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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

"MISSOURI GREETS HER ELDEST SISTER."

Governor Curtin's Patriotic Response.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 13, 1865.

SENATE.—Mr. Hoge read a bill authorizing A. Wilson to erect a ferry or foot bridge over Oil Creek, near "Phillips Well." Passed.

Mr. Hall offered a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report a bill modifying State laws to extend their benefits to men mustered into Hancock's Corps. Passed.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

HOUSE.—A petition was presented for increase of pay of jurors and public officers in Beaver county. Also, to appropriate incomes from lands donated to the State by Government for the benefit of the Farmers' High School.

The House then elected committees to try the contested election cases of De Haven, of Philadelphia, and Aldermen, of Union and Snyder. Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.—The following dispatch was received by Governor Curtin this morning:

"JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 11.—*To the Governor of Pennsylvania*—Free Missouri greets her oldest sister.

(Signed) T. C. FLETCHER, Governor of Missouri."

Governor Curtin, in return, sent the following reply:

"HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.—*To His Excellency, the Governor of Missouri*—Pennsylvania, the first born of freedom, welcomes her disenthralled sister, the State of Missouri, which the agony of the nation found in the throes of wanton rebellion. Her offering to liberty comes baptized in her richest blood, and will be accepted as a faithful and free people as one of the crowning tributes to their matchless heroism and their sacrifices to preserve and perpetuate our common nationality.

"(Signed) A. G. CURTIN."

NEW YORK.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S EUROPEAN TOUR.

Editorials on the Peace Rumors.

COMMENTS ON THE MISSOURI EMANCIPATION ACT.

A Prominent Citizen Assaulted by Street Sweepers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—It is announced that General McClellan leaves for his European tour on the first week of February. He has declined the offer of a private vessel, tendered by his friends. He goes in the steamer China, and will be gone two years.

Nearly all the papers of to-day contain editorials on the peace rumors.

The *World* says Mr. Lincoln has no authority under the Constitution to offer amnesty by the abolition of slavery, and Jeff. Davis could not, under the Confederate Constitution, accept such an offer. Individual States alone, have jurisdiction in the matter.

The *Times* does not look for any good result from this movement, and thinks that the whisperings of peace only indicate a brief lull.

The *Post* thinks that if the rebel commissioners are on their way to Washington, as reported, they will accomplish nothing. It thinks such a movement would be nothing less than a studied insult to the United States Government. If the Government should receive them, it would equally insult the authorities of the Border States.

The *Post* claims to have information that Gov. Brown, of Georgia, is favorably disposed, and would probably receive agents from the United States.

The *Herald* thinks the conduct of Missouri in passing the emancipation act will soon be imitated by Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Delaware. The *World* says the passage of the ordinance was a wise step, resulting from a clear sighted perception of the tendency of events; and thinks if the war were to end to-morrow and the States to retain jurisdiction over the subject, all would follow the example of Maryland and Missouri.

The *Tribune* is briefly exultant, but makes no comment.

The *Post* points out the advantages possessed by the laborers and manufacturers under this new system.

The *Commercial* thinks the action of Missouri is an argument in favor of the passage of the constitutional amendment.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The street sweepers to-day made an assault on Mr. John Hecker, and would have killed him but for the interference of citizens. Mr. Hecker is the gentleman who has obtained an injunction against the illegal payment of moneys by the city authorities, and these street sweepers consider themselves aggrieved by his action.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Gold opened this morning at 216¾ and advanced to 218¾, and then declined to 217¼. The market was very much excited.

10 P. M.—Gold 221½.

FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

REPORTS OF REBEL DESERTERS.

REBEL CAVALRY GONE INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

Beautiful Flag Presented to New York Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, January 9, 1865.

Several rebel deserters came in to-day, besides a large number of contrabands. All were in the most wretched condition imaginable. They had traveled a long distance in the rain, and were objects of pity to all who saw them. They report that the rebel cavalry have withdrawn to Hickford, on the Weldon Railroad, where they have gone into winter quarters. They were compelled to fall back to this point, owing to the lack of forage between there and Reams' station, and also for lack of transportation, owing to the destruction of the railroad in that district by Gen. Warren. They, however, have pickets as far as Reams' station, and on the west side of Harper's run, with a division of Gen. Hill's corps located on the Boydstown plank road. The rebels have been very busy preparing the railroad north of Hickford for the re-laying of rails, but as yet none have been put down—probably because they do not possess them.

A beautiful flag was recently presented the 106th New York volunteers by ladies of St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, N. Y. It is a handsome and costly flag, and is inscribed with the battles in which the regiment has been engaged. It is a well-merited tribute to their bravery and gallantry.

ADVICES FROM MEXICO.

Maximilian's Proclamation Regarding Ecclesiastical Property.

5,000 OF THE BELGIAN LEGION ARRIVED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Late advices from Mexico state that Maximilian has issued a manifesto, directing a revision by his ministry of the titles and claims under which ecclesiastical property has been for some time held, and in effect declaring that it belongs to the State, and that it is in the province of the government to exercise superior control over it. It appears he opened negotiations with the Pope while in Rome, on the subject, but to his great surprise, finds that the Nuncio had just arrived in Mexico without instructions in the matter, and he therefore boldly adopts his own policy, and it is said it was received with enthusiasm.

Five thousand of the Belgian Legion had ..., and more were coming. ... from St. Domingo.

WASHINGTON.

Letter from Sherman Regarding Foraging in the Southern Country.

BUTLER'S FAREWELL TO HIS ARMY.

Gen. Banks' Statement Concerning the Louisiana Election.

SIGNIFICANT MEXICAN MOVEMENTS OF NAPOLEON.

Investigation of the Wilmington Failure.

GEN. BURNSIDE NOT RESIGNED.

The Bankrupt Law.

THE TWO HUNDRED MILLION LOAN.

Nominations Confirmed by the Senate.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Internal Revenue Tax on Coal.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT CONCERNING NAVAL ARMAMENT ON THE NORTHERN LAKES.

VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT THIS WEEK.

Visit of Admiral Farragut to Both Houses.

THE REBEL GUNBOAT RICHMOND.

Extra Session of Congress Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Since the Ten-Forty Loan closed on Saturday, returns have been made to the Treasury, amounting to $32,000,000; this would leave outstanding about $40,000,000 of the $200,000,000 loan. As other returns are to be made, the amount subscribed will be considerably decreased.

Major General Sherman, in a letter to Quartermaster General Meigs, dated Savannah, says: You may use my name in any circular addressed to the Quartermasters of the army, to the effect that every part of the Southern country will support their armies by a judicious system of foraging. More animals are lost to your department while standing idle, hitched to their wagons, than during the long and seemingly hard march into the interior.

Gen. Meigs adds that during this remarkable march the cavalry and trains found abundance of forage and remounts, and Chief Quartermaster Brevet Brig. Gen. Easton reports from Savannah that the transportation is even in better condition than when the march commenced, better than he had ever before seen. No horses or mules are required from northern depots to refit this army after a march of nearly three hundred miles through a hostile district.

Gen. Butler, in his farewell address to the Army of the James, pays a high compliment to the conduct of his troops in the field and camp, saying that they have captured forts which the enemy deemed impregnable and held them against the fiercest assaults. He asserts that their lines of defence are unsurpassed in strength, and are objects of universal admiration. He says he has refused to order useless sacrifice of his soldiers, knowing their willing obedience and devotion to their country's cause. A portion of the address is directed to colored troops, of whose bravery and facility Gen. Butler speaks in the warmest terms.

Major Gen. Banks, in his suggestions to the Committee on the Judiciary, says: The condition of affairs in Louisiana was such that he did not assume in his proclamation for an election whether slavery was or was not an institution recognized by law. He says the canvass was spirited and 11,140 votes were cast in parishes formerly giving 1,155 votes, and thinks that two-thirds of the voting population of the State participated in the election. He accounts for the diminished vote on the new Constitution on the ground that many failed to participate through fear that Congress would not ratify it. He denies all the charges of interference with the election by the military authorities. He claims the actual vote more than one-third of the average vote of the State before the war. He claims that the population has been reduced by various causes from 708,000 to 450,000.

General Banks refers to the significant movement of Napoleon, and claims that he would upon a convenient pretext, plant the French flag on the west banks of the Mississippi. Hence the great importance of supporting the United States government in Louisiana.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations made by the President: John Watson, of Illinois, to be Third Auditor of the Treasury; Stoddard B. Colby, of Vermont, to be Register of the Treasury; Elijah Sells, of Iowa, to be Auditor of the Treasury for the Postoffice Department.

The Senate to-day received a message from the President concerning the naval armament on the Northern lakes. An enclosure from the Secretary of State shows that a limitation of the force to be maintained was sought by this Government, and that though the convention with Great Britain was somewhat informal, yet it appears to have been duly approved by the President, ratified by the Senate and proclaimed law.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for November and December says: However great the loss of farm labor has been, especially in the Western States, the usual amount of wheat, rye, and barley has been sown. The weather has been unusually favorable for putting these crops in, and hence, the labor of the country has had longer time during which to operate. It has been equally as favorable for the growth of these crops, and should they escape freezing out, Spring will open with a promise of an undiminished yield of these important staples.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that in the States where the number of bushels of coal for the ton is specified by State law, the officers of Internal Revenue will adopt provisions of the law in the assessment of the tax.

Several days ago the Committee on Judiciary was instructed to inquire if any further legislation was necessary to enable the President to call an extra session of Congress to meet the necessity of any public emergency, without the delay of giving sixty days' notice to members elect. The Committee was to-day discharged from the consideration of the subject, as no law could be found requiring the President to give any notice whatever.

At least six members of the House have prepared themselves to speak on the Anti-Slavery Constitutional Amendment, in addition to those who have already spoken. The vote will probably be taken this week. The indications are that it will be close. Its friends are not yet satisfied that its result will be favorable to them.

Vice-Admiral Farragut visited the Senate to-day in company with Captain Drayton, commander of the Admiral's flag-ship. The Senate took a recess of ten minutes to afford Senators an opportunity of interview with that distinguished officer. The Admiral afterwards visited the House of Representatives, where many members were introduced to him.

In a party of rebel deserters who arrived here to-day from City Point were several of the crew of the rebel gunboat Richmond, who report that the craft is lying near Chapin's Bluff, on James River, with scarcely a sufficient complement of men to work her, the desertions among her men had been so numerous within a month past.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Senate having ordered an investigation of the Wilmington failure, General Butler has been ordered to appear as a witness.

The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special says: General Burnside has not resigned as has been reported.

The bankrupt law will be passed by the Senate next week. It has been amended by the House. The Senate will adopt the amendments.

New York Stock and Money Matters.

Special Western Associated Press Dispatches.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The stock market shares were animated, but with a strong downward tendency except in Governments, which are in very active demand. Every railroad on the list was lower. Michigan Central declined 6¾; South, 1¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 3½, and Fort Wayne, 1½. Mariposa went down to 9 and afterwards rose to 10½. No other stocks enquired for. At Second Board there was a partial reaction. The gold market opened weak under the continued liquidation of gold stocks, and as the day advanced there was a rally of 5 per cent from the lowest point. The money market is easier—the turn of currency is from the West. The amount of idle capital here is steadily accumulating. Stocks were more active at the Petroleum Board. Sales of Germania at 110; Knickerbocker, 50; Rynd Farm, 350; United States, 15,00 to 15,50. Crude Petroleum is in more active demand and firmer at 51@51½; Refined heavy, at 73@74 for bonded, and 93@94 for free.

SAVANNAH FROM REBEL SOURCES.

The Most Perfect Order Maintained.

NOTHING BUT GREENBACKS IN CIRCULATION.

Eleven Hundred Loaves of Bread Distributed.

FORT GAINES PRISONERS EXCHANGED.

Sherman's Policy Mildness and Conciliation.

GUERRILLA MOSBY AT HOME.

The Roads Destroyed by Stoneman Being Repaired.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Richmond *Whig* has the following items from Savannah:

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* of the 4th inst. publishes a number of news items derived from a gentleman who left Savannah on the 1st inst. The most perfect order is maintained in the city, and no soldiers are allowed to interfere with the citizens in any particular.

"A citizen was arrested by a drunken soldier a few days since, when the citizen knocked the soldier down. The officer of the guard, as soon as he arrived, said nothing to the citizen, but had the soldier taken to the barracks, gagged and soundly whipped for his misbehavior.

"A drunken soldier, who undertook to create a disturbance recently, and who refused to allow himself to be arrested, was shot down at once by the guard.

"One or two of the insurance companies of Savannah are considering the project of establishing a national bank, for the basis of greenbacks. The custom house and postoffice are being cleaned and repaired, preparatory to the commencement of business again. Soldiers are not allowed, under any circumstance, whatever, to enter private residences. The negroes, in most cases, are orderly and quiet, remaining with their owners, and performing their customary duties. One store, with goods from the North, has already been opened. Nothing but greenbacks are in circulation.

"The churches on Sundays are well filled with ladies. On week days, however, but few of them are seen on the streets. A majority of the male population have remained in the city. The families of the men who have left still remain. A majority of citizens have provisions for some time to come, but there is a scarcity of wood and Gen. Sherman has announced that he will soon remedy this last difficulty by getting wood by the Gulf Railroad and hauling it to the citizens.

"No pass is allowed to any male person to go toward the city, and all females going toward the city are thoroughly searched.

"Eleven hundred loaves of good bakers' bread, which had been collected for the soldiers of Sherman's army, but for which the authorized agents did not call, were on Thursday turned over to the Poor Association of Savannah by the committee acting in behalf of the soldiers' dinner, and were distributed to the poor of the city. It was truly a kind and providential gift, for the city is entirely out of breadstuffs of every kind, and for days past have been unable to issue a round of meat or flour to the hundreds who are sorely in need of it."

The *Whig* says: We are glad to hear of the arrival of Colonel Mosby at his father's residence at Amherst. His wound is doing well and he expects to be able to return to duty in a short time. The Yankees will have another account to settle when he gets back.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The Richmond *Dispatch* says: The new policy of Sherman is all mildness and conciliation, in order to justify harsh measures. It thinks some design is concealed in his apparent mildness. It says that Sherman formerly declared that the rebels had no rights whatever, and refers to his response to the appeal of the people of Vicksburg and his orders at Atlanta, and thinks his present conduct is designed to deceive the people of Georgia. It abuses the Mayor of Savannah and the people who attended the meeting, where Union resolutions were passed. The Georgians are praised as highly patriotic, and the utmost confidence is expressed that none of them, except the Mayor and seventeen citizens of Savannah, will prove disloyal to the South.

The Mobile *Dispatch* of the 4th says the Fort Gaines prisoners have been exchanged and are now in Mobile.

The Richmond *Whig* learns from the Lynchburg *Republican* that a large number of hands have been employed on the Tennessee Railroad to repair the damages caused by Stoneman's raid. The work will be pushed forward with alacrity, and it is hoped, the repairs will be completed within four weeks or two months.

STEAMER MELVILLE WRECKED.

All on Board Probably Lost Except One Man.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The bark Rochabite, from Ragged Island, reports that on the 8th inst., while in lat. 38, long. 74, about three o'clock in the morning, being attracted by calls, sent out a boat, and found on a hurricane deck, which was part of a wreck, Albert T. Boyden, who said he was a passenger on Whitney & Hathaway's steamer Melville, from New York January 5th, for Hilton Head. On the 7th, in a heavy storm, about nine o'clock in the morning, one of her bows was stove in by a sea. The captain ordered a boat to be lowered, when he, with the chief engineer, first cook, one seaman, and several others were swamped in it. The vessel was kept afloat till the next morning by the efforts of all aboard, when the main life boat was lowered, but before the lady passengers could be got into it she went down.

Mr. Baydon saw a number perish, and many clinging to pieces of the wreck. At sunset he lost sight of the life boat which was free of water, and contained three persons, two men and one lady. There was a vessel in sight from 12 o'clock at night till the Melville foundered, and the mail, consisting of three newspaper and one letter bag, was burned, together with everything else combustible, in order to signal the vessel. There were about sixty-five passengers, five of whom were ladies, and about sixteen officers and crew.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The brig Harriet, from Porto Cabello, reports that on the 8th inst., she picked up a boat containing the mate, third engineer and one passenger, of the steamship Melville. Captain Watlington was lost by the swamping of the first boat which was tried to be launched. Forty-eight passengers were lost.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE ORGANIZED.

The Governor's Message Delivered.

AFFAIRS OF THE STATE REVIEWED.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 12.—The Legislature organized yesterday—the Senate electing F. E. Stewart Clerk, N. Williams Sergeant-at-arms, and the Assembly electing W. N. Field Speaker, Jno. S. Dean Clerk, and A. Wilcox Sergeant-at-arms—all Union. The Governor's message was delivered before the Joint Convention of the two Houses to-day. It presents a comprehensive view of the state of affairs. The State debt is two million five hundred thousand dollars—all but one hundred thousand incurred for war purposes, mainly for extra pay to families of volunteers, for which $15,694 was exhausted last year.

The total receipts in all funds are $2,550,048; disbursements $2,443,028. Very little of the Contingent Fund, for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, has been expended.

Wisconsin has furnished 75,133 men for the army, beside the hundred days' troops, and has now in the service 42,162. An amendment to the militia law, disfranchisement, &c., is recommended. The State institutions are all in a flourishing condition.

The message concludes with an argument in favor of the abolition of slavery, and just and patriotic remarks on the war, its causes and consequences.

Uniontown, Kentucky, Captured by Guerrillas.

MURDERER HANGED AT BATON ROUGE.

CAIRO, Jan. 12.—The steamer Armada, from Evansville, reports that Uniontown, Ky., is in the possession of guerrillas, who were firing into passing steamers.

Larkin W. Roy, who murdered district-surgeon D. T. Saddler, was hung at Baton Rouge on the 30th ult.

Rebel Major Taylor.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 12.—The *Journal* learns that a few days ago the rebel Major Taylor sent a flag of truce into Hardensburg offering to assist the home guard to protect that town against the guerrillas. His offer was accepted, and he is now operating in conjunction with the Union guard against Davidson's gang.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Soldiers and Prisoners from New Orleans.

FORREST CONCENTRATING AT PARIS, KENTUCKY.

A Force Organizing to Attack Paducah.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF GRIERSON'S RAID.

Much Rebel Property Destroyed.

LOSS IN THE EXPEDITION 25 KILLED AND 80 WOUNDED.

CAIRO, Jan. 12.—The steamer Magnet, from New Orleans on the 5th, has arrived here with the 8th New Hampshire Volunteers, en route for home, and thirty-five rebel prisoners. Among the prisoners are five female smugglers, bound for Alton.

The steamship Creole would leave New Orleans for New York on the 6th and the Morning Star on the 7th.

There was some inquiry for cotton at low prices, but no sales. Eleven hundred bales had arrived at Havana from Matamoras. Clarified sugar 24½@25. Prime molasses 120. The produce market was very dull.

Forrest is represented as concentrating a large force at Paris, Tenn. A great number of his men are hovering around their homes in Tennessee and Kentucky, conscripting, robbing, and murdering Union men. Rumors prevail of a force being organized to attack Paducah.

One hundred and seventy-two rebel officers, prisoners from Johnson Island, arrived here for New Orleans from exchange.

The following are further particulars of the recent raid, from a reliable source: They brought in seven hundred prisoners, including two colonels, and a large number of other officers, 1,000 able bodied negroes, 1,000 horses. They killed and wounded 150 rebels. Many among the prisoners were officers, including Brigadier General Gholson.

The fortified place called Egypt, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was carried by assault, and the garrison, with five hundred rebels, were captured, whilst General Gardner was in sight with 3,000 infantry, which Grierson held at bay.

The whole country was in arms by this time, and forces were even brought from Macon, Ga.

Hampered by a large number of prisoners and opposed by greatly superior forces, Grierson could not go to Cahawba to release our prisoners as directed by Gen. Dana, but struck for Grenada and then for Vicksburg.

Forty miles of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is so badly damaged that Hood's whole army cannot repair it in months.

New pontoons, new wagons, and a large amount of supplies, *en route* for Hood, were destroyed on the cars. Besides the factories, a large amount of cloth, wool, leather and shoes were destroyed at Bankstown; also the railroad and public property was burned at Grenada, and 300 wagons and 500 new English carbines, for Forrest, and large quantities of ammunition, were destroyed at Grenada.

Grierson's loss was twenty-five killed and eighty wounded.

Convention of the Confederate States.

JEFF DAVIS TO BE DEPOSED.

The Confederate Congress to be Wiped Out.

A DICTATOR TO BE APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A gentleman in Washington, who has seen the Richmond *Enquirer* of Tuesday, says that that paper mentions the following: A call is out for a Convention of the Confederate States. The intention of the authors of this call is to revolutionize the revolution, to depose Mr. Davis, to wipe out the Confederate Congress and appoint a dictator in his stead, and perhaps surrender to the enemy.

HOOD'S DEFEAT IN TENNESSEE.

Speculations Regarding Gen. Thomas' Future Operations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Richmond papers of the 9th say Price is still living.

Hood's official report of his defeat has been received. He puts as good a face upon it as possible, and acknowledges the loss of 50 guns in one day. The Richmond *Dispatch* says that even according to his account the battle of Nashville was a bad business.

The *Dispatch* thinks Thomas will turn the head of his columns towards southwestern Virginia.

The *Examiner* thinks this would be a stupendous undertaking, with but the faintest hope of success. It thinks it more probable that the army will be kept in Tennessee as a corps of observation, while large detachments will be sent to form in Virginia and Louisiana.

Beauregard telegraphs from Macon, that Hood reports from Tupelo, Miss., that he was moving up the Tennessee river, on the 4th, with six gunboats and sixty transports, toward Eastport.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

PART OF SHERMAN'S ARMY AT BEAUFORT.

The Richmond Enquirer on Peace.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The steamer C. C. Collins, from Port Royal on the 7th, has arrived.

A part of Sherman's army had arrived at Beaufort by water.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 9th says no man would be safe in Richmond who dared to exhibit the least willingness to reconstruct, even upon the most favorable terms.

The people of this State have taken General Sherman at his word, and mean to fight it out like men. They ought to hang any man, be he a congressman, or legislator, or common conscript, or private citizen, who exhibits the first act towards submission or reconstruction, and we believe they will do it.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Proposed Testimonial to Gen. Sherman.

SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—A resolution has passed the Ohio Legislature asking Congress to adopt the proposed amendment of the Constitution for the abolition of slavery.

A meeting of prominent citizens started from Columbus, yesterday, to take measures to present Gen. Sherman, as a testimonial, one hundred thousand dollars in United States Stocks.

The Auditor's report shows that the whole number of soldiers and marines furnished by the State, is two hundred and eleven thousand; five thousand died in the service, sixteen thousand five hundred were disabled and eight thousand were discharged.

RUMORS FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

ADVANCE OF THE REBELS TO STRASBURG.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The *Herald's* Shenandoah Valley correspondent says that there are rumors that the rebels have moved down to Strasburg, but it is thought not of sufficient strength to annoy Sheridan.

Newspaper Collector Absconded.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Charles F. Trout, collector of the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette*, has suddenly disappeared, taking with him quite a sum of money. He is twenty-four years of age, dark complexion, and about five feet eight inches in height. Look out for him.

Free Missouri Greets New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The Speaker of the Assembly announced the following communication:

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 11.—*To Gov. Fenton:* Free Missouri greets you.

(Signed,) T. C. FLETCHER, Governor.

New York Court of Appeals—Day Calendar.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Friday, January 13: Nos. 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

REPEAL OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY BY THE SENATE.

Discussion on the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

&c. &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1865.

SENATE.

The Chair read to the Senate a message from the President, giving information as to an agreement between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the naval force on the lakes, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of Mrs. Jane Swisshelm, asking an increase of pay for female clerks. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a resolution instructing that a committee to inquire if further legislation was necessary to authorize the President to call an extra session of Congress without giving sixty day's notice, reported and asked to be discharged. Mr. Trumbull said they could find no law requiring the President to give sixty day's notice, and that no notice whatever was required by law.

Mr. Powell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the petition of certain railroad companies asking permission to build a railroad bridge across the Ohio river at Louisville. He asked that the petition be referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Doolittle called up a resolution in relation to the sale of Indian lands, limiting the price of the same, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution to repeal the Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. Howe took the floor in opposition to the repeal of the treaty.

At half past one o'clock Mr. Grimes interrupted Mr. Howe by asking that the Senate take a recess of ten minutes to allow its members to pay their respects to Vice Admiral Farragut, who was upon the floor. A recess was taken.

Mr. Wilson offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be directed to inquire into the causes of the failure of the late expedition to Wilmington, North Carolina, and to report the same back to the Senate.

Mr. Howe resumed the floor on the Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. Morrill succeeded Mr. Howe and advocated the repeal of the Treaty.

Mr. Chandler favored the repeal of the Treaty. He said the Board of Trade of Detroit did not represent the people of Michigan when they opposed its repeal; they represented only the interest of merchants, and that the farmers of Michigan were not in favor of the Treaty. The people of Canada had been in sympathy with the rebellion ever since it commenced, and this was another reason why the action recommended by the Committee on Foreign Relations should be taken.

Mr. Foote could see no occasion for prosecuting a debate on a question on which there could hardly be a divided opinion in Congress, or in the country. While the treaty had proved highly beneficial to the interests of the people of Canada, it had proved prejudicial to the interests of the people of the United States. It was reciprocal only in name.

Mr. Hale argued against the repeal of the treaty, stating that its advantages had been reciprocal.

Mr. Hale, after some further remarks against the repeal of the treaty, moved to refer the subject to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Doolittle explained why he should vote for the resolution. The new revenue system of the Government demanded the abrogation of the treaty.

Mr. Wilson said he had prepared an amendment, that instead of repealing the treaty a committee be appointed to make a new treaty.

Some further remarks on the subject were made by Messrs. Conness, Riddle and Hendricks, the two former in favor of the repeal and the latter against it.

A motion to refer the subject to the Judiciary Committee was lost.

The yeas and nays were then called on the passage of the resolution, which was adopted by yeas 31, nays 8. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Buckalew, Dickson, Hale, Hendricks, Hicks, Howe, Ramsay and Van Winkle.

Mr. Harlan offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to suspend all the pay and allowances of the officers of the command of Col. Chivington, at Colorado, until an investigation of the conduct of Col. Chivington in the late attack on an Indian camp shall take place, and that all articles taken from the Indians shall be returned. The resolution was ordered to be printed.

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

HOUSE.

Mr. Elliott introduced a bill as a substitute for the bill to reorganize the rebel States, providing that none of them shall be allowed to resume their political relations until the loyal citizens organize a government, republican in form, and forever prohibiting the institution of slavery. And further, providing that Louisiana shall resume her political relations under the Constitution, adopted in April, 1864. The substitute was ordered to be printed.

The House renewed the discussion of the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, felt it to be his duty to lay aside all personal considerations, and prejudice and devote himself alone to his country, his whole country. Nothing, he contended, was so destructive to our peace as the ultra doctrine of State rights, which had recently been proclaimed in this House. If carried out it would subvert all the principles of the Government and Republicanism and bring us to the position of perfect despotism and ruin. He denied the argument of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Pendleton,) that the right of revolution exists at all times, but admitted that any people would be justified in resorting to the right of revolution whenever the government becomes so oppressive and despotic as not to be borne, and when there are no other means of redress; yet gentlemen here are bold and audacious enough to go beyond the most ultra Southern fire-eaters. It was the duty of Congress to pass this joint resolution in order to afford the people an opportunity of passing upon the amendment, and it was the duty of the people to adopt it. We should destroy slavery, root and branch, as soon as possible. We must have the Union without slavery, and no vote of his should be given but for that which looks to the utter, absolute, unconditional abolition of slavery throughout the United States. He thanked God that he had seen the day when we can wipe out slavery, and Kentucky, acquiescing in the act, will stand among the proudest States in the Union.

Mr. Smith also spoke of the advantage which would result from free labor in the South, both in an economical and patriotic aspect.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, said that the Administration party had made an anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution a part of their political creed, while the opposition at Chicago proposed as their issue the cessation of hostilities, with a view to the calling of a National Convention in pursuance of the fifth article of the Constitution. Regarding this as the most practical way of settling our difficulties the Chicago Convention waived all other questions. In casting his (Cox's) vote for the nomination of Mr. Pendleton for the Vice Presidency, he knew that the gentleman endorsed the cessation of hostilities and the calling of a National Convention. If his colleague had been elected to that office, which he would have graced so well, he would now be appealing to the people of the North and South to call a convention of all the people. The North would have yielded, and his (Cox's) information was that the South would have held back. He proceeded to argue why, in a state of war, he was opposed to making such a radical amendment, although not questioning the power to make it. If he thought, by voting for the amendment, he could save the Union, he would do so, if he thought all the devils north and south should expend their wrath against him, but he appealed to gentlemen to say whether he was bound to vote for it if he thought its adoption would prolong the war. He admitted the power, under the guards of the Constitution, to establish slavery, or free institutions, or an entire monarchy, or an entire democracy, but he had no fear that the people would destroy their liberties.

Mr. Thayer, of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor of the amendment.

The House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

Relief of Savannah.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—The fund for the relief of Savannah already amounts to $35,000. The steamer Greyhound will be sent thither on Saturday with provisions.

CORN SUGAR.—The Buffalo *Commercial* of the 7th states that the parties interested in the recent discovery of sugar to be manufactured from corn are actively engaged in making preparations for the extensive manufacture of sugar by the new method, and that they will be prepared to put the new staple upon the market in a few days. The *Commercial* adds: "Developments, which have been made since the matter was first announced by us, have more than confirmed the statements made at that time, and more than justify the anticipations we then indulged in as to the complete success of the enterprise."

MR. J. B. LAMAR, one of the hottest of the fire-eaters who went south at the beginning of the war, and was engaged in the business of blockade-running as developed by the Lamar correspondence published some time since, now figures at the citizens' meeting recently held at Savannah. Thus the rebels readily adapt themselves to circumstances. Before long they will all be staunch Union men.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Special Meeting of Allegheny Councils.

A special meeting of Allegheny Councils was held on Thursday evening, January 12th, to hear the annual reports.

In Select, Messrs. Atwell, Francis, Hopkins, Irwin, Knox, Miller, S. Riddle, Geo. R. Riddle, Wright and President Marshall.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Knox presented the annual report of the Police Committee. Under the resolution of May, 1864, a day and night police has been organized, composed of "good, trustworthy and reliable men, who will compare favorably, with any similar force." The report was accompanied with a resolution to pay Mr. Boyd the sum of $132, in full for making eight watch boxes. The report was accepted and the resolution referred to the new Councils.

Mr. George R. Riddle presented the report of the Auditing Committee for the past year. The accounts of the officers for whom there are no standing committees are reported as follows:

Alexander Maxwell, Inspector of Wood and Bark, collected $12.31, of which he had retained seventy-five per cent as commission, and paid the balance to the Treasurer. The same officer, as Inspector of Salt, inspected during the year 28,511 packages of salt, the fees for which amount to $902.13; Inspector's commission $676.59, paid to Treasurer $34.60, amount due the city, $190.93. A claim against Messrs. Owens and Kennedy, amounting to $334.51, has been referred to the City Solicitor for collection.

The Mayor reports the sum of $1,853.13 collected for fines and forfeitures during the year, against $502, for 1863—increase, $1,351.12.

Wm. F. Anderson, Weigh Master, Second Ward, collected $3,290.19, on which his commissions amounted to $820.07. Paid to Treasurer, $1,472.83.

W. Scandrett, Diamond Scales, (from January to April) received $391.50. Commissions, $195.75; paid to Treasurer, $195.75.

John A. White, Diamond Scales, (from April to December,) received $1,112.71. Commissions, $556.36; paid to Treasurer, $556.35.

Duncan Dallas, Clerk of the Market, reports the following revenue: Butcher's stalls, $5,602.50; Gardner's stalls, $2,988.50; day stalls, $2,517.80; Corner rooms, $1,587.50, bonus, $205. Aggregate, $12,957.30.

The Tax Collectors for the First, Third and Fourth wards have settled and closed their accounts. James Miller, Esq., collector for the Second ward, has neglected to appear before the committee, and his accounts remain unsettled. The Auditors then refer to the fact that a credit on lost taxes, amounting in the three accounts settled to the sum of $3,503.96, had to be allowed. Over $1,600 of this amount is claimed by the collector of the Fourth ward, for the years 1862 and 1863, and if the other collector had reported, it is estimated that the total amount of lost taxes would approach $4,000 for the two years. The report concludes by earnestly recommending to Councils the absolute necessity of creating the office of City Controller. The committee believe that enough could be saved out of the single item of "lost and uncollected taxes" to pay the salary of a competent man for Controller.

The report was accepted and referred to the Auditing Committee for publication.

The annual report of the City Treasurer, Mr. D. Macferron, was also presented, giving a full exhibit of the amounts received and disbursed by him during the year. The amount on hand at the beginning of the year was $1,466.35, and the amount in the sinking fund was $7,753.50, making a total of $9,217.86. The receipts during the year were $126,578.69. The expenditures were $125,021.34, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $7,775.21.

Read and ordered to be published.

The report of Mr. Gould, Superintendent of the Poor Farm, was also submitted. From it we learn that the number of paupers at the beginning of the year was ninety-six; since added, seventy; number of births, eight. The number discharged during the year was fifty-eight; died, sixteen. The number of paupers still in the Poor House is one hundred. The whole cost of maintaining the Poor House was $9,043.50. The receipts from the Farm, were $1,545.10, leaving the sum of $7,490.30 to be paid by taxation. The cost of supporting each pauper was $1.45 per week.

The report was accepted and referred to the Committee on the Poor Farm for examination.

Mr. Wright presented the Annual Report of the Committee on Streets. The amount expended for cleaning and repairing streets, bridges, &c., was $14,108.54. The high price of material and labor prevented the Committee from operating extensively for grading and paving. Only two contracts were awarded, to wit: Ohio Lane, which has been completed, and the streets around the public squares, which are not entirely finished. The cost of the contracts, so far as completed, is $15,321.46, of which the city pays $822.47; of the balance of $5,461.98 (from January 1st, 1864), on street grading and paving prior to that date, there have been collected $4,702.05, leaving a balance due of $759.93, the greater portion of which is in litigation. The Committee say: "This very gratifying result is entirely owing to the indefatigable energy of Mr. A. Hobson, Street Commissioner. With the very limited means and appropriations at his disposal, he has kept the streets and alleys in as good condition as possible, and we hazard nothing in saying that he has done his whole duty to our entire satisfaction."

Mr. Atwell submitted the annual report of the City Solicitor, S. Schoyer, Esq., which, in the absence of that gentleman, was read by Mr. Atwell. It is a voluminous and carefully prepared document, giving a full and satisfactory account of the legal affairs of the city, and containing numerous important recommendations and suggestions. It was, on motion, referred to the committee for publication.

Mr. Knox presented the Annual Report of the Water Assessor, Mr. A. Davis, from which we learn that the amount of rates assessed during the year (exclusive of the amount consumed through meters,) is $47,544.31; assessments on meters up to December 31st, 1864, $6,083.81. The increase of revenue over last year, as near as can be estimated, is $5,891.91. The amount assessed for business tax, $1000.50, being an increase of $277.75.

The number of families now being supplied with water is 6,913, being an increase over last year of 91 families.

During the past year 78 new buildings were erected, at a cost of $299,578. Of these buildings, 39 were erected in the First ward, 20 in the Second, 11 in the Third, and 18 in the Fourth; 58 being dwellings.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins, a vote of thanks was tendered to the President, Mr. Marshall, and to the clerk, Mr. Macferron, for the able manner in which they discharged their duties during the year. Mr. Marshall acknowledged the compliment in a neat and characteristic speech.

In Common Council.—Present—Messrs. Benney, Brown, Campbell, Caughey, Dill, Dunlap, Faulhaber, Hanna, McNeal, Patterson, Smith and President McBrier.

Mr. Benney presented the report of the Committee on Engines. The Committee state that they have organized companies for the steam fire engines "Hope" and "Gen. Grant," each company consisting of an engineer, driver, and eight hose-directors, at a cost, for a part of the year, of $2,045.63. Four horses have been purchased at a cost $1,100, and 1,000 feet of hose, at a cost of $1,522.10. The companies have had their reels fitted up at their own expense, making as efficient an organization as can be found in the State. The whole cost thus far has been $10,975.91. There are still under the control of the Councils two hose companies, the "Reliance" and "Washington." Their organizations are efficient, but almost useless for want of good hose. The Committee recommend that the new Councils procure 500 feet of hose for each company, and place them on the same footing, in relation to pay, as those employed on the steamers. The expense of maintaining these companies has been $927.53, making the total cost of the Fire Department for 1864, $11,903.44.

Mr. Dunlap presented the report of the Committee on Markets, with the following statement of the Clerk:

Receipts from butcher stalls	$5,602.50
" " garden stalls	2,988.50
" " day stalls	2,557.80
Rent of corner rooms	1,587.50
Bonus	205.00
Total	$12,951.30
Deposited to credit of Commissioners	$12,823.50
Paid for sundries	100.30
Rent due by Moses Howard	27.50
Total	$12,951.30

Mr. Dill presented the report of the Committee on Printing. The amount expended during the year for printing, stationery, blank books, &c., was $986.01.

Mr. Hanna presented the report of the Committee on Gas. The whole number of public lamps now lighted is 230. The cost to the city for gas during the year was $5,321.01. For repairs, &c., $620.95. Total, $5,941.96.

Mr. Patterson presented the report of the Committee on Wharves and Landings. The net amount collected during 1864 was $1,401.06, being an increase over 1863 of $555.14. Repairs were made to the amount of $644.23. The Committee urge upon the Council the necessity of making liberal appropriations for the improvement of the wharf.

All three Annual Reports were accepted, and referred to the Auditing Committee for publication.

On motion of Mr. Brown the thanks of Council were tendered to Mr. McBrier, President, for his efficiency as presiding officer, and for the uniform kindness and courtesy shown to the members.

On motion of Mr. Hanna, the thanks of Council were tendered to Mr. McGonnigle, Clerk, for the able and efficient manner in which he had discharged his duties.

On motion, the Councils adjourned.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

THURSDAY, Jan. 12th.—Before Judges Sterrett and Brown.

Casper Knoplach was sentenced to pay a fine of $10, costs of prosecution, and six months in the county jail, on a charge of assault and battery.

Simpson and Billows plead guilty to a charge of selling liquor without license, and were sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs.

John Meyer also plead guilty to a charge of having sold liquor without license, for which he was ordered to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

Margaret Graham, who plead guilty at the October Term, of having sold liquor without license, was fined $20 and costs.

Andrew Thayer was found guilty of an assault and battery, and sentenced to pay a fine of six and a quarter cents, costs of prosecution, and six months in the county jail. The jury also found Thayer guilty of a charge of larceny, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of six and a quarter cents, costs of prosecution, restore the stolen property, or pay for the same, and undergo an imprisonment of fifteen months in the Western Penitentiary.

Margaret Graham plead guilty to another charge of having sold liquor without license, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs.

It was ordered that a fine of $25 be imposed on each of the following named persons, who were summoned as jurors, and failed to appear: Elijah Boyd, Anthony Draw, Luke Hogle, Otto Hoffman, David Jack, Alex. King, R. D. Slocomb, Andrew Link, Andrew McCord, Hugh McMasters, David Thomas, Ross Workman and Abraham Winters.

Matthew Steel, a recruiting officer, was before the court on a charge of felonious assault. Henry Wolf, prosecuting witness. It seems that Wolf is a substitute broker, and brought to this city, from Philadelphia, four or five persons whom he had engaged as substitutes, and whom Steel afterwards enlisted as recruits. This brought on an altercation between Wolf and Steel, during which it is alleged Steel threatened to shoot Wolf. A number of witnesses were examined, but up to five o'clock yesterday evening the jury had not reported.

To the Friends of the Needy and Suffering.

The great and daily increasing numbers of refugees thrown upon this city, from the west and south-west, has rendered it necessary to appeal to friends from abroad for aid.

Their condition is that of extreme destitution and suffering. For the able bodied men and boys, places are readily found where adequate remuneration for labor can be obtained, but the men and the boys who are able to work are few, compared with the women and children, the aged and the infirm.

Many of these families having given all their male members of proper age to swell our forces South, no recourse was left but to accept the offer of the Government and ship North.

We have them now, with winter upon us, as objects of sympathy and care, and we must supply their wants by private charity, the Government thus far only affording incidental relief.

Some of these families by the desolations inseparable from a state of war, have had all their property appropriated or destroyed—in many instances at the hands of guerrillas, and now all that they have left is the scanty and unseasonable clothing on their persons.

To present this subject in its proper light to the public, and to Congress, the Refugee Relief Commission of Ohio, has appointed Egeus Conkling, Esq., their Agent.

Mr. Conkling has been long and favorably known to the Cincinnati public, and to his tact and indomitable energy the late Sanitary Fair owes its great success.

Most heartily and cordially we commend him and the cause which he advocates to the consideration of the benevolent throughout the land.

Rev. Dr. John Morrison Reid, Editor of the *W. C. Advocate*.
Rev. James T. Chalfant, Pastor of Trinity M. E. Church.
Rev. Dr. Wm. Nast, Editor of *Apologist*, &c.
Erwin House, Assistant Editor of the *W. C. Advocate*.
Rev. Bishop D. W. Clark, D.D.

Ethno-Soterian.

It is with pleasure that we republish the following, clipped from the New Haven *Palladium*, relative and in recommendation of this really meritorious work of art, which we shall always be glad to see succeed. This, it will be seen, is signed by the highest officials connected with the Sabbath schools of the city of New Haven:

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 28th, 1864.

The exhibition of art, the "Ethno-Soterian," at Music Hall, is one which should be patronized by every lover of art, and by all who wish to extend useful knowledge and aid in the introduction of high moral entertainments, which not only bring present joy, but make impressions of lasting good. We would urge parents, teachers and children to embrace this rare opportunity of witnessing these beautiful paintings, for no one can see this splendid exhibition without being interested and instructed in the history of the Bible.

John G. North, President of New Haven Sunday School Union.
Oliver F. Case, Supt. St. John street M. E. Sunday School.
Charles Lindsley, Supt. Head of Wharf Mission School.
A. McAlister, Supt. North Church Sunday School.
H. B. Allen, Supt. First M. E. Church Sunday School.
William H. Bush, Supt. Howe Street Church Sunday School.
C. B. Whittlesey, Supt. Centre Church Sunday School.
H. F. Hoadley, Supt. German M. E. Sunday School.

The Late George M. Dallas.

At the late meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, James Ross Snowden announced the death of Hon. George M. Dallas, and made appropriate remarks on the character and public services of the deceased. He said that in the list of our eminent and distinguished citizens, Mr. Dallas stood in the front rank. He was favored by nature with great abilities, and the most graceful and attractive manners and deportment. Having in his youth the benefit of a home which was the seat of refinement and learning, and the example and instructions of his accomplished and distinguished father, Hon. A. J. Dallas to guide him, he was well prepared for the thorough education which he received at Nassau Hall, where he was graduated with the first honors of his class. His subsequent career was full of honor and distinction. He was eminent at the bar, whether in supporting the rights of his private clients, or representing the United States and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the Federal and State Courts. He was equally distinguished as a Senator of the United States, and Vice President of the United States. He represented our Government at two of the most important Courts in Europe. On his return from the Court of St. James in 1861, he retired to private life, and on the last day of the year just closed, he ended his useful and honorable career.

Ellenger and Foote's Combination.

Our people will not forget that Friday (to-morrow) night, Ellenger and Foote give the first exhibition of their great moral show at Concert Hall. The principal features of the show are the Lilliputians, Commodore Foote, ... and sister, and Colonel Small. Besides these diminutive wonders, are Mrs. C. G. Russell, (the celebrated vocalist, pianist and composer) with the eccentric W. B. Harrison, and Prof. G. H. Harrison, violinist and pianist. The exhibition is highly spoken of by the press at places where they have visited. Not yet having seen it, we are unable to speak definitely in regard to the merits of the show, but we bespeak for them a profitable sojourn amongst us.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—At a meeting of the Central Board of Education, held on Tuesday evening, Mr. Brush, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, presented the following: The Committee on Teachers and Salaries, to whom was referred the application of the teachers for an advance in their salaries, beg leave to report that they are unanimously of the opinion that an advance should be allowed if funds could be procured for that purpose. Your Committee would recommend that this Board would make application to the Legislature for power to add one mill to our present rate of taxation, and would move the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

PETROLEUM MATTERS.—The Erie *Dispatch* says that the lands of the Erie Oil Company are now to be developed to their fullest capacity. A derrick has been erected and the necessary machinery procured to do the work. The company is so sanguine of success that a large sum of money is to be expended immediately in the development of two or three wells. The land lying immediately adjoining that of the Fortune well, with the best of surface indications, we suppose there is not a doubt but what oil will be found in large quantities.

DIED.—Joseph Chamberlain, Esq., died at Cleveland, Ohio, recently. Mr. Chamberlain formerly resided at Johnston, in this State, and twice represented Cambria and Somerset counties in the Legislature. Subsequently he became one of the most extensive contractors in the country, and accumulated great wealth. At the time of his death Mr. Chamberlain had extensive contracts in the island of Cuba, from which he returned but a short time before his death.

BANK ROBBERS FRUSTRATED.—The Erie *Gazette* says: A band of conspirators were detected last week in a plan formed to rob the First National Bank of Meadville, and the residences of several wealthy citizens of the eastern part of the county. The robbery of the First National Bank at West Greenville, Mercer county, was also in the plan. The parties were committed to jail for trial.

Getting Free from the Draft.

A few public spirited citizens in most of the wards and boroughs, are actively engaged in a very commendable effort to procure volunteers to enter the military service, with the view of anticipating their respective quotas under the President's last call for 300,000 volunteers. The first step is to collect a sufficient sum of money from the enrolled men, and other citizens, to offer a reasonable bounty to those willing to enlist.

The universal complaint which we hear made by these collecting and recruiting committees, is the tardiness of enrolled men to come forward and pay their equitable share of the money. In several wards, both in this city and in Allegheny, we understand that it is in contemplation to cease the effort which had been undertaken, and form limited associations, in such districts, for the protection of the subscribers thereto, alone. If such movements are made, we know of none who are to blame, save the enrolled men themselves. If those who are directly interested in the matter of filling the quotas of the several wards and districts neglect their own duty, and cast the entire burden upon their recruiting committees, can it be wondered at, if the committee men become disgusted, and give up? If every enrolled man, or a considerable portion of them, even, will at once seek their committee, and subscribe and pay over to the treasurer, according to their ability, the work of recruiting would receive such an impetus that few would be needed, in these cities, by the fifteenth of February. It depends entirely upon the enrolled men, therefore, whether we are to have a draft in this community or not. Let them consider whether it is not better, at this early day, to invest $20 to $50, and thus avoid personal liability to draft, and directly aid in filling up the Union armies at the same time. The duty is one that cannot be avoided without danger.

Deserved Promotion.

We notice, among recent promotions in the army of the Potomac, that of Captain James R. Neller, of the 82d Penna. Vols., to be Lieutenant Colonel, and Sergeant Harry C. Norris, to be First Lieutenant—both worthy officers, and creditable appointments. They have worthily earned their well merited promotion, both having entered the service in the ranks, and worked their way to their present positions. Lieutenant Colonel Neller, (then Lieutenant) greatly distinguished himself at the second battle of Fredericksburg, where his regiment so gallantly carried Mary's Heights on the 3d of May, 1863. May both these young officers live long to enjoy their nobly earned honors.

The City Passenger Railways.

A dispatch from Harrisburg states that "the President of the Citizens' Passenger Railway is here to try and have the rates of fare on all the Allegheny county roads increased." This is an important announcement, and one in which the people are greatly interested. The roads have been paying handsome dividends in "times past," and judging from the amount of trade now pressing on nearly all the lines, the present year will not be an exception. It is not stated what advance the Legislature will be asked to grant, but no change can be effected without timely notice to the people.

BAYARD TAYLOR.—We are much pleased to learn that this distinguished traveler and writer will lecture at Lafayette Hall next Monday evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association. His subject is "Ourselves and Our Relations," will doubtless be skillfully handled and give as great satisfaction here as elsewhere. As Mr. Taylor's engagements will permit only one lecture here this season, we bespeak for him a very large audience.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Wm. Osborn, of Hayfield, and David McGill, of Woodcock, Crawford county, who went west some two weeks since to purchase cattle, were robbed of $38,000, a few miles this side of Chicago. The money was in a valise, which was placed under a seat they were both sitting upon, and the thief occupying the seat behind them, succeeded in cutting the valise, taking out the money, and making his escape.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC AND POLITICAL REGISTER FOR 1865.—We are indebted to the publishers for a copy of this favorite annual. It contains, besides full returns of the late elections, complete tables of Congress, officers of the National Government, important acts of Congress, and various items of important information. Price 20 cents. We presume it is for sale by the periodical dealers.

COLONEL HAMBRIGHT.—We see it stated that Colonel Hambright, of the gallant 79th Regiment, returned to his home in Lancaster on the 5th inst., on furlough, to recruit his shattered health. The wound he received at Buzzard Roost, on Sherman's march from Chattanooga to Atlanta, has never entirely healed, and he is suffering now in consequence.

THE refining of petroleum has become to be an item of considerable importance in Cleveland. The amount of revenue tax for the month of November, paid by the refineries in that city and neighborhood, amounted to about $78,000, representing a business of 500,000 gallons during the month, or over two ... millions.

VARIOLOID.—The loathsome disease of small-pox is now prevalent in Johnstown, but measures are being adopted, which it is hoped, will prevent its spread. The disease has also made its appearance at Norristown. Sixty cases proved fatal in Philadelphia last week.

MAYOR'S COURT.—Yesterday was another dull day at the Mayor's office, after the lottery speculators were disposed of. No arrests of any importance were made, and all of the party of lottery men but one had been released on bail.

MURDERED.—Lieut. T. J. Dick, formerly of this State, and a member of the 13th U. S. Infantry, was found murdered in the public square of Nashville, Tenn., on the night of the 10th ult.

OIL IN JAMESTOWN.—The oil fever has broken out in Jamestown, New York. Joint stock companies have been formed and preparations made for sinking a number of wells.

CONFISCATED PROPERTY IN SAVANNAH.—The law under which the cotton and rice captured at Savannah are to be disposed of provides that such property shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, and the proceeds paid into the United States Treasury. Any person claiming to have been the owner of the property may, at any time within two years after the suppression of the rebellion, prefer his claim to the proceeds thereof in the Court of Claims, and on proof to the satisfaction of that court of his ownership of the property, of his right to the proceeds, and that he has never given any aid or comfort to the rebellion, he will be paid the amount received by the Government for the property, after the deduction of the necessary expenses of obtaining, transporting, and selling it.

SECESSIONISTS IN BOSTON.—They have Secessionists in Boston; at least we have rebel authority for it. Pollard, of the Richmond *Examiner*, tells us that while under arrest there he felt utterly lonely, as if among a "black desert of heartless crowds"—whatever that is—when an "amiable looking gentleman singled him out and surprised him with the inquiry as to his name." He subsequently took him into law offices, business establishments, the Merchants' Exchange, &c., introducing him to many a devoted friend of the South, who not only sympathized with it, but desired its independence. We wonder how many of them will illuminate when peace is proclaimed, with the Union restored.—*Wash. Chron.*

ALL the statistics of the year 1864 have now, we believe, been set before the public by the newspapers, except the account of the toothpicks consumed in each of the principal hotels and restaurants of the United States. Owing to the carelessness of many waiters—who have very properly been discharged—the returns are so incomplete that it has been thought better not to publish the tables, which might otherwise have been so important, valuable, and interesting. It has been satisfactorily proved, however, that as the number of false teeth increases from year to year, the consumption of toothpicks decreases.

RICHMOND and Savannah are now the poles of the South. The opposition is perfect. Alarmed by the readiness with which the people of Savannah acknowledged the authority of the Government, the Richmond journals are doing their best to destroy the influence of the example. But it cannot be concealed or misinterpreted. Time will show that the capture of Savannah was more than a military victory. It established a base for the civil restoration of the South.—*Phila. Press.*

MARRIED:

McNEAL—BIGLEY—On Thursday morning, January 10th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, DAN'L McNEAL, Jr., M.D., and SALLIE A. L., daughter of N. J. Bigley, Esq.

Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Memphis papers please copy.

DIED:

WILKINSON.—On the ... 1865, CHARLES WILKINSON, ... aged 31 years.

The friends of the family and the members of the Order are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his residence, Fourth st. ...

DABBS.—... MARY DABBS, wife of E. R. Dabbs, aged ... years and 4 months.

Notice of funeral will be given in daily papers.

New York, Philadelphia, and Louisville papers please copy.