THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVIII---NO. 27. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1865. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19, 1864.

SENATE.—Mr. Hogg offered a supplement to the act enabling joint tenants and adjoining property owners of mineral lands to improve and develope the same.

Mr. St. Clair offered a resolution requiring the Committee on Banks to inquire and report if any banks in the Commonwealth have paid dividends in specie, to evade the payment of State tax, with the power to send for the persons and papers. Passed.

A bill authorizing the erection of a bridge over Oil Creek, at Oil City, passed finally.

Mr. Bigham offered a bill authorizing the Courts to decree an increase of toll on all turnpikes and plank road companies.

Mr. Lowery offered a bill prohibiting the exclusion of colored people from Passenger Railway cars, and made a lengthy speech. Other Senators spoke, and it was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Kelley presented petitions favorable to the construction of the Pigeon Creek Turnpike, Washington Co.

Rev. Bryan Hill, member of the House, was elected Chaplain of the House.

Adjourned.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

GENERAL SINGLETON AND MR. BLAIR'S VISITS.

NEGROES FLEEING FROM RICHMOND.

From General Thomas' Department.

ENCOURAGING VIEW OF AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Jan 19.—The Richmond *Whig*, in last Monday's issue, states that Jeff. Davis has sent an autograph letter to Mr. Blair, expressing his willingness to send or receive commissioners authorised to negotiate a peace.

The boat that took Mr. Blair from Richmond, on its return trip carried to that place Gen. Singleton, of Illinois, a peace Democrat, from whose visit some of the Richmond papers are hoping for much in the way of pacification.

Notwithstanding the fact that the military authorities have shut up the principal highways leading to the Yankee lines, the negroes continue, the Richmond papers say, to flee from that city in gangs in apprehension of being conscripted into the rebel army.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the President has been closeted all day, denying himself to all comers. It is whispered that two Alabama peace commissioners had an audience, and that the President was giving his mind to the commissioners from both sides of the line of war, in order to bring about a settlement.

The same special also says: The government receives news of more important successes hourly.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 16th, says: "The rumors concerning the nature of the paper of negotiations that old Blair carries back with him, are very numerous, and we are confidently assured that the mission has brought the peace question to a point that provides for the appointment of commissioners from either side with authority to draw a peace formula."

The *Whig*, of the 16th, says: It is understood that Mr. Blair had a private and confidential interview with the President. He came in no official capacity, and has no official intercourse with any member of the Government. The belief in well informed circles is that this interview may lead to a conference between authorized agents or commissioners of the two governments."

It is known that President Davis will permit no obstacles from to stand in the way of sending or receiving commissioners.

Mr. Blair was handsomely entertained during his sojourn at Richmond.

We are assured that the report is true that the President has sent a letter to Mr. Blair, expressing his willingness to send or receive commissioners authorized to negotiate peace.

It is understood that Mr. Blair told the President that he came in no official character, but simply with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Lincoln. He expressed the hope that Mr. Lincoln would certainly appoint commissioners to meet commissioners appointed by our President.

The Washington special says General Thomas had written to the War Department a letter, giving a very encouraging view of the military affairs in the South-west. He says Hood cannot get an army of 30,000, and that the South-west is practically a captured country.

FUNERAL OF EDWARD EVERETT

LARGE AND IMPOSING PROCESSION.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—The funeral of Edward Everett took place to-day in the First Church, services of a more private character having previously been held in the late residence of the deceased. The church was draped in the symbols of mourning. The remains were brought to the church escorted by the Independent Cadets, the following gentlemen acting as pall bearers: Hon. Emery Washburne, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts; F. W. Lincoln, Jr., Mayor of Boston; Thomas Hill, President of Harvard University; G. T. Bigelow, Chief Justice; George Ticknor, Trustee of Public Library; R. C. Winthrop, President of the Historical Society; C. G. Loring, Vice President of the Union Club; Asa Gray, President of the Academy of Arts and Sciences; J. D. Graham, Colonel, U. S. A.; and Silas H. Stringham, Rear Admiral, U. S. N.

The inscription on the coffin, borne upon a solid silver plate, is as follows: "Edward Everett, born in Dorchester, Mass., the 11th of April, 1794. Died in Boston, the 15th of January, 1865." Upon the casket, a wreath of white flowers and evergreens were placed.

The services were simple and impressive, opening with the hymn, "Lead, kindly light," the Episcopal service, "Teach Me to Know My Days," followed by the reading of appropriate Scripture passages from scripture, and prayer by Rev. Dr. Walker, President of Harvard College.

Rev. Rufus Ellis then made an eloquent and touching address and prayer, after which the usual church service was read over the deceased, the exercises closing by singing the funeral anthem: "Their bodies are buried in the dust, but their names live evermore."

The remains were carried to Mount Auburn. The burial procession was large and imposing. Two companies of volunteer cavalry, two of infantry, and a company of marines from the navy yard, acted as escort.

Both branches of the legislature met at 10 o'clock, adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Everett, appointed a committee to attend the funeral, and adjourned.

MISSOURI BILL OF RIGHTS.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE REAFFIRMED.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—The Bill of Rights was before the Convention yesterday, and the following sections passed:

First—That we hold it to be self evident that all men are created equally free, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, the enjoyments of the fruits of their labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

Second—That there cannot be in this State, either slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Third—That no person can on account of color, be disqualified as a witness, or be disallowed to contract, or be prevented from acquiring, holding and transmitting property, or be liable to any other punishment for any offense than that imposed upon others for a like offense; or be restricted in the exercise of religious worship; or be hindered in acquiring education; or be subjected in law to any other restraints or qualifications in regard to any personal rights than such as are laid upon others in like circumstances.

Gold in New York—Passenger Cars Thrown Into the River.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Gold market still feels the effect of the fall of Fort Fisher, and is still further depressed by the rumors of a project of peace negotiations growing out of Mr. Blair's visit to Richmond. The price opened at 214¾ and steadily declined to 212¾.

Two passenger cars were thrown from the Hudson River Railroad this morning at 6 o'clock, into the river, near Yonkers. The passengers were rescued through the windows, with no injuries except an uncomfortably cold bath. It was the Montreal train due here early in the morning.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER.

A Description of the Works Around the Fort.

VESSELS STEAMING TOWARD WILMINGTON.

Special Western Associated Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The *Tribune's* account of the capture of Fort Fisher describes the works surrounding the fort. He says: Mound battery, properly considered a part of Fort Fisher itself, though really an isolated battery some distance eastward, and beyond the sea front of Fort Fisher, consists of a high sand mound, upon which the rebels had planted some heavy casemated guns for obtaining a plunging shot on our gunboats. Buchanan Fort is a small rectangular four-bastioned fort of very considerable strength. It is situated on the south-eastern extremity of the Peninsula, and is distant a mile and a half from the latter, and a mile from Mound battery. It commands Cape Fear river, here widened almost to a bay, and is manned with some splendid guns. Probably three thousand stand of arms could be gathered up inside these works. We also captured some ninety head of mules and horses, several wagons and carts, and one small steamer loaded with 250 bags of corn, and a quantity of ammunition.

The interior of Fort Fisher was the most complete picture of destruction and desolation it is possible to conceive. The dead and dying lay thickly strewn along the parapets and upon the plain behind, as well as in the front. The bomb proofs were crowded with many of the wounded, estimated by one of our Surgeons as high as 500. The parapets and traverses were plowed and corrugated by shot and shell in every direction, as well as the sand plain in the rear of the works. The barracks inside the bastion were shivered into atoms. Large Columbiads along the parapets were dismounted and strown in confusion amid the wreck of their broken carriages. Everything evinced a merciless and most infernal rain of death dealing and destroying missles that ever the world has seen.

The first Union flag-floated over the Fort was that of the 117th New York Volunteers. After General Terry had returned from the capitulation, General Fort Buchanan our enthusiastic soldiers clustered about him and set up a succession of rousing cheers for their victorious chief. "Boys," said the General, modestly, removing his hat, "I think it is I who should propose that cheers be given for you."

The *Herald's* correspondent says: As I write the sky West and South is covered with dense masses of black smoke. It is evident that the enemy are abandoning all their works in this vicinity, and some think that they will not make an effort to hold Fort Caswell.

At high tide this morning the light draught gun boats and double-enders crossed the bar and entered the river. They are now steaming up towards Wilmington, and, as yet, have encountered no resistance. The Ironsides was in about forty fathom, the Santiago and De Cuba four times. The monitor Canonicus was struck forty times and had sixty holes in her portion, but no single one was disabled. Among the artillery captured was one Armstrong gun, said to be the first taken from the rebels.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Letter from Secretary Fessenden Regarding the Customs Laws.

RETURN OF THE EXPEDITION TO WARRENTON.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to Hon. E. B. Washburne, Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, says the numerous expedients resorted to to evade the Customs laws and defraud the revenues, especially on the Western and North-western frontiers, renders additional legislation highly desirable. He submits the draft of a bill to revive part of the Act of March 3d, 1819, which expired by limitation in 1817, since which time there has existed no authority for searching carriages and other land vehicles, other than those crossing our frontiers. It is proposed to retain this authority and to extend the provisions of the 65th section of the collection act of 1799, authorizing the searching of houses, &c., under proper judicial warrants to include vessels. This is believed to be necessary, as many of the collection districts are so large that the delay consequent upon procuring the special authority now required from collectors, naval officers and surgeons, for serving out search-warrants, to be executed at points remote from the port of entry, has frustrated the objects sought. The Secretary thinks it would add, materially, to the efficiency of the law if the vehicles and beasts of burden, with all that appertains to them, were subjected to forfeiture, as is provided by the bill. The other propositions regarding the giving of testimony by others interested in forfeitures, are believed to be necessary to an efficient execution of the revised laws.

Comptroller Taylor makes a statement of fees paid from the appropriations for California claims and expenses of the Courts for the year ending December 31st, 1864, amounting to $37,800 of which $15,400 was paid to Mr. Evarts, counsel in prize cases.

The cavalry expedition of five hundred men consisting of detachments of the 8th Illinois under command of Col. Clendennin, and the 12th and 16th New York under Col. Clendenin, which started from Prospect Hill, has returned having secreted through Fairfax and London counties as far as Warrenton. They found no large bodies of rebels in arms, but brought in twenty-five horses and 11 prisoners. During Friday Col Clendennin, with his command dashed into Leesburg and captured a mail carrier with letters from men in Rosser's division of Rebel cavalry now stationed in the Shenandoah to parties in London county. In this expedition the Union troops did not lose a single man.

Mr. Littlejohn called up the joint resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the treatment of the Indians by the civil and military authorities of the United States, which was passed; the committee to consist of three Senators and four members of the House.

The Postmaster General has ordered the opening of the post office at Savannah, placing it in the charge of James S. Mills, of that city.

The News from Richmond—Erie Pirate Bell—Movement Against Mobile—Butler before the War Committee.

Special Western Associate Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The *World* editorially attaches much importance to the news from Richmond as published to-day. It thinks that in Blair's silence since his return is very significant, while the impression has been given that nothing has resulted from his mission. It is possible that other and more formidable negotiations may follow Mr. Blair's interview with Jeff. Davis.

The military commission to try Captain Bell of the Lake Erie pirates, was adjourned from Monday until Friday, on request of Captain Bell, that counsel might be assigned him. The question was referred to the War Department.

The American consul at Havana informs Collector Draper that the rebels are stalking out the harbor at St. Marks, on the western coast of Florida, to make it available for blockade runners.

The *Express* says: A movement is now going on against Mobile. Prominent persons express the opinion that the city is now in our possession.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Gen. Butler is now before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. He said the Fort Fisher failure was the occasion and not the cause of his removal. He considered that he was cleared of that affair, and claimed that he had a right to go through and exploit his whole course, since his appointment to the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

Rebel Raid on Bardstown, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 18.—A party of guerrillas under Hunt and M'Gregor, a consolidation of several bands, at three o'clock yesterday made a dash into Bardstown, for the purpose of recovering one of their men, John Robinson, captured, in the jail of that place.

Bardstown is garrisoned by a detachment of Federal soldiers under Captain Nichols.

The guerrillas set the depot on fire and it was burned to the ground, and the body of Mr. Sanberry was consumed with it.

The guerrillas and Federal troops had a heavy fight, Captain Pratt and Pat Bull were killed, Lieuts. Mundy and Marrion and several others were wounded. The guerrillas were routed and driven from the town. They were pursued until the darkness of the night put a stop to the proceedings.

Oil Fever in California—Nevada Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Much attention is now attracted to petroleum. Bids were made for Coal Oil wells which will be sunk ere long.

The Nevada Legislature passed an act refunding foreign Insurance Companies to deposit $50,000 in State or National Bonds as security to Policy holders.

Explosion of Three Powder Mills.

HARTFORD, (Conn.,) Jan. 19.—Three powder mills belonging to the Hazard Powder Company, at Burnside, four miles from this city, exploded this forenoon, killing two men and seriously wounding another.

LATEST SOUTHERN NEWS.

Comments on the Fall of Fort Fisher

THE PORT OF WILMINGTON CLOSED.

A North Carolina Paper for Reconstruction.

CASE OF REPRESENTATIVE FOOTE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—A Fortress Monroe correspondent says: The Raleigh *Wide* comes out openly for reconstruction, owing to internal troubles. The State is filled with deserters and outlaws and the State Militia have thrown away their arms and gone home.

The following is from the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 17th inst: "*The Fall of Fort Fisher.*—We presume this closes the port of Wilmington. It commands the main entrance to Cape Fear River and will, we fear, enable the enemy to blockade the river completely, giving them, as it does, a secure lodgement on the left bank.

"Fort Caswell and several other works still guard the southern channel of the river. Fort Fisher is thirty miles below Wilmington. Some regard the fall of Fort Fisher as a disaster, while many are disposed to consider it a blessing in disguise. The latter, who are, it must be said, a numerous and sensible class, contend that Wilmington as a seaport has from the beginning done us more harm than good. They say that the goods imported through it have been of little good to us, while millions of dollars' worth of our cotton has thence found its way into the hands of our enemies.

"It is proper to add that possibly our forces, which according to Gen. Lee's dispatch, were making a heavy demonstration against their rear may retake the fort.

"It was reported yesterday that John C. Breckinridge was made Secretary of War of the Confederate States. We could obtain no confirmation of the report in official circles, but there are reasons for believing it. Breckinridge was expected to arrive in the city last night.

"It was also reported that Colonel Northrup, Commissary General, had been displaced.

"Judge Halliburton, of the Confederate Court for the District of Virginia, yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus on the petition of Hon. Henry S. Foote, a member of the Confederate House of Representatives from Tennessee, commanding Captain Hugh S. Dugger, Provost Marshal of Fredericksburg, to bring before the Judge the body of Henry S. Foote, on Thursday next, and show cause why he should not be set at liberty. Mr. Foote, in his petition, states that he had been arrested and held in custody by order of Captain Dugger, who professed to be acting by the order of one James A. Seddon, Secretary of War, &c.

"Happily this matter had been settled by the House of Representatives, to whom it was referred by the President, declaring that they are of the opinion that the good of the country would not be subserved by the forced attendance of a said member upon the seat of the Union, but that under all the circumstances of the case, it is expedient that the military authorities discharge him from custody. We presume Mr. Foote has already been set at liberty.

"Mr. J. W. Singleton, of Illinois, a Yankee peace democrat and peace commissioner, is still at the Spotswood Hotel. His presence in the city has not produced great sensation.

The *Examiner* says Wilmington is closed and will probably be captured. It recommends the destruction of all the cotton at Wilmington that cannot be removed.

Canadian Parliament Opened—Speech of the Governor.

QUEBEC, Jan. 19.—Parliament opened to-day. The Governor in his opening speech congratulates the House on the general prosperity and contentment of the people and the continuance of peace. Referring to the outrage committed on commerce and territory of the United States by persons who have sought refuge on Canadian soil he says: In order to prevent the organization of such enterprise within the Provinces and to enable me to discharge effectually my duties towards a neighboring and friendly Power, I have seen fit to organize a system of Detective Police on the frontier; and with the same design, have called out for permanent duty a portion of the militia force of the province. Similar considerations recommend the propriety of arming the Executive Government with stronger powers than it now possesses for dealing with persons who have shown themselves of the right of an asylum, have violated British soil, to political refugees, may be unmindful of the implied obligations, which by residence amongst us, they contract, to obey the laws and respect the policy of the sovereign. A bill framed for this purpose will be laid before the House, asking an early consideration.

The Governor congratulates the House on the zeal shown by volunteers, and asks it vote for supplies and necessary expenditure. He informs the House that the financial legislation of the last session has been attended with successful results, and that revenue is largely increased and trade extended. In regard to confederation, he says: Circumstances afford an opportunity of not merely a settlement of the question of provincial politics, but the simultaneous creation of a new nationality. Parliamentary negotiations and the result was that a meeting in Quebec, composed of delegates of all the Colonies, had with the sanction of the Crown. The Conference came to the conclusion that a federal union on a desirable plan was feasible. The proposed union embodied a series of resolutions which, with other papers relating to the subject, will be laid before the House. The general plan is cordially approved by the Imperial government, and imperial sanction will be given.

The Governor says, in commending this subject: "Its importance it is impossible to exaggerate. It now remains to decide whether this vast tract of country be consolidated into a State, combining within its district of country national greatness, or whether the several provinces remain in their present fragmentary and isolated condition, powerless for mutual aid, and incapable of undertaking a proper share of imperial responsibility."

The House adjourned till Monday, when a consideration of the speech will be taken up.

New York Money and Stock Matters—Decline in Printing Paper.

Special Western Associate Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The stock market is very unsettled, its condition bordering on a panic. A rumor is current upon the streets that Mr. Blair has returned to Richmond with a representative of the Government. Undefined apprehensions of the near approach of peace seem to depress the market in a generally weak condition, which appears to be the chief cause of the panicky feeling. Government stocks sympathise with the declining tendency, and are lower. Preferred stocks have fallen during the day, strong pressure to sell the entire railway list, with very little disposition to buy. All other stocks equally depressed.

In the Gold market to-day the bulls are fearing further military successes by Sherman and Terry and are also startled by peace rumors. Gold closed at 208.

The money market is unchanged, and Foreign Exchange is not in demand. The Stock market is firm. At the Petroleum Board, sales were: Germania 110; Manhattan 87; North American 950; Buchanan 310; Revenue 3300; Tack 365; Oceania 260. Petroleum heavy at 50@51c for crude, and 75c for refined in bond.

The price of printing paper in this market is one for the quality used on the leading dailies. Six weeks ago the market was firm at 9½c, but the action of publishers, for a repeal of the duty created a panic and it suddenly fell six cents per pound. Thereupon the leading New York dailies which had joined in the memorial to Congress for the repeal, withdrew their petition. It is reported that the leading dailies have secured contracts at eighteen cents, and large lots of half straw paper was offered to the Boston *Transcript* for 18 cents, cash, the latter declining to give more than 17 cents. There is a considerable quantity in the market, which is held at 23 cents. One large Cincinnati establishment has purchased several thousand reams at 20 cents, and other Western publishers are here negotiating for lots, offering 19 cents, but 20 cents is asked. The tendency of the market for paper is downward. The Boston dailies are paying 20 @21 cents. The Baltimore *American* has paid 20 cents since December 5th.

Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—The reports of the proceedings of the second Annual Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood now being held in this city, that has been made public, contains but little of interest. The time so far has been occupied in the appointment of various business committees.

Mr. John O. Mahony, of New York, was chosen President. The following gentlemen Vice Presidents: W. Moran, St. Louis; P. W. Dunn, Illinois; Captain Duffield, New York; M. Griffin, Indiana; Mr. Doody, Massachusetts; Mr. Bonne, Louisville.

Meetings, open to the public, are held every night, and addresses are made by prominent members of the order to large and enthusiastic audiences.

From the Potomac Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Jan. 15.—The news of the fall of Fort Fisher reached here this forenoon, and is being sent to the various corps headquarters, and from thence to the army. There is much rejoicing along the lines. A salute was fired at noon in honor of the glorious event.

No firing has occurred on any part of the line for several days, but the rebels seem busy moving from place to place, as though preparing for a move of some kind.

MARTIAL CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 19, 1865.

SENATE.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of colored soldiers at Camp Casey, Va., asking that they be allowed equal pay and bounty with other soldiers. Referred to Military Committee.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported back the resolution of thanks to General Terry, his officers and men, for their conduct at Fort Fisher. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. Grimes from the Naval Committee reported back the resolution and thanks to Admiral Porter and his officers and men. Passed unanimously.

Mr. Chandler called up the bill entitled "An act to regulate commerce between the several States," which authorized any railroad to convey passengers and mails from one State to another.

Mr. Johnston maintained that Congress had no right to pass a law which would interfere with a charter granted by any State over the internal commerce of a State which has exclusive jurisdiction, and the United States could not obtain jurisdiction over the territory of any State without its consent. If a navy yard or arsenal was to be built Congress had first to get that consent before it could locate such establishment. It was at one time concluded that the right of establishing postoffices and post roads gave Congress the right to make such roads, but it had since been decided by high judicial authority, and it was now generally conceded that this was only a right to designate established roads. He contended for the right of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company to collect a tariff on passengers and freight for the benefit of the State of New Jersey, and for the right on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to collect a tariff for the benefit of the State of Maryland. A state had a perfect right to prescribe the conditions upon which a charter should be granted. The measure before the Senate he regarded as destructive of the principle of state sovereignty.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, the bill was postponed till Tuesday next.

Mr. Wilson called up the bill to amend the act defining the pay of army officers, which defines that a brevet rank shall not entitle the holder to any increase of pay. The bill was passed.

Mr. Wilson introduced the following, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Resolved, That the special income tax, as defined by the joint resolution approved July 4, 1864, now remaining unpaid by persons in receipt of salaries from the United States Government, shall be levied and collected in monthly installments of equal amount, by the disbursing officers, during the year of 1865, the first installment thereof to be deducted from the payment next following the passage of this resolution; provided that if any persons now in the employ of the Government shall resign or be discharged prior to the 1st of January, 1866, the amount of such special tax remaining unpaid at the date of such resignation or discharge shall be deducted from the final payment to be made to such person.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to amend the act to encourage immigration, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. It forbids, under the penalty of imprisonment and fine, any intercourse with emigrants before landing, except by the officers of the Commissioners of Emigrants, and any attempt on the liberty of an emigrant or attempt to induce him by any improper means to enlist in the United States army or navy, are punishable. It also authorizes the inspectors of passengers to arrest any person violating the act for the crimes of passengers, and amends the said act in regard to the care and protection of emigrants, and requiring lists to be kept of the age, nationality, and occupation of each emigrant, with the number of deaths on the passage, the number of births, and the name of the captain or master. It also requires the captains of passenger ships to pay for the death of every person over eight years old, the sum of ten dollars to the Collector or Collector of Customs or Superintendent of Emigration, to be a fund for the relief of sick and destitute emigrants. It authorizes the Superintendent of Emigration to sue for the collection of the money incurred under this act, and empowers him to employ clerks and his assistance under the direction of the Secretary of State.

After the consideration of some private bills the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

Mr. Dawes called attention to the facts showing that the trial and conviction of Major H. Hastings, and other officers and soldiers, had been vacated, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the House the record of the case of this officer whose sentence for fraudulent embezzlement of public money was commuted, to loss of rank, pay and emolument for six months.

The House then made the amendatory enrollment bill the order for two weeks from to-day.

Mr. Brandegee offered a joint resolution tendering thanks to Generals Terry and Admiral Porter, and through them to the army and navy for the capture of Fort Fisher.

After a few words, some gentlemen for and others against immediate action, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered a resolution tendering thanks to Major General Thomas for breaking and driving the rebel forces from Tennessee.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Smith, of Kentucky, Scofield, of Pennsylvania, J. C. Allen, of Illinois, Hubbard, of Connecticut, and Brown, of Wisconsin, as the Select Committee yesterday authorized to be appointed to investigate the alleged charges of corruption and malfeasance against Lucian Anderson, a member of the House of Representatives, in connection with the proceedings of General Payne in Kentucky.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of New York, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of assessing a tax of ten per cent. on the first six hundred dollars of the income tax.

The Committee on the Pacific Railroad reported a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad connecting the Pacific Railroad from California to the Columbia River, Oregon. The consideration of the bill was postponed one week from to-day.

On motion of Mr. Elliott the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act approved March 3, 1863, by providing safeguards in the appointment of pilots by local boards appointed for the purpose, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Pendleton introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, authorizing the payment of duties on imports, by the act approved March 3, 1863, and amendatory thereof, approved April 29, 1864, were due and payable only while the said act was in operation, and that all excess of duties paid be refunded.

Mr. Noble introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, that the Secretary of War be instructed to give credit, in any draft hereafter made, for the one hundred days men from Ohio and other states.

Mr. Hubbard, of Conn., offered the following:

WHEREAS, A clerkship has been issued by Provost-Marshal-General Fry which is in the following words: "*War Department, Pro. Mar. Gen's Office, Washington, Jan. 3.* Circular No. 1.—The attention of Acting Provost-Marshal-Generals of States, and boards of enrollment, is called to the fact that the quotas assigned under the call of Dec. 19th, 1864, for 300,000 men, must not be reduced except by actual enlistments in the army, navy and marine corps since the 19th ultimo. (Signed) JAMES B. FRY, Pro. Mar. Gen." And whereas, Such order is unjust to localities that have in good faith filled their quotas by enlistments in advance of said call: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee be directed to inquire whether some measure should not be adopted to obviate the hardship which would result by such a construction of the law, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Schenck remarked that the Provost Marshal General had, in a conversation with him explained all objections away. Full credit would be given for all men put in before the 19th of December. There was no necessity for the passage of the resolution as no injustice was designed to any section or locality.

Mr. Hubbard withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Schenck called the bill amendatory of the enrollment act was not printed. The Committee on Military Affairs had made the amendments as far as possible, having in view the greatest efficiency in its operation.

The consideration of the bill was assigned for this day two weeks.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill. The clause appropriating two millions of dollars to pay the necessary expenses in carrying into effect the several acts of Congress authorizing loans and the issue of Treasury notes having been read, Mr. Morrill offered an amendment appropriating in addition $1,777,000 for procuring dies and stamps for printing and executing the notes, &c.

Mr. Washburne offered the following amendment to the above: "That no further expenditure shall be made for an experiment in the system of galvanic printing until such experiments shall be duly authorized by law, and a distinct appropriation made therefor."

Mr. Washburne said this mode of printing was an expensive one, which, after a trial of more than seventy years, had been abandoned. Three hundred thousand had been expended in printing, and $212,000 in notes. The money had been taken by Messrs. Spencer, M'Clark, Dr. Stewart and Gwynn, for the purpose of testing the experiment, and those men had filed a caveat for a patent at the expense of the Government.

Mr. Morrill said that some of the statements of Mr. Washburne were accurate, and others not. Congress had authorized the Treasury Department to establish a printing bureau without limitation. What had been done was in pursuance of positive law. His information was that there had been losses incurred in experimenting now and then, but he had understood at the Treasury Department, that four times more had been saved than had been lost.

Mr. Morrill's amendment was agreed to.

The bill mainly provides for the salaries of officers and others in the various departments of the Government, and for expenses of the Territories, contingent expenses, &c. Among other items of the appropriation is one hundred thousand dollars for the payment of judgments to be rendered by the Court of Claims. The second section of the bill was amended so as to fix the compensation of the Assistant Treasurer in New York at $6,000, and salaries of the Assistant Treasurers in Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis at $5,000 each per annum, to commence from the 4th of March next, and continue no longer than two years from that date.

A motion to strike out this section was agreed to—ayes 76, nays 59.

The was bill passed, and the House then adjourned.

From Cairo and Below.

CAIRO, Jan. 17.—The steamer Mollie Able from New Orleans on the 14th, has arrived.

The steamship Cromwell would sail for New York on the 14th.

The hull of the gunboat Indianola, which was sunk by the rebels nearly two years ago, has been raised, and found in excellent condition, and will be rebuilt.

The rebel General Hodge, who commands the District of Mississippi and East Louisiana, has established his headquarters at Woodville and begun a most vigorous rule. The corporal punishment order of Col. Scott has been revoked, and instead Hodge levies a tax of $60 per bale on all cotton taken to the bank of the Mississippi river.

The expedition under Gen. Brayman, which left Vicksburg on the 11th for Red river, through Cordia parish, returned with several prisoners and one hundred and seventy head of cattle; it also broke up several bands of guerrillas.

The gunboat Little Rebel recently made a reconnoissance up Red river as far as the mouth of Black river, and broke up a picket station near that point. Red river is out of its banks and still rising.

The Mobile *Courier*, of the 13th, mentions the arrival of eight or ten rebel deserters from Alexandria, Louisiana, who report a small rebel force at that place fortifying, in expectation of another Federal expedition. Shreveport has been made very strong. It has a garrison of four or five hundred men. Harrison has a regiment of troops at Trinity. The deserters were of the opinion that Northern Louisiana could easily be brought under Federal rule.

Vicksburg papers state that from sixty to one hundred lives were lost (mostly soldiers belonging to a New York regiment, number not given,) by a collision of the steamers Dicky and Kaine, the former boat being seriously damaged.

There is no change in the New Orleans markets.

The steamer Glendale arrived from Memphis with Major General Gillmore and escort. The Glendale returns to Memphis for a load of cotton.

The receipts of cotton yesterday, from Memphis, was eight bales.

Proposed Rebel Raid Through the New England States Rumored.

Special Western Associa s Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The *Tribune's* Montreal correspondent says: The rebels in Canada begin to assume the Clinton State prisons, for the rendezvous of Lamoille and Vaughan, and raid through the New England States. At the prison the machine shops, rolling mill and foundry are to be destroyed and the convicts released, most of whom, it is believed, will accompany the raiders to Portsmouth.

At the latter place extensive barracks belonging to the Government are to be destroyed. The Custom House, Post Office and Banks are to be plundered and the entire town pillaged and burned. The work is not to be done by the rebels in Canada. A considerable number have been detached from their regiments by the rebel War Department, to assist in the enterprise. These men have stealthily made their way North, and many of them are now concealed with their friends in Baltimore and New York.

A few of the others are said to have colonized in Plattsburg and other towns in northern New York. All are in communication with Richmond, and awaiting their orders. The whole plan of operations is not detailed. The proposed route is said to be from Plattsburg, northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, until driven. The rebels claim that their numbers will entitle them to the consideration of belligerents.

The rebel Secretary of War has ordered those who go from Canada to report to certain officers within the State of New York, so as not to violate the neutrality of Great Britain.

The Paper Duty—Indian Frauds.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Ways and Means Committee heard arguments to-day on the question of repealing the paper duty. The paper makers are in Washington in force making a determined opposition to the repeal.

The Committee to investigate the Indian frauds is ready to commence work.

Arkansas Senator.

DETROIT, Jan. 17.—W. D. Snow, Senator elect from Arkansas, is in the city. He has information which places the eligibility of his election beyond a doubt, more than the quorum of the legislature being present.

Death of a Pennsylvanian at Chattanooga.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 19.—Dr. Robert Montgomery Smith, Surgeon of U. S. Volunteers, of Crosson, Pa., died at Chattanooga yesterday.

Fort Fisher.

The history of this war does not afford a parallel to the successful assault on Fort Fisher—and of course no other war does, for in no war till the Crimean had the present system of earthwork defenses been tested, and in the Crimean there is no instance of a successful assault upon any work till it had been regularly approached by elaborate and protracted siege operations. Now for the first time is a really formidable earthwork carried by a direct assault, and in a military sense, therefore, the storming of Fort Fisher is probably the most reckoned the most brilliant, as it surely is the most remarkable, victory of the war.

Fort Fisher was the strongest fort in the South. With the exception of outworks, constructed at leisure by the best engineering talent of the Confederacy, relied on for the sure defense was the sole remaining port into which blockade-running was still attempted to enter, immeasurably improving the financial condition of the Rebellion, it was deemed, and which in fact tonight has been proclaimed by the General who commanded the attacking forces, absolutely impregnable. We do not know the exact account of this work, but its intrinsic strength may be judged from the fact that it has remained uninjured after the most tremendous naval bombardment which any fort has endured, that its parapet and stockade were thirteen feet high, and that after a portion of the parapet was in possession of the assailing column, the remainder of the fort defied their efforts for seven hours, and until the reinforcements had been brought up. The carrying by storm of such a work is an epoch in military history. As the Monitor's battle was to naval warfare, as the breaching of Pulaski by light guns at eighteen hundred yards was to storming forts on land, so may the storming of Fort Fisher be to the newly-vaunted superiority of attack and defense which for three years has been supposed to be with the latter. Vicksburg is better than Fort Fisher. Hexahan is better than Fort Fisher. The conquerors of Vicksburg defied the weak artillery on the land half of the country, and when that failed, the earthworks of Todleben again restored the odds to defensive warfare, but the guns and the resolute will of one commander aided by the unequaled valor of his troops have neutralized and overpowered the best engineering science of the day, and at this moment no fortification is secure against assault.

Alfred H. Terry, Brevet Major General United States Volunteers, is the hero of this new success. Educated a lawyer, never within fifty miles of West Point, a child of the people and a soldier in the war from the beginning for conscience sake—he it is who has won in a single renown not inferior to the proudest. General Terry was one of the few men who before the war saw the necessity of preparation for it, who labored to put his State (Connecticut) in preparation for it, and who devoted his own energies to its approaching demands. He was among the first in the field, has served steadily and now stands honorably the highest place among the soldiers of the Republic.

The practical value of this success is two-fold. The port of Wilmington is closed absolutely against blockade-running, and the town itself is imminently threatened. The former is by far the most important, but the capture of Wilmington is a success to which we may look forward as extremely valuable as closing an important line of railway. Whether it can be immediately attempted will depend on the strength of Gen. Terry's force.—*N. Y. Trib.*

SHERMAN AND CHARLESTON.—Now that Gen Sherman is so near to Charleston, it will be seen by our rebel extracts that the *Mercury* of that city pronounces a glowing and elaborate eulogium upon him and his army. His admiration is unbounded. But it is very severe upon the rebel troops thereabouts, whom it describes as a lazy lot, and characterizes as "scuffians." We find articles in the *Courier* to the same effect. Both these journals are in a terrible rage with their leaders and their so-called soldiers; and will doubtless be greatly rejoiced when Sherman with his army, which they so profoundly worship. Is this really South Carolina?

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Neeson-Ott Homicide.

THURSDAY, January 19.—The trial of the case of James Neeson, indicted for the murder of Frank Ott, was resumed at nine o'clock this morning.

The examination of the Commonwealth was continued. Wm. Moore, Patrick Tague, Edward Tague, Thomas Dunn, and Edward Walters were examined at considerable length, but their testimony was mainly corroborative of the facts and circumstances testified to by the other witnesses, a synopsis of whose evidence we have already published.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The testimony for the commonwealth was concluded shortly after noon, but as nothing new besides that which we gave yesterday morning was elicited, it is not necessary to repeat it.

Mr. Coyle then opened the defence by briefly addressing the jury.

Dr. Kearns was the first witness called, who testified that he had attended on Ott after he was shot. Found a gun shot wound in the chest; the wound was of a serious character, but not necessarily fatal; it was not of itself mortal, of which he is convinced by the fact that the deceased survived the wound so long. Ott was very obstinate in following out the directions in regard to diet, &c.; visited him twice a day, and then once daily; Ott was not confined to a suitable bed-room for an