Mr. Hoge av act anthorizing the crection of bridge over Oil Creek, at Oil City.
On motion of Mr. Worthington, three thou and copies of the Senate proceedings relative to

On motion of Mr. M'Candless, the Commitsee on Rallroads was instructed to report wheth a any railroad or transportation companies are charging illegal tolls, with power to send fo creens and papers.

Mr. Welser offered a resolution liquiring of the Treasurer what State banks have accepted the National Banking law. Mr. McCinro officed a resolution refunding towiships the excess of bounty moneys they mve paid over the anthorized amounts. Mr. Alleman, of Dauphla county, one returning thanks to Gen. Terry and Admiral Portor. Mr. Thomas, a joint resolution eulogising

Mr. Guernsey, one appointing a committee to The bill extending the State bountles to Han ock's corps was passed.
Mr. Slack offered a bill relative to mechanics

FROM WASHINGTON. CMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE

Admiral Porter's Experience with Mon DEBATE CONCERNING ARBITRARY ARRESTS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Schate in Exec tire Session to-day confirmed the nomination of Chas. B. Dicerelles, to be Consul at Bou E. Rice, of Maine, to be Consul at Hakodale of Internal revenue for ist Collector District

to, to, to, be.

The Fortification Bill reported to the House Widey, approprietates 86,640,620. The items seried enter the factor of t constructors. He says the last named left Hamp-ton Reads or the Sist ult., and on the 21st its blow hard from the Southwest. They have made the best time and rode caller than any of the

After the fight he inquired of the commanders of the monitors, bew they passed the orders, and they seemed to think they got along well. The smaller monitors, Mahassanc and Canoni-maller monitors, Mahassanc and Canoni-

Fort Fisher indented by side armor without do ing any material damage.

In the debate to-day on the resolution concerning arbitrary arreats, Mr. Cox favored extending the scope of the resolution, and insighting whether the requirements of the law were regarded, but whether lists of the pris mers had been fursished to the courts, or the I w made a deal letter. He mentioned cases of atbitrary arrests by the Beerelary of the Treasury, and asked if there was no remedy. He and he had not submitted his remarks with may partical view. The law inspending the habeas corpus was rassed by the Republicans, and was their law. He applied to them to guard against under and irresponsible

errests.
Mr. Gausen mentioned several ther cases, and is id the House should have facts in order to legislate understandingly.
Mr. Fasion proposed an investigation. Ho thought it was due to the people that Congress should examine into the extent of power exertions that the extent of the exercising the exe canous examine listo the extent of power exer-cised by the Ecertary of War, sepecially when, as he knew, the Secretary of War had received the order from the Frestdent; wint the remark, "I shart do it;" and when an explanation was asked replied that he was responsible to the Penices alone. He arrised it the saloption of the resolution for the branch that Pesiders alone. He argued for the adoption of the resolution, for the reison that by a general creer no information whatever could be obtained from the War Department, excepting from the Secretary Linuself or by his order. The Committee, sheald inquire how far his arbitrary habits extended. The army may tremble under his power as dictator, but Congress has a right to investigate when the liberties of the people area core rued. Mr. Kusson referred to the subject of an exchance of prisoners, and said that the action of the War Department demands an investigate on.

investigs ton.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, referred to the numerous arrests by the provost marahals.

Mr. Garfield desired the continuation of invesin H. Garfield dealred the continuation of investigation. He referred to the law for summary dismissal of officers from the army, and said cases of abuse had arisen. He concluded by donouncing several cases of limproper arrests and imprisonment that came under his knowledge. He did not say the War Depirtment was responsible for these abuses or knew of them, but it might be traced to its subordinates. He made no accusation. The basiness of the

court.
The debate was here concluded.
The President has approved the joint resolution charging the President with the communication of a notice to the Government of Great Britain of the wish of that of the United States NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Post's Washington pecial says: It is reported that the Fluance special says. It is reported that the Fluance bill in the House will be modified so as to favor a contraction of legal tenders. General Terry is nominated to a Major Gener-The Commercial Advertiser's Washington spe-I says much conception is manifested to the The Commercial Advertiser's recommended to the claim says much opposition is manifested to the new Finance bill, on account of the unlimited increase of legal tenders. This power will be in the Senate. The Committee expect to receive to-morrow night documents from the President relative to the Extradition Treaty.

From Calro and Below. CARRO, Jan. 18.—The steamer Belle of Mem-phis brings thirty-eight bales of cotton, for Cin-cionali, and thirty-live robel prisoners from Lit-tle Kock for Alton. persing them.

Beventy-five guerrillas were in Minoratown,

gives the following further details of the capture of Fort Fisher:

At ten o'clock a.m., on the 15th, all the heavy vessels of the fleet took position and joined in its bombardment. At 10:15 one hardred boats, carrying twenty mrn each, railors and marines, started for the beach and landed safely. At the same time the gunbant Monticello commenced taking soundings directly under Fort Fisher, and shelled the rebel gunbants, in Cape Fear river, across the point. The Fort was silent, with the exception of its ecosional shots at the Montificulto. The only shots fired at the fleet, wells, which was also the start of the mound and water batteries and speedily silenced them. By 11:25 the saliors and marines were all landed and moved up towards Fort Fisher. They formed in cight lines on the beach, and a division of small gunbous kept up by sill the wessels of the fleet, while the forces on land were prevaring for the assault.

At 3:-. M. Admiral Porter made a signal for the fleet to change its fire from Fort Fisher to the water batteries. The naval brigado commenced meving towards the far twent its mand and water batteries. The naval brigado commenced meving towards the far twent its mand and water batteries. The naval brigado commenced meving towards the far twent its mand and water batteries. The naval brigado commenced meving towards the far twent its mand and the fact of the first should do not check this advantes. When they reached the ditch and abattis, the fart opened with muskerry, grape and canniter. The rebel gunboats Chicamange and Tallahassee also opened from the fort, caused a heavy lows.

Meet of the rebel garrison had rached to the site threatened by the naval brigado. The resistance to the assault was so strong that the salier were forced to foll back.

At 3:50 the flags of General Terry's command appeared in the rear of the fort, showing that the assault there was successful. The rebels entire inforcements from the mound and water batteries to Fort Fisher, and the straggie stort-illy continued.

About 9:

dy continued.

About 9:30 r. u. cheering was heard, which

the surrender of the rebel confinanders. By II r. M. all was quiet.

Soon after daybreak on Monday, the centre magazine of Fort Fisher exploded, throwing a large column of sand flay feet into the air. The explosion was caused by the carelessness of nevro soldiers, and not less than 200 persons lwere kilted, including many saliters from the fleet and a number of officers from the gunbouts.

This correspondent states that the assault of the Naval Brigade drew nearly sall of the garrison to that side of the fort, so that General Terry found less obstruction than was expected in gaining the rear of the works. General Curtis made a hand to hand lighty for possession of the traveness until nine of them were captured, when the entmy showed that white day and fighting center.

ceased.

The prisoners were placed in the bomb-proofs
add detained there until morning. About 1900
privates and 190 officers were taken.

The loss of our army is about 750 killed and
wounded. The naval brigade lost 250 and 900
vere subsequently killed by the explosion of the

magazine.

When the dispatch steamer left, a portion of the fleet was ascending the river towards Wilnington.

A wharf is being constructed in Cape Fear iter for the landing of spipplies for the troops.

Barrington, Jun. 18.—The following is taken rom the columns of the Baltimore American, da

from the columns of the Baltimore Americas, da-ted off Fort Fort Flaher, Jan, 16th:

The fight lasted six hours, being a desperate hand-to-hand struggle. Each of the seventeen mounts and embrasures were taken in succession, after the indeficient embousiers, in which heta-chine of Achd and wounded wore added to those that aiready lined the fort. Suffee it to say, by way of preface to a detailed account, that not-wil hatanding the Fort had been strangthened and rinfurced to treble the garrison it had when Gen. Butler-decided it could not be taken, it is now he can presentiate with 74 cunners, 2000 liv

the President: The Rebel flag of Fort Fisher was delivered to Gen. Terry on board the steamer Spaulding off that place yesterday morn-ing, Jan. 16th. An acknowledgment and thanks for the gallant achievement was given in your name

A imiral Porter and General Terry from whom Samual Force and General Perf. from whom he following particulars are learned:

The troops arrived off Fort Fisher on Thursley night, and on Friday they all landed under a constructive from the constructive. cavy the from the squadron. General Terry made a reconnoissance on Sat-riay. A strong defensive line ogninst any of the en-

O'd troops, and an assault was then do extinued of the fort had en greatly damaged and broken by a continuous and terrible fire of the fact for three days, and the front was assaulted at the hour meationed by a column of seamen and marines, 1830 strong ander the command of Capt. Breeze. They rached the purpose, but after a short condict the column was checked and driven back in disorder; and interwards placed on the defensive line, taking the place of a brieade that was brought up to reinforce the assaulting column of theory. Although the assaulting the attention of the creeny and weakening their resistance to of the cenewy and weakening their resistance to

tioops. Although the assent on the troot lakes, it effectivally served in diverting the attention of the enemy and weakening their resistance to the attekt by the troops on the other side.

The assault on the other and most difficult side of the fort, was made by a column of troops, of the old 10th corps, led by Col. Cartia, under the immediate supervision of Gon. Terry. The creen's force in the fort was over 2,000. The conflict lasted for seven hours. The works were so constructed that every traverse afforded the enemy a new defensive position, from whence they had to be driven. They were seven in number, and the fight was carried on from traverse to traverse for seven hours.

Admiral Porter contributed to the success of the useful fine column by signals between himself and Gen. Terry at trief intervals. This fire was so well managed as to damage the enemy without highly to our own troops. At about 9 o'cleck the enemy were entirely driven from the fort, and forced down towards 'Rederal Point, followed by a brigade of our troops, and about 13 o'clock at night Gen. Whiting surrendered himself and his command to Gen. Terry unconditionally as prizoners of war, numbering over 2200, the remainder of his force being killed and wounded.

Our loss was not accurately ascertained on

28CO, the remainder of his force being killed and wounded.

Our loss was not accurately ascertained on Monday P. M., but was estimated as between seven and eight hundred in killed and wounded, beide the naval losses, which were slight, not exceeding one hundred killed and wounded. Not a ship or transport was lost.

Col. Curils was severely but not mortally wounded. Col. Bell died of his wounds on Monday morning. Col. J. A. Moore and L. Col. Lyman were killed. Col. Pennybacker was bedly wounded to killed. Col. Pennybacker was bedly wounded in the forwarded se soon as it can be prepared.

General Loroy reported to Sargeon General Barnes that he had an ample provision of surgeons, nurses, and hospital supplies for the wounded. They will be sent North to their respective States as fast as they can be placed on goons, nurses, and hospital supplies for the wounded. They will be rent North to their respective States as fast as they can be placed on transports, of which there is an ample supply. On Moreiay morning, between six and as yen o'clock, the magazines of Fort Fisher exploited, killing and wounding 200 or 300 persons. After the capture of the Fort, all the troops were with drawn except one brigade, left in charge of the works. How the explosion occurred was not known, but General Terry believed it was occasioned by accident or neglect.

Hoke's division, reported at 500 strong, was at Wilmington. Part of it was thrown hate the fort not long before the asranic; and while that was going cu, a demonstration was made by Hoke against our defensive line; but it was found to strong for anything more than a skirmishing attack.

At 11 c'clock on Monday morning a heavy cloud of smoke was observed over Fort Smith on the conth side of New Inlet. The naval officer commanding that station, reported that the enemy had fired their barracks and evacuated that work.

Perfect herm my and concert of action existed tawen the land and naval forces and their respective commanders.

Admiral Porter and General Terry each seem-ence any subject to the other than to claim any thing for themselves, and they united in the highest commendation of the

posited on Sunday that the enemy were in strong works in our front; Gen. Blair now occupies a strong position, covering all approaches to the place.

All the sick of Gen. Sherman's army are in good hospitals at Beaufort and Hilton Head, where the gentile climate situred advantages for recovering superior to any other place.

The peace and order prevailing at Savannah since its occupation by Sherman could not be surpassed. In the streets, ledies and children erince a sebse of security. Disorder, parsonal injury or insult has not occurred. Men and merchanis, white and black, are socking employment. The troops are cheerful and respectful towards every one, and scom to feel themselves as much at home on good behavior as if in their native towns.

Trade'is restricted for the present to actual military necessity. Many ships with merchandles from the North are waiting at Hilton Head for permission to go to Savannah, but Gen. Sherman has admitted only a limited quantity of supplies, such as are required by his troops. A mistake prevails at the North as to the pretent independent for commerce at Savannah. There is not yet an epch trade. Nevertheless there is a large population to be supplied, many of whom are without credit or money.

All the cetton end products now within Savannah ledong to the Government as captured property. Stringest precautiors against supplies that might got the foremy have been made and will be enforced by Sherman.

will be enforced by Sherman.

-The oution captured in Savannah, of which there is a good deal of Sea Island, has been turned over by the Quartermaster to Mr. Draper, special agent of the Transity Department. The Quartermaster General remains at Savannah to execute the arrangements for shipping.

[Signed]

E. M. Szarrov E. M. STARTON, Secretary of War.

Estatary of War.

New York, Jan. 18.—A Savannah latter avis the Union sentiment is increasing in chansequence of the mildness of General Sacrman's pelicy, and General Geary's administration of affairs in the city.

No restrictions are placed upon trade, except in cottion and articles contraband of war.

Sherman's policy is having its effect in the incrior and South-western part of Georgia-Nine counties have issued calls for Union meetings. Meetings were held in Montgomery and Liberty counties, with the result of endorsing the resolutions adopted by the citizens of Savannah. There are two daily newspapers published in Savannah, being all that Sherman will allow.

RECENT REBEL INTELLIGENCE. SPECTLATIONS BEGARDING BLAIR'S VISIT,

MR. SINGLETON IN RICHMOND dec. dec., dec.

Washington, Jan. 18 .- The Richmond Sentnei, of Monday, says: Mr. Blair left Richmond on Saturday moining on the flag-of-truce boat, on his return to. Washington. There are many rumors affeat as to the object of his visit, and as matter of interest to our readers, but withou a matter of interest to our readers, but without youthing for its correctness, we give the prevailing opinion. It is said that Mr Blair sought an interview with the President for the purpose of procuring certain eagured documents, and that in the course of conversation Mr. Blair proceeds the subject of peace, but admitted that he had no authority to negotiate. The answer of the Prevident is said to have been, that the Confederate government was now, as it had always been, ready to receive properly authorized commissioners from the United States government. peguliate for a recommend we existing.

The Bichmind Ecaminer of Monday, says:

The Bichmind Blair returned to City Polality and the Blair returned to City Polality Polality

on Saturday with the simple assurance that this favorement has at all times been willing to send and receive commissioners to treat on terms of page. It is said that upon this assurance Blair expressed a hope that the Lincoln usurfation would accede to the appointment of such commissioners, and that a confat on the subject of piece will probably take place; but there will be no crisation of boxilities in the meantime."

The Examiner also says: "Mr. Singleton, from Illinois, reached Richmond on Sunday and retierates what is stated as to Blair." NEW York, Jan. 18.—The Richmond Exam-ner of the 16th has the following:
The quiet below Richmond has been unusual The quiet below Richmond has been unusual for several days, with no prospect of the reasmption of actual hostilities for sometime to come. Gautemen from the Valley bring the gratifying report that last week Gen. Bosser crossed the menutains and captured Beverly. Randolph county, including its garrison of 700 men, a largest own of Committer and Quartermaster's store, and a great number of horses. Although no fillion report has been received, we have strong reasons to believe it is correct. The Petroshurg Express of the 14th says: "Reliable scouts just in from the interior and rear of Grant's lines report complete lanctivity on the part of the ecemy so far as any military movement is concerned. They are completely need the says and the says of the last of the says in the says of the last of more than a say military movement is concerned. They are completely need the says of the last of more than a say in the says of the last of more than a say that is successful. cuil-laund, and are awaiting the issue of me neud-hound, and are awaiting the issue of move-ments cleaviblers.

"The occounts published in Northern journals of the first damage done to the city by a recent shalling are folse."

The Reckingham Register states that Col. Includen, of the 18th Virginia Cavalry, was serically wounded in the recent demonstration on Gordonsville. He is now in a fair way to re-ceiver.

ADVICES FROM MEXICO. Letter of Maximillian on the Church Question.

WHEREABOUTS OF JUABIST ENCERTAIN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 .- By the Hayana steams to-day we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 31st of December, and from the City of Mexico to the 27th. The Emperor Maximilian has written a letter to his Minister, Escuderell, reaffirming his views on the Church question and affirming his views on the Course quastion and announcing that, though there is to be a full and free toleration of religious opinion, the State religion of Mexico will be that of the Roman Cathelle Church.

It is stated in Mexico that the Imperial Gov-

It is stated in Mexico that the Imperial Gor-crament will be recognized by the United States in March next; and this report found credence in Hiplomatic circles at the Lapital. The present whereabouts of Jaurez is uncer-tain, but it is supposed that he is with General Pature at Alamas, a town of small notice. More Jaurists have, according to the Govern-ment Journals, given in their adhesion to the Imperialist party. New York Money and Stock Market.

The Railroad Share market was strong at the Stock Exchange this morning on Oil Southern and Northwestern; the balance of the list was generally dill. The business in Northwestern shares was very large but confined to a few houses. The Government list was generally dail, without any marked changes. Bank Stocks and Railroad Bonds serive. Conf Stocks steady, with a rise in Cumberland. The recent military successes give the bears full control of the market. Good firmer this morning than vesterday, but in the Morning market it was somewhat weaker. Oil Stocks continue active. Excelsior sold at \$8.0.0 [lighgate, 99c; Buchman Farm, \$1.00] Monliatian, \$0c; United States, 36c; Revenua, \$5.5.00. No exchange of importance in the Potreleum market. The quotations are: Crude, 51; Refined in Bond, 71, with but slight sales. New York Money and Stock Market.

The Montreal Telegraph. The Stouteral Pelegraph.

BT. JOHN. N. B., Jan. 13.—The Montreal Telegraph Company have completed arrangements to carry their wires down through Lower Canada and New Brunswick, to intersect with the wires of the American Telegraph Company at Sackwille, N. B., in anticipation of the speedy completion of the Atlantic Telegraph cable from Italiand to New Foundland.

, Maresachusetts U. S. Scnuter. Boston, Jap. 18.—The Massachusetts Sonate his morning, voted to go into the election for U. Senator on Friday, its former action having

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

Washington, Jan. 18, 1865. SENATE.

Mr. Cowan prosented the memorial of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, arking a postponsment of final action on the bankrupt bill until Northern creditors have an opportunity to press the states in rebellion. This was referred to the dudleiny Committee. This was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wilson presented the letter of Senator Earding, asking to be excused from further service on the Committee on the Conduct of tap War, on account of Illness. He was excused.

Mr. Chandler presented the petition of the Bard of Trade of Detroit asking for the passage of a bill to make a Ship Canal around the Mississippi Paths, which was referred to The Committee on Milliary Affairs.

Mr. Dowill said that some time, are the official

Committee on Military Affairs.
Mr. Powell said that some time ago he offered
the resolution calling for proceedings of a commission to love signification calling against Gen,
type at Paducah. He wished to ask if the Comnitive on Military Affairs, to whom the matter
lad been referred to, was rendy to report.
Mr. Wilson said the Committee on Military
Libra have not not a known the resolution. Mr. Wilson said the Committee on Military Militar have not yet taken up the resolution of ferred by him, but would probably be able to do in a few days. We have not had timp to do so, Mr. Powell moved that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and be directed to report the resolution back to the Senate. Since he introduced that tre-olution, he had seen the report of the Commission-that investigated General Payno's conduct. It had been published with Governounce.

subject, and be directed to report the resolution back to the Seniac. Since he introduced that resolution, he had seen the report of the Commission with directly and the report of the Commission with the resolution, he had seen the report of the Commission was proceeding to examine the report of the Commission was proceeding to examine the had been published a few report. It had been published with Governor remarked to prove the allegations in the report were not published. The report, he said, disclosed a degree of barbarty, pillage, cruelty, much and robbery that cannot be equalled in the annals of any Christian people. He desired to tresolution to come back. He desired the Seniet to pass the resolution. Let us have the proof referred to in this report, so that we may take action concerning this man, and secure his pure he ought to be punished by death.

Mr. Trambulls sai: At the time it was an der consideration before, I had not information from him in regard to the report. But my reason for making the motion to refer the resolution, as that time, was that I thought it miguat to an officer to publish a report affecting his character, which I understood was a part of the cause of the Counties.

The Necson-Cit Homistan in Problems, the motion to refer the resolution, as that time, was that I thought it miguat to an officer to publish a report affecting his character, which I understood was a part of the cannot be proported by the commission had been received by the commission had been received by the Judge Advocate General, and he hadsormed much be able to the report, and also that the report in the commission published, provided his nearly any only and a part of the commission had been received by the commission was proceeding to examine the sealer of the cannot was proceeding to examine the commission had been received by the Judge Advocate General, and he hadsormed much be able to the commission was proceeding to examine the sealer of the form of the report, and also that the report is the commission bear r Figure far from being the cruel and blood-thirsty mean that the Behards from Kentucky has pronounced him. It will be proved that he has only done ble duly. I will be proved that he has only done ble duly. I will not undertake be say that he is innocent or guilty. I do say that I have see Gien. Payne, and he tells that he has no objection stall to the report being published, if his reset can be published with it and the report of the Judge Advecate General also. If they are published together they will do no harm, I resume the Semator from Kentucky will not of let to this unless he proceeds on the hypother of the semantic from Kentucky will not of let to this unless he proceeds on the hypother of the semantic from Kentucky will not of let to this unless he proceeds on the hypother of the semantic from the semantic from the Land of the commission teefer bim. This commission was compased of officers in the United States army, and they unfield in pronouncing him guilty.

Mr. Trumbull said he had received a letter from eltizens of Kentucky endorsing General Payne's administration, and stating that Payne was the may man that had proceeded them and purished the robots as they described. Mr. Brown, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to reped an act to provide for the runcay of the United States Arzenal from St. Levis, and the select of the Indian on which it is

conval of the United States Arsenal from Standis, and the select of the land on which it is crucial, and the select of the land on which it is crucial arroad, from the Military Committee, reserted a resolution, which was ordered to be standed, relative to retailistion upon prisoners in the hards and the treatment which solders received at the hands of the releas.

On motion of Mr. Summer the Senate took up he resolution regarding the notice given Great letter by the President of the termination of he treaty of 1817, limiting the naval force on he lakes.

Wr. Bayle opposed the resolution, because, let

is laker.

Ye Davis opposed the resolution, because, lucing the notice to terminate the treaty, the resident had transcended his authority.

The recolution was fartherells usseed by Messes, et mont, Davis and Summer, after which it was Mr. Dixon obtained unanimous consent to Mr. Dixon obtained unanimous conxent to introduce two resolutions tendering the thanks of Congress to General Terry and Admiral Porter, reverally, and the officers and mon of their commends, for their gallantry in the attack on Fort Fisher.

The resolution concerning Admiral Porter was referred to the Naval, and that concerning General Terry to the Military Committee. The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

ate then went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Kentacky, a resolution was adopted for the Select Committee to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption much against Hon. L. Anderson, in connection with General Payne.

Mr. Streens reported the Fortification Appropriation Bill which was made a special order.

On Friday a resolution was passed directing enquiry by the Ways and Means Committee into the expediency of making Sorghum free of duty.

Mr. Gordon introduced a pesolution desirlog the consistency of making Sorghum free of duty.

Mr. Gordon introduced a pesolution desirlog the cases of persons confined in Old Capitol and Carrol prisons, whether charges have been brought egainst them, why delayed, &c., and in cases of illegal arrests, where mentioned, and incases of illegal arrests, where mentioned are arrests are arrests. lelayed. Mr. Stevens objected to the form of the reso-

delayed.

Mr. Stevens objected to the form of the resolution.

The debate was continued, during which Mr. Kaseon said that it was due to the people that the investigation should be made. He briefly scrutinized the official conduct of the Secretary of War. The army might tremble under the Secretary power as an absolute dictator, but Congress had the right to investigate where the liberties of the people were concerned. Mr. Garfield advocated that investigation was due. He knew of cases where officers who served their country were imprisoned without knowing the charges made against them. The resolution was passed.

A metion to reconsider the rote by which the resolution was passed was tabled by 155 against 5. The House resumed the consideration of the Erecu ive, sufficial and Legiplatice Appropriation Bill but without coming to a conclusion. Adjourned.

From Havana—Blockado Hunner Lost-New York, Jan. 18—Havana dates, of the

From Havana—Blockade Runner Lostenew York, Jan. 18—Havana dates, of the lith, have been recoived, but there is nothing of interest from Mcxleo.

The blockade runner Princess Royal, from Bermuda to Nassau, was lost.

Three steamers are reported as having arrived at Matamoras from Charleston. The Agnes E. Grey and Julia were lost while trying to get out of the latter-port. Comments on the Capture of Ft. Fisher. New York, Jan. 18.—The papers to day contain very little heside news of the capture of Fert Fisher and editorial comments upon it. rener and contorns comments upon it. There is great rejoicing among murchants at the close of the port of Wilmington and probable capture of the Pirates Tallahassee and Chica-

Result of the Capture of Fort Fisher—Alabama to Return to the Union—Butler's Testimony.

New York, Jan. 18.—The Tribune's Washington special cays: It is a well known fact that the taking of Poir Fisher does but stop declarde running into Cape Four river. Selk's bland town mands the other was a river.

Heckade running into Cape Fear river. Scik's Island tommands the other entrance.

Rear Admiral S. P. Lice informs the Navy Department that a resolution will soon be introduced in the Alabama Legislature recommending a return of that Stage to the Union.

Butler's testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War: lifts the veil which has electly covered many disasters and blunders in front of Petersburg. Ha testimony produced a profound impression and summons were issued for Grant and other high officials. Bir. Blair's Visit to Riclimond -- Dispatches from the Authorities at Savan-

neh.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Times' special save: Mr. Bluir obtained part of his pagners while in Richmond, but'all idea of any other result arising from his visit is now completely methodal. xi loded. The Times' correspondent of the 10th, says:

Gloomy Picture of the Confederacy, Gloomy Picture of the Confederacy,
New York, Jan. 18.—The Charleston Mercury
of the 13th has an article which gives a most deplorable picture for the cause of the Confederacy. Of the condition of the rebel army in
South Carolina, it says; the troops are a herd of
stragglers and outlaws under the command of
stragglers. It adds: "The path we are now
traveling is straight to destruction. The result
of the next six months will bring the Confederacy to the ground, or will reinstate it in power
without roform. We are doomed."

opinions. Mr. Swartzwelder arguer that the luror was legally qualified to sit in the case, his practicus opinions not being such as to warp his Judgment, or prevent him from rundering a vertical time accordance with the facts elicited on the trial. The Court sustained the view taken by Distitct Attorney, and Mr. King was not swory.

The councel engaged for the defense are Messrs. M. Swartzwelder, John Coyle and T. B. Hamilton. For the prosecution: District Attorney, fairly particle and N. P. Fetterman.

The circumstances of the case are so well known that we need only refer to them bliefly at present. During the law election, a Democratic meeting was held in the Ninth Ward, and after the speeches were over a number of thosa who WEDNESDAY APTERBOOM. WEINKEDAY AFTERDON,
A jury was finally obtained, consisting of
Messey, Robert Peakers, Enceh Allen, William
ileno, John Flemming, William Bayd, William
Secty, I can's Filhach, Walter Glass, Bodjamia
bekevell, John Beeely, F. H. Cooley, and Wm.
8. Keilly. Kelly.

The case was opened by Mr. Feiterman, on chalf of the Commonwealth.

tchaif of the Commonwealth.

The first winers cailed was Mrs. Elizabeth Backbouse, the mother of the deceased, who stated that her son was breught to her house after he was shot, and survived three wocks and three days, during all of which time he was confined to his bed. He died on the 50th of November: Dr. McCook attended upon deceased as surgion. Sho numed and took care of deceased day and night herself. Sho knows nothing of the circumstances under which he was wounded, beyond what had been told her.

Dr. McCook was next called upon the stand, and stated that he first saw Ott at the office of Dr. Kerns, in Fishh ward, where he had been aummonad to examine the wound of deceased. This was on the morning of the 6th of Novamber, at abo, it woo clock. He found that the ball Ead cutered at the top of the breust-hone, near the throst, and had passed downward, outward and backward, lodging under the skin at the lower point of the shoulder-blade, from where he extracted it. He attended upon Ott frem that time until he died.

Cross-examined—The ball lodged at a point about three inches below where it entered. The ball entered on the right side of the neck or threat. The wound was not necessarily fatal. He has known persons with equally severe wounds to recover. Out's lungs were defective, the right lung being nearly gone. Thinks diseased lungs and the wound together caused death. The deceased did not die from homorringe, though the wound was milled with blood. Never saw Out till he was summoned to dress bils wound. The deceased was well nursed and cand for by his mother.

Dr. McCook believes Olt died from the offects of the wound.

Adam Eleeser was next called, and says he lives in Lawrenceville. He was in the city on the sight of the 5th of November, and go his way home he passed Necon's house at about 20 clock. He heard a noise when opposite Necson's house of his passed house, stopped and looked around and heard sonobody firing from Necson's house at abont 20 clock. He heard and looked around not heard sone were a l

THE CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER

FEXTURE INTERESTING DETAILS.

Dispatch from Secretary, State for the Capture of the

a long while, and appears to have occus mooring, under an aberration of mind. A day or two ago the remarked to a lady residing near her own place of residence, "I expect to die soon, and I want you to help lay me out." Sho maide a similar request early yesterday morning of a lady living next door. On Sunday she remested a joung gentleman about to leave for the West to remain and attend her funeral. The persons to whem these remarks were made being famility with Mrs. Sutton's peculiarities, paid no attention whatever to her talk, little dreaming of her rach purpose. A short time before she committed the rash act she was observed to be praising up and down states very trequently milksyme meabers of the household cantoned her to be excited that she might not falk. About-eleven of check she walked out upon the back porch, nothing unusual having been observed in her magner, and suddenly drawing, a reasor which she had succeeded in concenting, cut a terrible guel across her throat. When stra discovered she was still standing upon her fest, the blood running in a stream from the wound and trickling down her clothing. The alarm created if the household cailed in several of the neighbors, who arrived just in time to see the unfortunate we man drop to the floor in a dying condition.

Letter from Tennessee. under an aberration of mind. A day or two

Letter from Tennessee. CHATTANOOGA, Jun. 11, 1865. EDITORS GAZETTE: News of importance is a thing that cannot be had in this department at present. We are jogging along, in our usual

way, through mud from six to seven inches

The Latest Oil Strikes.

The last number of the Oli City Register contains the following: estimated, of 180 harrels per day.

"Olldom has been unusually excited for the past week, by the announcement of the fact that a 170-harrel well had been struck by the United States Company, of New York, upon the farm of Thes. Holmden, on Pis-Hole creek, four miles from the Allegheny river. This strike was made on Saturday last. The well is now producing at the rate of 250 barrels per day, and the suckeriods are still in the tubing. It is reasonable to any pose that the amount of flow will be materiably increased by the removal of these. As a 10 mal consequence, lands upon Pit-Hole are to

changed hands."

The Weber Plano.

'The name of Weber, familiar to all musical cof resiscurs as belonging to one of the greatest can posers—for who has not heard of the immerial Presisculary, the most popular opera of the late Carl Maria Von Weber—is however now often mentloned in a different connection, as beging to a fast rising plano manufacture in our city—Albert Weber. After a critical examination of his instruments, we believe with John longing to a fast rising plano manufacturer in low rity—Albert Weber. After a critical examination of his instruments, we believe with John Zundel, who says: 'A ten years acquaintance with A. Weber's planoa has convinced me that they are as good as' the music of C. M. Weber,'—and what music could be better? The Weber planes are fast rising in favor, and are now solvable affects by many of our best artists and amateurs. They deserve it too, for their merits are too prominent to be overlooked, and entitle them to the coefficience and patronage of the public. We do not particularize the points of excellence of the Weber Plano, but profer recommensand special professions and spead a felaure hour in examining and judging for themselves. "The above is extracted from the New York Etning Past, a high authority on musical maters. Mr. C. C. Mellor has been appointed the Agent for the Weber Plano for this city, and has a flue velection of them at his warerooms, 83 Weod street.

The numerous investments made of late a that pepular literary institution known as the Metropolitan Offit Book Store, becated at No. 63 Fifth street, eeems to have been attended with more than usual advantages to purchasers. An immercial steek of books now grace the shelves, and taken in connection with a greatly increased above of Gar Pannik. Bibbs and first photographs.

more than usual advantages to nurchasers. An immeries stock of books now grace the shelves, and taken in connection with a greatly increased stock of fine Family Bibles and fine photograph Albums, renders the Metrojolitan still the place to make purchases in the book line. The names of a few who have been fortunate will be found below; Miss Hanson with a dollar and a quarter book an elegant Silver Card Basket; Mr. Frank Rowley with Photograph Album, a beautiful, Silver Lee Pitcher, worth \$18.00; Mr. Edwin Wise, of Franklin, with his book, received a silver flow fine at large Book precived a silver flowen as jift, a silver Bohemlan giass lined berry dish, worth \$19.00, Mrs. L. Antisdale received as gift, a cut glass breakfast castor, worth \$10.00. Numerous other rich and ceatly articles were given to book buyers, and in fact all books, Bibles or albums purchased, are accompanied with some handsoon

THE GEM OF THE TOILET—The world says, i Sozioni. It renders the teeth pearly white, gives to the breath a fragrant door, extinguishing the ill-humors which usually flow from a bad and neglected so of teeth. Sozions is so convenient, and produces a sensation at once so delightful, that it makes it a pleasure to use it.

Sold by all druggists.

Mrs. Sutton has been very feeble and luffrm for a long while, and appears to have been laboring

present. We are jogging along, in our usual way, through mud from six to seven inches deep. The people of Nashville complain of mud and rain, but if they were to come down here we could show them what that is. The roads are so bad that the greater portion of our horses and mules are worn out triang to work their way through the streets, and we have hardly enough transportation to keep us in fire wood. However, in a few weeks this will all be roundlide. The rains have been so heavy for the past week that they have overdowed all the creeks and rivers in this reinity, washing away several railrond bridges between here and Dalton. Georgia, and between here and Knoxville. All the troops in this department belouging to Gan. Steman have been ordered to Savannah.

Brigadler General Thomas Francis Meager, late commander of the provisional district of Elowah, whose headquarters was at Chattanooga, has also been ordered to report to General Strength has also been ordered to report to General Strength the on the 18th host.

General Thomas is actively engaged in preparing for anew campaign, and is rapidly concentrating supplies at Easport, Alabama.

Brigadler General Carter is in hot pursuit of the quertilla Lyon, who is now in the vicinity of Decatur, Alabama, and cannot get across the Tennessee, owing to its present stage. Lyon has given as a great deal of strombe lately by cutting the railroads and telegraph wires, and as he is so much better mounted than our forces, there is not much chance of caphaing him at your.

The Latest Oll Strikes.

and after drilling them in the manual of arms for some time, for their amusement, they made them kneel down on the floor and say their prayers. They then told them that they would give them their choice, to be sold linto slavery or hazged, as they were not going to keep colored men as prisoners of war, and they need nover, look for an exchange; that they would give them three days to consider the matter, in the meantime they should stay in the dungeon with us. Those were the first negro prisoners that had been brought to Richmond, and were a kind of curicsity. The Secretary of war gave orders that they should be put into the dungeon with us as part of our punishment. One of them was wounded through the arm and the Confederate surgeons would not look at it nor do anything for him. I had to attend to it myself. There were now ten of us in the dungeon, and we were so close that when we lay down we covered the floor so tight that it was uncomfortable sleeping. While here we saw the place where the torpedo was placed in order to blow up the prison if our party had been successful in a problement.

able sleeping. While here we saw the place where the torpedo was placed in order to blow up the prison if our party had been successful in entering the city. This a great many people do not believe they ever did, but they may rest easy ou that; we have pleaty of proof that it was done. We remained in this place till, the 11th, when we were ordered to pack up our duds and follow the guards up stairs. We were then put into a cell fourteen by twenty-cight feet, in the northeast course of what was known as the libring-room. This cell had two windows fronting Carey street, but they were boarded un within one feet of the top. This waswhat we had for light and ventilation. There were four officers of colored regiments, that was captured in the distrist of the Gulf, put in with us. They were Captain Thos. Thermton, of Philadelphia, Litutenant E. Y. Browni of Boston, Lieutenant G. B. Coleman, of New York city, and Lieutenant G. B. Coleman, of New York city, and Lieutenant I. R. Titus, of Vermont. There were soon after two more negro soldiers put in with us. There was a table in the cell, and we had to cat under guard, our places being assigned to us under guard, our places being assigned to us-the raiders on one side and the other officers or

under guard, our places being assigned to ustee traiders on one side and the other officers on the other side, each with a negro solider bealde him. When we were done eating all we left was taken away, so that we could have nothing between times, which was sometimes from 3 P. M. to 10 and 11 next day. In oae instance it was in the afternoon when we were brought our breakfast.

We suffered here a great deal from cold. We were not allowed any fire, and had to keep walking up and down the cell to keep from freezing. In one instance we had four inches of snow on us in the morning when we awoke. We also suffered very much from snoke. There was a store pipe, which came out near one of our windows, and the smoke came in and filled our room so full at times that we could not see across the cell. We would have to lie with our heads rolled up in blankets until we were compalled, by cold, to get up and walk about. At high our years were so painful that it was frequently near morning before we could get asleep. If any of us stood up to look out of the window and get some fresh air the sentinel would bring his plees to "ready," and order us to "Git down from thar," or he would shoot us. When we complained to the prison authorities about it, we could be sent to the Richnoud penitentiary. They were all the time casting up to us something about the papers found on the body of Colonel Dahlgren, but they would never let us see them ourselves. We repeatedly asked for a trial before a military commission, but this we could not done, anything on the march that we had captured on our march, came to see us, and estitled that we had do done, anything on the march that

The Davigue Expedition.

Entrops Gazette In my former letter 11th off on our arrival in Libby Prisan, (March 5th, at 74 r. m.) We were informed on our way-up, by the officers in charge of the guard, that the excitement in Richmond was very high, and that the citizens were all in favor of indicting summary punishment on us and all the men of our party, on account of some papers said to have been found on the body of Col. Dahlgrean after he was killed. These papers, they said, contained an address to the officers and men of the command, in which they were instructed that, if successful in getting into the city, they contained an address to the officers and men of the command, in which they were instructed that, if successful in getting into the city, they were to spare the life of no one; and they were to spare the life of no one; and they were of spare the life of no one; and they were officers in charge of the prisons, were to be murdered; they were then to turn the prisorers officers in charge of the prisons, were to be murdered; they were then to turn the prisorers of the whole object of the exp blace a mass of rules. This the people were made to believe was the whole object of the exp dilitor, and that it made us outlaws and not soldiers; consequently we were folons and should be treated as such.

Accordingly when we came to the prison all officers and their subs were very impertment and overbeing in their manner to us, and while they were searching us they were very insulting and interpretation to make use of. They took from us arraything we had, private papers, letters, money, watches, knives, combs, bandkerchiefs, &c., and when remonstrated with for doing so, insulting, and step not the five had come to the conclusion to have all prisoners taken on raids. They said not all; told us we would all be kung in a few days. We asked them if they had come to the conclusion to have all prisoners taken on raids. They said not all; told us we would all be kung in a few days. We said all the under we were, tilt came out to marked the conditions were reduced one-tild developed the conditions were reduced one-tild developed the conditions were reduced one-tild developed the condition of the conditions were reduced one-tild developed the conditions when the reduced one-tild developed the conditions when are the down we found on the same hall on the door in the conditions were reduced one-tild developed the condition of the condition when the little was done, salid the inhalt and developed the manner in which it was done, salid as perfectly, and striped to the work, and as their faces got clonged, our and such as the past of the a

ly told us we would not need them any more, as the would all be king in a few days. We saked them if they had come to the conclusion to hand all prisoners taken on raids. They said not all, but all such as we were, tifut came out to murder innocent people as we had. We were then told we could stay in the hall until morning, and sidep on the floor. In looking round for a place to by down we found on the same hall on the for I licent. Col. Litchfield and Capt. J. A. Clark, th Michigan cavalry, of Kilpatrick's command, and Assistant Surgeon Kingston, 2d Now York cavalry, of our party, who had been left in charge of the wounded, the night of our attack or the west side of the city. These three officers were brought in on the 4th, and were kept in the hall as a kind of show for the citizens, and to see if any one could recognize them as having committed anything worthy of evere punishment. They were subjected to all manner of tannts and insists by the crowd, who were constantly coming to see the Dahlgren party, having heard of our capture.

Priminent amongs; the vinitors who honored them with a visit in person, was Mrs. Seretary Seedlen, on whose plantation we burned the Star Mill, as it was engaged by the government for grinding wheat and corn for Gen. Lee's army. Seedlen, on whose plantation we burned the Star Mill, as it was engaged by the government for grinding wheat and corn for Gen. Lee's army. Seedlen, on whose plantation we burned the Star Mill, as it was engaged by the government for grinding wheat and corn for Gen. Lee's army. Seedlen, on whose plantation we burned the Star Mill, as it was engaged by the government for grinding the theorem of the negroes on the plantation had also set her stable on dro. Mrs. Sedden was very the condition of the negroes on the plantation had also set her stable on dro. Mrs. Sedden was very the condition of the negroes on the plantation had also set her stable on dro. Mrs. Sedden was very the condition of the negroes on the plantation had also set her stable on dro. Mrs. Se

minimence the had to have us hanged, she would have us put into a dungeon and put on bread and where till we were staired to death, as this raiding must be stopped in some way. With this bright prospect before us well you wen't being for to strep, without blankets of any kind or any thing to cover us.

The next morning (Sunday 6th) we were or dered to follow the ergeant in charge of us down into the cellar, her? we were put into a dungean 8 feet by 10, with scarcely any light or air, a small hole about ten inches square in the down being all the ventilation to the place. In front of this door a smalled was placed to keep us from putting our heads out and to watch that we made no attempt to escape. Soon after we were put in our breakfast was put is to us in a samp-bax. It consisted of one loaf of bread cach, made from unbolted meal, a small piece of meat, and some black-cyde peas and sand. The samp-bax. It consisted of one loaf of bread cach, made from unbolted meal, a small piece of meat, and some black-cyde peas and sand. The guality was very poor. We had to eat in true primitive style as we were not allowed any knives, forks, spoons, plates or cups. One bucket for a sink. They gave us a stair-supply of blankets, but I think it was done by mistake as two different persons brought us a lot through the day.

On the night of March 7th, about 8 p. m., after we had gone to bed, the door of our dangean, was opened and four negroes were thrust in with as well of from Gen. Bulker's army on the James, where it is a contracted by all the enemies of our conditions from Gen. Heller's army on the James, where it is a contracted by all the enemies of our conditions from Gen. Heller's army on the James, where it is a contracted by all the enemies of our conditions from Gen. Heller's army on the James, where it is a contracted by all the enemies of our conditions of the door was shulk we found an action brought back and on the form of the door was again opened and the cylindra the condition of the condition of the condition o

ment stores, and leave the city by way of the Feninsula.

On my return from prison, while in Washingston, I made inquiry about the copy that came from Europe, and found that all who erer knew the Colonel's handwriting cannot trace any resemblance between it and any of his letters trace papers, and what is still worse, for the rebels, they spelled his name incorrect.

Hoping you will excuse the longth of this, I remain respectfully, R. Barriar, Lieut & Signal Officer U. S. A.:

FOREWARNED IS TO BE FOREARMED.—There's good authority for stating that in this country, one adult out of every six dies of consumbility, and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that its dreaded as the great eccurge of our race; and yet in the formative stages, all pulmonary complaints may be easily controlled by resorting promptly to the Exportorant of Dr. Jayne, which scothes and strongthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation, and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on pulmonary complaints, and it cures bronchitis effectually if taken in time-and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with lung discases, or any of the symptoms of bronchits or rathma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold by druggists everywhers. FOREWARNED IS TO BE FOREARMED.—There is

THIRD WARD OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHERY

ETHNO-SOTERIAN.—The little folks will best in mind that the beautiful Panorama at Masonic Hall will unroll this afternoon for their special beactif, and that each child will receive a beautiful present. The admission will be but test

CAPTURE OF BLOCKADS RUNNERS AT BALTI-CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE RUNNING AT BALTFMCHAIL, of this city, has captured two very finevessels engaged in running goods to Virginia,
from New York. One is the Mountain Engle,
brig of two hundred and sixty tans, which has
just been thoroughly repaired at the expense of
about six thousand dollars; and the other, the
schooner Francis Hatch, one hundred and first
tons. Both vessels have been condemsed, and
will be sold here on Monday next by the United
States marshal.

CLOSE CONFINEMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR

MARRIED: MARKER-12.

CROW-MORROW.-ran. 18th, at the residence of the brides father, Mr. HARRY CROW, of Identity, Idaho Territory, to Miss ELIZABETH MORROW, of Allegheny.

BLACK.—At Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., tithe residence of his brotherindsw, Dr. Win, St. Woods, of disease contracted in the army, ALEX. R. HLACK, son of Margaret R. and the late Est. A. W. Black, D. D., in the 23d year of his age. The funeral will take place on FRIDAY the 20th

from the Undertaken's rooms of Fairman & Sampson, corner of Seventh and Smithfield sta, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOODS—Also, will be buried, at the same time, MAGGIE ROSSBURG BLACK, indust daughter of Dr. Wm. S. and Mary R. Woods, who died to St. Louis, Nee, on July 1st, 1884.

The friends of the family are lavited to attend, Jai922.

BARNES,—On Tucesay, Jan. 17th, 1885, at a ociock p. m., of Tyhold Pever, JUHN O. HAINES, formerly of Blairville, Pa., aged 25, years, 2 moants and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funerial at 2 ociock principles. to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock with (Thursday) on street, below Beaver street, Manche proceed to Mt. Union Cemetery.