THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVIII—NO. 67. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1865. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 7, 1865.

SENATE.

Mr. Lowry presented a memorial from colored people for the right of suffrage.

Mr. Connell read a supplementary act incorporating the Local Telegraph Company.

Mr. Graham—A bill incorporating the National Railroad and Transportation Company.

Mr. McCandless—A petition from soldiers in the field asking that their property be exempt from the bounty tax. Also one from the citizens of Saxonburg, for a separate election district; also a remonstrance against an increase of tolls on the Allegheny and Butler plankroad.

Mr. Bigham, an act increasing the fees of Alderman of Allegheny county.

Mr. Clymer offered a resolution to test the right of Senator Wilson to hold a seat, having been elected Congressman.

Mr. Hall, a bill amending the law of evidence; also a supplement to the act incorporating the Aladdin Oil Company which passed.

The following bills passed:

One for the relief of Alexander Scott, of Butler, an old soldier, increasing the pay of certain officers of Westmoreland county; incorporating Brady Coal and Iron Company; incorporating the Bluemen's Shamanco Company; increasing constables' fees of Allegheny county; authorizing several sections of Allegheny to raise money for bounty purposes.

HOUSE.

The House passed the following: An act to regulate eating house licenses in Bellevernon, Fayette county; an act authorizing the burgess and council of the borough of Cambria to levy and collect an additional tax for borough purposes; an act to authorize the election of six supervisors for Amwell township, Washington county; an act authorizing the election of four supervisors of roads for Franklin township, Washington county; act to increase the fees of certain officers in Washington county; supplement to an act relating to the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company; act to extend the time for the payment of enrollment tax on Pigeon Creek Valley Coal Company; and authorizing the company to hold coal lands in Washington, Allegheny, Fayette and Westmoreland; supplement to an act extending the limits of Johnstown, providing for the collection of taxes therein and other purposes; act to legalize, and make valid a certain ordinance in West Elizabeth, Allegheny county, granting right way of over certain streets for coal railroad purposes; act to permit the Treasurer of Allegheny county to be re-elected, and to increase his salary; an act to create a separate election district of Saxonburg, county of Butler; an act for the improvement of Highland avenue, township of Collins, Allegheny; an act to incorporate the Allegheny Horse Railroad Company; an act authorizing the sale of the bridge, toll-house, and chartered rights, franchises, of the Cambria Bridge Company; an act to incorporate a Petrolia Gas and Water Company; an act to incorporate the Fayette County Hay Pressing Company; an act to establish the Farmer's Ferry Company, over the Ohio, in Allegheny county.

STARTLING RUMOR.

Plot Discovered to Assassinate President Lincoln.

THE INTENDED ASSASSIN ARRESTED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The *Bulletin* of this city has the following startling special despatch:

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A man named Clemens has been turned over to the civil authorities, by the military authorities, against whom the evidence is positive that he had all his plans arranged for the assassination of President Lincoln, on Inauguration day. He is in jail here.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The report that Thos. Clemens had uttered his plan of the assassination of the President on Inauguration day, had its origin in the following facts: Clemens and another person came from Alexandria on Saturday. They were both extremely disorderly and seemed to have been drinking freely. Clemens in particular was very abusive. He said, using gross and profane language, that he came here to kill the President; that he was late by about one hour, and that his Saviour would never forgive him for failing to do so; that he would do it this very night, (the 5th of March,) and thing he came expressly to do it, and he would do it before he left town. He furthermore said that the Government had robbed him of a certain sum of money. This is the substance of an affidavit. Clemens has been turned over from the military to the civil authorities, and has been committed to jail for trial by the court.

NAPOLEON AND AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Cause of His Silence.

LETTER OF PIUS IX. TO MAXIMILLIAN.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The *Tribune's* Paris correspondent says: The Emperor does not intend to make any reference to our war, is going to remove all pretexts for our interfering in Mexico.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent states that the rebels resident in that city are greatly elated at the absence of any allusion to American affairs in the Emperor's speech to the Legislature, as they thus infer that he has matured a plan for the recognition of the Confederacy soon after the 4th of March.

The Paris correspondent of a London journal says Napoleon had a paragraph written in his address expressive of his sorrow at the continuance of the war, and a reaffirmation of neutrality; when the advices of the Canada reached him, reporting the opening of the peace negotiations at Fortress Monroe, he unwas placed him in a dilemma, and bothin, bitt better to remain for a time silent on the subject.

Pope Pius the IXth has addressed a letter to the Emperor Maximilian on the Mexican Church question. He claims complete freedom of action for the prelate of the Church, control of all its property by the archbishop and bishops, and the exclusion of every kind of dissenting worship.

REPORTS FROM SHERIDAN.

Sahofield's Junction with Sherman Credited.

POLICY OF THE NEW TREASURY SECRETARY.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: It is reported from Hancock's headquarters, at Winchester, that Sheridan has defeated Early and scattered his army. The reported capture of Early is not confirmed.

General Grant credits the report that Sherman and Schofield have united their forces at Fayetteville.

The policy of the new Secretary of the Treasury will be to contract rather than expand the currency. Like his predecessors, however, he will be governed by the reception the National Government loans meet with. With the balance sheet against him, the deficiency must be supplied by loans and revenue.

Seven-Thirty Loan—Large Amount Taken by Working People.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The subscriptions to-day to the Seven-Thirty Loan in all parts of the Union as telegraphed to Jay Cooke & Co., subscription agents, amounts to $3,165,850. The largest single western subscription was $200,000 from Cincinnati. The largest eastern subscription was $250,000 from New York. The number of individual subscriptions by working men and women making up portions of the above aggregate was 2,213 of $50 and $100 each.

Rear Admiral Porter.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 7.—Rear Admiral Porter, arrived here yesterday, and proceeded to Washington.

ADVICES FROM WILMINGTON.

The Reported Junction Between Generals Sherman and Schofield Untrue.

OUR ADVANCE TEN MILES FROM WILMINGTON.

Blockade Running Business.

SICK PRISONERS RETURNED BY THE REBELS.

Hoke's Bear Guards and Pontoons Captured.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 4.—The steamer Cumberland arrived here this morning from Wilmington, N. C., on the 28d, with about four hundred of our released prisoners, taken by our forces at the capture of Wilmington. It appears by the advices brought by the Cumberland that there is no truth in the reported arrival of a portion of Gen. Sherman's forces at Wilmington, or even that a junction has been effected with Gen. Schofield's army.

Gen. Schofield, with a part of his army, has advanced about ten miles out from Wilmington, and met with frequent resistance from prowling bands of guerrillas and small detachments of the enemy, who appeared to be ever on the alert to pick up stragglers belonging to his command. The rebels were also actively endeavoring to cut off the supplies which were left at Wilmington with a strong guard, for the use of his troops.

Nothing of the movements of Gen. Sherman was known in Wilmington.

It was anticipated that Gen. Terry would soon resume active movements in all of the campaign in North Carolina.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The *Herald's* Wilmington special says: When we came in we found a large number of fine looking houses deserted, and the impression was created there that the inhabitants had evacuated with Bragg's troops. Now we learn that these houses have been unoccupied since the early stages of the war, when their inmates fled to the interior to escape demonstrations along the coast, which were then so generally expected. The blockade running business was carried on by wealthy speculators from Charleston, Richmond, Savannah, and other cities of the South, and their employees were the poorer or middling classes, who were compelled to earn subsistence in the best way they could.

In the first attack on Fort Fisher fourteen steamers were at the wharves, one of which made her escape through the fleet on Christmas eve, others run out and made return trips before the second assault, and escaped through the Western inlet on the night the Fort was taken.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The *Tribune's* Wilmington letter mentions the preparations for receiving 10,000 exchanged prisoners, and says the condition of those received is as bad as first reported.

During the evacuation of Wilmington the rebels set fire to a house containing several of our sick soldiers, who were consumed in the flames. Their charred remains were found where they perished.

While pursuing Hoke General Terry captured his rear guard and all of his pontoons.

THE CAPTURE OF GEORGETOWN, S. C.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

Battery of Fifteen Guns Taken.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Navy Department has received the official report from Admiral Dahlgren, of our possession of Georgetown, S. C. The report is dated "Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 23, flag steamer Harvest Moon."

It said: Under date of the 20th, I apprised the Department that the Naval forces under my command had taken possession of Georgetown. As soon as the occupation of Charleston left my thoughts and means at liberty, I gave my attention to this point, as likely to be the profitable communication for Gen. Sherman, in case such became desirable before entering North Carolina. Accordingly, I soon began to collect a suitable force from this station. The McDonough, ——, and two launches were ordered into the Santee river, being the only ones of that class of vessels which can pass the bar of the river.

On the 23d the Pawnee was ordered to Georgetown, and all the marines we could collect were embodied in a battalion, the object being to pass up the Santee with this body of men, and take the road to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works, and assault them, while the vessels attacked the front. The infantry was to be under the command of Commander Stanley, assisted by Lieut. Col. Williams.

On the 24th of February the Pawnee crossed the bar and joined the Mingo and Nipsic within, upon which the rebels abandoned the battery. The White and Mingo steamed up the bay and took possession. The marines were landed and the municipal authorities tendered their submission to the Government of the Union. The battery mounted fifteen guns.

Admiral Dahlgren calls the special attention of the Department to Lieut. Stoddart, of the Marines, who acquitted himself with credit, and now has command of the largest force of Marines that has been collected together for some time. He did good service in the field with the Marines.

Commander Stillwagon, of the steamer Pawnee, in his report, says that he has sent a detachment of marines, under Lieut. Breese, of the United States Marine Corps, to occupy the Fort. He also says: I have directed Commander Creighton to proceed carefully up Black river, and have dispatched the tug Catahoula with Lieut. Commander Henry and Ensign Glass prepared to open communication by the army code of signals with Gen. Sherman who is said to be somewhere in the vicinity.

Admiral Dahlgren has issued an order for the maintenance of authority of the United States in Georgetown. He first says: Conformably to the laws of the United States slavery no longer exists within the limits of the union, and persons residing there, who have thus become freedmen, will in future enjoy the fruits of the town labor.

The department has received in emation of the capture of the blockade runner Dear Prize, Monadnock and others, in Charleston harbor, on February 18th.

FROM CALIFORNIA AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The steamer Costa Rica from Aspinwall on the 26th ult., bringing the North Star's passengers and one million and a quarter dollars in treasure from California, arrived this morning.

The steamer Constitution from San Francisco, arrived at Panama on the 26th.

The news from Chili is unimportant. The harvest has been plentiful, and very large exports of wheat and flour will be shipped to all parts of the world.

The asylum extended to Barrecby by Costa Rica is still denounced by the Central American press, and Guatemala and Nicaragua have issued decrees of non-intercourse with Costa Rica, on account of the latter's action.

Mr. Burnes has entered upon his first term as President of Salvador.

Honduras is again a prey to revolutionary convulsions, with an attempt to make Vice President Xatamick President. Martial law is proclaimed.

The coffee crop of Costa Rica is a good average, while that of Salvador promises to be in advance of former years. The cotton crop of the latter is abundant.

Major General Sickles left Panama for Bogota on the 24th.

New York Stock and Money Matters.

NEW YORK, March 7.—There was a firmer tone to railway speculation on the street this morning. Prices were better than the closing rates of last evening. At the Stock Exchange the improved feeling was lost. The List is heavy and lower. There was a strong pressure to sell. The largest decline was on Reading and Hudson River. The Miscellaneous List was heavy with quite a fall in Mariposa. Cumberland was strong and sold after call at 70¼. Coal Shares dull and without any special movement. Government Stocks are very strong, especially the old issue of 5-20's, for which large European orders were received by the last steamer.

Gold speculation has been unusually steady and uniform throughout this morning, but after noon the market broke down one per cent. Money active at 7 per cent. with some complaints of stringency. Foreign Exchange dull and lower.

Petroleum Stocks very quiet to-day, but the market was steady. The only activity was in Rynd Farm. Buchanan Farm sold at 190; Cherry Run, 100; Highgate, 98; Oceanic, 413½; Rynd Farm, 600; Webster, 175; National, 475; United States, 3500; Tack, 300.

Gold Market.

NEW YORK March 7.—The Gold market exhibits considerable steadiness, but beneath there is a very weak feeling, not noticed as much as possible by large holders. The rates have fluctuated between 197¾ and 199.

Soldiers Going to the Front.

NEW YORK, March 7.—About 1,200 recruits embark from this port for Hilton Head daily. Large numbers of furloughed soldiers are returning to the army of the Potomac

FROM CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

Dispatches from Gen. Gillmore to the War Department.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF SHERMAN'S OCCUPATION OF COLUMBIA.

Particulars of the Great Fire.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The steamer Savannah, from Hilton Head, has arrived. She brings important dispatches from Gen. Gillmore to the War Department.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 24 says: An officer of Sherman's army was in Charleston taking initiative steps towards raising a regiment of white troops.

A number of families, who had removed beyond the city limits had returned with their household goods.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 22 contains Gov. Brown's message, of which an abstract has been published.

The *Republican* also contains a rebel account of Sherman's occupation of Columbia, from the Augusta *Constitutionalist* of Feb. 17th, derived from citizens of Columbia. It appears the rebel troops in large numbers left on the 17th in the direction of Charlotte.

Gov. Magrath left on the 18th for the upper section of the State. Beauregard left on the same day for Charlotte.

Mayor Goodwin went the same day and surrendered the city to Sherman. The public stores were thrown open and everybody helped themselves. No stores were burned. Sherman's army entered Columbia in the afternoon; they soon commenced destroying the public property. Depots and arsenals were blown up, and the buildings in the suburbs, containing public stores, were fired. Late in the afternoon a pile of cotton in the street, near the Cingari House, took fire from the sparks and the flames spread to some wooden buildings which were near, when a strong wind drove the flames down both sides of the street. The scene became terrific, loud explosions continually filled the air, the residences and ground were shaken as by an earthquake, and vast columns of smoke and flame rose to the heavens.

Nothing of any account was saved. Goods, provisions and furniture, moved to places of security, were burned as the fire progressed. Very few houses were left standing between the section known as the Cotton Town and the State House. The fire also extended from five to ten blocks east of Main street, destroying everything. The entire business portion of the city is in ruins. Both the *Guardian* and *Phoenix* newspaper offices, a number of churches, the Catholic Seminary and several other public buildings, all the depots, the buildings at Charlotte Junction and Evans & Cogswell's printing establishment were burned. All the cars and engines of the road which did not move, are destroyed. Only three churches are left standing; the Catholic, Episcopalian and Presbyterian. The Female College is uninjured, and is now occupied by houseless women and children. The old State House was blown up; the new State House is not touched; it contained a statue of Washington. Wade Hampton's house was saved by the federal officers. Gen. Preston's house was also saved and given to the occupants of the Catholic Seminary, whose property was accidentally destroyed. The railroads about Columbia are all torn up, and all the bridges leading to the place destroyed. All the foundries and machine shops are destroyed.

The country around the place is stripped of all eatables and transportation. All the horses and carriages in the city were taken. The citizens are said to be in a destitute condition, and unless some relief is soon obtained, there will be great suffering and deaths from starvation. Some twenty-five miles of the Greenville railroad had been previously damaged by a freshet. Much damage was also done to the depot by the enemy. The treasury department banks were removed to Charlotte. Both papers removed a portion of their stock to some safe place.

Many negroes left with Sherman's army. There were none taken by force. Large numbers returned to their masters.

The Federals seemed much incensed against McGrath and should use him harshly if they got him in their power.

Few, if any, private residences were entered. No outrages were known to have been committed on ladies.

The enemy were under strict discipline during the march through the city.

Sherman's Headquarters were in the city, at the residence of Mr. Duncan. It is said he led his infantry and artillery numbered 7,000. There were no cavalry with him. Their rear guard passed through on Tuesday afternoon. The troops were in the best condition, well fed and clothed, well shod, and marched as if they had just started out on the expedition instead of being out for weeks.

Some of Sherman's officers said his destination was Raleigh and Danisbury. The General himself appeared in good spirits, and confident of success.

One corps took the road to Camden and Florence, another to Winnsboro, and Sherman, with two corps, moved on the direct road to Charlotte.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Semi-Official News from the Constitutional Government.

THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH AT SONORA.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Semi-official dispatches from Chihuahua have been received, dated January 19th, containing important news from the Constitutional government of the Mexican Republic.

President Juarez continued his residence in the city of Chihua, quite undisturbed, and no French expedition threatened him.

The official journals received insert the resolution of the government with regard to the French prisoners made in the battle of San Pedro, given by Colonel Rosales, of the Republican army, and spoken of in previous dispatches.

It is determined that those prisoners will be kept in custody by the Governor of Sonora and kindly treated, notwithstanding the right, says Secretary of War Negrete, that may be claimed by the Mexican Government to retaliate for several atrocities committed on Mexican prisoners by the French army. For the future it is resolved that no exchange of prisoners shall be made, but their treatment is to be determined by the manner in which the French will use the Mexicans fallen in their hands.

Among the documents found in possession of the French commander of the expedition defeated there was a proclamation intended for the capital of Sonora, and alluding to the enthusiasm with which the French troops were greeted after their triumph, on entering the city. This is a proof of the confidence they entertained in their victory, as well as their determination of being absolutely received with enthusiasm, of their own manufacture of course.

The Case of Captain Loper—Protection to Overland Travelers—The Confirmation of Mr. McCulloch—His Probable Successor—Supreme Court Decisions.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Two years ago a Select Committee of the Senate, charged with investigating the business of furnishing transports to the government, reported Capt. Loper as being a defaulter to the amount of a million dollars, and his name was widely published in that connection. Recently Solicitor Whiting examined into the case, and have, from all the facts, from the brought to the unhesitating conclusion that Capt. Loper's conduct had been honest, honorable and patriotic, and he was entitled to the respect and confidence of the government and country.

Mr. Grimes, Chairman of the Select Committee, expressed his gratification that Mr. Whiting exonerates Captain Loper from all fault.

Governor Evans, of Colorado Territory, now here, has been authorized by Major General Pope to give notice to emigrants and freighters across the plains, that full and complete arrangements have been made for the protection of all overland travellers. Orders have been issued designating points for trains, and a large number of troops are now on their way to the plains.

The unanimous confirmation of Hon. Hugh McCulloch to-day, as Secretary of the Treasury, is another evidence of the estimation in which he is held as a financier. It is generally believed that Freeman Clark, late member of Congress, will be his successor as Comptroller of Currency, although the nomination has not yet been made.

The Supreme Court meets to-morrow to deliver opinions, and will soon adjourn the term.

Rebel Iron Rams.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The *Post* says our Consul at Havana has informed the Government that one of the iron rams constructed in France, and said to have passed into rebel hands, is now at one of the West India islands preparing for a cruise.

The old rumor that these vessels are coming to this point is repeated.

The Senatorial Drinking Saloon Closed.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: The famous Senatorial drinking saloon, known for the last fifteen years as the "Hole in the Wall," was closed this afternoon, and the sign over its door, which read "Exclusively for Senators," was turned wrong side out.

UNITED STATES SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

Warm Debate Concerning the Admission of Arkansas Senators.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 7, 1865.

SENATE.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, asked leave to present the credentials of Messrs. Fishback and Baxter, as Senators from Arkansas.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, objected to their reception, considering it an insult to the people of the loyal States. He could conceive no greater absurdity than to force upon the Senate such representatives.

Mr. Lane thought this a most singular announcement, that it was an insult to offer these credentials. He said they emanate from a people as loyal as the Senator himself and they have the right of petition.

Mr. Howard, in reply declared that he said nothing about petition.

Mr. Lane declared that the loyalty of Arkansas was undoubted, and that Tennessee and Arkansas had loyal representatives, who had suffered much for the cause of the Union.

Mr. Conness referred to the proceedings of the Secession Convention of Arkansas, which, he said, showed that Mr. Fishback was a member of that Convention and offered some offensive resolutions against the United States and assisted to organize a military force against the United States. He objected to admitting the Arkansas Senators and hoped the matter would be deferred until next Congress.

Mr. Lane was indignant that Mr. Conness should attempt to lecture him, and hurled back the imputations of the gentleman into his teeth. Those who were opposed to the admission of the Arkansas Senators, used the same language that Butler, Mason, Hunter and other accomplices did when Kansas was here under the Topeka organization, which saved Kansas to freedom.

Mr. Lane admitted that Mr. Fishback had voted for the ordinance of secession but did it to save his life. He declared he was strongly anti-slavery from the time he went to Arkansas till he came here. He said that nine years ago he was in the same position as the Senator from Arkansas and when he came here as Senator the Slave States used the same arguments against him. He said Messrs. Wade, Sumner and Howard could find exact copies of their speeches against Arkansas and Louisiana in the Congressional *Globe* as they were made against the Topeka Constitution. He said he had travelled the same road with the delegates from Arkansas and his sympathies were with men who make State organizations.

Mr. Pomeroy thought that the credentials ought to be referred, so that all the facts could be inquired into.

Mr. Pomeroy believed the present State government of Arkansas was no more in rebellion than the State of Michigan, and believed the credentials should be referred.

Mr. Howard conceded the present government was loyal, but contended that many of the people were not. He thought the proper time for examining the credentials was when the Executive declared the state of war had ceased in Arkansas, and excluded it from the list of insurrectionary States.

Further debate was arrested by a motion of Mr. Fessenden, to go into Executive session, which was agreed to. After a short time spent there, the Senate adjourned.

Particulars of the Accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

NEW YORK, March 7.—By passengers arrived here, we have the following additional particulars of the accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad: It occurred at Bristol, New Jersey, about thirty miles from Philadelphia, at two o'clock this A. M. The Adams' express freight cars from Washington were off the track near the station. The midnight train from Philadelphia which it came was detained in consequence on the same track in the rear. No signal lights had been by the engineer of the 6 P. M. train from Washington, and the train ran on and it proceeded regularly. There was a curve in the road and the train ran into the rear of the 12 P. M. train from Philadelphia. The engine of the 6 P. M. train from Washington was completely encased in the rear car of the Philadelphia train, which was filled principally with soldiers. As the collision occurred the end of the passenger car was elevated, and the engine was encased in the forward end of the car, and the passengers were shoved to this end of the car and were buried amidst the ashes, and nearly contracted by cutting the car in pieces.

One passenger was taken out dead, and two others so injured that they died in a few minutes. The French relief train of 6 p. m. Washington train was filled; the engineer and another men escaped. The persons killed were all reported to be soldiers. Some thirty others were injured, some seriously, and one was badly scalded. The wounded were taken to the hospital, and all attention was shown them. Two other cars were demolished, one being broken into splinters. The engine of the 6 p. m. train was badly injured. The force of the collision threw three cars backwards some two hundred feet, tearing off the hampers and leaving some, amongst the rear car, on the Bristol bridge. The mails were delayed seven hours. The soldiers were mostly returned prisoners, and left Washington at 4 p. m. on Monday. No passengers were injured.

Late News From Mobile.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The *Times* New Orleans letter of the 23d says: The probability of rumors relative to the evacuation of Mobile are not true. The rebel fortifications covering the city have been materially strengthened, and the garrison of the city reinforced by twelve thousand men. The city is not invested at all by Federal troops. The railroad and telegraphic communication between Mobile and central Alabama are in an uninterrupted state.

Generals Beauregard, Dick Taylor, Chalmers, Frank Gardner, D. H. Maury, and others, were at Mobile on the 14th.

A rebel steamer calling upon every able-bodied male person to bear arms.

A jubilee took place, and speeches were made by prominent rebel Generals.

A large amount of ordnance and ordnance stores have been received from Columbia, Ga., during the past few weeks, while upwards of 8,000 negroes have been at work upon the fortifications.

McCulloch's Appointment Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate confirmed the nomination of Hugh McCulloch as Secretary of the Treasury.

Drift Ice in the Susquehanna.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—No trains leave for the South to-day in consequence of the drift ice in the Susquehanna.

We have a reiteration from New Orleans of the statements that our Consul at Matamoras has been dismissed by Maximilian, on the ground that our Government does not recognize the imperial authority in Mexico. We have direct information that the French authorities at Matamoras, and the rebel officials at Brownsville, Texas, are on the best of terms, but we also have the fact that a United States commercial agent has just gone to Matamoras, while there appears to be a little doubt whether the absence of our Consul from Matamoras is compulsory. There is no question that Maximilian is chagrined at his non-recognition from the United States. The presence of a U. S. Consul deputed by the Juarez Government in a port held by the Imperialists, is anomalous. Still it seems a little improbable that the new regime should add to its perplexities by seeking trouble with our Government.

UNION OR "MATRIMONIAL" JEALOUSY.—Adam used to go to Heaven in the evening to pray. One time Satan made a friendly call at Adam's residence, and, not knowing where her husband had gone, was a little petulant and lonesome. Satan told her that Adam had gone to Heaven to call on another woman—he supposed it was all right; was averse to making mischief in families, but, really, the conduct of her husband was remarkable, in thus leaving so beautiful a woman alone. He then took Eve to a fountain and showed her the picture of the woman her husband was in the habit of visiting. Adam came home after a while, and got a regular blowing up, and they made so much noise about it that both were unceremoniously kicked out of Paradise.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—The rejection of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States by the Legislature of New Jersey, on Wednesday, defeats that measure for the present. So far eighteen States have ratified the action of Congress, while only three have rejected it. There are eight States, (all Republican,) yet to vote, but they can only increase the total affirmative vote to twenty-six, whereas it requires twenty-seven to insure the adoption of the amendment. It is supposed the question will come before the people of the three States which have rejected the amendment, and will probably have a direct bearing upon the election of the members of their next Legislatures.

A YOUNG LADY of Newark, Ohio, named Maggie Gillilan, recently died under the following circumstances: She left her father's house in company with her young associates, for an evening visit at the residence of a neighbor, and while amusing themselves "hunting the thimble," Maggie secured the thimble, put it in her mouth to hide it from the others, accidently swallowed it, producing internal injuries which terminated in her death.

THERE is such a scarcity of hay and other food for cattle in Canada, that it is feared that many of the animals must die of starvation. Some of the farmers have slaughtered half of their stock to save the remainder.

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

GEN. SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

His Army Between Johnston and Wilmington.

PIRATE CHICKAMAUGA DESTROYED.

Affairs at Wilmington.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The *Times'* Washington special says: Evidence accumulates that Sherman has moved by the flank of Johnston's forces and placed himself between that body of rebels and Wilmington.

Officers from Gen. Schofield's army who arrived here to-day from Wilmington, bring the information that refugees and deserters are daily arriving in our lines, and report Sherman as having moved from Winsboro, South Carolina, in the direction of Fayetteville, North Carolina, flanking Floyenbe, and compelling the rebels to evacuate it, upon which it was occupied by our cavalry, who were engaged in the destruction of the railroad.

The possibility of a junction between Sherman and Schofield is thus assured beyond all doubt, though up to March first it had not been actually effected.

The *Herald's* Wilmington correspondent of the 25th ult. says: Sherman's cavalry was reported at Florence, South Carolina, a few days since, and it is rumored in town this morning, as the steamer is leaving, that Sherman's main body is crossing the northwest branch of the Cape Fear, sixty miles from this place. If so, the Chickamauga, which ran up the river, will come to grief between two fires. She is hemmed in between the forces of Sherman and Schofield, and will either be destroyed or captured.

[NOTE.—The Chickamauga has since been destroyed by the rebels, which goes to confirm this report of the whereabouts of Sherman's main body. (Signed)—REPORTER.]

Affairs at Wilmington, under the administration of General Schofield, are progressing in a very satisfactory manner.

No orders have yet been issued respecting the taking of the oath of allegiance, but it is estimated that nine-tenths of the inhabitants are willing to give this proof of their loyalty to the Government.

FROM LATE RICHMOND PAPERS.

THE EXECUTION OF THE GUERRILLA BEALL.

REBEL THREATS OF RETALIATION.

Condition of the Rebel Finances.

NEW YORK, March, 7.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 4th, denounces the execution of Beall, the guerrilla and spy, and says threats were made in the streets of Richmond to hang any Yankee officers on parole and who might be found at large.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says the rebel Secretary of the Treasury would be glad to receive donations of money, bonds, plate or other valuables, to enable him to pay the soldiers.

The Richmond *Enquirer* pronounces the whole financial system of the Confederacy deficient, and proposes an equation of the public debt to the specie value, saying that it involves no repudiation.

The rebel House of Representatives adopted a resolution to adjourn on March 8th.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—A fire in Grass Valley yesterday destroyed $21,000 worth of property.

There is considerable prospecting for Petroleum going on in several portions of this State, with results not yet ascertained.

A large trade is growing up on the Colorado river, where five steamers and several barges are plying from the mouth of the stream to Las Vegas ferry, Mohave, Hardyville, Aqua Fria, and Prescott.

The Salt Lake trade by that route is augmenting.

The work on the California end of the Pacific railroad is progressing favorably, and will be pushed more vigorously since the favorable action of Congress.

Owing to the long drought the stock of wheat in California is very light. There is scarcely enough for seed purposes.

Flour is $15 per barrel.

More than the average amount of rain has fallen this season, and the prospect of large crops is good.

Railroad Accident—Five Persons Killed and Twenty-Five or Thirty Severely Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—An accident occurred on the Trenton Railroad last night, at Bristol station, by the Washington train running into the out. train. Five persons on the latter train were killed, and twenty-five or thirty severely wounded, three fatally. Three of the killed were soldiers, a fireman and civilian.

No News from Gen. Sheridan—The New Cabinet.

NEW YORK, March 7.—We have nothing further this morning from Sheridan.

The *Times's* special says the Senate expects to complete its business this week. The nominations of Cabinet officers were sent in to-day, but as there were no committees, the confirmations were delayed. The only change is in the Secretary of the Treasury. There is no doubt Senator Harlan will succeed Mr. Usher in the Interior Department.

TO BE TRIED FOR CONSPIRACY.—A. O. P. Nicholson, formerly a Senator in Congress, and the same gentleman to whom Gen. Grant wrote his famous Nicholson letter, has just been released from the Tennessee Penitentiary, and ordered to be tried for conspiracy against the Government. He has been playing fast and loose for three years, trying to be loyal and rebel at the same time. All such are traitors.

MR. TEGTMEIER, of the Entomological society, maintains that bees have no instinct in shaping their cells, as has usually been supposed; but the form is the consequence of the law of the property of space, that of seven circles of equal radii, six will just surround the seventh. The cell of the bee is invariably hemispherical at its commencement, and the section of a cell not in contact with another is always circular.

THE Democratic State Central Committee is to meet in Harrisburg, on Wednesday of this week, to decide in regard to the next meeting of the Democratic State Convention. We suppose to the members that the committee shall fix the time of meeting to correspond with Lee's next raid into Pennsylvania.

THE Ashtabula (Ohio) *Telegraph* says that fears are entertained that the peach fruit buds are killed and that great injury has been done the grapes by the winter. The Toledo papers think no fruit has been hurt, as yet, in that region.

POETIC JUSTICE.—A lady who had refused to give after hearing a charity sermon, had her pocket picked as she was leaving the church. On making the discovery, she said—"God could not find the way to my pocket, but the devil did."

PUBLIC meetings have been held in various cities of Italy—Milan, Turin, Florence, Brescia and Perugia—to declare against the abolition of capital punishment, and for the suppression of all religious corporations.

THE two leading Baptist newspapers in New York, the *Examiner* and *Chronicle*, are this week consolidated into one journal, which starts with a circulation exceeding by that of but one religious paper in the country.

ANOTHER SLIDE.—The Express on the Connellsville road due yesterday morning, was detained over an hour by a slide near Guffie's station. Great difficulty was experienced in clearing the track of the slide, which would fill up almost as fast as it could be shoveled off.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Elizabeth Sweiger, German, charged with keeping a disorderly house on complaint of Lydia Ballard, was committed to the lock-up last evening for a hearing this morning.

SURETY OF THE PEACE.—Joseph B. Little, a resident of Pitt township, was arrested yesterday afternoon, for surety of the peace, on oath of Geo. K. Flower. He was committed to the lock-up.

MRS. EMMA WALLEN, the eminent actress, arrived in this city yesterday, in company with her husband. She has just completed a successful western tour, and is now on her way east.

FURNITURE AUCTION.—See advertisement of superior Household Furniture, Oil Paintings, &c., to be sold on Friday morning next, at McClaland's Auction House, 55 Fifth street.

PASSED THROUGH.—A company of the 193d Pennsylvania passed through this city, en route for Ohio. They were organized in Lewisburg, Union county.

TAKEN DOWN.—The walls of the tobacco factory burnt Sunday morning, are being taken down and the rubbish cleared away.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Allegheny Board of Controllers.

A regular monthly meeting of this body was held on Tuesday evening, in the Fourth Ward school building.

Present, Messrs. J. Brown, Jr., Boyle, Bole, Barr, Barker, Francis, Gleason, Lea, Lockhart, Lemis, Nesbit, George R. Riddle, S. Riddle, Swift, Thompson, Torrence, White and Young.

In the absence of the President, Dr. Clarke, George R. Riddle was called to the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. E. R. Swift.

The monthly reports of the Visiting Committees were read and accepted.

Mr. John Brown, Jr., submitted a report of the Finance Committee, to whom was referred the resolution from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, recommending an increase of ten per cent. on salaries. The committee state that, under existing circumstances, the districts is involved in a debt of about $600; but if the Board of Controllers see fit to advance salaries, the Finance Committee have no doubt that they could make a temporary loan if sufficient tax is levied the coming year to meet it. The report was accepted.

Mr. Barker moved to adopt the resolution of the Committee on Teachers and Salaries for an increase of ten per cent., from January 1st, 1865.

The resolution was discussed at considerable length, and finally laid over until the first meeting in May. The Secretary of the Board suggested that it might be proper to fix the amount of commission to be allowed to the receiver of school tax.

On motion, the matter was referred to the Finance Committee, to report.

Mr. S. Riddle called attention to the fact that very serious complaints were made by teachers in consequence of their being paid in the worst species of currency. He therefore moved that the Treasurer be instructed to pay the warrants in National currency, which was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee.

The Subsistence Committee presents the following report of its operations for the months of January and February, 1865:

During the past two months we have fed at our dining Hall at City Hall, 16,233 soldiers. At the Soldiers' Home, 9,019 have been fed and lodged, making 25,252 who have been provided for in January and February. Total number fed since August, 1861, 351,509. Transportation has been furnished to nine soldiers; sixteen have been sent to the U. S. General Hospital.

At no time since the establishment of the Soldiers' Home, has the number of soldiers to require care and attention been so large as at present. Hundreds of sick and wounded and paroled prisoners are daily arriving. To provide for these it has made a heavy drain on our Treasury. And as we are about to commence the erection of our new Home, we ask our citizens for contributions of cash to enable us to carry on our work.

A full account of the receipts and expenditures will be published in a few days; also what has been accomplished, and we feel confident our contributors will be satisfied with the manner in which the funds committed to our care have been used.

The following contributions have been received during the month just ended:

Proceeds of Fair by young misses of the Third Ward School, Allegheny.....$103 50

A. Floyd.....	25 00
East Liberty Mite Society.....	32 72
Mrs. Dr. Jones.....	5 00
Mrs. S. Douglas.....	5 00
Kim & Schwartz.....	5 00

Lot of provisions from little girls of Wellsville, Ohio; 12 bushels of potatoes from John Way, of Sewickly; jars of pickles, Mrs. Hays; half barrel of fish, Mrs. Hays.

Checks, bandages and medicines from U. S. Christian Commission. Also, numerous contributions of eatables left at the rooms without the names of donors.

Respectfully, Committee—W. P. Weyman, Joseph Albree, H. M. Atwood.

Landing and Storing Petroleum Within the City Limits.

In view of the fact that the city authorities were reported to be entertaining the idea of petitioning the Legislature to pass such a regulation as would prevent the landing and storing of Petroleum within the city limits, a few of those interested directly in the business called a meeting on the subject, yesterday, at an hour's notice, which was held at the Board of Trade rooms. A large and spirited gathering convened and was organized by calling Capt. Wm. Hornbeck to the chair and appointing Capt. J. T. Stockdale Secretary. The object of the meeting was promptly stated by W. J. Kountz, Esq., and R.