From this table it will be seen that the among the supporters of the administration | ter be made, promptly, to effect this object? rofined oil is by far the cheapest and best in New York and Mayor Opfike is one of burner in the list, and must, sooner or later, Greely's lieutenants. Weed has the reputasupercede all others. In Philadelphia, where gas lights have been introduced at very tery cost, many prefer the light of party manager and what is tather unusual in Petroleum, it being a steady, pure, and mel- a veteran politician, his integrity is without low light, while that proceeding from gas stain. He believed the abolitionists were by burners is tremulous and injurious to the sight. It will eventually be used to light towns and cities 2. The use of one of its elements us a

drier to supply the place of turnentine is of great consequence, especially at the present time, when a supply of that article is not within our reach.

8. As a lubricator, it is unsurpassed then, heavy oil is used. It is cheap and durable, and the cost is triffing, compared with that of other lubricators, and will be fere many years, come into very general luded to, Weed charged Ophike with monopuse for that purpose.

olising the cloth market at the commence-4. Its heating properties must vastly inment of the war, when the government was crease its utility. It will in its crude state, compelled to buy from him at whatever prices as a generator of steam, supply the place of It is used for were asked. He thus forced the government coal on the ocean steamers. many other purposes which the length of into giving him large contracts for the solthis article forbids me to name. diers, in which he took advantage of the ne-ABUNDANT SUPPLY.

Associated with its utility is the idea of quantity. Can a quantity, sufficient to supply the demands of the present age, be obtained? On this point we all have our with the government amounting to some five conjectures, founded more or less on observation. My opinion is, that it is as exhaustless as coal. It was evidently intended by its Creator to subserve the interests of man in his highest state of moral and intellectual refinement. If this view be correct the supply will be sufficient to subserve ose interests; as well as all others intended. What evidence can be adduced to show the vestness of the supply. If it be true that Patroleum, wherever found, has a common corn, as Mayor, when his duty was to proorigin, more or less evidence can be brought forward. In Persia, wells have been producing oil for two hundred years, and there no indications of exhaustion. same is true as to amount in India, and in northern Italy. The evidence of an ability dant supply is found in our own land. The oil wells in Venance co., Pa., afford proof of an immerce quantity within reach of want of business, qualifications and the necapital and enterprise. On Kanawha, near the Ohio river above Marietta, at Horse Neck and vicinity, on Duck creek, Muskin Wolf creek, Federal creek, Sanday and in many other localities, we have sufficient reason to conclude that the supply will equal the demand, and that this may

TUTERE PROSPECTS OF THE OIL BUSINESS. If it be true that Petroleum, valuable as It is can never fail of an abundandant sun My, then may we conclude that the oil bus is destined to assume a magnitude be-Edenghing to emarge tiron these points as some future time, I conclude my present brought. Much of the proof produced on J. P. WEETHER.

continue for centuries.

MOUNT AUBURN Athens co., O.



R. W. JONES, Editors.

"One Country, One Constitution, One | shall be very greatly surprised. Destiny."



wankeburg, ra. **WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1865.**

MONEY! MONEY!!

The carrent expenses of a newspaper they now regard as permanently under the office in these war times are enormous, and can only be met by prompt payments on the part of patrons. We are now paying over THREE TIMES as much for paper as we did three years ago, and corresponding advances have been made doubt that they would do so with little hesiin the price of other printing materials. In addition to all this, the wages of labor are higher than ever before since the remains to be seen. We shall hope to hear establishment of the paper, while the necessaries of life command equally extravagant rates. Under these circumstances, we must insist on our subscribers remembering us in a substantial way, by making prompt payments. Will every patron who knows himself to be in arrears on our books immedistely call and settle his account? It useless to grumble, there is no avoiding it; will relieve us from embarrassment and give us some heart for our work, which at best pays but a trifle and nothing friends deniel, before the election, that a like as well as any other business pur

Friends, lose no time in SETTLING ple, already taxed to death, almost, with

Shoddy Morality and Abolition Patri- be scolded or joked out of existence.

otism. We have just risen from the perusal of the proceedings of a trial in one of the New York | presses itself with resistless force upon our city courts, between Thurlow Weed and George Opdike, ex-Mayor of New York. unless Congress, between this and the 15th The latter sued the former for libel, in a pub- of February changes the law, you may furlication recently made, reflecting on the in- nish a substitute, if drafted. The governtegrity, or rather want of integrity of Mr ment will pay from one to three hundred Opdike. These men are distinguished as po-dollars as a bounty for volunteers who have itical leaders in the Republican school of seen service. Many of our returned soldiers. politics. Weed is ex-editor of the Albany tired of the quiet of civil life, will, as the Evening Journal, from which he retired spring opens, long for the excitement of war ome time ago, because he could not go the again. Would it not be a judicious movelengths which his party required in support ment for the townships to raise local bounty prompt disuse of this species of gun, and we of abolitionism, whose principles he regarded to add to the government bounty, and thus secure volunteers to be credited to have stopped, for the present, the further ders," said Grant, throwing his cigar in-Union. He and Greely head oposing factions their quotas? and if so, had not efforts betmanufacture of these dangerous weapons. to the water

Many of the townships, in the last draft, had to submit to large sacrifices, in consequence tion of great sagacity as a political leader and of delay. their policy, rendering the restoration of the

Union an impossibility, and he has not hesi-

tated to say so, and has thus rendered him-

was a wealthy cloth merchant and govern-

ment jobber in fat contracts, from which ac-

cording to Mr Weed, he gorged his pockets

without conscience. In the publication al-

cessities of the government and made exor-

bitant profits. He also charged him with

being a secret partner in various contracts

millions of dollars in which he plundered the

government to the amount of some hundreds

of thousands of dollars. He also charged

that while Mayor of New York, he made up

a fraudulent charge against the city for the

destruction of a gun factory by the mob, in

the late riots in the city, and passing and con-

niving at the passing of this fraudulent ac-

tect the city against the plunder of its

treasury. He charged him with selling his

influence with the administration at Wash-

ingtony in procuring the appointment of sur-

veyor of the port of New York, and finally

he charged him with taking advantage of the

cessities of Gen. Fremont, in a professed at-

tempt to relieve him of his embarresments

growing out of his troublesome and rich es-

tate of Mariposa, in California: That by

shrewd management and hollow professions

of friendship for Gen. Fremont, he put near-

ly a million of the stock raised upon the

Mariposa estates in his pocket, without the

ontlay of a single dollar of his own money.

These were some of the prominent charges

made by Weed against Opdike for the publi-

the occasion by Weed, who justified the

charges, and in our opinion, from reading the

evidence, . satisfactorily sustained them, is

strikingly illustrative of the purity of shoddy

morals & the disinterestedness of sheddy pa-

triotism, of which this war has been so pro-

the jury in the case, but if Mayor Opdike

receives fifty cents, instead of the fifty thous-

and dollars, which he claims as damages, we

Dangers Ahead! Threatened Inter-

our troubles.

vention of England and France in

subserved, by weakening us, by seperation;

than strengthening us by a return to our an-

cient power and greatness. France well

knows that her daring project of permanent-

y holding possession of Mexico, would not

for a moment be tolerated, if we had this

troublesome civil war off our hands The com-

mercial advantages derived to English com-

united with her ancient jealousy of the power

of this union, if kept together, causes her to

desire that our present weakness may be per-

petuated by permanent disruption. The

leaders of the rebelion too, would prefer any-

thing to a return to the old union, which

control of New England theories of govern-

ment. They are prepared, we never doubt-

ed, to sacrifice their darling institution of

slavery it necessary to secure their indepen-

dence. If however they can retain slavery

and by the aid of foreign interference secure

their seperate existence, no one can fairly

tation. Whether the people of the south as

contradistinguished from the leaders, will ac-

quiesce in their wicked and dangerous policy,

of decided dissent among the masses of the

people of the south, already deluded almost

to their destruction, if it should be found that

the leaders of the rebellion are really about

to pursue so suicidal a course as is thus indi-

The Coming Draft.

The inexorable draft is again approaching.

It is to take place on the 15th of February.

less than a month and a half ahead. It is

the president which the majority has jus

elected, has issued his command requiring

it to be made. If you remind him that his

draft would follow that event, he will an-

swer you with one of his famous jokes. But

this thing of the draft is no joke to the peo.

the expense of the previous drafts—it is to

them a palpable reality, which can neither

is the vital question now for solution, which

attention. Will you go or pay?-far as yet,

What, then, is the best thing to be done,

Another obvious duty, is, to see to the correction of the enrollments, that no names are there which should not be. Every name taken off the enrollment, lessens the quota of the township. On the other hand, every name left off the enrollment, which should be there, not only relieves persons thus situated, but throws additional burdens upon self obnoxious to the hostility of such windy patriots as this Opdike seems to be. Opdike those already there.

Letter from the Senior Editor. GIRARD HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1

January 6th. '65. My Dear Colonel :- I am still here and busy, though weary and homesick. The the taste of a rural Editor, whose life has been chiefly retired and meditative, but who yet can submit to any infliction in the way

in the hope of improving his fortunes. The Oil excitement in the East is grad ually abating. The vast amount of capitai already invested in lands and leases renders | the decided improvement of the white race. additional and heavy investments improbable, especially in our county, until farther the Lemocratic party is destined to come developments are made. A few yielding into power at the next Presidential election. wells on Dankard, Whiteley, Ten Mile and other streams would have the affect to firmly establish our region in the confidence of Eastern capitalists, and lead to the liberal outlay of their money in purchases and decolopments. Until then, however, they will be cautious, and properties cannot be sold at the extravagant prices many of our 'oil struck" people at home feel like demanding and are sanguine enough to hope

The holiday season passed off most delightfully in this city to old and young.-Every attraction was presented at places of amusement; the shop windows were filled with every imaginable article of utility or amusement that could tempt the taste or appetite of buyers, and the streets were crowded with old and young, grave and gay. It was a season of fun and festivity to every body, while the humble poor, the widow and orphan, and the sick and wounded sailor and soidier, were remembered kindly, gratefully and bounteously. Speaking of this Christmas season and this Christmas rejoicing, by the way, reminds me of a beautiful little poem I have in my pocket written by Miss Fannie Galbraith, a pretty, precious and interesting little lassie of only twelve summers, daughter of my friend, Ww. A. GALBRAITH, Esq., of Erie, who, in connection with Col. KERR, of Venargo, (if I may lific. We have not yet seen the verdict of . be pardoned for mentioning the fact in this connection.) Eas done more than any man of promirence and enterprise in the State to direct public attention to the Dunkard Oil Region. The "Governor" (as I familiarly term Mr. G., and Col. KERR are both courtoons and high-toned gentlemen, and that time the subject has been freely dis- bold move of the rebel leaders. conspicuous for their worth, not less than their ability. But I digress. The verses, Now that the rebellion is apparently ap- which I append below, are not only beautiproaching its clinis, the danger of foreign in- ful in conception and naturalness, but intervention, hinted at in another column, dicative of real poetic genius, which I doubt seems to us quite probable and should be not will ultimately give the bright tnd lovea subject of alarm to those who desire the re- ly little girl who wrote them a high posi-

dation. England has ever been at heart our poem, letter and all: ERIE. December 24. enemy, and France just now has ambitious getting tired of my letters, so I will send you, by way of variety, a little Christmas poem, of my own composition, entitled

> META'S VISION. Early one Christmas morning, Through the streets all bare and dreary, A little child was straying. Ragged, poor and very weary.

merce by the state of things now existing, Her large dark eyes were bumid, Her hair streamed in the wind, And she was sobbing sadly, Mother, why left you me behind?

> At length she reached a spacious gateway, Which led to a mansion grand, And she sat down in a corner Resting her cheek upon her hand.

Her thoughts were not of the present, They were of the sorowful past, And she drew up her tiny feet To shield them from the piercing blast.

Then she thought of her mother's death be d And she heaved a long, sad sigh, Then she heard a sweet voice saying, Little girl, why do you cry?

And she saw before her A child with beauty rare, With large, pitying blue eyes, And streaming, golden hair.

Then she fell upon her knees, With folded hands, and said, 'I know thou art the Christ child, Pity me, for my mother is dead."

Then said the Christ child, "Wilt thou come with me To my beavenly mansions And thy angel mother see?"

When the Christmas bells were pealing Forth their merry, holy sound, In the gateway of a mansion A little frozen child was found.

Her dark eyes were uplfited, And clasped were her little hands. She had gone to join her mother In the Christchild's angel bands.

I wish your readers many returns of the holidays, and every good thing that Fortune can bring them.

Ever, my dear Colonel. Yours sincerely, R. W. J.

The Parrot Gun. In the late attack on Wilmington, by Commodore Porter, we see it stated that some five or six of the Parrot guns burst in the course of the attack, killing and wounding some sixty or seventy persons; being more fatal in their effects upon our own forces, than the missiles of the enemy! We think there should be no hesitation in the Wendell Phillips Speaks!

Mr Wendell Phillips let off one of his characteristic speeches, a few evenings ago, to a New York audience. He thinks President Lincoln is too slow a team for him in the race of abolition snn. Gen. Banks too, in his recently constructed State of Louisiana has come far thort, according to Wendell's opinion, of the perfection which modern abolitionism has attained. Banks has antiquated to the white race-doubts his fitness, at once, for the intelligent enjoyment of the elective franchise and social equality, generally, with the whites. Not so however, Wendell. He is for doing up the whole thing at once, by More Important Utterances of the receiving his negro brothers and sisters (for he avowed himself, plumply to be a convert to bustle and hurry of a great city are not to the new philosophy of "miscegenation") to his bosom as equals in every respect. All distinct races, according to Wendell's philosophy, have been improved by admixture with of business cares, perplexities and anxieties other races. This is his reading of the world's history on this subject, and hence he sees in THE CANADAS IN ARMS. the judicious mixture of the Saxon and Negro blood a glorious prospect, nay a certainty, for Wendell predicts, among other things, that

A Favorable Sign.

We publish in another column, the proceedngs of a meeting of the citizens of Savannah, Georgia, which furnishes evidence to us their senses, -becoming satisfied that their leaders made a mistake in pushing them into the troublesome and crooked paths of rebellion. The resolution they adopted asking the governor of the State to call a convention of the people to consider the question, if return to the Union, is a hopeful sign. If the people of the Union-both North and South-could have been consulted, the precious lives and treasure which have been so lavishly destroyed in this terrible war, would have all been saved.

Pairrot Guns in the Navy

In the recent official dispatch of Commodore Porter, of the attack upon Wilmington, is contained the extraordinary statement that seven Parrot guns burst, and that not killed or wounded in this way !- that the orincipal damage done to our forces on that occasion, was caused in this way. We should think such results ought to lead to a prompt abandonment of their use, and that there could be no difference of opinion on such a question.

For the Messenger. A Railroad through Greene County. cussed by the enterprising and wealthy citiestablishment of the Union upon its old fountion in the world of letters. But here is the gion, all the Whitely valley, as well as three lows: Notice will be given, after the 4th of justify such a great expenditure. Let the attention of the Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad company be called to this subject, and have their charters extended to Waynesburgh through the George's creek valley in Favette county where promising indications of oil have been found, and they may secure a valuable extension of their road through Greene county. . MONONGAHELA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.-The Richmond Dispatch of the 2d says: Agentleman arrived from the the vicinity of Columbia, Tenn., states that Hood has arrived in Central Tenn., and is recruiting his army largely. He has driven Southward over 10,000 hogs some 6,-000 beef cattle. He also secured a large quantity of flour, and corn enough to last his army three months. In order to secure his retreat across Duck river, he had posted twelve or fourteen cannon to keep the river cleared. He crossed his main force, when the enemy attacked his rear guard, and they were unable to bring off the peices. Hood has conscripted all the able-bodied men from 17 to 50 years of age."

The Examiner has a furious military review of Davis' management of the war. It says it is the duty of Congress to take some decided steps to prevent confederate commissioners. our means of defence from being thrown away any longer at hap-hazard, and at worse than hazard, through the fancies especially of one unlikely man. The common place expedients for filling up the ranks are more than useless, and must be controlled by more judgment and better sense. Although the condition of these affairs is not now what we had a right to expect they would be, they are not irretrievally lost. The Confederacy is still able to make a resistence and successful defence against all its enemies, on condition its efforts are guided by some calm wisdom and conducted on a consistent plan.

The Army of the Potomac.—Attempted Opening of the Dutch Gap Canal.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Parties who arrived here this morning, by mail boat out but descended into the canal again, blocking up the communication.

Gen. Grant was walking on th quay at City Point a short time since apparently absorbed in thought, with the your orders?" asked the General, looking up. "Yes, sir," replied the negro, courare glad to see that the proper authorities, teously but decidedly. "Very good orMews.

THE NEW SENSATION.

Exciting Rumors of Approaching Intervention in American Affairs.

the South on March 4th. BOLD MOVE OF REBEL LEADERS.

.Richmond Press.

ENGLAND PREPARING FOR WAR.

Troops Held in Readiness to Embark for America.

The Premp and Circumstance of War as

Seen in the Provinces.

&c.,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. If stories which are obtaining wide currency here are to be believed, there is at last that the people of that region are coming to real danger to be apprehended of intervention in our affairs by England and France. It is known here, and is said to have been known in the State Department for several days, that England has been quietly organizing a large force of men, to be held in readiness for some important duty. An order, mcreover, is known to have been issued. peremptorily refusing leaves of absence to the officers of several of the best regiments of the English army, and the recent marvelous promptness of the Canadian authorities in raising men, even at the expense of an enforced draft, under the pretext of an apprehended invasion by the Fenians, is thought to point clearly to the fact that they had been instructed to sieze the first opportunity of organizing all available, forces for

> The recent notice of the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty, and the evident determination of the government to push work with all possible haste upon the gunboats intended for service in the northern lakes is also noticed by those who are now watching the signs of times with intense interest.

Additional excitement has been awakened by the important leading editorials in the Richmond Examiner and the Sentinal of the Messrs Editors: - I see in your last issue | 2nd instant. These are believed to have a communication setting forth the practica- been promoted by Louis Napoleon, and bility of a railroad from Waynesburg through to have been put forward to prepare the the vally of Big Whitely to the river. Since minds of the southern people for the last

That the South is now harder pushed than zens along said toute, and many are confi- at any previous time during the war cannot dent that almost the entire stock can be be denied, and the unwillingness of France sold in this county. There is no route that and England to see the Union restored is could so fully satisfy the oil interest of little well understood. They will never permit Greene, from the fact that said road would the South to be conquered. It is believed meet the wants of half the Dunkard oil re- that the programme will be in effect as folfourths of Ten Mile. The immense cost of March, that England and France recognize facture of Parott guns has been suspended General Sherman, and to each, the mayore iron at the present fabulous prices, will ren- Mr. Lincoln as President only of such states for the present. der it impossible to make three roads, so that as are represented in the electoral college, the only prospect of even making one is to which is tantamount to a recognition of the telligence of the bursting of the guns on run it diagonally through the county so as confederate independance. The course board the fleet, in the attack on Wilmington, to secure the interests of all. Indeed no hinted at by the Richmond papers is believ- the Chief of Ordinance telegraphed to Mr. other route could secure enough freight to ed to have been adopted some time since, Parrott, at West Point, to suspend their offered themselves as colonies of England and France, or at least asks those powers to The particulars of the explosion have not assume a protectorate over them.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

Startling Confirmations of the Report of Intervention-The Disunion of the United States to be Officially Affirmed by Lord Russell

Rumors have been prevalent for some time of an increase to the imperial military force in Canada. It is now stated in military and other well-formed circles, that the Coldstream Guards and other regiments to the number of ten thousand men, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Canada. The reason given in the same circles for this movement is the intention of the governments of France and Great Britian, on the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln in March next, to recognize him as the President only of those States for which he has been elected; thus officially affirming the disunion of the former United States spoken of by Earl Russell in his letter to the .in about ten days.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Failure of the Expedition up the Roanoks South Carolina: River. - Rebel accounts of the Disaster. -Reported loss of Six Gunboats and 1,000 Men .- The Double-Ended Otsego Sunk. -Fort Branch Believed to have been the Destination of the Fleet .- Our Forces Return to Jamesville, -The Roanoke Ex- and are driving our pickets toward Harpedition-Its Disastrous Termination.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 3.1

The Yankee gunboat movement up the Roanoke river resulted, as is known, very adversly. From an interview with a deserving and efficient officer from that locality we gather some interesting items, which we present to our readers. The expedition comprised twelve gun-boats and several barges, from City Point, report that the Dutch the latter of twenty oars each. Two Gap canal explosion took place on Sun- of the barges, which went ahead as torday afternoon. The earth was blown pedo-hunters, were vigorously attacked by our sharpshooters, and lost thirtyoue killed. The crews then displayed a signal of surrender; but before the barges could be secured a gunboat approached and shelled our forces so furiously as to compel the relinquishment inevitable cigar in his mouth, when a ne of their prizes, which drifted down the gro guard touched his arm, saying, "No river to the gunboats. The barges exsmoking on the dock, sir," "Are those ploded several of our torpedoes, but failed to clear the river. The gunboats continued their progress, when several greater, they then beat a return to of night.

Jamesville, twelve miles above Plymouth. Up to the last dates only six of the twelve boats had returned. Their officers stated to the citizen of Williamston, twenty-two miles below Fort Branch, that they had lost four of their boats by torpedoes. When asked where the other two were, they made no reply. They also admitted the loss notions of the natural inferiority of the negro | England and | France to | Recognize | we can account for the other two missing boats. The officer in charge of the torpedo force, in reconnoitering, discovered a sunken boat of which no one was aware, and cut from her about fifteen feet of her boarding-nettings, of very large size. The six gunboats was sunk by our light field-battery.-Among the gunboats destroyed was the powerful Otsego, double-ender, bearing fourteen eleven-inch guns, and manned by a crew of three hundred, reinforced by the same number of infantrymen. Four of her men, who were picked up at different times, all agreed that of the six hundred men on board not more than sixty escaped with life from the wreck A worthy and reliable mechanic, who was pressed into the Yankee ORGANIZATION AND STRENGTH OF THE service to make coffins for the officers and boxes for the men fished up from the wreck, declares that up to the time of his release over two hundred had been made, and shipped to Plymouth, the men to be buried there, and the officers to be sent to the United States. The work of fishing up the dead was still being prosecuted. Many of the bodies of those blown up on the different boats had floated down to James. ville. Thus has resulted an expedition doubtless designed for the reduction of Fort Branch and the capture of Hali-

THE EXPEDITION UP THE ROANCKE. The naval movement referred to by he Richmond Sentinel appears to have been one organized for the purpose of capturing Halitax, which is a point on the Roanoke river near Weldon. The object of the demonstration was doubtless to sieze Weldon, and thus co-operate with a military movement from the Army of the Potomac. The boats reported to have been destroyed were in all probability simply barges used for the transportation of troops or seamen, and their loss is, therefore, not so disastrous as it would seem. The river appears to have been well planted with torpedoes, which proved very destructive to our boats.

The result of this expedition shows that the rebels have spared no pains to place every possible obstruction which human ingenuity can devise to the approach of our army or navy toward any of their important cities.

It is possible that when Union accounts of the expedition are received, it will be shown to have been far less disastrous than is reported by the Sentinel. Indeed, there are circumstances stated in the rebel account which exhibit a coloring not warranted by well known facts.

The Manufacture of Parrott Guns Suspended.—Report of the Removal of Gen. Canby.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Immediately upon the receipt of the Inand the Confederate States have already manufacture, until the result of the inquiry into the case of their explosion was known. yet been received by the Navy Department, and it is not probable that anything will be done until the official statement of the affair is received.

The report industriously circulated to-day that General Canby had been relieved from command of the Middle Military District of His Suscessor in Treasury Department. Mississippi, is believed to be untrue. It is [From Montreal Evening Telegraph, Jan. 3.] thought to have originated with cotton spec-

ulators. · Richmond papers of Wednesday con-

tain the following items ! FROM GEN. BEAUREGARD.

The following official dispatch from Gen. Beauregard, was received yesterday by the War Department:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 2 The federal raiders are reported to have returned from the Mobile and Oiho railroad, going westward They have left forty wounded. Gen. Gholson is badly wounded. The damage to the railroad will be repaired

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD. FROM GEN. HARDER.

The subjoined dispatch from Gen. Hardee, received yesterday afternoon by the Secretary of War, gives us the latest news from

CHARLESTON, Jan. 2. The enemy are landing in force on the South Carolina side of the Savannah river, deeville.

(Signed.) W. J. HARDER.

The Press Dispatch. Courtland, Ala., Jan. 4, via Decatnr, Ala., Jan. 4.

The cayalry belonging to Maj. Gen. Stedman's command have pursued, captured and burned Hood's pontoon train, captured six hundred mules, one hundred wagons, and had had intimation that they might prepare two hundred hogs.

Forrest is reported near Russellville, and deserter from Hood's army reports that Hood has been ordered to Tuscaloosa to reorganize his shattered army.

Rhoddy's cavalry command is almost enirely dispersed,

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. It is lerrned that reliable advices have been received here announcing that Hood, with his army, has at last succeeded in of them were blown up. Deterred by crossing the Tennessee river, Every effort nize him as the President of the states for their losses, and by the hazard of still was made but he slipped away under cover which he is elected, and in that way make

Citizen's Meeting in Sagannah. The Governor Called on to Convene

[From the Savannah Republican, 29th] Pursuant to the call of Mayer Arnold a large meeting of influential citizens was held at the Masonic Hall, at 12 m. yesterday, for the purpose of taking into consideration "matters relating to the present and future of one thousand men. Admitting their welfare of the city." On motion, Dr. Arnold statement, which is believed to be true, was unanimously called to the chair, and addressed the meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz.: Colonel Rockwell, Alderman Lippman, Dr. Willis, Alderman Villalonga, Martin Duggan, J. G. Mills, W. D. Weed, Alderman Lachlison and Alderman O Brynes, and after a brief absence, reported the following resolutions. which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by the fortunes of war and the surrender of the city by the civil authorities, Savannah passes once more under the authority of the United States; and whereas, we believe that the interests of the city will be best subserved and promoted by a full and free expression of our views in relation to our present condition, we, therefore, the people of Savannah, in tull meeting assembled, do hereby resolve,

1st. That we accept the position, and in the language of the President of the United States, seek to have "peace by laying down our arms and submitting to the national authority under the constitution," "leaving all questions which remain, to be saljusted by the peaceful means of legislation, conference and votes."

Resolved, 2d, That laying aside all differences and burying by-gones in the grave of the past, we will use our best endeavors once more to bring back the prosperity and commerce we once enjoyed.

Resolved, 3d, That we do not put ourselves in the position of a conquered city asking terms of a conquerer, but we claim the immunities and privileges contained in the proclamation and message of the President of the United States, and in all the legislation of Congress in reference to a people situated as we are; and while we owe on our part a strict obedience to the laws of the United States, we ask the protection over our persons, lives, and property recognized by those laws.

Resolved, 4th, That we respectfully request his excellency the governor, to call a convention of the people of Georgia, by any constitutional means in his power, to give them an opportunity of voting upon the question, whether they wish the war between the two sections of the country to continue.

Resolved, 5th, That Major General Shernan having placed as military commander of this post, Brigadier General Geary, who has, by his urbanity as a gentlemen and his uniform kindness to our citizens, done, all in his power to protect them and their property from insult and injury, it is the unanimous desire of all present that he be allowed to remain in his present position, and that for the reasons above stated, the thanks of the citizens are hereby tendered to him and the officers under his command.

Resolved, 6th, That an official copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of WASAINGTON, Jan. 6 .- The further manu- the United States, the Governor of Georgia, of Augusta, Columbus Macon and Atlanta. The Secretaries were directed to furnish

Brigadear General Geary with a copy of the resolutions.

From Washington.

The Electoral Votes of Rebel States Lousiana and Tennesses will not be Counted.

Mr. Fessenden Re-nominated to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 6. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary, was to-day authorized by his committee to report to the house a bill prohibiting the counting of the electoral votes from any of the rebel States, including Tennessee and Louis-

The vote on the Constitutional Amendment will come off on Monday. The prospects are doubtful.

General Banks returned here to-day to engineer the fighting for the recognition of the Louisiana State Government. The decided indications now are that the efforts to embody a recognition of Louisiana in the reconstruction bill, will defeat the bill itself.

It is believed that efforts, centering at Savannah, will soon be made, un der the highest authority, to organize the military strength of the slave population of Georgia.

Secretary Fessenden having been renominated to the Senate, rumor is busy selecting his successor. The names most prominent mentioned are Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Gov. Morgan, of New York, and Judge Mc-Cullough, of Indiana, and the present. Comptroller of the currency.

Another account-No Orders yet issued to the Troops. [From the Montreal Gazette, Jan. 4.]

A rumor has been current in this city for three or four days that a number of fresh regiments, including the Coldstream Guards, or be in rediness to remove to Canada; and it was understood to be current in military circles—in fact so positively so that everybody believed it. We learn, however, upon inquiry in a quarter which leaves us ne room for doubt, that it is not true that ear order has been given on the subject, or any official intimation of such a movement of troops sent out to this country. This rumor was coupled with another, that on the 4th of March next, the day of peinstallment of Mr. Abraham Lincoln in the President's chair, Great Britain and France will only racog-

a recognition of the southern confederacy,