THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVIII—NO. 42. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1865. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE,

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6, 1865.

SENATE.—Mr. Graham read petitions from the Burgess and Councils of Lawrenceville, asking power to levy an additional tax of five mills and an improvement tax of five mills. Also, for a ferry over the Allegheny river. Also, from the citizens of Penn, Collins and Wilkins townships for an increase of tolls on the East Liberty and Penn township plank road. Also, of the Manchester Councils against the generation of part of the borough to McClure township. Also one from nearly three hundred citizens of said borough of like import. Also, relative to the service of Sheriff's notices on jurors and the penalty for the delinquency of said jurors. Also, supplementary to the act authorizing the publishing of ordinances of the Lawrenceville Councils in the Pittsburgh papers.

Mr. Bigham, an act for the better management of the Allegheny County Prison, constituting a board of inspectors; appointing a warden and relieving the sheriff of the care of prisoners.

Mr. Hoge, one establishing a ferry over the Allegheny at Pithole.

Mr. Bigham, incorporating Girty Run Coal Company. Also, authorizing a single judge to hold court for cases below homicide. Also, authorizing the appointment of commissioners to take depositions.

HOUSE.—The following petitions were presented: Mr. Glass, one against the increase of the Manchester fare; also, from the Coal Exchange against the Miners' Association. Mr. Herron one against the new school district.

The following bills were read: Mr. Alleman one incorporating the Tubing Transportation Company to lay pipes anywhere within ten miles of Oil Creek. Mr. McKee, a supplement to the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad. Mr. Glass, incorporating the Cash Insurance Company. Mr. McKee, incorporating a ferry over the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers in Allegheny County. Mr. Herron, for the better management of the Allegheny bridge; also, incorporating the Girty Run Coal Company. Mr. Quay, incorporating the Brady Coal and Oil Company. Mr. Weiser, taxing all Banks five per cent. on their dividends.

The following resolutions were passed:

Mr. Cochran, of Erie: Requiring the Committee of Ways and Means to investigate all matters relating to Oil in the beds of rivers, with a view to the protection of State interests.

Mr. Nelson: Returning the thanks of the people to Governor Curtin for his letter to the President relative to conscription. Passed unanimously.

Adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA,

The War Between Brazil and a Paraguay Begun.

A SUPPOSED REBEL PRIVATEER AT MONTEVIDEO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The *Herald's* Buenos Ayres correspondent says: Paraguay, as an ally of Uruguay, has declared war against Brazil, who has allies the Uruguayan rebels and the revolutionist Flores. Eight thousand Brazilians and an equal number of Paraguayans had marched into the territory of Uruguay and fighting was imminent. The town of Paysandee, Uruguay, had been reduced to a heap of ruins by a Brazilian naval force, and the rebels under Flores, but at last accounts its brave garrison still held out, and reinforcements were hurrying to their relief. Rat Island, at the mouth of the La Plata river, which commands the town of Montevideo, had been seized by the forces of the King of Italy, under claim of the lease of it for ten years.

A magazine at Buenos Ayres exploded on the 8th of December, by which one hundred and thirty soldiers were killed and wounded.

A fleet little steamer called the Ranger, was at Montevideo, suspected as being intended for a rebel privateer. Captain Rodgers, with the Iroquois, is watching her. She draws so little water, and is so fast, that she is well adapted to keeping out of the way of our cruisers, and with a couple of guns she could do more damage than the Alabama.

GUERRILLAS WHIPPED IN WEST VIRGINIA

A Noted Guerrilla Chief Captured.

WHEELING, WEST VA., Feb. 6.—Governor Boreman received the following telegram, dated at Cumberland on the 6th:

A cavalry scout of General Sheridan encountered the force of Major Harry Gilmore on yesterday, near Moorefield, and whipped it handsomely, capturing upwards of twenty officers and men. Among the officers captured was the noted guerrilla chief and robber, Harry Gilmore himself.

(Signed,) B. F. KELLY,
Brevet Major General.

Diplomatic Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The first volume of the Diplomatic Correspondence has been published, making nine hundred pages. It refers to affairs with Great Britain, but does not complete the record. It commences with a letter from Secretary Seward to Minister Adams, on the Alexandra case, March 17th, 1863. It shows what passed between our Government and Great Britain on the fitting out of the Rappahannock and other rebel privateers. Fears are expressed in these letters that these various acts may be the cause of diplomatic trouble. Reference is next made to affairs between Canada and the United States, and afterwards to steps taken by various powers for the recognition of Maximilian. Correspondence relative to Iron clads built at Laird's ship yard, is given at length. Letters concerning the affairs of the Chesapeake are then given. The business of blockade running is touched upon by Mr. Seward, and his objections given. Letters in reference to the appeal and dismissal in the case of the Alexandra, are then given, and following them is further correspondence in relation to Mexican affairs, in reference to troubles between Spain and Peru. Mr. Seward requests Mr. Adams to urge upon her majesty's government the necessity of influencing the two countries in favor of conciliation on terms of justice and honor.

Stock and Money Matters in New York.

Special Western Associate Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The result of the Peace conference has afforded the bulls a chance of running up the prices. The railway list is better throughout. There was more disposition to buy and a fair business was done. Government securities are all higher with a good demand on gold bonds. State bonds are quiet and steady. Coal and miscellaneous shares strong and better. The bull combination in the gold market carried the price up of supply on shorts, and there was considerable animation and activity. The general disposition to believe that there is to be no peace at present assists the upward turn. The Petroleum stock market is steady, the only excitement being in Tack, of which there were large sales. Tack sold at 5 to 550; Heydrick 1175; Excelsior 19; Germania 95; Knickerbocker 58; Buchanan Farm 183; Manhattan 23; Rynd Farm 490; United States 28; Consolidated 3; Cherry Run 165.

Sherman's Movements.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The *World's* Port Royal special says: The position already gained by Sherman's army open to their advance a greater portion of the rebel country northward. The ultimate points aimed at will disappoint speculation North; and those who conjecture that Sherman intends merely to capture Charleston and the leading cities and return, are mistaken. The troops have been so appropriated that the enemy must give battle or retreat into the extreme South, through that portion of Georgia where our armies have marched.

Numbers Taking the Oath Increasing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: It is stated that the number of rebel prisoners desiring to take the oath of allegiance has greatly increased within the past few weeks. During January over one thousand took the oath at Point Lookout alone and were released.

Sales of Seven-Thirties.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The sales of 7-30s by Jay Cooke, the subscription agent, since Saturday, is $3,096,300.

THE FAILURE BEFORE PETERSBURG.

Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

GEN. MEADE CENSURED.

Assay of Precious Metals in Mining Districts.

GRATIFYING NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

Brisk Artillery Duel on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Committee on the Conduct of the War made a report to-day relative to the failure of the attack on the enemy's lines before Petersburg. It appears that the explosion of the mine under the enemy's batteries was a suggestion of Lt. Col. Pleasants, of the 48th Pennsylvania, and the mining was mainly the work of his regiment. The place of attack was submitted to Gen. Meade by Gen. Burnside, who proposed to place two brigades of colored troops, who had been drilling with reference to attacking the same works, in advance of the attacking column. Gen. Meade objected, because they had not been under fire. The matter was referred to Gen. Grant, who decided that white troops should lead the assault. He said in evidence that Gen. Burnside wanted to put the colored division in front, and I believe if he had done so, it would have been a success. Still I agreed with General Meade in his objection to that plan, because if they failed it would be said colored troops were put there to be killed.

The order for springing the mine was given by General Meade. General Burnside received a peremptory order at 9:40 a. m., to withdraw. Burnside labored to induce Meade to rescind the order, believing that success would crown our efforts.

There is a difference between the testimony of the two Generals—Meade testifying that Burnside was authorized to exercise his judgment in the withdrawal.

Col. Pleasants testifies that Gen. Meade and the Chief Engineer had no faith in the success of the mine. The Committee are of the opinion that one cause of this disaster was the change of Burnside's plan to put colored troops in the advance. The conduct of the colored troops when they were put in action would seem to fully satisfy the confidence Gen. Burnside reposed in them. Gen. Grant attributes the disastrous result partly to the troops being unaccompanied by any of the division commanders.

In conclusion, the Committee report that the opinion as to the cause of the disastrous result is mainly attributable to the fact that the plans and suggestions of the General who had devoted the time so long to the subject, and who had carefully drilled his troops for the purpose, should have been entirely disregarded by the General who had evinced no faith in the successful prosecution of that work, and had assumed the entire direction and control, only when it was completed and the time had come for reaping any advantages that might be derived from it.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, has introduced a bill which is now under consideration by the Finance Committee of the Senate, for the assay of precious metals in mining districts. It is proposed to multiply the government officers for the assay of gold and silver, each of which shall be as fully appointed as the assay office in New York City. These officers will be at Tucson and Ambroy, in Arizona; San Pete, in New Mexico; Great Salt Lake City, in Utah; Boise City, in Idaho, and Virginia City, in Montana.

Advice from Mr. Webb, U. S. Minister at Rio Janeiro, received at the State Department, bring the gratifying intelligence that the government of Brazil has issued a decree excluding the pirate Shenandoah from the ports of that empire. At the date of these advices, Mr. Seward's answer in the case of the Florida had not been received at Rio Janeiro.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says: Quite a brisk artillery duel took place on Saturday evening near the Appomattox, lasting from seven to half past nine o'clock at night. The rebel commissioners, the correspondent adds, are said to have passed through the lines that day for Richmond. A passenger from the army who arrived to-night confirms the truth of the statement.

THE WAR MUST GO ON.

Proclamation from the President Expected.

Late Rebel Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Richmond *Whig* says there is a deficiency of supplies, owing to the lack of transportation, and urges the soldiers to bear short rations patiently.

The same paper states, on the authority of the San Antonia *Herald*, that the French, on arriving in Matamoras, complimented the Confederate flag with fearing salutes. They consider it the Yankee flag in contempt. The Confederate flag is reported to be waving over the stores, taverns and saloons in Matamoras.

The *Herald*, calls Beaufort the key to Charleston and the gateway of all supplies from the Gulf States. It thinks Grant's plan of campaign is to keep the army of Northern Virginia chained to its breastworks, and cut the Danville road if possible. At the same time Sherman will operate against Charleston and then move northward.

In the rebel Senate on the 21, Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, presented a joint resolution of thanks to Mr. John Lancaster, of Lancashire, England, for his friendly conduct to the officers and crew of the Alabama, and in revealing Capt. Semmes and others from drowning on the occasion of the contest between the Alabama and Kearsarge. The resolution was passed.

The Meridian *Clarion* says: The army of the Tennessee will probably winter at Tupelo and Saillio. It needs rest and re-organization very much. It has marched and counter-marched, fought and been scattered from Rocky Face to Atlanta, thence back to Nashville, and now drops to the spot where it quartered during the winter months of '63.

The Mobile *Register* says that the part of Mississippi not occupied by the enemy is very large. The yield is double this year what it was last. The Planters have been selling their surplus of green pork at a dollar a pound.

Gen. Brown, of the rebel Army of Tennessee reports that Hood's army lost 65 cannon out of 105, during the retreat from Nashville.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 4th inst. says that it was thought that a portion of Sherman's force might attempt to cross the Salkehatchie, seven miles above the Railroad bridge. The 20th corps was still at Robertsville. The 11th corps was crossing at Robertsville. The sum of everything that is known on the subject amounts to only what we have believed for several days, that Sherman is moving on Branchville in force. Beauregard has arrived in Augusta and takes charge of military operations there. We presume the forces at Branchville are also under his control.

A very regular cannonading could be heard throughout yesterday in the direction of Bermuda Hundred. We have heard no explanation of the firing. It is possible that the Yankees have resumed work on the canal.

Captain Hatch, of the Exchange Bureau, who started to Washington as Secretary to our Peace Commissioners, made his unexpected appearance in this city last night, having come through Grant's lines yesterday. He brings no intelligence of the Commissioners, not feeling himself at liberty to answer questions on that subject, nor has it been found possible to ascertain the cause of his speedy return.

Gold yesterday was quoted at 45 dollars for one, though some small sums were sold at 44, 50 and even 54 dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—A special to the *Evening Telegraph*, dated Washington, February 6th, says: The Richmond *Whig* has the following:

Charleston, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Braxton Bragg, dated 7.40 o'clock last night, says: The enemy advanced to-day across the Whippy Swamp, driving our cavalry on our left, six miles from this place. They are supposed to be in heavy force. There is also a column of cavalry on the Augusta road, moving rapidly from some unknown point.

A dispatch from Adams Run says that the army came upon barges to Young's Island about noon and drove in our pickets. They have fired several buildings in the plantations and are retiring. This morning three steamers are off Wise's Point, and a landing is threatened. Adams Run is about twenty miles from Charleston.

Fire in Cincinnati—The Accident on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—Hill & Hulbert's commission warehouse, and the Allegheny House on Water street, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is about $30,000; insured.

Up to last evening eight bodies had been recovered from the wreck of the train on the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, but so badly burned that few were recognized. There were supposed to be but fifteen passengers on the train at the time of the accident.

Guerrilla Raid into Litchfield, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—Litchfield was visited a few days since by Bee Williams' gang, and next morning, by seventy or eighty of Quantrell's guerrillas, under Capt. Jones. They appropriated a quantity of boots, shoes and whisky, but left without doing further damage.

Notorious Guerrilla Reported Killed.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—It is reported that the notorious guerrilla, Captain Hedge, was killed at Garnettsville, yesterday.

THE RECENT PEACE INTERVIEW.

Recognition the Only Terms of Peace.

THE NEGOTIATIONS AN UTTER FAILURE.

The People now Urged to Renewed Efforts.

MR. FESSENDEN'S RETIREMENT FROM THE TREASURY

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The *Times'* Washington special says: Mr. Seward reached Fortress Monroe in advance of messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell. Upon the arrival of these gentlemen they were at once invited to an interview, and informed Mr. Seward of their desire to proceed to Washington for the purpose of discussing the question of peace with the President.

Mr. Seward informed them that it was the President's wish that the discussion should take place at Fortress Monroe, and that he had been sent to meet them at that point upon that subject.

The commissioners pressed with considerable earnestness, for leave to visit Washington, and finally alleged that their government had consented to send them only in consequence of Mr. Blair's assurance that they should have a personal interview with President Lincoln.

Mr. Seward assured them that this pledge should be fulfilled, and at once telegraphed to the President that his presence was necessary. After Mr. Lincoln's arrival the Conference lasted four hours, and was perfectly friendly and good tempered throughout.

On our side the conversation was mainly conducted by the President, and on theirs by Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Stephens occasionally taking part.

The rebel Commissioners said nothing what ever of their personal views or wishes, but spoke solely and exclusively for their government, and at the outset, and throughout the conference, declared their entire lack of authority to make, receive or consider any proposition whatever looking toward a close of the war, except on the basis of a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States as a preliminary condition.

The President presented the subject to them in every conceivable form, suggesting the most liberal and considerate modification of whatever in the existing legislation and action of the United States Government might be regarded as specially hostile to the rights and interests or wounding to the pride of the Southern people, but in no single particular could he induce them to swerve for a moment from their demand for recognition.

They did not present this conspicuously as resting on their own conviction or wishes, but as the condition which their Government had made absolutely indispensable to any negotiations or discussion whatever concerning peace.

President Lincoln, on the other hand, informed them at every point that such recognition was utterly and totally out of the question, that the United States could not agree, war and arrest even temporarily the movement of its armies only on the condition that the authority of the National Government should be recognized and obeyed over the whole territory of the United States; this conceded, he assured them that upon every other matter they would be treated with the utmost liberality, but without that recognition the war must and would go on.

All the conversation which took place between the respective parties came back to and turned upon this radical and irreconcilable difference. Neither side could be swerve one inch-breadth from its position, and therefore the attempt at negotiation was an utter failure.

Upon separating, it was distinctly understood and explicitly stated that the attitude of each government was to be precisely that it would have been if this interview had never taken place.

The Cabinet received these explanations as complete and satisfactory, and the feeling was unanimous and earnest that the country must now arouse itself to renewed efforts, and prepare to make fresh sacrifices in the defence of the integrity of the Union and the preservation of the Government.

As you know the source of this dispatch, I need not assure you that it is perfectly reliable.

It is understood that Mr. Fessenden's retirement from the Treasury Department will take place within a few days. The man and hour I predicted, I believe truly, that his successor will be from the city of New York. In the present condition of the finances, and with the certainty that the war will be waged with such vigorous energy and determination on both sides, this becomes a question of very great importance.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The *National Intelligencer* says: It is now clear enough that the war must go on with renewed energy. There can be no excuse now for holding back men and money. We almost speak by authority, when we state that the rebel leaders who attended the recent conference declared that civil war would follow in the South were the proposition of a return to the Union submitted to the people. Now this statement is either a wanton misrepresentation, or it means that there is a formidable Union sentiment in the Southern States ready to take up arms for the old flag; for certainly we cannot suppose that these men meant by such a declaration, that they would be glad to hazard the proposition for reunion if they were not fearful that the unpopularity of such a step might lead to a revolt against themselves.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special says it is confidently asserted that the President will issue a proclamation setting forth the result of the Peace Negotiations and calling upon the people to fill up the ranks of the armies and assist in closing the war by overwhelming military operations.

The *Post's* Washington special says the new tax bill reported to the House this morning imposes an income tax of 10 per cent. on all amounts exceeding three thousand dollars per year; on crude petroleum six cents per gallon; cigars sixty cents per pound; manufactured tobacco forty cents. The present rate of taxation on manufactured goods is increased twenty per cent. A section taxing oil sales is reported but its adoption is not recommended. No tax is laid upon State bank circulation.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Evacuation of Mobile Confirmed.

THE STEAMER ARAGO BURNED.

CAIRO, Feb. 6.—The steamer Mollie Able, from New Orleans, on the 31st, arrived with a large quantity of sugar and molasses. The steamers Continental and Morning Star, from New York, had arrived at New Orleans.

The reported evacuation of Mobile has been confirmed. The *Times* says: Information, confirmed from twelve refugees, who left Mobile on the 16th and arrived at New Orleans, states that the evacuation commenced the day of their departure, and that guns and ordnance stores were going to Selma by rail and water. Simultaneously with this movement a sweeping conscription was going on among the citizens of Mobile, and to escape from it the people were fleeing by squads. It was the general impression in Mobile that no defence of the city would be attempted. Its garrison was small and composed of militia under command of General Taylor and Maury.

The hospital steamer January, from Eastport, Miss., with 267 sick of Gen. A. J. Smith's command, has arrived. Forty-eight were left at Mound City hospital. In addition to this number twenty-one others received on board at Eastport, died since the 27th.

The steamer Argo, one of the steamers caught in Georgia, at Dogtooth Bend, Mississippi river, was fired by lime in the hold and burned to the water's edge yesterday afternoon. The fire was first discovered the day previous, but was held in check by forcing water into the hold. All the furniture and deck freight was saved. The cargo in the hold, including 50 tons of Government freight, was lost. The boat was valued at $75,000, and insured for $35,000.

The New Orleans market is extremely dull in nearly every department of trade, except Sugar and Molasses, for which there is a brisk inquiry, owing to the light supplies. Small sales were made of prime Molasses, at $1,15@1.20; fully fair to prime Sugar, at 22c. Owing to the suspension of navigation on the Upper Mississippi, the small quantity of provisions on hand are commanding high prices. Choice Flour, $13. Good ordinary Cotton sold at 65c.

Rebel Barbarities in Texas.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Paymaster Read, of the gunboat Granite City, who was lately paroled from Camp Grace, Texas, publishes an account of the inhuman treatment of prisoners who have been confined in Texas for several months. The barbarity of the rebels at Andersonville and Salisbury is repeated at Camp Grace—food insufficient and of very bad quality, and the prisoners subject to constant insult and indignity. In September and October, the mortality was one per cent. Out of 111 naval prisoners, 79 have died.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Amendment to the Enrollment Act.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 6, 1864.

SENATE.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported a bill entitled an act for the benefit of army officers in the field. It provides that from and after the first of March, 1865, and during the continuance of the present rebellion, the commutation price of officers' subsistence shall be fifty cents per ration, provided, that said increase shall not apply to the commutation price of the rations of any officer above the rank of Brevet Brigadier General or any officer entitled to commutation for fuel or quarters.

It relieves all army officers from the payment of the income tax, and grants to all officers and volunteers who shall continue in the military service to the close of the war, upon being mustered out of the service, three months' pay. This latter provision shall not apply to officers not on duty, nor to officers entitled to commutation for feed and quarters.

No action taken on the bill.

Mr. Collamer offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for information as to whether any permits to trade in cotton in the seceded States had been granted since the 2d of July last, and if so, what has been the nature of these permits and licenses, whether they were paid for, by what influence they were obtained, under what law they were granted, &c.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution calling on the President for information relative to the late peace mission.

Mr. Saulsbury objected to the resolution and it lies over until to-morrow.

The amendments to the enrollment bill were taken up. The section prescribing the measures in which the State and local bounties shall be paid was stricken out.

Mr. Wilson called up the bill in relation to the enrollment, as reported by the Military Committee, which is as follows: That from and after the passage of this act, any person enrolled and liable to be drafted may be accepted as a substitute for a drafted person, and such drafted person shall be exempt from service for such a time as the substitute shall be held to service under the terms of his enlistment.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That no person owing military service shall be exempted from the military duty to perform the same on account of furnishing a substitute for the navy, unless the substitute is presented in person to the Board of Enrollment, in which the principal is enrolled, and is accepted by said Board of Enrollment.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That any recruiting agent, substitute broker, or other person who shall enlist or cause to be enlisted as a volunteer or substitute, any insane person, or person in a condition of intoxication, or a deserter from the military or naval service, knowing him to be such, or who shall defraud or deprive a volunteer or substitute of any portion of the State, county, or town bounty to which he is may be entitled, shall, upon conviction by any court martial or military commission, be fined, not exceeding $1,000, or imprisoned, not exceeding two years, or at the discretion of such court martial or military commission.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That any officer who shall muster into the military or naval service of the United States any person from said service, or insane person, or persons in a condition of intoxication, knowing him to be such, shall, upon conviction by any court martial or military commission, be dismissed by dismissal from the service of the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That all State and local bounties therefore paid to any volunteer or substitute upon entry into the military or naval service of the United States, shall be paid in installments as follows: One-third at the time of his muster into the service of such volunteer or substitute; one-third at the expiration of half the term of service and one third at the expiration of the term of such service, unless discharged sooner by reason of wounds received in battle; and in case of his death while in the service, the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall leave a widow, and if not, to his children, or if there be none, to his mother, if she be a widow.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the remainder of the term of service of any person who shall hereafter enter the military or naval service as a substitute for any drafted man and shall desert therefrom, or be discharged by reason of physical disability existing prior to such entry into the service, shall be added to the amount of the term of service which such volunteer or drafted man shall have been credited, and the same shall be filled up from the unexpired portion of his enlistment or draft.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the passage of this act, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or exercising any of the rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service shall be liable to the penalties of this section.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith on the passage of this act to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of the preceding sections.

Mr. Hendricks moved that the fifth section be stricken out, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Buckalew offered an amendment to repeal that section of the enrollment bill which permits Governors of States to send agents to States in rebellion to recruit and fill up quotas.

Mr. Wilson hoped this would not be adopted.

Mr. Saulsbury would like the member from Massachusetts to answer a question. He (Saulsbury) had seen it stated in the papers that immediately after the fall of Savannah, Massachusetts had agents there to fill the quota of that State. No authority had been given to do this, but after the slaves had been put on ship board, Gov. Andrew had made application to the President for permission to enlist these men, and it had been granted. He (Saulsbury) was opposed to this, while the young men of his State, Delaware, had to respond in person to all the draft.

Mr. Wilson replied that he did not know about this special case, but he knew that Governor Andrew was an earnest and determined man, and was in favor of enlisting black men. If the agents of Massachusetts were not first on the ground they must have traveled slower than other agents after they started.

Mr. Grimes hoped the amendment would pass. He was opposed to permitting State agents to go into the rebel States. If black men wanted to enlist they should enlist in the United States service, and not under the auspices of such as Gov. Andrew sent to Savannah.

Mr. Wilson, in reply to Mr. Saulsbury, said Massachusetts had furnished, up to December 31st, 125,497 men for three years, being a surplus of 7,813 more than the Governor had been called upon for. She had furnished 153,000 men altogether, and they were equal to 126,487 for three years. She raised last year 14,440 recruits.

Mr. Sherman asked how many of these were credits for naval recruits?

Mr. Wilson said: I believe of the entire number of men furnished by Massachusetts, 10,073 were foreign born. There had been a great deal said about importations. We imported and put into four Massachusetts regiments nine hundred and seven men from Canada, and the number of black men put into the service by Massachusetts, taking the whole enlistments at home and in the rebel States, is 4,761. Here is 15,000 altogether out of 125,000, that were born out of the United States.

Mr. Sumner said: I am not aware that any abuse has followed this section that is proposed to be stricken out. I am not aware that any evil consequence have followed.

Mr. Grimes said: "Have you read General Sherman's letter?"

Mr. Sumner—Yes, I recollect it. It was a very pointed letter, written with the point of the sword rather than the pen. (Laughter.) I therefore submit to the Senate that inasmuch as the section exists, as it is already on our statute books, it should not be hastily removed, unless some reason can be shown for the removal of the burden; therefore it is with the Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. Buckalew, who makes this motion, to show that something wrong has occurred under this law."

Mr. Buckalew said: I will explain by saying that I desire each state to raise its own troops within its own limits, so that no state shall be treated with favoritism by the President or War Department in filling its quota.

Mr. Trumbull asked and obtained leave to make a report from the joint committee appointed to arrange for the counting of the presidential vote on Wednesday.

Mr. Sherman advocated the repeal of the section. It was not necessary now, he said, for state agents to go to the armies, as all the Generals in the field were doing their best to secure the enlistment of colored men. It was the opinion of our best Generals that the provision proposed to be stricken out was a great evil.

Mr. Ten Eyck was in favor of Mr. Buckalew's amendment.

Mr. Buckalew's amendment was adopted by Yeas 28, Nays 12. So the Senate adopted a clause striking out the third section of the bill of last winter, which permits recruiting agents to visit Southern States to obtain recruits for state credits.

Mr. Howard offered an amendment to the amendment, by inserting in the 3d section after the words "for less than $300," and after the words "or imprisoned not exceeding two years" the words "nor less than three months." The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hale moved to strike out from the section the words, "or other person," after the words "that any recruiting agent or substitute broker."

Mr. Wilson said the section referred to was not asked by the Administration. It was designed to protect helpless men everywhere. The African slave trade paled before the cruelties of substitute brokerage. Men were seduced from insane hospitals and put into the army; men were drugged and put into the army in an insensible condition; more than that, their bounty was taken from them. Out of $1,500 they sometimes got no more than $100. It is understood that in New York city they had 4 Brokers' Board which they regulated in Wall street.

Mr. Conness suggested so to amend the section that it would read "That any recruiting agent, substitute broker or other person who shall for pay or profit enlist, &c., &c., and this amendment was accepted by Mr. Hale in lieu of his amendment.

The further consideration of this subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Sumner offered a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution as follows: "Representatives to Congress shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in the Union according to the number of male citizens of age, having in each State the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures. The actual enumeration of such citizens shall be made by the census of the United States."

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wade, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, made a report in relation to the attack on Petersburg in June last, which, with the evidence taken, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, fifty thousand copies of the report and testimony were ordered to be printed.

The Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to inform the House whether ministers of any religion had been exempted from military duty, and if so, the reasons therefor, and their names.

Mr. Rollins, of Missouri, offered a joint resolution proposing to compensate loyal persons for losses which may be occasioned by the ratification of the anti-slavery Constitutional Amendment. A debate arising, the resolution went over under the rule.

On motion of Mr. Holman, a joint resolution was passed that no payment shall hereafter be made to any military railroad companies who have received grants of lands on the condition that they would transport property and troops free from toll; that the Secretary of War cause to be refunded any money paid to such companies.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to report by what authority colored persons are required to have passes before they can leave Washington.

Mr. Pike offered a resolution, that the President in endeavoring to ascertain the disposition of the insurgents in arms against the authority of the Federal Government, with a view to a negotiation for a speedy restoration of peace to the Union, is entitled to the gratitude of a suffering and distracted country, and that with a similar view he be requested to omit no honorable exertion hereafter which may lead to that object, to wit: peace and union.

Mr. Ross moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was decided in the negative by a vote of 71 yeas against 105 nays. The resolutions then went over until next Monday.

Mr. Morrill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means an amendatory internal Revenue bill, which was made the special order from day after seven o'clock on Wednesday evening next.

On motion of Fernando Wood, a resolution was adopted, declaring against any negotiation which shall admit, in the remotest implication, the existence of any other Federal or Confederate government within the territory of the United States.

The House went into the Committee of the Whole on the naval appropriation bill.

The amendment of Mr. Davis, of Maryland, to create a Board of Admiralty was, after some debate, rejected by 60 against 40.

The House concurred in the amendment of the Committee providing for an additional establishment to the Naval Academy from each Congressional District.

The Navy Appropriation bill was passed.

The House agreed to hold evening sessions on and after Wednesday next for the consideration of the internal revenue tax.

The House agreed to the Senate's action to count the electoral vote in joint convention on Wednesday next.

Mr. Chandler asked, but was refused, leave to introduce a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the basis on which each of the quotas of the different Districts and States have been established, with all calls, with the number of troops and bounties furnished by each, and their respective terms of service.

Adjourned.

Constitutional Amendment Ratified—The Mississippi Valley Commands.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—The Missouri Senate passed the bill to day ratifying the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery by a vote of 25 yeas to 7 nays.

Maj. Gen. John Pope has arrived in the city to take command of the new military division to which he has recently been appointed by the War Department. Gen. Pope's division includes the Departments of Missouri, Kansas and the Northwest Departments. The Missouri and Kansas are to be consolidated and designated the Department of the Missouri, Maj. Gen. Dodge in command, with headquarters at Leavenworth city. The Department of the Northwest is assigned to Gen. Curtis, with headquarters at Milwaukee. Gen. Pope's headquarters will be in St. Louis.

The great Mississippi valley is now divided and commanded as follows: The Department of the Mississippi to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Thomas is divided as follows: The Department of Ohio, under Gen. Schofield; the Department of the Cumberland, under Gen. Thomas, and the Department of the Tennessee, under Gen. Howard.

The division of the West Mississippi to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Canby, and divided as follows: The Department of the Gulf, under Gen. Hurlbut; the Department of Arkansas, under Gen. Reynolds, and the Department of Missouri, under Gen. Dana.

The division of the Missouri, to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Pope, and to be divided as above.

On Saturday night the brewery of Theodore Brinkwith, on Cass avenue, was burned. Loss $10,000.

The Failure at Peace Negotiations—Tax on Sales—Strengthening the Government.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The *Post's* Washington special says: It is reported that the President will send a special message to Congress to-morrow announcing the cause of the failure of the attempt at peace negotiations.

The proposed tax on sales is ½ per cent., but there is little or no prospect of its adoption by the House.

Measures will be at once adopted by Congress to strengthen the Government, the armies and the finances for a grand summer campaign.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The gold market is buoyant and without any great speculative change. The peace excitement is past and the tendency is for the premium to run up the figure at which it stood before the negotiations. The price ranged from 218 to 218¾.

Gold to-night 215.

Demands of the Rebel Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A special to the New York *Express* says: Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell's demand was for a ninety days' armistice, and not independence. The President and Secretary of State refused, and the party all sustain them in the refusal.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 4.—The steamer General Sedgwick sailed this evening for Fort Fisher. There is nothing of importance here in the way of news. The adjournment of President Lincoln and party has been the only exciting matter for some time.

A CONVENTION of citizens opposed to any further extension of the exclusive privileges of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, met in Trenton, N. J., yesterday afternoon, Hon. William M. Parry, of Burlington, presiding, and a number of eminent gentlemen acting as Vice-Presidents. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Parry, Scovel, Trimble, Roberts, Hogeman and others. Resolutions condemning the monopoly, and a State Central Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. D. B. Snow, William M. Parry, James Jenkins, Ezra Nye and J. P. Trimble. The Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the above Committee.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE Erie railroad managers foreseeing the impossibility of securing wood for their locomotives, have wisely gone into McKean county and bought coal lands. They have bought the charter of the Buffalo and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and have during the past year finished that portion of it extending from Garfolton station, on their road, to Bradford, McKean county, Pa., and are now bringing to completion two short branches from that point up the east and west branches of the Tunungwant creek into the heart of the coal fields of McKean county, and have commenced mining coal on some of their lands.—*Olean Advertiser.*

DRAFT OF A FRENCH RADICAL.—The Africa brings news of the death of Pierre Joseph Proudhon, the celebrated French socialist, and author of several books advocating his peculiar views of society.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Re-Organization of the Night Police.

Mayor Lowry has finally effected a re-organization of the Night Police force, and we are led to believe that the change will be productive of good results. The force heretofore numbered thirty-six men, but the number has been increased to forty-two patrolmen. A large portion of the old force has been retained, while about nine have been discharged and their places filled by new men. The new force entered upon their duties last night. The following names now compose the list:

Lieutenants—Seth Wilmot, 1st; W. C. Wilson, 2d; John M. Guiro, 3d; George Hill, 4th.

Watchmen—Francis Fouts, W. W. Alexander, John Milnerree, Thomas Graham, Samuel Ward, Peter Dressler, Patrick M'Farren, Thomas Hamilton, Dennis Lawton, John Flood, James M'Collister, Meyers Parker, Maurice White, John Gleam, Hugh Wallace, Daniel Day, John Kertz, Franz Menkle, Jas. D. Kennedy, Jos. M'Grady, S. W. Irwin, Samuel Montgomery, Jas. Gormley, W. J. Clarke, Patrick M'Collister, Matthew Gillespie, Daniel Bennett, Robert Graham, Henry Thomas, James Riley, Peter Murphy, George Barbhards, George Stevens, William O. Johns, Charles Harris, A. J. Gribben, Daniel Elder, Joseph H. Stephens, James M'Keever.

The substitutes are, M. J. Murphy, William Billings, William Porter, Patrick Divine, Francis Hanlin, and William Warren. The additional six will be put in the districts where they are most needed. One will be stationed at the outer end of the Ninth Ward; one at Duquesne Way, whose duty it will be to keep watch over the large amounts of oil and other combustibles in that section; one on Fifth street; one at Hard Scrabble; one on Pennsylvania Avenue, and one