THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVIII---NO. 51. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1865. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 16, 1865.

SENATE.—Mr. Graham presented a petition from the citizens of the First Ward, Pittsburgh, to authorize the School Directors of said Ward to levy a tax for bounty purposes. Also, subsequently read a bill for the same purpose. Also, a supplement for the protection of Depositors in the Dime Savings Institution of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Hopkins, a petition to change the time of holding the borough election in West Brownsville.

Mr. Connell, a further supplement to the act enabling joint tenants and others to develop the mineral lands. Also, a further supplement to the act relating to Mechanical and Mining Corporations.

Mr. Lowry, a bill enabling the Erie and Wattsburg plank road to extend their road.

The War resolutions were again considered, and made a special order for Wednesday evening.

HOUSE.—The amendment changing the name of the Philadelphia and Youghiogheny Gas Coal Company, to the New York and Youghiogheny, was concurred in.

The Resolutions asking the removal of Major Dodge, were considered and passed to a third reading and laid over.

The House was engaged during the entire morning session in discussing public bills; the following only was passed: One allowing dramatic entertainments by amateurs for the benefit of soldiers, to be held without license.

GEN. SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

THE FIGHT AT RIVERS BRIDGE.

HOWARD'S MARCH THROUGH THE SWAMPS.

Probable Destination of Our Forces.

THE PROPOSED GEORGIA CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Major Stolbrand, chief of artillery of the 15th corps of Sherman's army, has arrived here, bringing dispatches to the Government. He says Sherman's plans are not generally known in his own army, although he has its entire confidence.

It was Gen. Hardee's division which Sherman defeated the enemy at River's Bridge, the soldiers wading to their waists to make the attack. A little northward of the point is a fine, high, fertile, productive section of country, easily traversed, with good roads, and abounding in supplies.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The *World's* correspondent shows that Howard's Corps, in its advance, was obliged to press its way through forty miles of swamps of the most dismal character against Hardee's army, which they constantly pressed back by vigorous charges. These charges the chivalry could not stand, consequently the losses of rebel dead were small. The whole country was found depopulated, with the exception of old helpless negroes who were on the verge of starvation. The first stand made by the rebels was at Salkahatchie river, on the opposite side of which they had strongly intrenched themselves in force. Aided by a flank movement, our troops, with fixed bayonets, charged across the stream (five feet deep) in the face of a heavy fire, and wrested of the position rebels, who fled in disorder towards Branchville, leaving their guns unspiked. We lost one hundred and fifty killed and wounded—among the latter, Colonel Swaine.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—The *Tribune's* Savannah special says: In the recent movement Col. Stevens, of Ohio, lost a leg. Lt. Col. Kirby, of General Blair's staff, was wounded. The correspondent says the immediate objective point of the 17th corps was Midway, on the South Carolina railroad, ten miles west of Branchville and near Smith's Fork of the Edisto. The 16th corps would probably strike the railroad at Lowry's or Graham's Stations and the left wing at Branchville beyond, rendering the destruction of the railroad complete. The rebels obstructed the roads near Slater's Ferry with felled trees, placing torpedoes among them in such positions that they would be exploded by any attempt to remove them.

The *Herald's* Savannah correspondent, speaking of the probable Convention in Georgia, says: If the Convention assembles, and the doctrine of State rights will agree to be vindicated, and the State by the voice of her people expressed constitutionally through the Convention, she will secede from the Confederacy, and return to the Union. The drift is in one way; the current daily strengthens, and in a short time it will be strong enough to sweep over any of its obstacles. Some Georgia Union men predict that the State will secede from the Confederacy within sixty days.

The *World's* Savannah correspondent thinks Sherman will soon effect a junction with Schofield, who is supposed to be moving from Wilmington.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—A special dispatch to the *Evening Bulletin*, dated Washington, Feb. 16th, says: The Richmond papers of the 15th indicate that Sherman's advanced cavalry are actually as far North as Florence, the second important railroad junction on the borders of North Carolina. They also announce all telegraphic and railroad communication with Charleston destroyed, thus showing that Sherman's column must have struck the northeastern railroad running from Charleston to Florence.

The Richmond papers of the 14th, received to-day, show that the question of arming slaves has been temporarily laid aside in the Rebel Congresses.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

THE IMPERIALISTS THROW DEFEATED.

The Liberals Sixty Thousand Strong.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Private letters from Mexico say that Gen. Bazaire has been defeated three times at Oaxaca, with heavy loss. On one occasion he found himself almost surrounded by masked batteries which did fearful execution upon his army. General Diaz has 19,000 men and 100 pieces of artillery. This force is constantly increasing. It was reported at Vera Cruz that Bazaire was seriously wounded and that 900 of the Foreign Legion had deserted, most of them going over to the Liberals.

The Liberals are increasing in strength, and it is said now number sixty thousand. They have recovered the entire state of Jalisco. Indeed, the empire consists only of Matamoras, Tuxpan, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Alvarado and the City of Mexico. Authority is maintained in those places only by frequent executions of innocent Mexicans. The liberals had gained a victory at Soquite.

Garin has left Havana for Europe.

The Evacuation of Mobile.

CAIRO, Feb. 16.—The New Orleans *Delta* says: The evacuation of Mobile was begun, and the fact known to Gen. Granger as early as January 14th. 15,000 bales of cotton are in the city, which Gen. Maury has ordered to be destroyed as soon as our forces take possession of the place, but it is believed the citizens will save it.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The *Tribune's* letter from Pataguola the 30th, mentions the appearance of a new rebel ram at Mobile. She is evidently built after the model of the Tennessee. In compliance with the appeals of the citizens the rebel forces were stationed outside of the city. The city will be given up without a bombardment. The rebels have been moving out large quantities of cotton, but much is still remaining.

Trade Between Texas and Matamoras.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent says that five thousand six and eight mule teams are engaged in hauling cotton from the interior of Texas to the Rio Grande, whence they return with supplies, received across the river from Matamoras, consisting in part of war implements from England, and medical and other stores from Northern cities. Kirby Smith, it appears, devotes more attention to cotton speculations than to military matters.

Retaliation in South Carolina.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The destruction of the town of Gillesonville, South Carolina, was done in retaliation for the murder of a colored Union soldier, formerly a slave.

Steamer Seized for Illegal Trading.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The steamer Minona has been seized on the Mississippi river for alleged illegal trading.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ORDER REGARDING THE WESTERN DEPARTMENTS.

Gen. Herron's Investigations at Little Rock, Ark.

IMPERIALISTS DEFEATED IN SONORA.

Gen. Vega Shot as a Traitor.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The following General Order has been promulgated:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GEN'S OFFICE, Washington, Feb. 16, 1865.

General Order No. 21.—The State of Kentucky will constitute the Military Department of Kentucky. Maj. Gen. J. M. Palmer, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Department of Kentucky.

Second.—The Department of the Cumberland will include the State of Tennessee and such parts of Northern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi as may be occupied by troops under Maj. Gen. Thomas.

Third.—All troops in the Departments of Kentucky and the Cumberland will, in the absence of Maj. Gen. Sherman, be subject to orders of Major Gen. Thomas, except the posts of Eastbrook and the Mississippi river, which will be subject to Maj. Gen. Canby's order in movements for protecting the navigation of that river. In all respects they will be under direct orders of their departments, and whenever time will permit General Canby will communicate his orders through such commanders.

Fourth.—The Department of Mississippi will embrace so much of that State as may be occupied by the troops of the Military Division of Western Mississippi on the river. The Gulf Department will embrace the States of Louisiana and Texas. Other Military Districts on the Gulf of Mexico will report direct to the Commanding General of the Military Districts.

By order of the Secretary of War,
[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Major General Herron, in his report of the recent investigations at Little Rock, in the Department of Arkansas, transmitted to the Senate to-day, indicates his belief in the existence of corruption and speculation, but exonerates General Steele from all blame, excepting a too implicit confidence in his staff. He seems to regard the Provost Marshal General, Lieutenant Colonel Chandler, of the 7th Missouri Cavalry, as the principal offender. His dismissal is advised, and Colonel T. H. Benton, of the 29th Iowa Infantry, recommended his removal.

General Herron also recommends the removal of Colonel B. O. Carr, Chief Commissary, and the appointment of a more competent officer.

It is further stated that the encamp ment near Rock is controlled by a combination known as Indian stations, contractors for supplying the Indians with an unlimited license from the Treasury Department, by which they bring in immense stocks of goods relieved from the 40 per cent. tax. One partner is chief clerk in the Quartermaster's Department and is a brother of a rebel Colonel Henry McKee. He conducts the trading store at Fort Gibson for the firm of McDonald and Seymour at Fort Smith. The letters are reported as abusive and sharp men, with plenty of money, and are a combination which swallow up everything. The officer who cannot be brought into their interest must make wide room for some one who can. Only two or three officers dare oppose them. There have, he says, been brought into that section $500,000 worth of goods, ostensibly for the Indians, but to be sold beyond our lines. It is impossible that one-tenth part can be sold within the lines.

Other similar cases are mentioned in General Herron's communication.

Some official news from Guaymas, the capital of the State of Sonora, was received to-day. It is stated that a large force of Imperialists, under General Vega, invaded the State of Sonora, when General Paline, of the national army, started to attack him. The French sent some reinforcements on board the French steamer Lucifer, and they landed at Alsta. Colonel Rosalio, of the national army of Mexico, attacked the reinforcements at the town of San Pedro, and obtained a complete success, defeating the enemy completely. All their artillery, arms, wagons and ammunition and many prisoners, among them the commander of the steamer Lucifer, who was commanding the expedition, together with sixty officers, were captured.

Gen. Paleri, at the same time, defeated the Imperialists under Vega, at Elimert, and took their artillery and all their ammunition, and a large number of prisoners. Among them was Vega himself, who was immediately shot as a traitor to his country.

After this complete failure of the French expedition to Sonora, it is not anticipated that a second one will be attempted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says that there are rumors in Washington of favorable military news from North Carolina in addition to that received last night.

The admission of Representatives from Louisiana and Arkansas is regarded as certain.

The *Post's* special says that the Ways and Means Committee have increased the pay of salaries twenty per cent. It is believed the issue of Treasury notes, under the new load, will be limited to the denomination of $100 and upwards.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, in an article on the rebel public debt, says: The army is hatless, shoeless, naked, hungry, and suffering. It recommends the impressment of cotton, tobacco, meat, forage, negroes and treasury bonds. It thinks the currency can be made valuable by repudiating and destroying the present rebel debt.

The *Sentinel* chases the Rebel Congress for not acting in the present critical state of affairs.

The *Examiner* says that prisoners at St. Louis and Alton are badly treated by the Federal authorities, and calls for retaliation. It refers to the case of Bartleth, the Lake Erie pirate, and demands that Davis shall protect him. It says Davis is too tender hearted to adopt measures of proper severity.

In the order offering amnesty to all deserters and absentees who will return to duty within twenty-one days, Gen. Lee says people have to choose between war and submission, and declares that no amnesty will ever again be offered.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 14th contains the following: "A gentleman who left Petersburg this morning at three o'clock informs us that yesterday he did not hear a single gun. Officers from different portions of the line informed him that the situation is now marked by most perfect quiet. The fact is, the men on both sides are so busy devising means to keep from freezing, that they have little if any time to indulge in the exciting occupation of picket-firing. The same may be said, without variation, of the bellicerents on the north side of the James."

The Charleston *Courier* of the 8th, says: No official information was received to Tuesday. Reports deemed reliable, state that the enemy issued the South Carolina railroad yesterday morning in three places—Midway, Blackville and Dilberg. Passengers who left Augusta on Monday afternoon, state that the shelling of the enemy could be distinctly heard in the distance as the train passed Williamston. It is supposed they reached the South Carolina road early on Tuesday. The morning train from Branchville came through safe on Tuesday evening, and the passengers report the road cut at Williamston, stating also that the enemy had turned off towards Augusta.

The Columbia *Guardian* thinks that all alarming rumors about Sherman should be treated with contempt, and assures its readers that there is no cause for fear.

Wilmington, Feb. 13.—There has been considerable skirmishing at Sugar Loaf. On Saturday the enemy made three attacks in force, which were handsomely repulsed. During the attack the enemy's whole fleet opened on Hoke's left. Our casualties were about twenty men. The same day the Monitors threw shells at Fort Anderson, killing one man and wounding another. All has been quiet since.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The Raleigh *Progress* of Jan. 31st, has an editorial stating that a gentleman from Florida, Georgia and South Carolina states that the people of the latter State are the worst whipped set he ever saw or heard of, and they look on all as gone, believing Sherman will meet no obstacles. They want the best peace they can get, and want it now.

The *Progress*, in another article, says: Sherman will take Charleston, Wilmington, Columbia and Raleigh. Grant will stay where he is, and keep Lee's army in the vice that has held it for the last ten months, and Sherman and Terry will move on Newbern, which would be a water base, and Raleigh an inland base, and with Grant on the James, and Sherman at Raleigh, all transportation cut off and supplies exhausted, Lee's army would soon be in a tight place.

The Governor and Legislature will leave, but the people will stay where they are, here and throughout the State they will do as they have done at Savannah, and make the best they can of the condition of things which they could not help. The people want peace regardless of Jeff. Davis and Abraham Lincoln. Give them peace and protection for person and property and they care very little about boundary lines, or who shall be President.

The *Progress* says that rumors are rife in Richmond of its evacuation at an early day.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The London Rebel Organ on American Affairs.

Foreign Markets, etc.

HALIFAX, Feb. 16—The Europa from Liverpool on the 4th, via. Queenstown on the 5th, has arrived. Her dates are one day later.

The American advices, per the China, of the continuance of the war, had an unfavorable effect upon American securities, and imparted a decided improvement to cotton.

Professor Goldwin Smith, in the London *Daily News*, controverts the opinions of a Manchester paper, and urges that although a compromise with the slave oligarchy is impossible, it is possible that at no distant time negotiations may be hopefully commenced with separate States, over which the oligarchy of Richmond is losing its usurped power.

The *Index*, the Confederate organ in London, discredits Blair's alleged peace negotiations, but does not altogether discredit the peace rumors. It asserts that the North is unmistakably tired of the war, and that more rational councils are beginning to prevail. It claims that the abandonment of the sea coast by the South will be an additional advantage in an armed point of view, by increasing the strength of its inland armies.

The *Index* then points out that friendship may be restored between the North and South, and so close an alliance formed as to practically make a new Union under such circumstances that war with England or France, or both, would be a necessity. The *Index* contends that the United States Government is paving the way for such a war, it says that the war is reaching such a crisis that England and France must decide to become the friends of one of the belligerents or fight them both, and events are occurring which may precipitate that decision, at least, in the case of France.

In the meantime, the *Index* bids the friends of the South to be of good cheer, and promises them shortly a series of agreeable surprises.

The London *Times* editorially finds fault with the legal opinion given by Mr. Wm. M. Evarts as to the right of European creditors to recover debts in America.

The *Times* observes that it is true that Mr. Evarts arrived at the satisfactory conclusion that foreign transactions ought to be settled according to the real, and not nominal value of currency, but the conclusion is questionable, doubtfully, and is fenced with so many limitations, that those whose interest it is to maintain an opposite opinion will do so.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decline of over three and a half millions of francs in cash.

The great trotting match in Paris between the American horse Shepphard and the French horse Express, resulting in a victory for the American horse, he winning by a hundred yards.

The Paris Bourse on the 3d instant was firmer. Rentes closed at 67f. 15c.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening, Feb. 4.—The news received to-day from America *per* the China, indicating a continued war in the United States, has imparted a decided improvement to the cotton market, and rather unfavorably affected United States securities.

Queenstown, Sunday, Feb. 5.—Rumbold, the defendant in the pirate Rappahannock case, has been acquitted on all the counts.

Cardinal Wiseman is reported to be rapidly sinking.

ITALY.—Victor Emanuel was on a visit to Florence, where he had received a most enthusiastic reception.

The Italian Senate has adjourned *sine die*.

A Ministerial crisis was reported but it blew over.

There was in a considerable state of excitement, but no disturbance had occurred.

London Money Market—The funds were quiet, and considerably easier. Money in fair demand at 5@3 cent.

A new loan for Peru is spoken of.

Manchester market flat and inactive.

Richardson, Spence & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co., and others report Flour dull. Wheat flat with a downward tendency; Red Western, 7s 9d@8s 2d; White, 8s@9s. Corn flat and declined 6d per quarter; Mixed, 27s 6d@28s. The provision market was steady. Beef firm. Pork nominal and market here. Bacon active and advancing. Lard firm and advancing, with an advance of 2@3s; Old quoted at 59s@60s. Butter firm, and fine qualities advancing. Sugar steady. Coffee inactive. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Tea quiet and steady. Petroleum quiet at £17 for Crude, and 31½ per gal. for Refined.

—Bullion in the Bank of England shows an increase of £14,000. Bullion Brokers' Circular reported that United States 5-20s opened active at a considerable advance on last week's quotation, being quoted at 65, but they closed at 63½@63¾.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening.—The Cotton market was buoyant with an advance of ½@1d on winter qualities. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions steady. Lard firm. Rosins closed at 89½@89½ for money. American Stocks—Illinois Central 61@63; Erie 31@33.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.—The, rebel loan is unchanged. Cotton advanced ½@¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions steady.

London, Feb. 4.—Consols closed at 89¾@89½ for money. Illinois Central Railroad shares, 61@63. The U. S. 5-20's opened at 63, and closed at 62¾.

Stocks and Money in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The railway share market is heavy and very dull, and the tendency of the market is decidedly downward. The advance of the Federal Bonds in Europe, from the fall of Fort Fisher, has strengthened the market for Governments. The Liverpool steamer at the Portland brings news of Friday, Twenties, of the old issue, and the price rose to 112, and fell again on later news by the Hilliax steamer. State Stocks quiet. The Coal and Miscellaneous list was quite active. The Cumberland and Mariposa, but otherwise dull. The Gold speculation is very weak under the present military situation. The Money market continues easy. There is abundant money at the Exchange. Petroleum Stocks active and firm. Sales of Cherry Run at 80; Empire City, 65¾; Germania, 96; Knickerbocker, 100; Buchanan Farm, 185; Manhattan, 75; Oceanic, 64½; Rynd Farm, 146; Tack, 365; U. S., 28.

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New England is also at work to secure for it that section.

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Richardson's Adventures in Rebel Prisons.

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Rice and Tobacco from South Carolina.

Boston, Feb. 16.—The steamer Greyhound, which carried the contributions of Boston to Savannah, arrived here to-day, having left Hilton Head on the 10th inst. She brings a cargo of 674 casks of rice and 100 boxes of tobacco, and has 8 passengers.

Seven-Thirty Subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The subscriptions to the 7-10, received by Jay Cooke to-day, amounted to $1,256,850, inclusive of $1,000,000 from New York and $200,000 from Cincinnati. There were 910 individual subscriptions of $50 or $100 each.

Calhoun's Birth Place Burned.

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NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—A confederate agent named Gartlo, committed suicide yesterday while the officers were attempting to arrest him.

The Savannah Cotton Fleet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—A portion of the Savannah cotton fleet is below.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 16, 1865.

SENATE.

A bill was passed to pay the American Colonization Society for the support of recaptured Africans in Liberia.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the staff of the army. It provides that staff officers of an army or department of more than a corps, shall have the rank and pay of a colonel of cavalry. Less than a corps, and more than a division, lieutenant colonels. Less than a division, majors. Referred to the Military Committee.

The bill to regulate commerce between the several States was taken up.

After Mr. Ten Eyck's remarks in opposition to the bill it was postponed until Saturday.

The naval appropriation bill was considered and all the amendments of the Finance Committee, affecting the appropriation, were concurred in. The last section of the bill, providing for an additional Midshipman from each Congressional District, was stricken out.

Mr. Wilson offered an additional section postponing the term for the restoration of the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, for two years from the 1st of May next, which was rejected.

Mr. Wade offered an amendment for the appointment of a Board of Admiralty, analogous to that offered in the House a few days ago. Pending its consideration the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House passed the Senate bill for the establishment of a steam mail service between the United States, China and Japan.

The House then passed the joint resolution to muster out of old regiments the non-commissioned officers and privates who enlisted for unexpired terms of such regiments, with an assurance and understanding that they should be mustered out with them.

The amendatory internal revenue bill was taken up.

The amendment under discussion was the bill heretofore offered by Mr. Stevens, the object is to restrain by revenue stamps the over-issue of bank notes and to compel the state banks to come under the national banking law. Various amendments were offered and rejected, including one restraining national banks from paying out any other currency, and state banks from paying out any other than national currency, after the 1st of January, 1865.

Mr. Hooper's amendment was then rejected, leaving the state banks as in the law.

The amendment proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means assesses a duty of five per cent. on excess of incomes over $600, and ten per cent. on excess of incomes over $3,000. Was amended, to also collect duty on incomes derived from bank and other dividends, and to collect ten per cent. on the excess of incomes over $5,000.

Mr. Allen offered an amendment that the special income tax does not apply to the incomes of officers of the army and navy for 1863, who have been discharged for disability or wounds contracted in the service, or by expiration of term of service, and any such tax which has been paid shall be refunded. Rejected.

Evening Session.—A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire whether persons have not been sold out of the jail to substitute brokers, and if so, how many and who obtained the money.

The House went into committee on the amendatory National Revenue bill.

The section providing a duty of 6 cents per pound on cotton (from Daily Ist, 1866, and after that date 5 cents, payable in coin, having been read, Mr. Stevens moved to strike out the words "payable in coin." A debate followed.

Mr. Allen proposed a duty of 3 cents on cotton. Rejected by one majority.

Mr. Holman offered a new section to refund the tax assessed on molasses from sorghum. Rejected.

Mr. Boutwell offered a new section to tax all gross sales of real estate. Pending which the House adjourned.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Gold is weak and declining, owing to the aspect of military affairs. The price has varied between 203 and 203¾, with a strong downward tendency.

Book Notices.

SY PAEL IN ROME; Lectures delivered in the Capitol of Rome, by Rev. C. N. Butler. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co.

There is an admirable fitness between the place and subject of these lectures. Dr. Butler has been for some time in Rome, and these discourses were delivered at the American Legation from time to time. His object, he tells us, was "not to rally around the greatest presence that ever appeared in Rome, some of the interest which is lavished on less worthy objects," and the success of his effort, he has good reason to hope, will be the close attention of all who appreciate the great character of Paul, and who are interested in the details of his sojourn in Rome. Dr. Butler has no hesitancy in injecting into the errors of the Papacy and the difference between the Church of Rome, to which Paul wrote, and the Church of Rome, "which unwarrantably arrogates the name and shelter of Simon Peter." Every reader of the Acts of the Apostles has longed to follow up the fortunes of Paul after he arrived in Rome: and all the facts are, in this volume, brought together.

For sale by John P. Hunt, Masonic Hall, Fifth street.

A New Expedition to the North Pole.

While our countrymen Captain C. F. Hall is attempting, by a novel and extraordinary venturous way, to obtain further accounts of the fate of Sir John Franklin and his men, Capt. Sherard Osborne, of the British Navy, proposes a new and final expedition to the North Pole. Captain Osborne's project, which enjoys the favorable notice of the leading Arctic voyagers, and the opposition of the London *Times*, was laid before the Royal Geographical Society on the 23d of January; and it is probable that the Society will recommend the government to furnish the Pelorus and Pamirosa, but otherwise dull. The Gold speculation is very weak under the present military situation. The Money market continues easy. There is abundant money at the Exchange. Petroleum Stocks active and firm. Sales of Cherry Run at 80; Empire City, 65¾; Germania, 96; Knickerbocker, 100; Buchanan Farm, 185; Manhattan, 75; Oceanic, 64½; Rynd Farm, 146; Tack, 365; U. S., 28.

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The Savannah Cotton Fleet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—A portion of the Savannah cotton fleet is below.

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS

IMPORTANT FROM FORT FISHER.

Advance of Gen. Terry's Forces.

REBELS DRIVEN SEVERAL MILES.

Union Meetings in Georgia.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Capture of Rifle Pits on James Island.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The *Herald's* Fort Fisher correspondent says that Gen. Terry and Admiral Porter have again disturbed the repose of the rebels defending the City of Wilmington, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance in force. Last Saturday morning, the national troops were formed in line of battle above Fort Fisher, stretching across the Peninsula, from the ocean to Cape Fear river, General Ames' division of white soldiers forming the right, and General P[illegible]'s colored division the left.

A simultaneous advance was made on the two wings and the rebels were driven from their lines and into their main works, and were forced to yield a few miles of ground in the direction of Wilmington, which Terry's men held at night. They also lost about one hundred prisoners. The total casualties on the Union side were only sixty or seventy.

Admiral Porter co-operated with his fleet both on the river and on the ocean. His gunboats were in advance of the troops and subjecting the rebel fort, Anderson, to a most vigorous shelling, which was very feebly responded to.

The *Herald's* Savannah correspondent says: Notwithstanding all rebel denials to the contrary, the Union sentiment throughout Georgia is very strong. Meetings have been held in at least nineteen counties, at which resolutions in favor of closing the war and returning to the Union were adopted, and these are said to express the almost unanimous feeling of the people of the northwestern as well as other parts of the State.

At Augusta and Pulaski peace meetings were broken up by the military. The Legislature were to meet in extra session yesterday, and strong efforts will be made, with a good hope of success, to have it authorize the calling of a convention for the purpose of effecting the restoration of the State to the Union. Governor Brown is believed to be fully in accord with the movers in this project.

The small-pox had broken out and was very bad among the negroes in and about Savannah.

The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent says that the reported order to evacuate Mobile was received from Richmond on the 14th of January, and that preparations were commenced at once to remove stores, &c., to Selma. It is also said that nearly all the rebel troops have left Arkansas.

In a general order, issued by the new rebel commander-in-chief, it is admitted that the discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by the custom of the men of transferring themselves to different branches of the service, or, in other words, deserting from heavy to lighter duty.

So completely has all trace of these transferred men been lost that Lee is compelled to announce an amnesty to all who shall return to duty within twenty-one days, after which time, if any still remain, no further leniency will be shown.

Gen. Gillmore succeeds Gen. Foster, who has secured a furlough, owing to disability from wounds.

The Savannah correspondent says: Wade Hampton has brought his cavalry to South Carolina, his men begging to be allowed to go there. The accounts for Lee calling for men by enlistments to supply the place of Hampton's cavalry.

General Lee has made an appeal to the Georgia planters for food for his army.

From Cairo and Belmont.

CAIRO, Feb. 15.—The steamers Argyle and Forsythe collided opposite this city last night. The former sunk and the latter was considerably damaged.

Nearly fifteen hundred bales of cotton (not previously reported) have arrived here within the past two days, in about equal amounts, for Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Memphis advices of the 13th say that a portion of the expedition sent from that city on the 26th ult., under Colonel Osbond, have returned with fifty prisoners and a quantity of the stock.

The expedition penetrated as far as Washita river, meeting but little resistance, the only organized force of the enemy being Harrison's brigade, which was beyond Washita. Seven steamers and an immense quantity of rebel stores were destroyed. About 200 prisoners were captured, most of whom were paroled. Scarcely a man was lost on our side and only a few wounded, but many horses were broken down owing to the rough country over which the expedition passed.

Late Rebel News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Richmond papers of the 15th announce that telegraphic communication with Charleston is broken, and that Sherman's cavalry is probably operating on the railroad from Charleston via Raleigh and Wilmington, thus cutting the line of communication between Virginia and the South.

The Richmond *Examiner* says that the rebels were never opposed to exchanging a colored soldier for a white one, but when the colored soldier happens to be a slave, they will not return him to the loyal who stole him.

The *Herald's* Savannah correspondent says: Wade Hampton with his cavalry from Lee's army is in South Carolina, and appeals to the people of South Carolina and Georgia to furnish horses for his men. He says his men begged to come down and assist to defend their State, and he urges the people to come forward with their horses.

The Testimony in the St. Albans Case.

MONTREAL, Feb. 16.—Cameron, the rebel messenger from Richmond, who arrived yesterday, was examined by counsel, and produced the muster rolls containing the names of prisoners, and also two copies of a letter of instructions to Young, dated June, 1864, signed "Seddon," and all certified to by Benjamin, under the Confederate seal. Witness received papers from the Secretary of State on the 4th inst., who affixed his signature. The rebel President expressed surprise and indignation at the result of Bailey's trial. Other witnesses were examined, who proved the prisoners resided in Canada during the fall and winter of 1863-4. Another messenger arrived from Richmond with dispatches in regard to the above case. The defense closed. The prosecution has only two or three more witnesses to be examined.

Cotton and Tobacco Found.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Tobacco and cotton valued at $10,000, were found at the Armstrong House, during the late movement of the army of the Potomac. It belongs to Mr. Armstrong, now a loyal resident of this city. His family has suffered much persecution since he left, his brother being murdered; and his father, 80 years old, bears a bayonet wound on his cheek, inflicted by a rebel officer.

Appeal from the Governor of South Carolina.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The Governor of South Carolina has issued a frantic appeal to the people, and mobilized all able to bear arms that they must at once join the military service or leave the State. The latter alternative he will probably take good care they shall not have the privilege of embracing. Even foreigners are not to be exempted.

House of Refuge Destroyed by Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Feb 16.—The main building and east wing of the House of Refuge, about four miles south of the centre of the city, was burned last evening. The west and south wings were saved; also the stables and other outbuildings. The buildings contained 168 boys and girls, all of whom were safely removed. The loss on the building is estimated at $100,000, and the furniture at $25,000.

Gen. Ord Assigned a Permanent Command.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Gen. Ord has been assigned to the permanent command of the Department of Virginia.

CHEMES were received at Camp Douglas, Chicago, a few days ago, to prepare to send away 3,000 of the rebel prisoners to be exchanged. Of 3,200 who were called out, 715 (more than one-fifth) refused to be exchanged. Nine hundred and thirty-one applied during the month of January, and twelve to take the oath of allegiance. There are now offering at the rate of about forty a day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Arrest of Six Deserters in Armstrong County—A Desperate Encounter—One Man Shot and Mortally Wounded—Gallant Conduct of the Provost Guard.

Capt. Buffington, Deputy Provost Marshal of the 23d District, arrived in this city yesterday, from Kittanning, having in custody six deserters, whom he had arrested in Kittanning and Burrell townships, Armstrong Co. We briefly alluded to these arrests in our evening paper of yesterday, and to-day we are enabled to give the principal facts connected with the arrests.

For more than a year past, Capt. Kirker, Provost Marshal of the 23d District, has been in possession of information to the effect that some half a dozen of deserters had been lurking in the two townships above mentioned. These men have been secreted by their friends, and although several attempts have heretofore been made to arrest them, the detectives failed in consequence of the vigilance exercised by the friends and relatives of the deserters. Some two weeks since Capt. Kirker his upon a plan for their arrest which he hoped would prove successful, and his hopes have been fully realized. We need not state what this plan was. Suffice it to say that the entire arrangements were executed with consummate skill, and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. When the ropes had been fully laid, and the where about of the deserters accurately ascertained, Captain Buffington telegraphed to Captain Kirker for a squad of men to make the arrest. Captain Davis was applied to, and a squad of eight men from this city, under command of Corporal Brown, was dispatched to Kittanning.

On Tuesday night, at eight o'clock, the squad, under the direction of Captain Buffington, left Kittanning in a sled, and proceeded to the house of Michael Shaffer, in Kittanning township, about twelve