THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVIII---NO. 54. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1865. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 20, 1865.

SENATE.—Mr. Bigham read the following: A petition from citizens of Pitt township, asking power to levy a tax for bounty purposes; a remonstrance of Pittsburgh flour dealers against a change of the Inspection Laws; a remonstrance from the School Directors of Scott township against two superintendencies; a bill incorporating the Pittsburgh Academy of Music; a supplement changing the name of the National Oil Company to National Union Oil and Mining Company, and making the par value of stock one dollar; a bill restoring to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company rights rescinded last year.

Mr. Graham read a bill, authorizing the construction of a bridge across an arm of the Allegheny river to Herr's Island, in Duquesne Borough.

The bill amending the Washington Judicial District to Allegheny was being discussed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Glass presented a petition from citizens of Allegheny and Westmoreland counties for the repeal of the charter of the Washington and Somerset Turnpike.

Mr. Herron, one from the citizens of Pitt township for a bounty tax. Also, one from Ohio and other townships against two superintendencies.

Mr. McKee, one from various townships against two superintendencies.

Mr. Slack, one relative to bounties in the 4th Ward, Allegheny. Also, one allowing certain persons to remove obstructions to navigation in the Allegheny. Also, the following bills: One incorporating the Warren Hotel Company; one exempting the property of old soldiers from bounty taxes; one allowing certain parties to remove obstructions to navigation in the Allegheny river; one relative to the entry of payments on mortgages; one legalizing a certain ordinance in West Elizabeth; one incorporating the Benton Mining Co.; one levying a per capita tax of twenty-five dollars in the First Ward, Pittsburgh, which passed; one relative to Fourth Ward bounties, Allegheny; one increasing the salary of the Mayor of Allegheny $350.

Mr. Herron presented a bill incorporating the Union and Manchester Ferry Co.; also a supplement to the Franklin Land and Coal Co.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

DESERTERS FROM THE REBELS BECOMING NUMEROUS.

Utmost Despondency Prevailing Through their Ranks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Information from the army of the Potomac as late as yesterday morning reports all quiet. Deserters are constantly coming in, and are more numerous than for a long time. They have averaged over seventy a day for the past week. Among them were several officers. The utmost despondency prevails through their ranks since the late fight, and they seem determined to keep the field no longer, as they claim they can never gain their independence, and see no reason why they should remain and be all killed. They also say that deserting is so general to the rear of their own lines that Lee has issued an order to shoot every man found half a mile away from his camp or post. One man said his company was thirty strong a week ago, but has fifteen had disappeared since, ten to the United States and five to their homes. Many deserters bring their arms with them.

Important from Newbern, N. C.

NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 16.—The fall of Fort Fisher is working a revolution in the minds of the people of this State, which, if there is any meaning in the half of the threats emanating from the State capital, must end in the separation of North Carolina from the Confederacy ere after Wilmington is garrisoned by Union troops, which is the necessary protection required by the conservative party, a majority of whom, says a rebel paper, favor a return to the Union even with emancipation.

The enemy are removing their supplies from Wilmington, with a view, it is thought, of evacuating the city.

It is estimated that there is over $160,000,000 worth of cotton stored from Wilmington along the line of the railroads reaching into South Carolina and the southern part of North Carolina, which the enemy will order to be burned as soon as our forces approach.

Sherman's movements are regarded with misgiving by the rebel papers of this State, who will attempt to hold Goldsborough.

The Raleigh, (N. C.) *Standard*, and Raleigh *Progress* and the other conservative papers, in this State are paying high tribute to the military genius of Gen. Sherman, whose approach they welcome with open manifestations of joy.

Fights with Indians—Arrangements for Thirteen Regiments Cavalry.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—Col. Livingston, commanding on the Plains, reports two fights near Mud Springs, on the 6th and 9th instants, between nearly two thousand Indians and about two hundred of the 11th Ohio, and 7th Iowa cavalry, under Lieut. Col. Collins. The Indians were driven off with a loss of forty-three killed. Our loss is two killed and twenty-one wounded. The Indians went north, numbering two hundred lodges, driving two herds of captured cattle with them.

General Ewing telegraphs from Washington that he has made arrangements for raising thirteen regiments of cavalry in this State for one year's service, which will relieve Missouri of the draft.

Latest from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Semi-official news from Chihuahua, the present seat of the national government of Mexico, received here to-day, shows that there is no foundation for the report which came from the city of Mexico that President Juarez was in Alamos, Sonora. The President was, in January last, still at Chihuahua, and no disposition to leave that city. He was busily engaged in the reorganization of his army to open the new campaign in the present year, which promises to be more successful than the former one. The important victories of San Pedro and El Fuerto, in Sonora, had raised a very high public spirit in Northwestern Mexico.

What Force is Opposed to Sherman.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The *Tribune* has information that the entire rebel force which can be encountered in Sherman's front is 35,000 men, consisting of the Wilmington garrison of 4,000 men, Hardee's force, swelled by various detachments that have been called since the fall of Savannah, of 16,000 men, and five divisions from Lee's army of 15,000 men. This force cannot be increased from Hood's army, since the movement of that army eastward began too late. Sherman's strength is so overwhelming that the only probable chance of a rebel success is in surprising his columns in detail.

Secretary of the Treasury Question.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The *World's* Washington special says that efforts are being made to induce Mr. Morgan to accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury. A strong pressure still continues from the West in favor of McCulloch. The President, to-day, received a memorial in favor of the latter, signed by the Governor, Lieut. Governor and all the members of the Illinois Legislature, irrespective of party.

A later dispatch says that the President is said to be strongly inclined to favor Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, in preference to any other name on the list.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The Gold market is weak and prices lower. The news from Sherman has produced a panicky feeling, and the short sales are large. Up to noon the prices fluctuated between 202 and 203.

The *Post's* special says: The Loan Bill would have been reported but for the illness of Mr. Stevens to-day.

Gold at Gallagher's Exchange 200¾, and after the call 198½.

Sales of Seven-Thirties.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—The sales of 7-30s by Jay Cooke, during the week ending Saturday, were twenty-six millions, five hundred and twenty thousand and two hundred dollars. At this rate the extension of the loan will be sold before the end of March. All banks and bankers supply the loan at par to immediate applicants.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

CHARLESTON CERTAINLY CAPTURED!

DETAILS OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Dispatches from Gen. Grant and Admiral Dahlgren.

GEN. SHERMAN MOVING TOWARD CHARLOTTE.

COLUMBIA PLUNDERED BY WHEELER'S CAVALRY.

FORT ANDERSON FURIOUSLY SHELLED.

SEVERAL UNION EXPEDITIONS IN PROGRESS.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—*To Maj. Gen. Dix.*—The evacuation of Charleston by the rebels is announced in the following telegram just received from Gen. Grant:

CITY POINT, VIRGINIA, Feb. 20, 1865.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—The following dispatch has just been received.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

"The Richmond *Examiner*, of to-day, just received, says that Charleston was evacuated on Thursday last. [Signed,]

G. WEITZEL, Maj. Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—8 p. m.

To Major General Dix:

The following details of military operations and the condition of affairs in the rebel states are taken from the Richmond papers of to-day, which have been forwarded by General Grant:

This Department has received no further intelligence in relation to the operations of our forces against Fort Anderson and Wilmington.

A dispatch from Admiral Dahlgren to the Secretary of the Navy, dated at Charleston Harbor, Feb. 5th says the rebels were abandoning Charleston that morning, and that he was now on his way to the city. [Signed,]

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, Feb. 20, 1865.—*To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*—The following paragraphs are extracted from Richmond papers of to-day:

"We now know that Charleston was evacuated on Tuesday last, and that on Friday the enemy took possession of Columbia. It is reported that our forces, under Gen. Beauregard, are moving in the direction of Charlotte.

"Official intelligence was received at the War Office last night, that Sherman was on yesterday advancing towards Charlotte, and was near Winnsboro, a point on the railroad leading to Charlotte, and thirty miles north of Columbia. Charlotte is thronged with refugees from Columbia, who report that some of Wheeler's cavalry plundered the city before its evacuation.

"Up to Thursday last it was uncertain whether Columbia would come within the immediate range of Sherman's forces, and consequently the public mind was not prepared for such an early solution of the question. The Government had, however, just two weeks ago, taken the precaution to remove its specie deposited there, amounting to several millions of dollars, and within the past few days all the dies and plates belonging to the Treasury Department, together with the supply of treasury notes on hand, were safely conveyed away.

"The enemy being in possession of Branchville, Orangeburg and Kingsville, precluded the movements on the roads leading to Charleston, and an unfortunate accident upon the Charlotte road from Columbia, prevented the authorities from making use of that avenue to save other valuable materials in the city. A large quantity of medical stores belonging to the Government were there, half of which was saved, and the rest, for want of time and transportation, destroyed. The presses and fixtures for printing treasury notes in the establishment of Evans & Cogswell and Keating & Ball, were necessarily abandoned, together with other extensive machinery of those well known firms. The first named establishment had one hundred and two presses, and was unquestionably the largest and best equipped publishing house in the South.

"The enemy's forces operating west of Columbia reached the banks of the Congaree, opposite the city, on Thursday evening, and threw in a number of shells, to which our batteries responded. A portion of this column moved up the river during the night and crossed the Saluda and Broad rivers, the main tributaries of the Congaree which meet near Columbia, a few miles above the city.

"During the movement General Beauregard evacuated the city, and on Friday morning the enemy entered and took possession without opposition. Our troops were withdrawn to a position some twenty miles from Columbia, where they remained on it previously.

"The enemy's force entering Columbia consisted of Sherman's army, a large portion of which immediately moved up the Charlotte road, while another portion moved down in the direction of Charleston. The latter city has doubtless, ere this, been evacuated."

"*Charleston, Feb. 14.*—The enemy's gunboats and one monitor have been shelling our picket lines on James Island all day. All quiet in our immediate front. Nothing definite from above. The enemy keep up a steady shelling on the city."

"*Charleston, Feb. 15.*—All quiet along our lines. The enemy this morning are reported to be moving in force near Columbia, on the Lexington road. It is reported that they crossed the Congaree to-day."

"*Wilmington, Feb. 18.*—The enemy shelled Fort Anderson furiously yesterday afternoon, nearly all night, and this morning. It is reported that a land force also attacked our forces at Ft. Anderson but were repulsed. Cannonading is still going on at 1 p. m. We have no further particulars.

"A dispatch has been received here, stating that a force of the enemy, 4,000 strong, 2,000 of it cavalry, are advancing from Knoxville and reached Greenville, which is fifty-four miles from Bristol. This expedition is supposed to be another raid on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

"The telegraph operator reported at Weldon, that it was reported yesterday that a raid from Washington or Newbern, North Carolina, was in progress, the supposed destination of the raiders being Rocky Mount station, on the Wilmington road, in Edgecomb county. The wires continued to work during yesterday evening through to Wilmington, however, from which it would appear that they had not struck the road.

"A movement of the enemy was reported yesterday in heavy force upon Kingston, North Carolina, and it was supposed in official quarters that Foster's forces had been moved up to Newbern. A cavalry raid was also reported in the direction of Tarboro. The force moving upon Newbern has fifty or sixty pieces of artillery. We shall hear more of their movements in a few days. We are quite certain they are in progress as we write.

"Col. Hatch, one of our Commissioners of Exchange, has gone to Wilmington, at which place he will during the week, exchange ten thousand prisoners. We may remark here that the exchange of prisoners on the James river will at the same time go on uninterruptedly.

"A desperate affair occurred last Tuesday in Lernenburg county between some deserters from the Confederate army and some of the 9th Virginia cavalry, aided by citizens. Several on both sides were wounded. The deserters were finally captured.

"General Ewell, commanding the Department of Henrico, reports a wholesale robbery of nearly one hundred paroled prisoners on Saturday night, between Camp Lee and the city. Other robberies of returned prisoners are reported as occurring on the streets of Richmond."

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department:

FLAG-SHIP HARVEST MOON, *Rebellion Roads*, CHARLESTON HARBOR, Feb. 18, 1865.

Via Fortress Monroe, Feb. 20, 7 p. m.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR—Charleston was abandoned this morning by the rebels. I am now on my way to the city.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Rear Admiral.

From Fort Fisher—Fighting Commenced.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 20.—The steamer Perit arrived here this afternoon from Fort Fisher, bringing mails and passengers.

When the Perit left, on Friday the 17th, fighting had just commenced between our forces and the rebels.

HIGHLY EXCITING REPORTS!

30,000 Men Sent to Beauregard!

GRANT'S ARMIES IN MOTION!

Sheridan Advancing in Heavy Force!

WILMINGTON IN OUR POSSESSION!

Negro Soldiers to be Employed by the Rebels.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The *World* says: "It is reported that private telegrams have been received from Washington, saying that Lee had sent 30,000 men to reinfore Beauregard, and enable him to check the advance of Sherman. General Grant is already aware of this fact, and the Army of the Potomac is once more in motion.

It is also stated that General Sheridan is advancing in heavy force, with Gordonsville and Lynchburg as the objective points.

It is positively asserted that Wilmington is in our possession, having been evacuated by the rebels.

The *World* has extracts from rebel papers of the 18th, telegraphed from Washington.

The *Examiner* of the 18th mentions the activity in Grant's lines as indicating an early move in some direction.

The *Sentinel* has an editorial declaring that they will never submit to the Yankees. It is enthusiastically in favor of guerrilla warfare, and points to the conduct of the inhabitants of Tennessee and Missouri as an example worthy to be followed.

The *Inquirer* says the question of negro soldiers is considered as settled. Public opinion has definitely declared in favor of arming the negroes. A resolution was introduced into the Virginia Legislature giving the consent of the State to the measure. It will pass, and may be followed by instructions to the Senators to vote for the measure and thus set the matter at rest. Discipline will make soldiers of the negroes, but it must be discipline differing very much from that which now holds together with loosened bands the armies of the Confederate States.

LATEST FROM REBEL SOURCES.

GRANT REINFORCING SHERMAN OR TERRY.

The Truce Boat Disaster.

MATTERS IN EAST TENNESSEE

&c., &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Richmond papers of the 18th have the following:

Deserters state that Grant has sent 3,000 men to City Point recently, and it is supposed they will be sent to Newbern to reinforce Sherman or Terry.

A Kingston (N. C.) correspondent learns that the Yankees are preparing an expedition against Weldon. Five locomotives and railroad iron have certainly been landed at Moorhead by the Yankees. Jones City, North Carolina, was visited last week by Yankee raiders, and all the stores in the place stored off.

By the blowing up of the rebel truce boat on the James, two negroes and five men were killed and two soldiers drowned. Two soldiers, together with eight of the ambulance corps, were saved.

Mosby was in Lynchburg on Wednesday and would soon join his command.

The Atlanta *Chronicle* advises the citizens to resist the burning of cotton there. The paper is denounced as a Yankee concern.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The Richmond *Whig's* East Tennessee correspondent says: Many rebel soldiers are falling into the hands of the Cogswell and Keating & Ball were necessarily abandoned, together with other extensive machinery of those well known firms. The first named establishment had one hundred and two presses, and was unquestionably the largest and best equipped publishing house in the South.

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LATE FOREIGN ADVICES.

French and English Statesmen on American Affairs.

THE IRON CLAD RAM OLINDE MATTER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The foreign mails contain the following:

The *Nord* says there was a meeting of the Privy Council on the 4th inst. in Paris, and we are informed that the affairs of America, and the conviction they may have with the Mexican Empire, formed the principal object of the meeting. France is not without some uneasiness as to the attitude the United States may assume towards the new Empire when the conclusion of the war has placed at the disposal of the republic a large and tried army, with numerous and skilled officers, and a four years' struggle has changed a State hitherto exclusively devoted to commercial and maritime interests into a military State, disposing of immense forces. The recent resolution of the Washington Senate must have assisted in increasing this uneasiness. Nevertheless, according to our correspondent, the discussion in which the Privy Council was engaged, ended in this resolution: "That for the moment it would be wrong to give way to exaggerated fears, and that in the face of the pacific and conciliatory assurances which the American diplomacy continues to give, the best course to adopt is to abstain provisionally from all movements, without, however, indulging in a false security."

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—In the English Parliament, on the 6th, the reading of the Queen's Message was succeeded by a very interesting and animated debate on American affairs, between the Ministry and their supporters and the opposition, which showed a material change of opinion, on the part of British statesmen, regarding our war and the position of the United States Government. Earl Russell admitted that we had just cause for complaint against England, both in regard to fitting out rebel pirates and the toleration of raiders in Canada, and thought it was not unnatural that our Government should take steps for increasing its naval force on the northern lakes. Other members expressed the same opinion.

The *Tribune's* London correspondent mentions the sailing of a steamer from London with guns, ammunition, and 100 men for the iron-clad ram Olinde, recently sold to the rebel agent. After taking them on board, the Olinde hoisted the rebel flag and sailed for Charleston, but went into Cormina, Spain, in distress.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that the French Government deny all complicity in the sailing of the Olinde, and seem to manifest perfect good feeling toward us.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 20, 1865.

HOUSE.

Mr. Cox offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the House what amount of gold in the treasury, if any, not necessary for the payment of the interest on the public debt and for the sinking fund has been sold under the act of March 17, 1864, what amount of ratio of premiums and the names of the agents engaged in the transactions. The resolution was tabled by two majority.

The House by three majority refused to lay on the table the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Eldridge, calling upon the President, Secretary of State and Secretary of War, to furnish lists of persons held in confinement, but not convicted of alleged offences against the Government, together with the particulars on this subject. Further action on the resolution was terminated by the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee of Conference, made a report on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the bill amendatory of the act defining the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, including the marine corps. In his explanation, he said that all officers were placed on an equality, but were not to receive additional pay for discharging the duties pertaining to brevet rank.

Mr. Schenck replied that he would give colonels acting as brevet brigadier-generals corresponding pay, and so of other brevets.

Mr. Wilson said that the House had passed the bill increasing the pay of officers, below the rank of Brigadier General, 25 per centum, and that Gen. Sherman's recommendations for the brevet rank of certain of his officers had been in the pigeon-holes of the War Department for two years. The conference report was disapproved, and another Committee asked of the Senate.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War in response to a resolution calling for a copy of Gen. Morgan's report in relation to the evacuation of Cumberland Gap. The Secretary of War says it cannot, for reasons mentioned, be properly furnished. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing a government for the States recently held in military possession.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., opposed the bill at length. It was not founded on any principle commonly called the war power of the Government. This very treaty-making power in the appointment of officers who will be multiplied thousands to lord it over the miserable poverty-stricken wrecked citizens of the rebellious States. It would afford an asylum for broken down politicians whose presence would darken the heavens like the locusts in Egypt. In addition to these ills the people would be made the victims of the plunder. He said that the bill proposed to levy taxes to the precise amount to which the Southern people were liable from the last year before they went into rebellion. The provisions of the bill, if carried out, instead of winning back the people to loyalty, would have the effect of alienating them. He expressed an earnest desire that the government should not be plunged into such a situation, and not placed at the mercy of the aggregated people in the disloyal States. The bill was based upon the erroneous policy that there could be no government unless framed by the majority. The loyal people of the Southern States should be left to work out their organic law in their own way. He hoped that this bill, prescribing an iron rule, would fail to become a law.

Mr. Schenck sent up to be read a dispatch enclosed to him by the Secretary of War, from Lieut. Gen. Grant, saying that the Richmond *Examiner* of to-day states that Charleston was evacuated on Tuesday last. The reading of the dispatch was succeeded by applause in all parts of the House.

Mr. Fernando Wood congratulated the House and the country that at last was heard the language of conciliation from the Republican side of the House. He congratulated the country that the gentleman from Massachusetts had uttered words of conciliation, and had spoken of the South as a great people, and used language of kindness and respect towards them. After all, it cannot be forgotten that they are American citizens. Heretofore we have heard threats of subjugation, devastation and annihilation, but not before now had they heard that those people are entitled to any rights, respect, or regard whatever. He considered the pending bill as infamous, unconstitutional, and as emanating from the worst species of fanaticism which ruled the majority of the House. Because certain States had done wrong in passing the ordinances of secession, it did not justify us in violating the Constitution. Congress has now power to make conditions on which a State may resume its place in the Union whenever the people of a State should lay down their arms and recognize the Federal Constitution and laws, and send Representatives to Congress. He should like to see the power which would prevent the return of these States. The recent peace conference, though it failed in its purpose, was calculated to give the country hope. Since then the military position has changed; but should they heap coals on the fire on those borne down in the dust, and already weakened and almost humbled, and impose conditions that will render it impossible for them to submit. Having a regard to manhood, and a proper self-respect, he was for extending the friendly hand to the South, and condemned the bill as of an oppressive and licentious character.

Mr. L. E. Bond expressed his views against the Confiscation law as a subversion of the constitution, and also condemned the proposed anti-slavery amendment and the bill now under consideration. The latter, he argued, was based on the false assumption that the states in rebellion were out of the Union.

Mr. Blow, of Maryland, spoke in favor of emancipation and of its beneficial effects upon the country; but as to the question of suffrage, his State must be left to settle it in her own way, and he was content that Louisiana and Arkansas have the same privilege.

Mr. Edgerton, of Indiana, said he had always been an anti-slavery man, but the bill before the House failed to commend itself to his approbation, on the ground of constitutionality and expediency.

At 5:30 the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to regulate and equalize the expenses of Assessors of Internal Revenue for clerks and stationery, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Collamer, from the Committee on the Library, reported the House resolution to provide for the purchase of Mr. Powell's picture of the Battle of Lake Erie, for $25,000, with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr. Brown, from the Military Committee, reported back the resolution of thanks to General Thomas, with an amendment giving thanks, also, to Admiral Lee.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the petition of certain Provost Marshals for an increase of pay. He stated that the Committee were opposed to increasing the pay of these officers.

Mr. Wilson moved to reconsider the vote on the appropriation bill, for the purpose of reconsidering the vote by which Mr. Trumbull's amendment, conferring all distinction of rank and pay between regular and volunteer officers, was passed.

Mr. Wilson read an extract of a letter from an officer, stating that Mr. Trumbull's amendment would place Gen. Sherman below a great many old Major Generals, whose commission as volunteers were of prior dates to his commission in the regular army.

After a considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Trumbull, Sherman, Brown and Wilson participated, Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment to his amendment, that this section shall not be so construed as to abolish the service ration now allowed in the regular army, but officers in the volunteer service shall be allowed the same ration when entitled to it by the length of service. This was adopted. Yeas, 35; Nays, 12.

The amendment of Mr. Trumbull was then voted upon, and rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Carlisle, Chandler, Collamer, Davis, Howell, Foot, Grimes, Hendricks, Howe, Lane, Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Richardson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson—18.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Clark, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, Morgan, Smith, N. T., Powell, Riddle, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Welles, Wilson, Wright—24.

Mr. Powell offered an amendment to increase the pay of officers and soldiers of the army twenty per cent.

Mr. Wilson said we owed the army $138,000,000 now, and we had better pay this before agreeing to give additional pay. Many soldiers were serving in the army who got $1,000 bounty for one year. He (Wilson) would be glad to increase the pay of soldiers if he thought it in the power of the Government to do it.

Mr. Saulsbury said that he was not an advocate of this war; he would vote to pay those who entered the service, believing it to be a right, just and reasonable compensation, not that he was under any obligations to the soldiers himself, for in his State the soldiers had been taught to believe that the principles he advocated were antagonistic to the cause which they were serving. He proceeded to discuss the question of peace and the President's late peace mission, when Mr. Sherman raised a point of order, that Mr. Saulsbury was not speaking on the subject before the Senate.

The Chair decided the point well taken under ordinary circumstances, but as Mr. Saulsbury had been permitted to go on so long without interruption it was hardly in order to rule him down now.

Mr. Saulsbury resumed the floor. It was a delusion, he said, to suppose that peace was near at hand—a delusion oft-repeated about these days. Charleston, and Savannah, and Columbia, might fall, and Richmond might fall, but still the war would yet remain. There were years of war yet before this country under the policy of the present Administration. It appeared from the President's message that the obstacle to peace was the terms which he offered, refusing to treat with rebels. It must be remembered that the British lost their American colonies because they would not treat with rebels in arms against them.

Mr. Powell said when two men called on the adoption of Mr. Powell's amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 14, nays 25.

The bill was then passed.

The Senate then passed a resolution authorizing the issue of bonds to pay for the feeding of certain refugee Indians.

A bill to provide for the better organization of Indian affairs in California was then taken up and passed.

Several other bills and resolutions relative to Indian affairs were then taken up and passed.

Mr. Nye called up the House joint resolution to confirm the title of the United States to the land on which the branch mint of Carson City, Nevada, is located; which was passed.

At 4:30 the Senate took a recess till 7, and then went into Executive business.

New York Stocks and Money Matters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The news of the progress of Sherman, capturing Columbia and the evacuation of Charleston has stiffened the Government and checked the recent activity at the Stock Exchange. The Railway stock market is quiet, and the speculative demand is confined chiefly to Pacific issues, and to other leaders that can use to advantage. This is certainly a healthy state of affairs and those who were fortunate enough to secure the stock have made a good thing of it.

Fifth Army Corps—Major General Hancock Commanding.

The following important order was received by Captain Kirker, of the 22d district last evening:

"District Provost Marshals are hereby authorized and directed to enlist and muster into service recruits for the First Army Corps, now in process of organization at Washington, D. C. These recruits must be "veterans," as prescribed in Circular No. 86, War Department, A. S. O. Series of 1864, but will be enlisted, mustered and credited like other recruits, and forwarded to the General Recruiting Depot at Camp Certain, with one copy of the muster-in roll and one copy of the enlistment papers."

Heretofore recruits for this corps were required to repair to Washington for enlistment; but now they can be enlisted at home. They can now, moreover, be credited to any sub-district that will pay them bounties, and not to the district for their credits were confined to the district in which they resided. It will be remembered that recruits in this corps, receive, in addition to the special bounty of $300 from the Government, $100 for one year's service, $200 for two years, and $300 for three years, making in all four, five or six hundred dollars from the Government, in addition to local bounties they may receive at home. This corps will be likely to fill up very quickly under this order.

Discharged.

Lieut. J. C. Tibbles, U. S. N., who was arrested on Thursday night last, on a charge of forgery, committed in Philadelphia, has been discharged from custody. He was admitted to bail for his appearance at ten o'clock on Monday, but the prosecutor failed to appear against him, and he then entered into personal recognizance for his re-appearance at four o'clock in the afternoon. No one appeared against him to prosecute the charge; and the Mayor discharged him. The arrest grew out of a personal difficulty between Lieut. Tibbels and another officer named Estes, who, it seems, took this course to gratify the feeling of revenge which he entertained toward Tibbels. The Lieutenant has shown himself to be a man and a perfect gentleman, while in this city, and the fact of his having been in the custody of the police under such circumstances will reflect nothing to his discredit, as he is fully exhonerated from any complicity in crime. The man who procured his arrest will probably have to pay a severe penalty for the gratification of his malice, as the matter will not be permitted to drop where it is.

The Lecture To-Night.

Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, literary editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, delivers his first lecture this evening, under the auspices of the Tennyson Club. His subject is: "Lights and Shades of Irish Character." The Doctor is one of the most able and forcible writers in the country, and he has few equals as a public lecturer. Those who wish to enjoy an intellectual treat, and at the same time have their risibles happily excited, will do well to attend. The lecturer is a native of the "Emerald Isle," and the subject which he has chosen is one which gives ample scope for the employment of his humorous and descriptive powers. We hope that the learned gentleman may have such an audience as he deserves, feeling satisfied that all who attend will be amply repaid.

DEATH OF A PHYSICIAN.—Dr. Charles Bayer, an old and highly respected physician, died at his residence on the corner of Sandusky street and North Common, Allegheny, on Saturday afternoon. Some two weeks ago Dr. B. fell on the sidewalk at the north end of the suspension bridge, and the injuries which he sustained at that time were the cause of his death. He was fifty-three years of age, and leaves a large number of friends and acquaintances; by whom his death will be sincerely regretted.

CORRECTION.—In our article yesterday morning, in relation to the enlisting of the boy named Hutton, we may have unjustly connected Mr. Sheplar with the affair. Mr. Sheplar informs us that he is not a "sharper" nor a substitute broker, but lives in the country, and is in the city for the purpose of assisting his town to fill its quota. If the circumstances are as Mr. Sheplar states, he is not to be censured, and according to his statement he is free from blame.

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.—A lad named William Hunter, aged thirteen years, was arrested to-day by officer Messner, on a charge of larceny, preferred by Mr. Brown, proprietor of the Lamb Hotel, in the Fifth Ward. Brown alleges that he has frequently missed sums of money from his drawer, and that on Saturday he caught the defendant in the act of stealing ten dollars. He will be sent to the House of Refuge.

FAIR IN ALLEGHENY.—A fair is being held in Allegheny for the benefit of St. Peter's School. The attendance is large, and a considerable amount of funds will probably be obtained. The building in which the fair is being held is situated on Washington street, adjoining the House of Industry.

EXHIBITIONS.—The Green Family Minstrels will give two exhibitions at Masonic Hall, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, the 21st and 22d inst., for the benefit of St. Bridget's Church.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Fire on Third Street—The Congress Spice Mills Burned.

At one o'clock this morning, the spice mills belonging to Robert J. Baxter, 117 Third street, were discovered to be on fire, and its flames spread so rapidly that before the steamers arrived, the whole rear of the building was in a blaze.

The engines, however, soon got into operation, but it was for a long time doubtful as to whether the building could be saved, and at one time it seemed that a great conflagration was inevitable.

The building contained a large quantity of spices, and other articles highly combustible, and the flames spread so rapidly that in a short time the whole house was enveloped. The firemen, however, worked desperately, and at three o'clock had mastered the flames. The building was four stories high, and we were informed contained a large quantity of spices, most if not all of which was lost.

The fire is believed to have originated from a defective flue in the upper story, as that is where the fire was first discovered.

We did not learn the amount of the loss, but it will be from $8,000 to $10,000. Nor could we learn whether the building or its contents were insured.

Oil City News.

From the late Oil City papers we glean several interesting items of news:

There is a general activity in Oil City at the present time in the erection of new houses. Nearly every available space within the business part of the town has been sought or leased, workmen are busily engaged, and when spring opens, a vast number of houses will dot spots that have hitherto been unoccupied. Many of these will be erected for business purposes, while not a few will be fitted up for families, who intend making this place their future home.

An interesting protracted meeting has been in progress in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Oil City, and a lively interest is felt in the subject of religion. The meetings promise to continue for some time yet to come.

Last Monday morning was the coldest that has been experienced at that place during the winter. The thermometers varied from 22 to 24 below zero.

Jerome Stilton, Esq., of the New York *World*, has been visiting that city for several days. He is on a tour through the oil regions.

Traveling is good in the vicinity of Oil City. The public highways have been as good as they could be expected. The road along the narrows has seldom been better, and the ice being so strong on the creek has induced a road to be opened at the head of the narrows, thus enabling teams to cross there, and come to the city on the eastern side of the stream. There is also from the head of the narrows up the creek, a road on the ice, in the middle of the stream, which is much used by loaded teams. They jog along upon it with apparent safety; but the weather was moderating, and the ice roads would probably in a few days be transferred to something not so agreeable.

National Refining and Storing Company—Organization Meeting.

A meeting of the National Refining and Storing Company was held on Monday, at Wilkin's Hall, which was largely attended. The Directors reported that they had personally inspected the works and found them well adapted for the purpose, and that the prospects of the company are flattering indeed.

Messrs John B. Bell, Henry M. Long and Samuel Mellon have been appointed to prepare and value the property. Those gentlemen are persons of sound judgment and experience and will do justice to all