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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE,

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 24, 1865.

SENATE.

Mr. McCandless read the acts for the relief of Benjamin Grossman and Samuel Russell, of Butler, soldiers of 1812; also, one relative to the purchasing of a law library in Butler.

Mr. Graham, one incorporating Cherry Run and Oil Creek Railroad.

Mr. Lowry, one providing for the subscription of unsubscribed stock of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Mr. Bigham, a supplement increasing the tolls of the Youghiogeny Navigation Company.

Mr. Hoge, one incorporating the Franklin and Slippery Rock Railroad; also, one authorizing the School Directors of Franklin borough to borrow money.

Mr. Fleming, acts punishing frauds on the national currency, and applying the act relative to fraudulent representation to frauds upon drafted men.

On motion of Mr. Lowry it was unanimously agreed, the House concurring, to adjourn finally on February 28th.

On motion of Mr. Householder, the Judiciary Committee were authorized to report the expediency of a general law changing the manner of drawing jurors in all counties.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill authorizing the purchase of a law library for Butler county passed.

The joint resolution requesting Congressmen to vote for the proposed amendment of the Constitution relative to slavery, passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE—An act relative to the pay of certain officers in Fayette, passed.

An act relative to the pay of certain officers, jurors and witnesses in Butler county, passed.

Mr. Herron read a bill relative to bounties in Duquesne borough.

Mr. Slack a similar bill. Passed finally.

The general bounty bill was reported negatively by the Judiciary Committee.

The act allowing the patenting of lands in the beds of rivers, provided the State receives a bonus of five per cent., was reported favorably.

THE FLORIDA'S CREW RELEASED.

COTTON EXPECTED SOON FROM SAVANNAH.

Rumors Regarding Mr. Blair's Richmond Visits.

GENERAL SHERMAN ADVANCING ON CHARLESTON.

Ex-President Pierce a Peace Commissioner.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A Boston dispatch says: The crew of the pirate Florida, confined in Fort Warren, have received an order for their release, on condition of leaving the country within ten days, but are unable to leave for want of funds. About three hundred prisoners, including sloopmerals, are now in Fort Warren.

Four vessels laden with cotton, from Savannah, are expected to arrive soon. None of the Savannah cotton will be sold until Collector Draper returns.

The Times' Washington special says: Rumors increase in number and extravagance, and are widely circulated, that Mr. Blair brought a letter from Jeff. Davis, saying whenever the United States would receive commissioners from the Confederate States, they would be appointed. On his return to Richmond, Mr. Blair took a letter which surpassed the assurances of the President's document, addressed "To whom it may concern."

Mr. Blair has no authority to intimate in any way that the government will open negotiations that will imply the existence of the Confederate government.

The *World's* Savannah letter says: All business has been suspended in Charleston, and non-combatants are preparing to leave. There are comparatively few troops in the city. All that could be spared have been sent to Branchville to contest Sherman's advance. There appears no doubt that Charleston will be evacuated, and the only opposition Sherman will meet may be expected at Branchville.

Deserters from Charleston say the defenses in the rear of the city are untenable, and it would require but a very brief siege.

Torpedoes have been placed on the approaches to the city in order to prevent a final and decisive charge.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A special to the *Express*, dated Washington, the 24th, says: Ex-President Pierce is hourly expected here, and is said to be one of the Peace Commissioners.

The *Post's* Washington special states that the House will bring the keeper of the Old Capitol prisoners before them to-day. His evidence shows that many persons are still in prison, against whom no charges have been made.

NEW YORK MONEY AND STOCKS.

A Further Decline in Printing Paper.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The stock market has reacted somewhat from the depression of yesterday and is active and better. All railway stocks have advanced, with few exceptions. Governments are steady for sale and somewhat lower. Miscellaneous list dull and weak. Mariposa sold down to 9. Gold market opened firm and improved slightly. Cash gold is scarce and many of the shorts were compelled to cover, which sustained the market. The rumor of the capture of Wilmington caused a fall, and reconcentration of the story brought the market up again. Foreign exchange is in fair demand for to-morrow's steamer.

Stocks were active at the Petroleum Board. Sales were made at 90; Ricketsbrooke 65; Buchanan 100; McKinley 975; Empire City 625; Rynd Farm 300; Pithole Creek 1255; Guild Farm 975; United States 26.

The reversal of the paper duty promises to affect the price of paper in this city. Dealers to-day were seeking to make sales of straw and rag paper one-fourth to one cent lower than they would sell a week ago, and the prospect is there will be a further decline during the week. There is a considerable quantity in the market, and the leading newspapers have secured their supplies for some time to come. An agent for the West was negotiating yesterday for several thousand reams of excellent quality at 20 cents, but concluded to await the expected fall before completing his contract. The probability of an extensive manufacture of printing paper from a cheap material, not heretofore used, promises to have a still greater effect in lowering the market.

Fire at Sandusky, Ohio.

SANDUSKY, Jan. 24.—About four o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a large stone building, occupied by Pierce, Woolsey & Co. as a spoke factory and planing mill. The building, machinery and a large amount of manufactured stock was totally destroyed. By this fire some fifty hands are thrown out of employment. The loss on the stock is $50,000, on which the insurance is $7,500. The building was owned by F. E. Hubbard & Co., upon which there was no insurance.

Gold Quotations,

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Gold is weak but without much excitement. Purchasers are cautious but extremely on the Bear side. The expectation of early news of the fall of Wilmington and possibly of Charleston also, prevents operators from undertaking any movement for a rise as is usual after a material decline. The highest price paid this morning was 200½, and the lowest 198.

Cotton from Mobile.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The steamer Atlanta, from Mobile Bay on the 16th, has arrived with 10,000 bales of cotton from the rebel Government to purchase blankets, clothing, &c., for rebel prisoners.

Nothing of moment was going on in the vicinity of Mobile.

Navy Bay and Lake Michigan Canal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A delegation has arrived here to secure an appropriation by Congress for the construction of a canal to connect Green Bay with Lake Michigan.

The Burley Case.

TORONTO, Jan. 24.—The decision in the Burley case will be given on Friday morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PAYMENT OF COMMUTATION MONEY.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS MEN NOT CREDITED.

THE McCORMICK & RAMSEY CLAIM DECIDED.

Portion of the Smithsonian Institute Building Destroyed.

CASE OF HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENDED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of the House, says that no money has been paid for commutation, so far as he has been advised or believes, by persons illegally drafted. Commutation money has been returned when persons paying were shown to be entitled to exemption. The examination and payment of this class of claims is still going on as rapidly as more important business will permit, and the Provost Marshal General thinks they will soon be disposed of.

The long pending claim of Cormick & Ramsey upon the Government for damages on account of the abrogation of their California mail contract has been decided in their favor.

A communication from the Provost Marshal General, relative to the terms of service of one hundred days' troops, was sent to the House to-day by the Secretary of War. An order calling them out was enclosed, which expressly declares that no bounty will be paid or service credited to the draft, except agreed upon between the President and Governors. It is stated that troops have frequently served during the war for short periods to meet emergencies, and that the confusion attending the muster in and discharge of men so hastily called into service, has generally prevented a careful preparation of the rolls necessary to allot credits, and that the benefit would be of unapproachable value, compared with the extra time and labor imposed upon the department. The rule was early adopted not to allow credits for terms of service less than six months. If it should be abandoned, and an effort made to award credits for a less time of service, the business of supplying soldiers for the army would be seriously embarrassed.

This afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Smithsonian Institute building, in the left above the picture gallery, between the ceiling and roof, caused, it is believed, by a defective flue. The ceiling soon fell in, and in a few moments the gallery was one sheet of flames. The fire, as it mounted the central tower and burst in full volume from the main roof, was magnificently grand, and a curious spectacle was presented by the steadiness of the revolutions of the chronometer or wind-register surmounting the tower. While the fierce flame was ravenously mounting to its destruction, the windows at the picture gallery soon burst out, disclosing only a shell of the room. There were some two hundred of Stanley's pictures here. He had recently negotiated for their sale to the Michigan University, only five or six of which were saved.

The loss was very serious, including the lecture room, philosophical instrument apartment and most of the valuable instruments of the officers in the towers, originally private resources, and the archives of the institution were destroyed. The top of the principal tower and several of the battlements fell. The conflagration was nearly altogether confined to the main building and above the first story, the latter containing the museum, which was damaged more by water than fire. The wings and corridor were not much injured and the large library in the west wing was not damaged. The furniture of Prof. Henry and other property was injured by hasty removal.

The full extent of loss is not, as yet, ascertained. A strong military guard was in attendance. Great difficulty was experienced at first, in getting water. At no time could all the steam fire engines have full play upon the flames, and it was late in the evening before they got under full control.

To-day was set apart for the return of writs of habeas corpus, on the Superintendent of the old Capitol prison, commanding him to produce the bodies of Christopher V. Hogan and John Dugan, with the date and cause of their arrest. They were formerly employed as detectives on the Metropolitan police force, and subsequently Hogan was a special detective of the Treasury Department, and while so acting a robbery was committed.

In February last, a trunk of Major Malone, paymaster of the army, was robbed of nearly $30,000. Some time after Hogan and Dugan were arrested by Superintendent Wood, on the charge of being concerned in the robbery, and have since been held in custody. This morning Mr. Wood appeared to answer the writs, and handed his return to the Court. Superintendent Wood answered as follows: "The body of Hogan or Dugan is in my possession. He was arrested and imprisoned by the authority of the President of the United States. I do not produce his body by reason of an order of the President, endorsed upon the said writ, by which reference is hereby respectfully made. The on order of the President on each writ is as follows:

"The within-named Hogan or Dugan was arrested and imprisoned by my authority. This writ of habeas corpus is suspended, and the officer having Hogan or Dugan in custody is directed not to produce his body, but to hold him in custody until further orders, giving this order on his return to court. A. LINCOLN.

January 23d, 1865."

The Rebel Situation—Extracts from their Papers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The Richmond *Enquirer* hopes that the Virginia Legislature will pass resolutions tendering to the Confederate Government the full consent of the State to the adoption of abolition to France and England, upon the establishment of their independence, and pledging the State to make good the act as soon after the treaty of peace is signed as a proper regard for society will permit. The cause of the country demanded and has received the services of all her citizens, and has taken the lives of very many. It has also stripped the land of all provisions, and now let cotton, tobacco, gold and silver be devoted to the success of our cause.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says: No wilder hallucination could take possession of the human mind than the belief that we could ever again live with the Yankees on terms of equality, or come under the same government with them, except as conquered people. Differences of habit, sentiment and feelings, diversities of interest which wise legislation and conservative statesmanship might have reconciled, have, under the counsels of madmen, fit to disturb the peace of all the world, hardened into enduring antagonism.

The *Enquirer* of the 21st congratulates its readers and country on the restoration of Gen. Hood to the command of their armies in the West.

The negroes recommended by the President have not been provided. Will not Congress immediately take action and secure forty thousand? The enemy will not offer us any terms other than those of submission as long as they have a prestige of success. If we would have peace we must first gain victories. The army must have more men and new and better organization. With Sherman threatening Charleston and Fort Fisher affording a base for operations in the South, Hood's army defeated in the West and the army of Northern Virginia the country's only hope of reliance, it was expected Congress would have taken measures for the next campaign.

The same paper says: If Mr. Cox's resolution cannot find favor with a Republican House of Representatives, no Confederate can hope for any terms other than an ignominious surrender. Let peace slide, and let us turn our whole and undivided attention to war.

The Richmond *Examiner* says: The report of Hood's supercedure by Dick Taylor, is confirmed.

Hood's army was on its way to Corinth at last accounts, and would probably reach it in safety.

The same paper has a very long editorial on the peace movements. It argues that there is no use in talking about negotiations or terms, and that there are now only two courses possible to be pursued—one is the prosecution of the war to a successful termination, or the abandonment of the contest, and an unconditional surrender, which requires no negotiations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 20th says: Refugees who reached Charleston on the 17th report that Sherman had sent one corps to cooperate in the attack on Wilmington.

The *Examiner* also says that the loss of Fort Fisher was occasioned by Bragg's failure to attack the rear of the Union forces.

The latest from Hood reports his army as in fine spirits and on the way to Corinth. The supersedure of Hood by Dick Taylor is confirmed.

The *Whig* and *Sentinel* are out in extremely severe articles against reunion.

Canada and the Raiders.

QUEBEC, Jan. 24.—In Parliament to-day, the Finance Minister brought a message from the General, transmitting the estimates for the current year, in which is included some fifty thousand dollars in gold, to make good the money improperly surrendered in the case of the St. Albans raiders, and claimed by the United States government under the Extradition Treaty.

Wounded from Ft. Fisher—Our Gunboats Shelling the Woods.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The steamer R. C. Paulding, from Fort Fisher on the 23d, brings 445 wounded soldiers. She reports that a number of our gunboats had gone up Cape Fear river, and were engaged in shelling the woods on both sides to dislodge the enemy.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Gen. Butler's Letter to Brooks Ventilated.

THE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE WITHDRAWN.

RETALIATORY MEASURES DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE.

Additional Bill for Enrolling and Calling Out the National Forces.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 24, 1865.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Arnold the Committee on Judiciary was instructed to inquire and report whether any legislation is necessary for the better security of travelers over the railroads of the country.

On motion of Mr. Farnsworth the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of removing the tariff on all materials used in manufacturing printing paper.

Messrs. Beaman, Rollins, of New Hampshire, Robinson Baldwin, of Massachusetts and Townsend of New York were appointed a special committee to investigate the circumstances attending the assault on Judge Kelly.

The House then resumed the consideration of the question of privilege raised by Mr. Brooks yesterday, based on Butler's letter to him asking explanations concerning his (Brooks') attack on him (Butler) in debate. Mr. Boutwell, who represents the district in which Gen. Butler resided, said that when Mr. Brooks made the attack he regarded it in harmony with the oft repeated declarations made by the Southern sympathizers, before General Butler sent his note to Brooks, but on the day Butler addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House asking for an investigation of the charges against him, he desired to put in issue every act of his public life effecting his integrity or personal honor, so that, if guilty, he might be prosecuted in the courts, and if not guilty that the House might take action to vindicate its dignity by the punishment of the public calumniator. As to the note sent by Gen. Butler, if Captain Clark who delivered it, had been dressed in grey the gentleman (Brooks) would not have been affrighted.

Mr. Boutwell took up the charge that General Butler was a gold robber, and had the report of the Commission read, and also letters from Gen. Butler to show that the firm of Smith & Co., from whom $50,000 in gold had been taken by Butler, had been discovered to be bitter, secret and unrepenting rebels, who refused to take the oath of allegiance as long as Butler was in command of New Orleans. It appeared from the letter of Butler that he used the money to pay off the troops, who had long been with the funds. The money was repaid to him and he was ready to hand it to the War Department, provided he could be released from the claims of Smith & Co.

Mr. Boutwell, in concluding, appealed to Mr. Brooks in view of the revelation he, Boutwell, had adduced, either to reaffirm or retract his slander on Butler. Mr. Boutwell claimed that Butler had been thoroughly vindicated.

Mr. Brooks here rose and proceeded to reply, first noticing the remarks of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Brooks, in the course of his remarks, spurned the charge of his having sympathized with secessionists. In speaking of Butler he said: "Butler, at the Charleston Convention, groted over and over again for Jeff. Davis as candidate for the Presidency." If Butler had been a paid agent he could not have acted more effectually in disreputing the Democratic party and bringing about secession than he did at that Convention. As Washington Irving says, 'a plunderer and a robber in India, so would the name of Butler bear, the same association.'"

Mr. Brooks said the reason why the Secretary of War would not take the money which Butler had taken from Mr. Slidell, the rebel agent, was because it was looked on as illegally taken, and chose to leave it all in the possession of Butler. Nor would the Treasury Department undertake to indemnify him for the great wrong that Butler had committed, but left him to his own responsibility. Nearly three years have passed away since the $50,000 in gold was taken from Mr. Smith and his brother, by Butler, who has it still in his possession. Mr. Brooks, in digression said: "Bad as the character of General Butler is at home, it is worse abroad."

Mr. Stephens replied that Mr. Brooks talked about filthy language, but that the gentleman (Mr. Brooks) himself had ransacked bawdy houses and taverns for his language in the Treasury Department examination, which was a disgrace to the world. It was stuff that stinks in the nostrils. He maintained that the evidence produced here to-day, fully vindicated General Butler, and he expressed his purpose that he (Brooks) should still persevere in his charge.

The question of privilege was withdrawn, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Mr. Cowan presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia remonstrating against the repeal of the duty on unsized paper.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill to appropriate money for the Postoffice Department without amendment.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported back the petition of citizens, asking that action be taken to secure the release of the prisoners of Streight's command, captured in Georgia, and asked that the Committee be discharged. It was so ordered.

Mr. McDougall offered a bill to establish mail steamship service between the United States and China. Referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to examine the system of checking in the office of the Registry of the Treasury, and report if any legislation is needed for the safety of the public funds in that office; also, if any losses have occurred there, and what caused them. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the House bill to provide for Acting Assistant Treasurers or Depositors of the United States in certain cases was passed.

Mr. Henderson called up the bill to reimburse Missouri, for expenses in calling out, equipping and feeding the militia of that State.

Mr. Brown moved that it be made the special order for Tuesday next. Adopted.

Mr. Powell offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to inform the Senate why he had not appointed a commission to compensate the loyal owners of colored volunteers, as required by the act approved on the 24th of February, 1864.

Mr. Wilson opposed the passage of a resolution which censured the Secretary of War.

Mr. Powell, at the request of Mr. Wade, withdrew his resolution to allow him (Mr. Wade) to call up the special order, which was the resolution in relation to retaliation upon rebels for the cruel treatment of Northern prisoners.

Mr. Sumner offered the following, as a substitute for the resolution before the Senate:

Resolved, That retaliation is harsh always, even in the simplest cases, and is permissible only when in the first place it may reasonably be expected to effect its object, and when, in the second place, it is consistent with the usages of civilized society, and that in the absence of these essential conditions it is serious and hard to bear, having no other end than vengeance, which is forbidden alike to nations and to men.

Resolved, That the treatment of our officers and soldiers in rebel prisons is cruel, savage and heart-rending beyond all precedent; that it is shocking to morals; that it is an offense against human nature itself; that it adds new guilt to the great crime of rebellion, and constitutes an example from which history will turn with sorrow and disgust.

Resolved, That any attempt at an imitation of rebel barbarism in the treatment of prisoners would be plainly impracticable on account of its inconsistency with the sentiments of humanity; that it would be injurious at home, for it would barbarize the whole community; that it would be utterly useless, for it could not affect the cruel authors of the revolting conduct which we seek to overcome; that it would be immoral, because it proceeded from vengeance alone; that it could have no other result than to degrade the national character and the national name, and to bring down upon our country the reputation of history, and that being thus impracticable, useless, immoral and degrading, it must be forbidden, as the measure of retaliation precedes the barbarism of roasting and eating prisoners and is always rejected by civilized powers.

Resolved, That the United States is filled with grief and the deepest sympathy for its cherished citizens, who are officers and soldiers, have been the victims of outrages, and hereby declare their firm determination to put an end to this great iniquity by putting an end to the rebellion, of which it is the natural fruit; that to secure this humane and righteous consummation they pledge anew the best energies and all the resources of the whole people, and they call upon all to bear witness that in this necessary warfare with barbarism they renounce all vengeance and want no evil example, and plant themselves simply on the sacred land marks of Christian civilization under the protection of that God who is present with every prisoner and enables heroic souls to suffer for their country.

Mr. Sumner spoke in advocacy of the above resolution, quoting from General Washington, Chancellor Kent, General Halleck, Vattel, and other authorities against inhuman retaliation which he said never reached the guilty parties.

Mr. Wade hoped the amendment of Mr. Sumner would not be adopted. Retaliation had been practiced by all civilized nations in all wars.

Mr. Cowan believed retaliation was justifiable at times, but he did not approve of the proposition to retaliate in this kind of way upon the rebels. He did not think it right to starve the rebels. If, as had been said, the law of nations authorized retaliation, there was no necessity for passing another law—this was a question for the Executive to consider. It was a duty on the President to see that our officers and soldiers were not inhumanly treated, and to take proper steps to secure justice for them.

Mr. Howard spoke in defense of the proposition before the Senate. The object of the resolution was not to imitate the barbarities of the rebels. It was simply to secure humane treatment for our prisoners in rebel hands. The report of the Committee of the U. S. Sanitary Commission gave a fearful picture of the atrocities committed by the rebels upon our prisoners at Belle Isle and Andersonville. The effect of that treatment deterred thousands of young men from entering the army. The barbarities committed upon our men at Andersonville were not to be described in language. Out of 35,000 who were there six months ago, not more than one-half were alive now. This treatment was received by the rebels to strike terror into the Northern people and to diminish our force in the field. The resolution did not propose to retaliate upon the soldiers of the rebel army, but only upon the officers, and this fact seemed to have been overlooked by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment to Mr. Stevens' proposition to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert after a preamble declaring that our prisoners have been inhumanly treated, &c., a resolution instructing the President to appoint Commissioners to confer with the rebel authorities with a view to some plan for relief or better treatment of our prisoners in their hands.

Mr. Wilson explained that the above was the best plan to secure the object of the Senate, which was to secure the humane treatment of our prisoners.

Mr. Grimes interrupted Mr. Wilson, by asking if the Secretary of War had not stated in a communication to the House, that there would be no difficulty in the future about exchanging prisoners, and if so, what was the necessity for passing such a resolution as this?

Mr. Wilson replied that he so understood, but it would be well to devise some plans for the good treatment of prisoners of war which should hereafter fall into the hands of the rebels.

Mr. Sumner inquired if the rebels had not, on a former occasion, refused to receive such commissioners as were suggested by Mr. Wilson's resolution.

In reply, several Senators stated that the Commissioners referred to by Mr. Sumner, were only authorized to visit our prisoners, and had no authority to relieve them in any way.

Mr. Wilson said he had good assurance that if such a commission was appointed, it could accomplish the result desired, and that he was sure of it.

Mr. Hendricks said he was in favor of no retaliation that was opposed to the principles of Christianity, and he stated on the authority of Captain Pierce, a released prisoner from Indiana, that the prisoners at Andersonville were treated as well as the rebel guards.

Mr. Howard. Does the Senator assert upon this floor that prisoners in Southern hands are treated as well as Southern prisoners in our hands?

Mr. Hendricks said he did not know only what he stated on the authority of returned prisoners; but he did not believe all that was published in the report of the Sanitary Commission.

Mr. Brown said: If the Senator from Indiana thinks our prisoners are well treated, why does he object to his friends in prisoners in the North being put upon that fare?

Mr. Hendricks replied that the resolution before the Senate was taken as a foregone conclusion that our men are starved and subjected to every kind of bad treatment.

Further consideration of the subject was postponed till to-morrow, as several of the Senators wished to speak upon it.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill in addition to the several acts for enrolling and calling out the national forces, which was referred to the Military Committee. The bill proposes—

1st. That persons enrolled and liable to be drafted, may be accepted as substitutes.

2d. That no one furnishing any substitutes shall be exempt unless that substitute is brought in to the Board of Enrollment and is accepted there.

3d. That any person who knowingly brings for enlistment a convict or insane or drunken person or deserter, or shall defraud in the matter of bounty, shall be liable to $1,000 fine and imprisonment.

4th. Any mustering officer who shall muster such person shall, upon conviction, be dishonorably dismissed the service.

5th. That all State or local bounties shall be paid to the men in installments; one-third at muster-in, one-third at the end of the term of service, and one-third at the end, unless sooner discharged honorably. If killed the balance to go to the widow.

6th. That every District shall make up by an additional draft or recruiting its loss from desertions, on account of physical disability existing before enlistment.

7th. That all deserters shall be disfranchised forever, including all who have deserted heretofore, and who shall not report within twenty days.

The Senate then adjourned.

Missouri State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—The Convention yesterday in the Committee of the Whole, adopted the following resolutions of the Bill of Rights:

Section 12 and 13, define in what manner religious corporations can be established in the State, and how property and sales of land can be made to ministers and religious denominations.

Section 14, declares that all elections shall be free and open.

Section 15 declares courts of justice open to every person, and certain remedy is afforded for every injury to person, property or character.

Section 16 declares that no private property ought to be taken or applied to public use without just compensation.

Section 17 declares that the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

Section 18 declares the right to exclusively define the rights of persons before courts.

Sec. 22 declares that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus cannot be suspended except in cases of rebellion or invasion;

Section 23 protects the people against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Sections 25 and 26 refer to treason against the State and conform to the Federal Constitution.

The First Verse in the Bible.

This simple sentence denies Atheism—for it assumes the being of God. It denies Polytheism, and among its various forms, the doctrine of two eternal principles, the one good and the other evil; for it confesses the one eternal Creator. It denies Materialism; for it asserts the creation of matter. It denies Fatalism; for it assumes the existence of God before all things, and apart from them. It denies Fatalism; for it involves the freedom of Eternal Being. It assumes the existence of God; for it is He who in the beginning creates. It assumes His eternity; for He is before all things; and as nothing comes from nothing, He Himself must have always been. It implies His omnipotence; for He creates the universe of things. It implies His absolute freedom; for He begins a new course of action. It implies His infinite wisdom; for a *cosmos*, an order of matter and mind, can only come from a being of absolute intelligence. It implies His essential goodness; for the sole eternal, almighty, all-wise, and all-sufficient Being, has no reason, no motive, and no capacity for evil. It presumes him to be boyond all limit of time and place, as He is before all time and place. —*Professor Murphy.*

Dress and Diseases.

There is no truth more firmly established among medical men than that disease follows fashion as much as bonnets do. When thin shoes prevail, consumption is the prevailing epidemic with females in every fashionable community of the country. When low-necked dresses are in the ascendant, sore throat and quinsy are the raging maladies. When "bustles" and "bishops" made their appearance, spinal affections become "the fashion." The reign of corsets is denoted by collapsed lungs, dyspepsia, and a general derangement of the digestive organs. Indeed, so intimately are dress and disease connected; that a doctor says that all he needs to determine what a majority of the women are dying of, is to have an inventory of their wardrobe handed to him.

A SPIRITUAL "medium" named Fay came to grief at Amsterdam a few evenings since. He entered a cabinet, where he pretended to be firmly tied hand and foot by the "spirits," but a committee appointed by the audience discovered upon carefully examining his wrists, that they were thus tightly bound by an ingenious twist of the ropes, and that they could be instantly loosened by simply turning his wrists, and thus untwist the ropes. The "medium" was charged with the fraud, but stoutly denied it, when the committee proposed to unloosen his hands by turning his wrists. This he refused to do, of course, when the miserable cheat was exposed before the whole house. The spiritualists left town next day amid the jeers and hootings of the indignant populace.

THE only fresh rumor that has reached us in regard to peace is the statement that Mr. Blair carried with him to Richmond full authority from the President to give a safe conduct for Peace Commissioners from Jefferson Davis to Washington. It rests on no better authority than a private letter said to have been written by some one in Washington to a gentleman in Philadelphia.—*N. Y. Trib.*

SAVANNAH RAILROADS.—A working force of eight hundred men will be shipped speedily from Annapolis to Savannah, under the direction of Col. Robinson, to repair the railroads destroyed by our troops during the seige of that place. Quite a number of carpenters have been engaged in this city and at other points to go to Savannah to do government work.—*Wash. Star.*

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

DISPATCH FROM GENERAL GRANT.

Forts Caswell and Campbell Occupied by Our Forces.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY TWO GUNS CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1864.

Maj-General Dix, New York: The following telegram has been received by the Department, from Lt-General Grant.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON.

City Point, Jan. 23—Hon. E. M. Stanton Secretary of War.

One of my staff has just returned from Fort Fisher, with dispatches from General Terry, from which I extract the following:

On the 10th the enemy blew up Forts Caswell and Campbell and abandoned their works on Smith's Island and those at Smithville. These places were occupied by the navy. The whole number of guns captured amount to 162. A large number of small arms also fell into our hands, besides large quantities of ordnance and commissary stores. Our casualties prove smaller than at first reported. They foot up thus: 12 officers and 107 men killed, 45 officers and 499 men wounded.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen'l.

THE MOVEMENT ON WILMINGTON.

REBEL WORKS SUPPOSED TO BE BLOWN UP.

REMOVAL OF REBEL TORPEDOES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The *Herald's* dispatches from Fort Fisher say: The naval fleet and the army commenced moving towards Wilmington on the afternoon of last Wednesday.

There is yet no confirmation of the report that General Terry had occupied that place, but the day the movement commenced an explosion in that direction was heard, and it was supposed preparatory to the evacuation of the town.

A large earthwork on the west side of Cape Fear river had been occupied by the Union troops, who met with little opposition.

A chart of the river had been found, showing where the rebels sunk the torpedoes, and many of these had been taken up. A number planted in the ground above Fort Fisher had also been removed.

Two gentlemen who were lately doing business in Wilmington as merchants, arrived in this city yesterday. They got outside the rebel lines when Fort Fisher was taken. They say the town was not well provided with works or troops.

Rebel Cavalry Near Newbern—Steamer Fired Into—Important Rebel Military Movements Hinted at—The Rebels Preparing to Evacuate Charleston.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A party of rebel cavalry made their appearance in front of the Union outposts and pickets near Newbern, N. C., on the night of the 14th inst. During their raid some of them deserted to the Union lines, and on discovery of this the remainder fell back, and were pursued to near Kinston by a detachment of the 13th New York Cavalry.

Rebel deserters are continually coming in at Newbern.

The Union steamer Mystic, while recently attempting to land some passengers at Washington, North Carolina, with for some time had been considered neutral ground, was fired upon and Colonel McChesney and another gentleman were wounded.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 20th inst says: "The reliance of the Richmond War Department concerning events current in the South, indicate the fact that important movements are in progress. If Wilmington falls, there will be no panic, though much sorrow for the inhabitants."

The idea that there is an immediate movement of cotton stored there is one of the attractive influences—to say nothing of that port as a base—which is now alluring the invaders toward it. There is a combination in the enemy's ranks which involves Charleston as well; and if these places fall, it will be after the exhibition of much strategy, for Sherman is always at it, and we hope our army is also. Sherman's efforts are the fact realities; for while aiming at various places, he endeavors to take all, and it hardly a sitters with him which he takes first.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says: The Senate resolution creating the office of commander-in-chief of all the armies has been concurred in by the House, and also recommends the reinstatement of Gen. Joe Johnston.

The *World's* Savannah correspondent says: The rebels, expecting an advance on Charleston, are making preparations to evacuate that city, and have already commenced removing government property.

From Cairo and Below.

CAIRO, Jan. 24.—The steamer St. Nicholas, from New Orleans on the 15th, en route for Louisville, with sixty-seven bales of cotton, has arrived.

The steamship Morning Star, from New York, arrived at New Orleans on the 16th.

Commodore Palmer, commanding the Gulf blockading squadron, returned to New Orleans from Mobile Bay.

Captain Reynolds, and others captured by guerrillas on the steamer Verango, have been released and sent to Vicksburg.

There is but little inquiry for cotton. In the New Orleans market buyers are offering still lower figures but holders are declining to make any concessions. Prime sugar 22½ and prime molasses 129½.

Forrest is reported concentrating his forces at Houston, Mississippi, with a view to making a raid into Northern Mississippi.

The steamers Belle Memphis and Glendale, from Memphis, have arrived, the former with 34 bales of cotton for St. Louis and the latter with 220 bales of cotton for Cincinnati.

The Twenty-first detachment of troops from Memphis crossed the river and attacked a band of guerrillas at Mound city, killing one, wounding one and capturing five, without the loss of a man. The expedition was still in pursuit of the guerrillas.

A private letter from Pascagoula, of recent date, states that on Granger's forces have fallen back for the present to within the limits of the town. The road since the storm has become so bad as to render it impossible to transport supplies to the position formerly held by them.

Important from Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Letters from Mazatlin to the 14th instant announce the arrival of Captain Beauregard, a brother of General Beauregard of the Confederate States army, in the capacity of Private Secretary to William Gwynn, formerly United States Senator for California. Captain Beauregard represents that Gwynn has been created Duke by the Emperor Maximilian, and that Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahuna, Duke and Lower California have been ceded to the Emperor Napoleon by the Mexican Government, in payment for the troops furnished by the French Government to subjugate Mexico.

This story is not believed further than that the Government has obtained certain grants of land, and has authorized to encourage emigration from the Confederate States.

The Imperial forces appear to be gradually acquiring possession of the country, in spite of the occasional successes by Juarez. Much bad feeling exists against the Americans on the part of Imperialists, and at Mazatlin they are harshly spoken of by the Imperial organ.

Many Americans in consequence of their treatment are removing to California, who intended to stay in Mexico.

There was thirteen persons lost off the steamer John Franklin. The bodies of six were recovered.

The Fall of Fort Fisher.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The Wilmington *Carolinian*, of the 10th says: "Fort Fisher fell last night, after an obstinate resistance. General Whiting and staff, with about 3,000 troops, are now in the hands of the enemy. The conflict for two hours hand-to-hand with the enemy.

We have no heart to enter into details nor to comment on the disastrous event. We may tell our readers, however, that the gallant Whiting did his duty, but had to succumb to their force and numbers, having been assaulted on his sea face and his rear faces by the soldiers, sailors and marines of the enemy.

We are glad to learn, says the Lynchburg *Republican*, from an authoritative source, that the salt works will again be in successful operation by the first of February next, or possibly before, so slight was the injury to them by the late Yankee raids.

Opening of the Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Jan. 24.—In the opening debate in Parliament last night the Government was sustained by a large majority, and the conduct of Southern refugees in Canada strongly denounced. A determination was expressed to end the abuse of asylum. A commission was chosen to inquire into the cause of the failure of justice in reference to the release of the St. Albans raiders, to have the money restored, and to inquire into the conduct of Justice Coursal.

Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Senate in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the nomination of Chas. Alt to be Assistant Secretary of War, Peter H. Watson.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Arrest of the Escaped Convicts.

The two men, Rankin and Tart, who escaped from the Western Penitentiary, on Tuesday morning, were captured on the same day, under very singular circumstances. Alderman Donaldson, in visiting Jack's run, to hold the inquest mentioned elsewhere, was accompanied by Chief of Police Irwin, of Allegheny, and two others. On returning to the railroad station, after the inquest had been held, they observed two men descending the bluff towards the river. The hill was quite steep, and the men descended, as it were, on all-fours. Their peculiar style of dress was a subject of remark—some one observing that they were soldiers. After they had got down upon the track, they walked directly towards the station, when it was discovered that they had on prison clothes. The party then stepped into the station to hide themselves from view. When the men got within speaking distance, they asked whether there was any chance to get a skiff to cross to the opposite side of the river. Officer Irwin then made a rush for one of them, which proved to be Rankin, and in a moment or two afterwards he had him in custody. The other fellow, Tart, took an opposite direction, closely followed by Alderman Donaldson and his two friends. The Squire ran well for one of his years, but the chase was kept up for nearly a mile before he overhauled the fugitive. The younger men outran him, and were the first to lay hands on Tart, who fell, by the way, from sheer exhaustion. The captives were taken to the station, and on the arrival of the train were conveyed to the Mayor's office in Allegheny, and from thence to their old quarters in the penitentiary.

Both these men were very much depressed over their misfortune, and expressed the deepest regret that they had not remained concealed for a day or two. They had gone down the river immediately after leaving the prison, with the intention of crossing to the other side, and getting a change of clothing at the house of a friend of Rankin. Hence their anxiety to get a skiff induced them to walk right into the arms of the officers before they were aware of their danger. Their distress at being recaptured excited the sympathy of their captors, but being officers of the law it was their duty to hold on to them. They had no opportunity of making such a haul, however, at that particular time and place. The Chief of Police and the Al