on a weak foundation. It is safe to say that no person, either authorized or unauthorized, has lately left Washington for the front on an errand of peace or with a view to consult the rebel authorities concerning the existing difficulties.

Major George Abbott has been reinstated Provost Marshal of the 15th district of Illinois.

Colonel Ewing, bearer of dispatches from General Sherman, authorizes the contradiction of the report in the Richmond papers, that General Sherman has recently given assurance that the war will not change the status of slaves, and that he will not allow any interference on the part of the army, in the relation between master and slave. He would gladly incorporate 50,000 negroes into his army. He has already taken measures to organize all the able-bodied slaves who came into Savannah with him.

The *Post's* Washington letter says: The Navy Department has taken great pains to prevent the export of Anthracite coal, which blockade runners desire, as they are discovered by the smoke of Bituminous coal. Recently a ship with a cargo put into St. Thomas, and sold the cargo, which was bought by a blockade runner, and shipped to Nashua.

A quarrel between Jeff Davis and Governor Clarke, of Mississippi, has arisen in regard to the State troops recently called out by the Governor. Davis has insisted that these troops shall be turned over to the Confederate authorities. Clarke refuses compliance, and replies that he is determined to command and control them as commander-in-chief of the militia.

The Alabama Legislature disputes Jeff's authority, and has adjourned without having passed the necessary amendments to the militia law, for which they had been specially called together.

Governor Watts also disputes Davis' right to decide who are to be exempts in Alabama, and in reply to certain inquiries, says that ministers, druggists, and members of the press are to be considered exempted.

The Lower House of the rebel congress has been engaged for several days in discussing the question of consolidating the rebel army. It appears to be generally admitted by rebel congressmen that an absolute necessity for consolidation exists, and that debate is the plan to perfect it. The movement is opposed by the conservative members, who favor the appointment of a Board of Examination to decide upon the merits of the officers. Up to the adjournment on the 6th no decision had been made.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Several parties desiring to ship cargoes to Savannah for trade, the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that no clearance shall be granted for shipments on private account without special authority from the Treasury Department. Dr. Willis, of Savannah, has obtained permission to make small shipment of provisions to that city. It was granted on condition that all concerned in the shipment shall take the oath of allegiance, and that none of the articles shipped shall be used to give aid and comfort to the insurgents.

A letter from Beaufort says that the people of Savannah are destitute, and that our military officers feed from fifteen to twenty thousand persons.

The claims of the government contractors, to the amount of $30,000, are before the Naval Committee of the House. They ask an increase of twenty-five per cent., on account of increased prices.

COLORADO.

MORE INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Mail Coach and Mule Train Attacked.

A SEVERE ENGAGEMENT FOUGHT

The Chief and Thirty Fire Indians Killed.

NINETEEN SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS KILLED.

A GENERAL MASSACRE PREVENTED.

JULESBURG, COLORADO, Jan. 9.—On Saturday morning a party of sixty Indians attacked the overland mail express coach, three miles east of here, and robbed the mail and express. They then attacked the mule train close by, killing one man and wounding another.

The troops at the military post here, numbering from fifty to eighty men, immediately started to the relief of the white settlers in the vicinity, and drove the Indians to the Bluffs, a mile back; here the Indians were reinforced to the number of 1,500, and in turn drove the troops back to the post.

The Indians then entered the stage station in large numbers, and after destroying all the furniture and breaking all the windows in the buildings, set them on fire. They also destroyed a large amount of telegraph material. A well directed fire of musketry from the troops at the post soon drove them from the station.

In the running fight on the retreat of our troops, 35 Indians were killed, including the principal chief.

Nineteen soldiers and citizens were killed. A general massacre and destruction of the whites was only prevented by the perseverance and bravery of our troops and an efficient artillery fire.

The Indians retired in a southerly direction. This is by far the most determined incursion yet made by the Indians.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 10.—A desperate fight took place, near Julesburg, Nebraska, on the 7th inst., between a detachment of the 1st Nebraska Cavalry and a body of Indians, estimated at 1,000 or 1,500, in which the Indians were defeated with a loss of thirty-five killed and a large number wounded. Our loss was fifteen killed and one wounded.

CAIRO AND BELOW.

Movements of Gen. Sherman and Staff.

GUNBOAT RATTLER BURNED.

Fighting Reported Near Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS UNSETTLED.

The Court House at Owensboro Burnt.

CAIRO, Jan. 9.—The steamer Magenta, from New Orleans, brings the announcement of the arrival of the steamship Morning Star, with Gen. Wm. T. Sherman and staff.

The gunboat Rattler drifted ashore in the late storm, between Vicksburg and Natchez. She was fired by a gang of guerrillas and burned to the water's edge.

A letter from Mobile to a citizen of New Orleans says there was fighting going on in that vicinity on the 31st ult.

The rebels were burning cotton a short distance from Natchez, on the 29th ult.

The New Orleans cotton market was completely unsettled by the news from New York; middling was offered at 113½. Sugar quiet at 21½@ for fully fair. Molasses 120.

The rebels are said to have burned the Court House during their occupation of Owensboro, Kentucky.

MISSISSIPPI.

ACCOUNT OF GRIERSON'S RECENT RAID.

A SHARP FIGHT AT EGYPT.

Railroad Locomotives and Cars Destroyed.

REBEL GEN. HOLCOMBE KILLED.

SCHOONER LOADED WITH COTTON CAPTURED.

The Evacuation of Fort Smith and Van Buren.

SURRENDER OF THE CHICKASAW BATTALION PROBABLE.

Price's Army on Red River.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—The Vicksburg *Herald*, of the 5th, has a full account of Grierson's raid in Mississippi. The expedition left Memphis on the 21st ult., three thousand strong, consisting of the 2d New Jersey, 4th Missouri, 7th Indiana Cavalry, 1st Massachusetts Mounted Rifles, 3d and 4th Iowa, 10th Missouri, 5d Wisconsin, 4th and 11th Illinois, 3d U. S. Colored. At Egypt, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, a considerable force of the enemy was encountered and a sharp fight ensued, in which quite a number of the enemy were killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners taken. The rebel Brigadier-General Holcombe, commanding, was among the killed.

From Egypt the command struck westward, crossing the Missouri Central railroad below Grenada, destroying thirty miles of the railroad. Several locomotives and fifty cars were destroyed at Grenada, and extensive cloth and shoe factories at Bankston. The expedition brought in a few horses and mules, but no contrabands.

Among the prisoners captured are one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, twenty-five officers and a number of our men, who, to escape the horrible treatment of our prisoners at Andersen, had joined the rebel army.

On the night of December 28th Ensign Plumes, of the steamer Virginia, cut his way out from Galveston and captured the schooner Dolphin, from Nassau, with 120 bales of cotton. The schooner, when captured, was within range of the rebel guard-ship, close in shore, and protected by shore batteries. She also passed directly under the guns of two forts on her way out.

Advices from Fort Smith, Arkansas, of the 20th ultimo, confirm the report of the evacuation of that post and Van Buren, and the probable participation of the garrison in a movement south, leaving that part of the country. It was feared that Fort Smith and Van Buren would be destroyed.

Late advices from Fort Smith say the troops have not yet left that post, and that they will be required to remain to protect the government stores, until the Arkansas river is again so that they can be removed. In the meantime it is believed the President will revoke the order of vacuation.

Lieut. Wilcox, of the Chickasaw battalion, had an interview with Gen. Thayer on the 26th, under a flag of truce. It is reported the object of the visit was to negotiate terms for the surrender of his battalion to the Union forces.

The remnant of Price's army is at Boggy Depot, on Red river. Desertions are very numerous, and the whole country is filled with stragglers.

MISSOURI.

Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention.

APPOINTMENT OF U. S. DISTRICT JUDGE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—Three resolutions for the immediate emancipation were introduced in the Convention yesterday, but none of the discussion were informally laid aside to allow Mr. Drake, of St. Louis, to introduce his resolution for the appointment of eleven committees, to whom should be referred the different articles of the present State Constitution. After some further debate the resolution was adopted, and this morning the President appointed the committees—on Boundaries, Legislation, Executive Department, Judicial Department, Education, Internal Improvement, Banks, Militia, Seat of Government, mode of amending the Constitution and Miscellaneous. The provision of each of these committees is to carefully examine the parts of the present Constitution referred to them respectively, and report to the convention such amendments thereto as they may consider expedient.

Mr. Drake, of St. Louis, is Chairman of the Committee on Legislation; Judge Clover, of St. Louis, of the Judiciary Department, and Mr. Gilstrap, on the Mode of Amending the Constitution. In addition to these, a Committee on Emancipation was appointed, to which all resolutions, ordinances and bills on that subject are to report to-morrow, and another, on election the franchise and disfranchisement of rebels.

Col. Samuel Phillips, of the Constitutional Convention, has been appointed Judge of the United States District Court, Third District of Missouri, vice Judge Wellce, deceased.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

JEFF. DAVIS' QUARRELS.

The Whig's Comments on the Blair Mission.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Late rebel papers show that Davis has now on his hands quarrels with the Governors of Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama.

The Richmond *Whig* thinks the recent alleged peace mission of the two Blairs entitles the United States to be considered the most impudent nation that has ever had existence.

The Charleston *Courier* says Hood has butchered his troops as recklessly as, according to the Richmond *Sentinel*, ever Grant did.

The Richmond *Whig* prints testimonies from a Savannah clergyman, Gen. Wayne and General Beauregard, that the reported atrocities charged upon Sherman's army at Milledgeville are wholly unfounded. The ladies of Milledgeville also write that no such violence was ever attempted.

The Richmond *Examiner* ridicules the citizens' meeting at Savannah, saying it was composed of eighteen persons.

HAVANA.

The Spaniards Making Poor Progress in St. Domingo.

CONVERTS TO THE UNION CAUSE IN HAVANA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—By the steamer Liberty we have Havana dates of the 8th. But little news from any quarter had reached Havana since the last advices.

Accounts from San Domingo, though containing nothing new, represent the Spaniards as making very poor progress, and the general opinion is that Spain ought to abandon the attempted conquest of the island. The same may be said of the French attempt in Mexico. Both Spain, in San Domingo, and France, in Mexico, are loss near the ends of their projected conquests than a year ago.

The glorious news from the United States that was received in Havana lately, continues to make converts to the Union cause.

New York Stock and Money Markets.

Special Western Associate Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Railway speculation was weak at the Stock Exchange. There was a general tendency toward lower prices, with dull business. The Bears offered sellers their option, but were not pressing. In the Cash Stock market there is a better demand for stock generally; Governments are still inactive. The demand for Coal and Miscellaneous is general. The Gold market opened this morning at 233½, rose to 225, but afterwards became quiet and fell 1 per cent. The generally favorable military situation is said to be the cause of its fall. The demand for money is steady. Foreign exchange is in fair demand for to-morrow's steamer, with little offering. Rates are firmer. The Australasian has $355,000 in specie engaged. A large business was transacted at the Petroleum Board; the market was dull and nominal at 50c.

Massachusetts United States Senator.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The House to-day voted for United States Senator, with the following result: Henry Wilson, 207; Gov. Andrew, 13; R. C. Winthrop, 4.

REMOVAL OF GENERAL BUTLER.

He is Ordered to Lowell, Mass.

GEN. ORD HIS TEMPORARY SUCCESSOR.

The Senior Blair Reported in Richmond.

THE REBELS PREPARING TO EVACUATE RICHMOND.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The *Herald's* Washington special says Maj-General Butler has been removed by the President from the position of Commander of the Army of the James and the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and ordered to report at Lowell, Massachusetts.

The official document in the case directed him to turn over his command to the person named by Lieutenant General Grant, as his temporary successor, General Ord, lately in charge of the corps, has succeeded temporarily to the important position.

The *Tribune* says that Blair sr. is in Richmond, and goes specially to see what can be done in the way of peace.

The *Tribune* don't think that he will succeed, and urges the filling up of the army and making short work of the rebellion. Mr. Blair is not clothed with any power from our Government, but we infer that he is authorized to ascertain whether any true peace is now attainable.

The *Herald's* Winchester correspondent details a conversation with a gentleman, recently from Richmond, who says the rebels are busy preparing for the evacuation of that city. Much Government property and many officials have already been sent off to the interior. Jeff. Davis has become convinced that he cannot hold the city much longer, and it is being mined.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10, 1865.

SENATE.

Mr. Grimes introduced a bill for the better organization of the pay department of the navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Wilson presented a resolution calling on the Adjutant General for the list of names of regular and volunteer Major and Brigadier Generals in the army on the 1st of January, 1865, and where and how employed, &c., which was passed.

Mr. Sumner said he had intended to call up to-day, the resolution repealing the reciprocity treaty, but by request he would not call it up till to-morrow.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finances Committee, reported the House bill to supply the deficiencies in last year's appropriations, moving several additions and striking out the appropriations for increasing the salaries of Capitol employees. Also the Consular Appropriation bill, which was taken up.

Mr. Hale wished the Consular bill postponed till Friday.

Mr. Wilson presented a resolution authorizing and directing an inventory of all articles in the arsenals of the United States, which was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Buchalan introduced a bill to repeal the act to authorize recruiting for the United States army in the rebel States, which was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Saulsbury said some days ago he offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate under what authority he called into the public service volunteers for 30 and 90 days. He has not yet replied to that resolution. I hold that the Secretary of War, as a member of the Cabinet, is, in every sense, subject to an order of the American Senate, and I now move that he be again directed to inform the Senate under what authority he called into the public service volunteers for thirty and ninety days.

The Chair directed Mr. Saulsbury to draw up a resolution embracing the object aimed at, which he did, and it lies over.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to authorize the appointment of a Second Assistant Secretary of War, which was referred to the Military Committee.

The Senate went into executive session and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House resumed the discussion of the Constitutional amendment for the abolishment of slavery.

Mr. Kasson advocated the amendment, saying that the people had declared for it.

Mr. Fernando Wood argued against the amendment.

A resolution was agreed to directing the Committee on Military Affairs to report what legislation is necessary to secure the prompt examination into cases of persons arrested, and a speedy trial or a discharge.

The question of the constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Kasson said that new lights and influences had been brought to bear in favor of the amendment. The Baltimore Convention declared in its favor, and the Chicago Convention did not dare to take up the issue. A large majority of the people decided in its favor, by supporting the Baltimore Convention. The fundamental principle of the Constitution was to favor the extension of civil and religious liberty. At the inception of the Constitution, slavery was not a subject of consideration. He then proceeded to show that Congress had the power to make the proposed amendment, and maintained that the measure was necessary for consolidating the Union.

Mr. Voorhies reminded the gentleman that a Republican majority had heretofore passed a resolution declaring that the Government had no power to interfere with slavery in the States.

Mr. Kasson admitted it, and he now proposed a bill amending the Constitution to lay the foundation for such power.

Mr. Cox conceded the power to make the amendment, and said two-thirds of the States could even create a monarchy. He opposed the amendment, as it tended towards consolidation and despotism. He would favor submitting it to the people, but feared it would disturb the balance of power between States and destroy our peculiar representative system.

Mr. Kasson replied that the proposition did not appeal to the war power, but peaceful means of amending the Constitution. He also made some additional remarks favoring the amendment.

Fernando Wood discussed the want of power and impolicy of the amendment, and gave notice of his intention to speak at some future day on the condition of the country.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, gave his reason for opposing the amendment. He said it was against the rights of States to manage their institutions in their own way, and he doubted the power of Congress to interfere. The adoption of the amendment would give the rebel leaders time to arouse the people to a still further effort.

Mr. King, of Missouri, said that slavery was a cause of disturbance for the past thirty years, and if it perished slave holders could not complain. The question should be submitted to the people in order to secure peace. He reviewed the political history of the country to show the progress of the slavery question and the aggression of its advocates.

Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, followed Mr. King, in favor of the amendment, and was followed by Mr. Farnsworth, declaring that Congress had the power to make an amendment, and saying that the objections came from the wrong side of the House.

Mr. McBride followed in the same strain.

The House then adjourned.

Bark Abandoned at Sea.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 10.—The ship Bridgewater, Captain Sisson, arrived this morning off Sandy Hook, after a passage of sixty days, from Liverpool. She has on board the crew of the bark Mattie Metcalf, for New York, from Philadelphia to Boston. The bark was abandoned at sea. The Bridgewater ran ashore on the outer middle.

The Lake Erie Raiders.

TORONTO, (C. W.,) Jan. 10.—The case of Darby, one of the Lake Erie pirates, was again before the Court to-day. The original document, signed by Jeff. Davis, was produced, which authorized the raid. Objection being made to receiving it, the Court adjourned to Thursday to consider the objection.

Napoleon and the Confederacy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The *Tribune's* Montreal letter says: Geo. N. Sanders has a letter from Dudley Mann at Paris, saying that Napoleon had determined, either with or without the cooperation of Great Britain, to recognize the Confederacy soon after the installation of Mr. Lincoln.

Aid for Savannah.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 10.—A meeting of the citizens to devise means for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of Savannah, was held at the Board of Trade rooms this afternoon. The Right Rev. Bishop Potter was called to the chair.

The value of the fur trade of St. Paul, Minnesota, for 1864, was greater than that of any preceding year, though in the number of skins brought in from the hunting and trapping regions there was a considerable falling off, owing, it is supposed, to the 15 per cent. duty imposed by Congress. The enhanced prices for furs over previous seasons made the difference in the value of the trade of the past year, which amounted to about $100,000.

A HUNGRY Englishman has weighed the clothes worn by a young lady of eighteen, and says they weighed fourteen and a quarter pounds. Married Englishwomen often carry a greater number of *pounds* than this, and of a black and blue shade.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Allegheny City Elections.

The election for Mayor, Director of the Poor, and Ward officers, was held in Allegheny yesterday. The day was exceedingly disagreeable, but notwithstanding this fact the polls were well attended. As usual, the Union voters carried everything that was worth having, and made a very clean sweep. The Democrats had tickets in the field, for the purpose of "keeping up their organization," but there is only a corporal's guard of the "ancient enemy" left in that Union stronghold.

The candidate for Mayor, John Morrison, Esq., achieved an easy triumph, and left his opponent by 657 majority.

For Director of the Poor, Mr. Emory Gleason leads Mr. Longmaid by 540 votes.

Below we give the result entire:

FOR MAYOR.

	Morrison, U.	Titzel, D.
First Ward	184	22
Second Ward	314	73
Third Ward, 1st p.	154	29
" " 2d p.	119	73
Fourth Ward, 1st p.	222	23
" " 2d p.	50	60
	953	296

Morrison's majority, 657.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

	Gleason, U.	Longmore, D.
First Ward	142	35
Second Ward	210	70
Third Ward, 1st p.	150	47
" " 2d p.	94	79
Fourth Ward, 1st p.	212	22
" " 2d p.	51	54
	859	318

Gleason's majority, 540.

FIRST WARD.

Select Council.

H. Irwin, U*	194	D. Campbell, D. 34

Common Council

S. Drum, U*	182	E. Hyde, D. 34
J. N. Miller, U*	196	S. Bradley, D. 34
G. W. Beaney, U*	187	J. Dunwiddy, D. 34
Alex. Hannan, U*	190	H. Sproull, D. 34

School Directors.

S. Riddle, U*	188	No opposition
J. A. Scott, U*	190	" "

Alderman.

John Dyer, Jr., U*	187	No opposition.

Assessor.

S. Dalford	201	No opposition.

Judges of Elections.

S. Thompson, U*	193	Wm. Schoyer, 32

Inspectors.

C. F. Isaham, U*	193	Chas. McGinn, D. 34
W. H. Brown, U*	194	

Return Inspectors.

D. B. McGill, U*	190	J. Ho. A. Martin, D. 34
W. H. Robinson, U*	192	

Constable.

Sam. Irwin, U*	194	P. M'Hugan, D. 1

SECOND WARD.

Select Council.

Rees J. Thomas U*	91	T. Stockdale, D. 73

Common Council.

J. B. Smith, U*	253	Morgan, D. 72
J. W. Hall, U*	250	Farley, D. 72
Jos. McDonald, U*	261	Moore, D. 64
John Thompson, U*	251	Lawman, D. 63

School Directors.

John Brown, Jr., U*	249	Large, D. 70
H. M. Dunlap, U*	245	O'Neill, D. 79

Judge of Elections.

S. Speight, U*	250	Shaffer, D. 68

Inspector.

Isaac Long, U*	198	
Wm. Tate, Jr., U*	75	Woods, D. 73

Return Inspectors.

W. H. Alexander, U*	160	J. T. Stockdale, D. 8
		Boyle, D* 70

Assessor.

J. Barrett, U*	238	Ackley, D. 33
J. Ramsey, U*	61	

Constable.

Jos. Best, U*	101	Wiggins, D. 81

THIRD WARD.

Select Council.

	1st P.	2d P.	Total.
James McBride*, U	147	91	238
Jacob Housley, D	49	85	134

Common Council.

Francis Torrence*, U	147	90	243
A. H. Espilish*, U	151	98	250
John Robb*, U	145	96	241
Geo. P. Bellstein*, U	142	87	229
Alex. Grenawalt, D	62	85	147
J. R. Miller, D	55	82	137
Andrew Exley, D	52	81	133
George Meyer, D	50	82	132

School Directors.

James Thorn*, 3 y., U	170	91	261
C. C. Davis*, 1 y., U	173	92	262
James Brown*, 1 y., U	167	84	251
C. P. Walston, D	49	82	131
Jacob Kopp, D	49	87	136
Edward McCleary, D	49	81	130

Assessor.

R. R. Ray*, U	142	94	236
Jacob Snyder, D	50	81	131

Judge of Elections.

John Palmer*, U	147	—	147
James Gray, D	45	—	45
C. C. Smith*, U	97	—	97
John Hackenstein, D	78	—	78

Inspectors.

Samuel McGinnis*, U	145	—	145
S. R. Rodgers, D	47	—	47
Jacob Schaffer*, U	95	—	95
E. Hess*, D	78	—	78

Return Inspectors.

Joseph McNaugher*, U	142	—	142
Henry Charles*, U	41	—	41
Louis Schaffer*, U	51	—	51
H. J. Linkard*, D	—	71	71

Constable.

Louis Schaff*, U	98	53	152
Peter Bellner*, D	51	159	211

FOURTH WARD.

Select Council.

	1st p.	2d p.	Total.
James Marshall, U*	236	19	255
J. F. Beckham, D	41	59	100

Common Council.

P. R. Hill, U*	241	48	289
Hugh McNeile, U*	209	50	259
Wm. Smith, U*	207	50	257
E. F. A. Faulhaber, U*	207	51	258
C. Kopp, D	34	34	34
A. Beck, D	35	57	92
J. Hohen, D	35	55	90
Martin Ley, D	34	61	95

At Large.

J. S. Brown, U*	207	49	256
A. D. Gildson, D	29	41	69

School Directors.

R. C. Loomis, U*	155	117	272
Robert Hole, U*	215	62	277
Benj. Lutton, D	42	102	144

Judge of Elections.

J. C. Patterson, U*	202	—	202
Alex. Black, D	23	—	23
Louis Moul, U	—	50	50
John Bond, D*	—	57	57

Inspectors.

R. B. McCraw, U*	141	—	141
Geo. Humbert, U	43	—	43
W. H. Reel, D*	—	44	44
J. S. Slagle, U*	14	—	14
C. W. Shaffer, U	11	—	11
F. Fisher, D*	—	55	55

Return Inspectors.

Benj. Kennedy, U*	170	—	170
L. S. Stephenson, U	16	—	16
Alfred Urban, D*	—	53	53
Adolph Ehlers, U*	11	—	11
Wm. Brown, U	9	—	9

Constable.

Wm. Hobson, U*	214	43	222
John Schimpf, D	23	57	83

House Rents.

In this day of high prices and profitable speculations, the rates of rents charged for houses, have been one of the last causes of complaint among those who are not so fortunate as to possess a residence of their own. Rents, until quite recently, have not been very high, but owing to the large number of new-comers in the city this winter, the rates have been raised considerably—in fact the prices now being asked cannot be regarded otherwise than exhorbitant. Houses that a few months ago could have been had for from $150 to $200 per year, cannot now be had for less than $200 to $250; and the same ratio of increase governs the letting of better or less desirable locations. Tenants who may have a much liberal income, perhaps, do not feel this increase so much, but with those who have to depend upon their own "muscle" for support, it is a matter of no small consequence, and this is the class who have to "rent" most. It is so be hoped that a proper appreciation of their circumstances, on the part of landlords or house-owners, will cause them to be more liberal, and that the rates may be fixed so as to more nearly correspond to the income of the tenants.

The Weather.

This "old inhabitant" has been guilty of some very unaccountable freaks within the last few days, changing from one extreme to another with the greatest readiness. Monday was considered a very cold day, but on Monday night it moderated, and rained all day yesterday. In the evening, however, the "moderation" was reversed, and the snow that disappeared on Monday night was replaced last night—so that hoary winter again has the "best of the bargain." And, rather than experience another day, such as yesterday was, we had rather have winter, the "court being willing." Of all the rainy, sloppy and "nasty" weather we have seen this winter, yesterday was the most so. It was such that, properly, a person whose capacity was not equal to that of a good sized steamer, had no business to venture out. Even the ladies, (who, as a general rule, have their own way,) had to sometimes acknowledge themselves "beat," and stay at home—so that the reporters and a few of the more "venturesome fair," had almost individed right of navigation.

REGIMENT.—Capt. W. P. Herbert, Co. I, 139th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, informs us that he has resigned, and is now out of service. The Captain was wounded in the arm and wrist at the battle of the Wilderness, which disqualified him from active service. He has been on court-martial duty for some months in this city. He entered the service as Quartermaster Sergeant of the regiment, and was promoted to the position of Second Lieutenant of Co. I, on the resignation of Lieut. Braddock, and on the death of Capt. Dempsey, was promoted to fill the vacancy, a position he filled with credit. He leaves the military service without a stain.

Meeting of City Councils.

An adjourned meeting of City Councils was held on Tuesday evening, January 10th.

In *Select Council*: Present—Messrs. Brown, Coffin, McClintock, McMillen, Morrow, Quinn, Reed, Thompson, White, Wills, Young, and President M'Auley.

The clerk of the Common Council then announced that that branch was ready to meet the Select branch in joint session for the purpose of electing city officers.

After Select Council had returned to their chamber, the President announced the following standing committees for the ensuing year:

Claims and Accounts—Messrs. Thompson and Coursin, S. C., and Messrs. O'Neill, Oldshue and Reese, of C. C.

Ordinances—Messrs. Morrow and Coursin, S. C., and Messrs. Harris, Deakers and Snively, of C. C.

Gas Lighting—Messrs. J. R. Reed and Coffin, S. C., and Messrs. Rebman, O'Donnel and Hare, of C. C.

Wooden Buildings—Messrs. Barckley and White, S. C., and Messrs. Beck, Hunnicutt and McClelland, of C. C.

Appeals from City Assessment—Messrs. McClintock and Quinn, S. C., and Mawhinney, Fredericks and Rebman, C. C.

Fire