THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVIII--NO. 43. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 7, 1865.

SENATE.—Mr. Connel read an act incorporating the Spanish Gold and Silver Mining Company. Also, allowing a Railroad Company to purchase branch or connecting roads at Judicial sales, etc.

Mr. Heuschoider, one for the more impartial drawing of Jurors. Also, one allowing the Western Transportation Company to purchase railroad stocks.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins, three thousand copies of the Governor's recent letter to the President, were ordered to be printed.

A great part of the morning session was employed in debate upon the bill preventing the extension of negroes from city cars. The bill was finally laid over on the third reading.

Mr. Graham presented a remonstrance from coal dealers against the bill incorporating the American Miner's Association, because it is injurious to their interest.

Mr. McCandless presented the petition of the trustees of the Methodist Church of Kittanning for authority from the Legislature to sell certain real estate.

The bill permitting the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company to alter their track in Beaver county passed.

Adjourned.

BILLS PASSED THE HOUSE.

HOUSE.—The following bills were passed:

One, authorizing A. A. Wilson to erect a ferry or foot bridge over Oil Creek at or near Phillip's well on Tarr Farm; also the construction of a bridge over Oil Creek in Oil City; the selection of six Supervisors of Roads in Independence township, Washington county; one to enable the School Directors of Jackson township, Greene county, to levy a tax in one year sufficient to pay the bonds issued by them to raise money to pay bounties; one to repeal the act to provide for the payment of bounties to the county of Butler, and a supplement so far as the same relates to Butler and Centre townships; one to authorize the School Directors of East Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, to levy a per capita tax to raise funds for bounties; to incorporate the National Railroad and Transportation Company; to establish a ferry over the Allegheny river at Horse Creek; to incorporate the Lucesco Gas Company in Franklin; a supplement to the act incorporating the Youghiogheny Coal Boiler Company, changing the name and increasing the number of shares; a supplement to the act incorporating the Youghiogheny Shaft Company and authorizing an increase of capital and changing the par value; to incorporate the Titusville Water Company; a supplement to the act incorporating the Allsdin Oil Company; to incorporate the Johnstown and Bedford Turnpike Road Company; — Creek Stock to — — authorizing Samuel — — — a ferry or foot-bridge over Oil Creek, at or near Noble's well; to incorporate the Keystone Trust Company for the transaction of a general agency, trust and loan business; a supplement to an act to incorporate the Allegheny and Bald Eagle Road, Coal and Iron Company, now known as the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad Company; to provide for subscription of the unsubscribed stock of the Sixth and Pittsburgh Railroad Company; to increase the pay of the County Commissioners, Auditors, Poor Directors, Jurors, and Witnesses in Mercer; a supplement to an act authorizing the borough of Mauch Chunk to borrow money; to change the mode of procedure in actions of affray in Mercer county; to increase the compensation of Commissioners in Clarion county; and authorize the School Directors of Sharon, Mercer county, to borrow money to erect a public school house.

The act incorporating the Pittsburgh and Idaho Mining Company was defeated.

EVENING SESSION—*Senate.*—The bill allowing soldiers to vote at township elections in certain counties, passed.

Mr. Graham called up the act establishing the weight of coal in Pittsburgh, at seventy pounds avordupois, per bushel, and requiring persons to use public scales—bill passed.

The bill incorporating Pigeon Creek Valley Turnpike Company passed. Also the bill giving the Pigeon Creek Valley Coal Company the right to purchase and hold coal lands in Allegheny, Washington, Fayette and Washington counties.

The House was engaged all evening in debating the resolutions ratifying the Constitutional amendment.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The House Select Committee to-day made an elaborate report, setting forth all the facts and evidence concerning the assault made by A. P. Field upon Representative Kelly, on the 30th ult. Truly fully confirms the newspaper statement published at that time. The report of the committee is preserved for future action.

Mrs. Bushnell has been appointed Postmistress at Sterling, Ill., on the following order of the President:

"Mr. Washburne has presented to me all the papers in this case, and finding Mrs. Bushnell as well recommended as any other, and she being the widow of a soldier who fell in battle for the Union, let her be appointed.

"(Signed) A. LINCOLN."

The following has been passed by the Senate by a vote of 26 to 10, amending the bill concerning the Metropolitan Railroad Company: "That the car on account of colors, already applicable to the Metropolitan Railroad, is hereby extended to every other railroad in the district of Columbia."

Yesterday, eighty-seven guerrillas of Mosby, White and Kincheiver's gangs, were taken from Old Capitol Prison, and sent to Fortress Monroe, for safe keeping.

The fortification bill passed by the House to-day appropriates about five millions—among others for Fort Wayne, near Detroit.

The army appropriation bill passed by the House appropriates about five hundred million dollars.

Insurrectionary Etymologists—Diplomatic Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury has, with the approval of the President, designated the port of Fernandina, Florida, as a place for the purchase of products of the insurrectionary States on Government account, in accordance with the provisions of the 5th section of the act of Congress.

A volume of Seward's diplomatic dispatches is published, an abstract of which shows that Seward discouraged foreign sympathy with the rebels, and states that Mariniliian stopped at London to secure recognition, but was put off to a more opportune time; that blockade running was carried on under an agreement to run the inward cargo on the account of the rebel government, on the condition of receiving cotton on board; that in the case of the Alexandria, Mr. Seward entered a complaint against Great Britain, saying that no neutral power was ever more exacting toward a belligerent than Great Britain has been toward the United States; that blockade-running was carried on by English companies formed under articles of association; and that the invision of Mexico was the fruit of a conspiracy inspired by jealousy of the United States.

The Exchange of Prisoners Question—Union Supplies Never Reach our Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Returned Union prisoners doubt the correctness of the statement lately put forth that there is to be a general exchange of prisoners at the rate of 3,000 per month, thus requiring ten months to exchange the 30,000, and say if the rebels were desirous of an immediate exchange, it could be done in twenty days. The rebels are reducing the number of our prisoners by the rate of twenty per cent. per month by starvation, and inducing them to enlist in their armies, in order that they may get food and avoid a lingering death. As to sending supplies or money these returned prisoners say though they know how much our poor fellows need both, they will send neither of the sort, for the reason that what is sent will never reach them.

Constitutional Amendment Ratified.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—Both Houses of the Missouri Legislature ratified the amendment to the Federal Constitution, with but two dissenting votes in the Senate and four in the House.

BRADLEY & HUBBARD

Important from Grant.

THE POTOMAC ARMY IN MOTION!

Severe Fighting on Sunday.

THE REBELS DRIVEN BACK.

The Loss of the Enemy Heavy.

GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED ON MONDAY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Feb. 5.—The army of the Potomac is once more in motion, and on this dispatch reaches you the objects intended to be accomplished will have been not only developed, but the degree of success resulting will also, no doubt, be known, by that time.

At three o'clock this morning the 5th corps, preceded by Gregg's Cavalry, started on the road to Hearns' Station. No force of the enemy was met on the route, but the roads at various points on the route were picketed by cavalry, all of whom retreated as the column advanced.

About noon the column reached Rowalts creek, over which a bridge of considerable length had to be constructed, occupying several hours.

About 3 P. M., the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Major Hess, were sent out to make a connection between them and the Second corps, the second and third divisions of which had gone on the Vaughan road, as far as Hatchers' Run, to demonstrate in that direction. On reaching the run, the First brigade of the Third division of the Second corps charged and took the line of rifle pits on the west side, losing but a few men. They advanced about ½ mile across the run, driving the enemy's pickets before them. Here a strong line of breastworks was erected in a short time, making the position perfectly secure.

The 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, crossing a short distance south of the Vaughan road, advanced southward and soon met a small force in ambush which poured a sharp volley into our men, killing two, it is said, and wounding several, besides a number of horses. A part of the 3d Division of the 2d Corps here came to the support of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry and drove the rebels off, and soon after a connection with the right of the 5th Corps was reported made. Up to this time very little fighting had taken place, the 5th Corps being scarcely engaged at all.

The 2d division of the 2d corps under General Smith, before reaching the river, turned to the right and advanced in a north westerly direction towards Armstrong's mill, but before going three-quarters of a mile the enemy were discovered in a strong position in considerable force, four divisions of Gen. Gordon's being reported in that vicinity. Here some of our men erected temporary breastworks on part of the line, while the balance had only time to throw up small French rifle-pits. Skirmishing was going on all this time between the enemy and our sharp shooters.

About 4:30 o'clock the rebel batteries opened for the purpose of ascertaining our position and strength, but no reply was made. The rebels at length appeared advancing in line of battle in front of our rifle pits, when our own guns opened on them, and they charged, in handsome style, across an open field, they received such a galling fire as to cause them to fall back in disorder, leaving many dead and wounded on the field.

After repeating the attempts to dislodge our men and falling each time, a relief force was sent round to turn the right flank of the rebels. Colonel Murphy, of the 69th New York, commanding the 2d brigade, was posted here with his right resting on a swamp, and was fully prepared for such a movement. There again the rebels suffered a severe loss, as they attempted to break our line. They were finally forced to give it up, and soon after dark firing ceased, and the rebels falling back to their works.

Our loss during the day was quite light, probably not over a hundred altogether, although the exact number is not known. Colonel Murphy was wounded in the knee, but not severely, while giving orders to his men. His Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut. Sedgefield, was mortally wounded, and Lieut. Graham, of the 69th Old Regiment, was wounded in the breast, severely. Lieut. Wm. Tibbetts, of the 19th Massachusetts, and Lieut. Schertzer, of the 148th Pennsylvania, were killed.

A correspondent of the *Herald* was captured, and after being robbed, succeeded in escaping and reaching our lines in safety.

The rebel loss must have been very heavy, as they repeatedly charged our lines, and took time suffering severely. We took about twenty prisoners, some of whom report their having received orders in the morning to keep a sharp lookout as they believed that our army was on the move.

General Smith deserves much praise for the manner in which he handled his division, being himself present all over the field, watching closely the movements of the enemy.

We expect a great battle to-morrow, with more decisive results than were obtained to-day.

The weather to-night is clear and cold, and is just suitable for a movement in this country.

New York Stock and Money Matters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Railway speculation was buoyant at the Stock Exchange. Prices went up three to five per cent. The advance is based on the general belief that the peace negotiations have failed, and the war is to go on. Government stocks strong and better, with a fair business. State bonds quiet and more firm. The Coal List is generally higher. Miscellaneous shares firm.

Gold advanced in the morning, but in the afternoon the market was agitated by favorable military rumors, and the advance was soon lost. The bull interest is not powerful enough to check the downward current. The money market is unchanged.

Petroleum stocks active and prices generally sustained; sales of Germania at 95; Knickerbocker, 60; Cherry Run, 66; Manhattan, 78; Noble Well, 270; Empire City, 530; Hamilton, 1250; Oil Creek, 830; Tack, 405; United States, 2750; Occasion, 8; Buchanan Farm, 185; Rynd Farm, 490.

New Jersey and the Constitutional Amendment.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 7.—Governor Parker to-day sent in his message to both Houses, enclosing a copy of the joint resolution passed by Congress, in regard to the Constitutional amendment to abolish slavery. In the Senate, Mr. Scovel moved that the Committee on Federal Relations report on it on Thursday. Senators Chandler, Buckley and Randolph opposed immediate action. Mr. Scovel replied, charging that the power which ruled New Jersey wanted a delay, prompting three votes for a Republican Senator for this amendment; he could not let him sell to such a bargain; it would not be kept. The motion was lost. Senators Jenkins and Kennedy, (Dem.) and Scovel and Corner, (Rep.) voted for it.

The Joint Committee on the Bergen Tunnel, asked and obtained permission to a session. The Committee intend to make a thorough examination, and will present an elaborate report on the subject.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Gold market is active, but unsettled. Prices show a considerable strength, but there is an indisposition to take any amounts at present quotations. The expectations of news from Charleston, and a rumor that Grant is making a movement south of the James, tend to check confidence, though without putting down prices, which ranged from 215 to 216½.

Gold to-night, 212¼.

Fleet for European Waters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The *Advertiser's* Washington special says: Admiral Goldsboro is in this city perfecting the organization of a fleet for European waters. It is to be expected that its composition will be such as to be highly creditable to the country. It will be composed of some of our finest and largest frigates, which recent naval successes have released from blockade duty, and probably an iron clad—one of the larger class—may be added to it.

Mass Meeting in Toronto—The Canadian Government Sustained.

TORONTO, Feb. 7.—A mass meeting was held last night at St. Lawrence Hall, called by the Mayor's Proclamation for the purpose of condemning the Government for providing to refund the money taken by the St. Albans raiders, and also for the passage of the alien bill. Amendments unqualifiedly sustaining the Government were passed by a large majority.

The Enrollment in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—It is ascertained that about 40,000 persons whose names have been enrolled for the draft in this city cannot be found, besides a very large number of those found are exempt by age, &c. Additions are being made, however, of new names, and it is thought there will be found from 80,000 to 100,000 persons liable to draft in this city.

Arrival of Union Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—The flag of truce steamer, New York, arrived from Fortress Monroe yesterday with 1,100 Union prisoners, including several officers.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

Statement of North Carolina Refugees.

RICHMOND PAPERS ON THE SITUATION.

Negro Question in the Rebel Congress.

IMPORTANCE OF CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Fortress Monroe letters mention the arrival of large numbers of North Carolina refugees. They state that there is a large party in the Legislature in favor of peace and that the State will be placed in a different attitude toward the United States Government. They say that Lee is sending troops to Weldon and that the Chowan River is swarming with Yankee gunboats. Two gunboats which escaped from Savannah are now at Augusta. One is the Sampson which was once a tow boat. She has fifty officers and men and is very substantial. The other, the Macon, was constructed for a gunboat and is a steam propeller; has a larger crew than the Sampson and carries six heavy guns.

The *Whig* has an editorial on the coming campaign. It says: "There are indications that the enemy intend to take a very brief respite from fighting. They know they are weaker than they have been at any one time since McClellan led his magnificent army up to the gates of Richmond; but they know they will be relatively far weaker in the coming spring months. We may conclude that Lieutenant General Grant intends to recommence active operations within a very short time—probably soon enough to act in concert with the movement that Sherman has undertaken in South Carolina. We have reasons to believe that both of these commanders will find themselves over-matched, by superior Generals now controlling the Confederate armies."

The *Enquirer* has a long editorial on the war and is very confident that the Confederacy will soon have brighter days. It says that after the appointment of General Lee has worked out its results. The army has been in good morale, which is equivalent to actual reinforcements. That morale has extended beyond the army. An amnesty from the new General-in-Chief to all whom in thirty days, shall report to the proper commandant, would soon bring many of these misguided men back to their duty. The *Enquirer* continues to call for the reappointment of Johnston to the command of the armies of the West.

The *Examiner* has an article rebuking the faint heartedness of the rebel Congress, and insisting that the army is firmer and confident in war. It declares that the army has no approval for the peace mission of Stephens, Washington, and denounces the talk about throwing the Confederacy under French protection.

In the rebel Senate on the 3d, the bill for putting negroes in the army was discussed.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, favored the putting of the negroes as servants into the army. He said that negroes were not as soldiers be a show of weakness—it is the army would that the people and — — —