CLEVELAND LEADER
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# Cleveland Morning Leader.

VOL. XVIII CLEVELAND, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1864. NO. 293

New Advertisements.

W. P. FOGG,

Corner of Superior & Seneca Streets,

Has an Elegant Assortment of

Holiday Presents,

FOR WIVES,
FOR HUSBANDS,
FOR BROTHERS,
FOR SISTERS,
FOR FATHERS,
FOR MOTHERS,
AND THE DEAR CHILDREN.

Having a much larger Stock of PRESENTABLE GOODS than ever before, I beg to call your attention to them as briefly as possible, leaving the particulars to be told and shown WHEN YOU FAVOR US WITH A CALL.

TO HUSBANDS

Your 'better half,' my dear Sir, is really expecting some Holiday Gift, and allow me to suggest something useful as well as handsome. Here are

Gold Band China Tea Sets.

"She has one." Well, then, is there not some article that you can select from that Case full of rich-looking goods? They are not SOLID SILVER—that would be too expensive for these War times, but of the best Double Plate, looking just as well as Silver, at less than one-fifth the cost.

| | |
|---|---|
| TEA SETS, | CASTERS, |
| URNS, | LADLES, |
| SPOONS, | FORKS, |
| CAKE BASKETS, | MUGS, |
| BUTTER DISHES, | GOBLETS, |
| NAPKIN RINGS, | KNIFE RESTS, |
| CALL BELLS, | TEA BELLS, |
| CAKE KNIVES, | PIE KNIVES, |
| FRUIT KNIVES, | DESSERT KNIVES, |
| NUT PICKS, | SYRUP CUPS, |

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

All warranted of the best quality of plate, that will last TEN YEARS in constant use, and all the while look like solid silver. Oh! you "have all these things," have you? Well, here are articles artistically beautiful and you know "a thing of beauty is a joy forever." Here are

PARIAN VASES,

Elegant in design and workmanship; Parian Figures and Statuettes; Parian and China Match Boxes, Colognes, Watch Stands, Card Baskets, &c.—Also, BEADS as well as IMITATION Bohemian Vases and Toilet Bottles, and a beautiful assortment of new and elegant

Bronze Figures and Statuettes,

Change whatever you like or the length of your purse will justify.

TO WIVES.

Are you looking, Madam, for some little article as a memento of the Holiday season for your husband or brother? Suppose at breakfast on Christmas morning, you hand him his favorite Mocha in an elegant

GILT CUP AND SAUCER,

With an appropriate motto. Or, if he cultivates a beard, present him with a beautiful

MOUSTACHE CUP.

Is he addicted to the "Vile Weed?" Now I would not encourage bad habits, but if he does light a Cigar after breakfast, would it not be a pleasant surprise for him to find his Havana in a beautiful

Parian or China Cigar Vase with a Comical Bronze Ash Receiver?

Oh! "He smokes a Meerschaum," does he? Well, here is a comical Tobacco Box to hold his Tu kish Scarfilatti. Does he sit down quietly at home with you in the evening to read? Then hit him fair upon the drop-light an elegant

TRANSPARENT SHADE,

That will protect the eye from the glare, and throw a soft and mellow light upon the paper.

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST,

The Dear Children.

For weeks past they have been looking forward, trying to imagine what beautiful things SANTA CLAUS will bring them. Their tiny stockings, assorted sizes, are hanging upon the bed posts. There are no open fire places now-a-days, and the Good Saint is expected to come down through the grate or up through the register. Don't disappoint them, for their hearts can be gladdened at a trifling expense. Here is an almost endless variety of

CHINA TOYS.

That cost no more than if made of sugar, and are much more wholesome.

CHINA DOLLS, all sizes,
TOY TEA SETS,
MOTTO MUGS,
COMICAL FIGURES,
TOY CHINA BASKETS,
CUPS & SAUCERS,
ANIMALS, &c.

Knight Microscopes combine Instruction with amusement. They cost only $1 and make a most appropriate Holiday Present.

The subscriber will keep a most delightful assortment of

SKATES AND SLEDS,

All sizes and prices, for Ladies, for Gentlemen, for Boys and for Girls.

All who Favor us with a Call

May be assured that we shall take pleasure in showing them our Goods, even if they should not wish to purchase.

As for prices, we need only say that every article we have, either Staple or Fancy Goods, will be sold at the

LOWEST PRICES

They can possibly be afforded.

REMEMBER,

CHINA HALL,

Corner Superior and Seneca Sts.

W. P. FOGG.

## The Latest News BY TELEGRAPH.

Last Night's Report.

Naval Engagement on the Cumberland.

REBELS WHIPPED.

Gen. Dix on the Release of the St. Albans Raiders.

He Orders all future Marauders to be Shot on the Spot.

Great Battle at Savannah.

General Sherman on the Field.

Severe Losses on Both Sides.

Sherman in a Good Position.

Official Dispatches from Savannah.

SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

Skirmishing in Butler's Department.

Great Success of Warren's Expedition.

The Latest from Nashville.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### Senator Chandler and the St. Albans Raiders.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 14.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 97.

Information having been received at these headquarters that the rebel marauders who were guilty of murder and robbery at St. Albans, have been discharged from arrest, and that other enterprises are actually in preparation in Canada, the Commanding General deems it due to the people of the frontier towns to adopt the most prompt and efficient measures for the security of their lives and property. All military commanders on the frontiers are therefore instructed, in case further acts of depredation and murder are attempted, whether by marauders or by persons acting under commissions from the rebel authorities at Richmond, to shoot down the perpetrators, if possible, while in the commission of their crimes, or, if it be necessary with a view to their capture to cross the boundary between the United States and Canada, said commanders are hereby directed to pursue them wherever they may take refuge, and, if captured, they are under no circumstance to be surrendered, but are to be sent to these Headquarters for trial and punishment by martial law. The Major General commanding the Department will not hesitate to exercise to the fullest extent the authority he possesses, under the rules of law recognized by all civilized States, in regard to persons organizing hostile expeditions within neutral territory and fleeing to an asylum after committing acts of depredation within our own, such an exercise of authority having become indispensable to protect our cities and towns from incendiarism and our people from robbery and murder. It is earnestly hoped that the inhabitants of our frontier districts and towns will abstain from retaliation on account of the outrage committed by rebel marauders, and that the proper measures of redress will be left to the action of the public authorities.

By command of
JOHN A. DIX,
Major General.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

NAVY FIGHT ON THE CUMBERLAND.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

Admiral Lee reports to the Navy Department under date of December 8th, that Lieutenant Comodore Fitch defeated and drove the left wing of Hood's army on the Cumberland river, on the 4th inst., with heavy loss to the rebels, including several of their most prominent officers, and also captured two transports from the enemy.

No casualties are reported on our side.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: General Banks has had his furlough extended, so as to write out his report of the Red river expedition here, instead of New Orleans.

The release of the St. Alban's raiders by the Toronto Justice causes much excitement here. There is no doubt now that Congress will request the President to give notice of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Richmond papers of the 12th, contain no news from Sherman, but there are rumors that the Union prisoners report that Kilpatrick is killed.

It was also reported that a Union cavalry force had left Baton Rouge, destined for Mobile.

General Hays and Colonel Wild have been paroled by the rebels to distribute supplies to the Union prisoners.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 11.

The situation is unchanged. No advance has been made by the Federal troops as yet. The grapevine information was that an advance was to have been made to-day, but no movement was made by our forces. Some skirmishing transpired on the Harding pike, and several guns were dislodged form Fort Negley. No results are reported.

The slippery state of the ground renders locomotion impossible, and hostilities will be suspended till a change of weather occurs.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

SENATE.

The Senate assembled at noon, with Mr. Clarke, President *pro tem.* in the chair.

Mr. Smith presented the memorial of the Legislature of Oregon, praying for the establishment of a manufactory of arms in that State.

Mr. Grimes, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain John Winslow, of the United States Navy, in accordance with the recommendation of the President. He moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution, and asked unanimous consent to do so. Consent was given and the resolution was considered, and past.

Mr. Grimes reported form the Naval Committee a similar resolution in case of Lieutenant William B. Cushing, which was passed.

Mr. Wilson presented the petitions of several line officers in the army, asking for additional compensation. It was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported back the joint resolution offered by him yesterday with the recommendation that it pass. It was read for the first time.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a number of private petitions.

Mr. Trumbull also reported a bill, authorizing the holding of a special session of the United States District Court in Indiana. The bill was passed.

Mr. Chandler—I see in the morning papers the following announcement from Toronto: "The St. Albans raiders have been discharged for want of jurisdiction." I desire to offer a couple of resolutions bearing upon the subject, one of them particularly, but I do not expect to make the Senate understand the state of feeling. I have a great number of letters from gentlemen living on the border in my own city, which is within musket range of the Canadian shore. Thousands of citizens have been under arms for a long time. We have been in a continual state of alarm from incendiaries, burglars and robbers. From this announcement it would seem that the Canadian authorities have made up their minds to protect these robbers. As I understand it, a man comes from the South with a commission, purporting to be issued by Jeff. Davis. He enlists his robbing parties, crosses the borders, murders and robs whom he pleases, and returns to Canada where he is protected. These letters which I have in my possession, are all bearing upon this point. The one in my hand now, is from one of the most respectable citizens of Detroit, a gentleman of great wealth and of high political and social position, who earnestly desires to avoid any difficulty with Great Britain at this time. He says: "The anxiety growing out of the mist and doubt, including every rumor that reaches us, is not to be endured, and, if upon some slight provocation, our people shall be found in Canada, in some act that the Canadian Government will say is wrong, sooner or later, war will be the result." He says also, "Will you give this subject your immediate attention, for I think it involves, sooner or later, if not rightly managed war with Great Britain.

Mr. President, I have no expectation of making the Senate comprehend the state of excitement thus announced, and the state of feeling on that border. Vermont may, for aught I know, quietly submit to have her towns robbed and her citizens murdered, but the Northwest will not. I offer this resolution:

WHEREAS, Recent raids have been organized in the Canadas and Nova Scotia, and men enlisted in said British Provinces by men purporting to hold commissions from the rebels for murdering and robbing peaceable citizens of the United States, for burning cities and villages, for piratically capturing merchant vessels and murdering their officers and crews, and for a general system of murder, arson, robbery and plunder of peaceable and unarmed citizens of the United States; and WHEREAS, The people of the British Province, seem disposed to protect these thieves, robbers, incendiaries, pirates and murderers, not only in their individual capacities, but by the quibbles of law, therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of enlisting an army corps to watch and defend our territory bordering on the lakes and the Canadian line from all hostile demonstrations and incursions.

Mr. Johnson. I object to the resolution.

The President, *pro tem.* The resolution will lie over, objection being made.

Mr. Chandler. I had hoped there would be no objection to it. I will new offer another resolution, which I ask to be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The resolution was received, and is as follows:

WHEREAS, At the commencement of the present rebellion the United States were at peace with all the governments of the world, and on terms of comity and good will with Great Britain; and WHEREAS, That nation, before the arrival on her soil of our Minister accredited to the Administration of President Lincoln, precipitately acknowledged the rebels as belligerents, thus recognizing their flag upon the ocean, without which recognition it would have been regarded and treated as piratical by all other powers; and WHEREAS, She then proclaimed perfect neutrality between a republic with which she had entertained friendly relations for upward of half a century, and its treasonable subjects; and WHEREAS, Numbers of her subjects, with the full knowledge of her neutrality, commenced fitting out fast sailing vessels, loaded with munitions of war, for the purpose of running into our blockaded ports for the rebels, thus furnishing them the means of organizing and carrying on the rebellion, and without which it could not have sustained itself for six months; and WHEREAS, In addition to the above and with the knowledge of the Government, British subjects and members of Parliament are engaged in the manufacture of piratical English ships, owned by British subjects and manned by British seamen, and sailing under British colors, for the purpose of burning, destroying and utterly driving from the ocean all peaceful vessels sailing under the United States flag; and WHEREAS, Many private and unarmed American ships have been burned and destroyed by these pirates from English ports, thus causing great loss and damage to the citizens of the United States; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State be instructed to make out a list of each cargo thus destroyed, with a fair and seperate valuation and interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the capture or detention to the date of presentation, and that he be directed to demand from the British Government payment in full for all such vessels or cargoes destroyed as aforesaid.

Mr. Johnson objected to the resolution, which was laid over.

Mr. Doolittle wished to have the resolution in relation to taxation, offered by him on Monday, taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Doolittle said, I desire to call the attention of the Committee on Finance to the special points mentioned, without at all entering into a discussion. The resolution instructs the Committee to inquire into the propriety of a tax on all sales of both real and personal property, according to the best estimate that can be made. The smallest amount that would be produced by this tax would be $75,000,000 a year. It not only proposes a tax upon sales actually made, but upon all who sell stocks, gold or produce. It will have more of a restraining effect on the speculation in gold than any gold bills which can be passed, which shall make it a penal offence to sell gold in the market, or make any distinction between gold and paper currency. It also proposes that the Committee shall inquire into the propriety of adding a tax of twenty-five per cent. on all railroad fares of the country, including street-railroads, steamboats and ferries, making such companies gatherers for the benefit of the Government. This is a source of income and revenue which is the most immediately accessible of any upon which the Government can lay its hands, which would be received in large quantities from powerful companies, whose revenues would become immense. This is the time when we should seize hold of these means, which will produce revenue for the money we must have. Another point in the resolution is, simply to inquire whether it is not best to prevent the organization of any new banking companies, allowing at the same time, these banks now in existance to withdraw their circulation and to go into operation under the general banking law.

Mr. Doolittle then explained the fourth provision of his resolution, in reference to the substitution of other interest bearing notes now in circulation.

Mr. Sherman—Before a vote is taken, I would like to say a word or two. I have no objection to the reference of the resolution, but will state that the Committee on Finance have already this subject under consideration, as recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, and by the President of the United States in his annual message. All the points at issue will be considered in the Committee without any resolution on the subject.

Mr. Sherman explained further, that while it was well enough for Senators to express anxiety on the subject, all bills to raise revenue must originate in the House of Representatives. The Senate would remember that at the last session it passed resolutions for a special income tax and the House sent it back, on the ground that all such measures should originate in the House. He thought this resolution would create a controversy with the House, which he desired to avoid. The Senate must await their action.

Mr. Sherman believed there was a necessity for increased taxation. There were several reasons for it. The soldiers were now serving in the field or enduring the hardships of military service, while the citizens were reaping rich profits from the war, by engaging in business, and were doing better than they had done any previous year. He thought it but right that those who reaped the profits of the war should pay liberally for it in taxes. If we increased our national debt and put those taxes upon future generations, we compelled these soldiers who had fought our battles to bear all the expenses of the war. This would be unjust.

Mr Brown—I have no objection to the reference of this resolution to the Committee on Finance; if it was introduced simply for setting forth the views entertained by the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Doolittle, indicating the direction in which he thought the inquiry should be made, but if it is going to that Committee by general consent, and is taken as any indication that the Senate concurs in the suggestions made, I shall, for one, say that I differ very widely in regard to the policies he has indicated and the effects to follow from that which he seems to anticipate. I will add one more word and say this that I think the gentlemen are, perhaps, mistaken in regard to the extent to which taxation can be carried and that we are perhaps nearer to the point at which it can be properly borne than many persons imagine.

Mr. Brown continued his remarks advocating a reduction of expenditures in the conduct of the Government.

Mr. Doolittle. I agree with the Senator from Missouri in what he says about the necessity of reducing expenses in every possible way. I will go with him in any effort to reduce them and to compel the Administration in every department of the government to exercise the strictest economy possible. At the same time our necessary expenses are so great, and must continue to be so great, that we are compelled to sieze hold of every source that will certainly bring us revenue. I do not expect, of course, that these resolutions shall go forth as expressing the views of the Senate upon the points I have presented, still the points are of sufficient interest and importance to be well considered by that Committee.

The Resolution was then referred without objection.

Mr. Chandler moved that the resolutions offered by him to-day be printed, which was carried.

Mr. Brown offered the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved* That the Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing an Act of Congress, of March 21st, 1861, entitled an Act to remove the United States arsenal from the city of St. Louis, and to provide for the sale of the land on which the same is located.

Mr. Doolittle moved that all bills, petitions and memorials which were pending at the close of the last session of Congress, be referred to their appropriate Committees. This was carried.

A joint resolution, from the the House, was submitted, giving notice to Great Britain of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. Foster moved to refer it to the Committee on commerce.

Mr. Sumner moved that it ought to go to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was on motion, so referred. The Senate went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, pending, that all Major Generals, and all Brigadier Generals, in the military service of the United States, who on the 15th day of February, 1865, shall not be in the performance of duty or service corresponding to their respective grades and rank, and who shall not have been engaged in such duty or service for three months continuously, prior to that date, shall then be dropped from the rolls of the army, and all the pay and emoluments or allowances of such general officers, so dropped, shall cease from that date, and the vacancies thus occasioned may be filled by new promotions and appointments as in other cases, but no officer is to be considered as included in the foregoing provision where absence from duty shall have been occasioned by wounds received or disease contracted in the line of his duty while in the military service, or by his being a prisoner of war or under parole.

Mr. Cox inquired of his colleague what had become of a similar bill introduced here at the last session.

Mr. Schenck replied, that having passed the House, it hangs in the Senate.

Mr. Cox saw no necessity for the passage of such a law, as the President now has the power to drop officers for incompetency or inefficiency. He asked why the Senate had not acted on the old bill.

Mr. Schenck replied that he could not tell his colleague the reason for the Senate's non-action on the subject, as the question had been fully discussed at last session.

Mr. Schenck moved the previous question.

This was seconded, and under its operation the bill was passed by a vote of 98 against 38.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Joint Resolution, pending from July last, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint three Commissioners to inquire and report at the earliest practicable moment, the best and most efficient mode of raising by taxation the necessary amount of revenue for supplying the wants of the Goverment, having regard to the sources from which derived, with power to take testimony under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The above resolution was tabled by a vote of 68 yeas to 66 nays.

The House took up and passed without debate, the Senate bill authorizing the purchase or construction of six Revenue Cutters for the Lakes, and appropriating one million dollars for that purpose.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, made a speech in opposition to two points in the message, viz: That the war must go on without any further negotiation, and that the war must continue until slavery shall be abolished thoughout the United States. He maintained that the subjugation of the South was impossible, and he warned the gentlemen against intolerance on the subject of slavery. Mr. Brooks said our difficulties could be adjusted by negotiation, but never by arms.

Mr. Price, of Iowa, replied by saying that the speech delivered by Mr. Brooks was intended to strengthen the hands of the slave owners, and to that extent depress the Union cause.

The House, after further remarks from Mr. Brooks, adjourned.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 14.

Yesterday afternoon a reconnoissance was made by regiments from Steadman's Corps near the Murfreesboro' pike. Skirmishing occurred during the evening, with no losses on the Federal side except some half dozen wounded.

Deserters who came in yesterday report that Hood had altered his line somewhat, but later and more reliable information asserts that the rebel force is still in its former position.

Hood has been reported sick at Franklin with typhoid fever, but it is not credited. He is with the troops within a few miles of Nashville.

Some Government wood was destroyed by a party of the enemy yesterday, ten miles up the river.

A portion of the rebel General Lyon's command are reported to have burned some trestle-work on the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad, twelve miles above Springfield.

The weather is moderating. There was a heavy rain last night.

MEXICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

The steamer Eagle from Havana, the 10th, has arrived. She brings Vera Cruz dates of the 2d.

The Papal Nuncio arrived on the 29th, and was received with high honors.

It was rumored that Juarez had abdicated in favor of Manuel Ruiz.

Sonora was daily expected to declare for the Empire.

The Emperor has ordered the reduction of 50 per cent. on import duties on foreign importations to cease.

Private advices state that Mazatlin has been evacuated by the Juraists and occupied by the Imperialists.

DIRECTORS RE-ELECTED.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.

At the election for Directors of the New York Central Railroad, to-day, the old Board was re-elected without the least opposition.

GOLD MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

Gold has been stronger during the morning, under the manipulation of the market by the Bulls. Opening at 233¾ and steadily advanced to 235¾, subsequently a large amount of cash gold was put on the market, and the price fell to 234¾.

## Special Report.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

To-day the railway speculation was firmer. At the Stock Exchange this forenoon better prices were made generally. The market was steady at an advance, and there was a fair amount of business doing At the Second Board prices were lower on Erie, Michigan Central and Rock Island, but strong on the balance of the list.

Government list, heavy and lower.

On gold bonds the market was dull. State bonds, dull, and very little business was doing.

In Miscellaneous stocks the market was abated and lower.

Coal stocks, steady. On Anthracite, lower, on Bituminous, steady.

Shares in railway mortgages were in demand, a few first-class securities were offering.

At the Petroleum Board stocks were firm, and the sales showed an advance in prices.

The gold speculation assumed a firmer tone this morning under the large shipments of specie and the rumors from the Army of the Potomac. The highest that money reached on the street during the day was 6@7 per cent. with an abundant supply.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

There is much excitement to-day on the release of the St. Albans raiders. It is the chief subject of conversation in all public places. All the daily papers have editorial comments on the affair. The *Herald* says: "If anything of this kind should occur again, it may lead to serious complications between this country and Great Britain. If this is the law we are to expect from the English Bench in Canada, the American people will have to take care of their own border in the future, and protect it by the most stringent measures."

The *Tribune* says: "The Administration at Washington may now, perhaps, inquire of Great Britain whether she justifies this conduct of one of her Judges, and whether, if it is to rest upon the ground that these were the acts of belligerents, she means to permit war to be waged on the United States from her territory, and by men amenable to her laws?"

The *Post* says: "Two courses are alone left us. First, to demand from the Imperial Government such police of the Canadian border as will secure our villages from the descents of rascals under the name of rebels, and in the event that this is not promised, to take the mode and measures of redress into our own hands."

United States Marshal Murray has received instructions from Secretary Seward to proceed to Montreal immediately to look after the interests of the United States in the case of the St. Albans raiders. He He left for Canada to-day.

NEWS ITEMS.

Lord Lyons left for England to-day in steamship China.

Mr. Opdyke's libel suit was up in Court again to-day. Judge Pierpont opened for defense and considerable testimony was taken.

General Albert L. Lee, commander of the Cavalry of the department of the Gulf, arrived yesterday from New Orleans.

New Orleans mails by steamship Guiding Star have arrived.

General Pile, of Missouri, has assumed command of the United States forces at Brazos Santiago.

A letter from the latter point says there is a large amount of cotton coming to Matamoras via Brownsville. Immense supplies have been sent back to Texas and Louisiana, to the rebels. It is now the only port opened to them.

L. Pierce Jr., American Consul to Matamoras for the last three years, has resigned.

General Canby has so far recovered as to be able to move about with crutches.

The iron clad ram Tennessee, captured on the 5th of August, in Mobile Bay, has been condemned in the prize Court of New Orleans, and will be taken by the United States at the appraised value of $283,880 29.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR FLETCHER.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: In the interview yesterday, between the President and Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, the President urged the necessity for a settlement of the difficulties, among the radicals of that State, as a preliminary to the appointment of persons recommended there for office. He charged the malcontents of party there with having delayed the removal of General Rosecrans, whose change to another Department, had some time ago, been determined on.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

A delegation from Kentucky, composed of prominent supporters of the Administration, had an interview with the President and Secretary of War, in reference to the appointment of Commissioners for the valuation of enlisted slaves, provided for in the Act of February 24th, 1864. The result of these conferences is a determination of the Government not to appoint the Commissioners.

COUNTER-SKIRMISHING.

The *World's* army of the James special gives the particulars of the movements of the enemy in front of Butler's lines on the morning of the 10th. Four regiments of the enemy in line, preceded by skirmishers, attacked and drove in our cavalry pickets from Darbytown to the James river, near Deep Bottom. Infantry from the 24th and 25th corps went to the assistance of our cavalry, when the enemy halted. Our troops immediately commenced skirmishing with the enemy, but made no attempt to force him to retreat. Meanwhile an other party of rebels passed the cross fields to a point where the Kingsland and New Market roads form a junction, and opened a skirmish with the troops defending one of the forts at that point. Skirmishing was kept up during the day, and it is supposed the enemy fell back at night. The movement is thought to be for the purpose of feeling our position. At about the same hour another attack was made. The enemy advanced in line against the pickets on the left of Fort Burnham, and forced them to retire. In a subsequent attack on our part the enemy were driven back and our pickets established in advance of the original line. The artillery in several of our flanking bastions were lightly engaged.

WARREN'S EXPEDITION.

The *Tribune's* correspondent with Warren's Corps says: Sussex Court House is burned in retaliation for the murder of three of our men, and the stripping and exposure of their bodies by the road-side. The town consisted of the court house, jail, tavern, and a dozen dwelling houses.

Hill's corps left our front at the same time that Warren started.

The rebels failed to anticipate Warren's movement, and evidently expected another attack on the South Side Railroad, and had made the necessary preparations for its defence.

WHAT WHAT WAS FOUND ON WARREN'S ROUTE.

The *Herald's* correspondent with Warren's corps gives the particulars of the march and condition of the country visited. The plantations were frequent and large, and gave evidence of high cultivation. There were great quantities of corn, sweet potatoes, fodder and live stock. Thousands of bushels of corn were found in cribs, and hundreds of acres were yet on the stalk.

No grain belonging to private parties was destroyed, except in instances of the owners being personally obnoxious.

Apple whisky and brandy were found in abundance. Seventy-six barrels were found in one lot and a hundred in another. Fruit was found in large quantities. The majority of the inhabitants seemed reasonably prepared with a year's subsistence. The culture of sorghum was a feature of plantations passed. Almost all had their own mills and evaporators for manufacturing syrup. Horses and mules were generally hidden in the woods, but cattle and hogs were too numerous to be thus disposed of; chickens, turkeys and geese were in abundance.

The negroes welcomed us everywhere, and returned with our troops in considerable numbers. But little public property was captured or destroyed. At Sussex Court House we secured a little ammunition, but the carbines had just been removed.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

At Gallagher's Board Gold was 237. Ohio & Mississippi 73; Erie 94¼; Hudson 118½; Reading 137; Michigan Southern 73¾; Michigan Central 130½; Prairie du Chien 55; Illinois Central 150½; Pittsburgh 111½; Rock Island 118½; North'w 44⅞; do preferred 77; Fort Wayne 105⅜; Toledo 110; Cumberland 51; Quicksilver 9⅞; Mariposa 36½; Canton 36½.

ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

The pretext upon which the St. Albans raiders have been set at large, and their plunder restored to them, is that it was necessary under an Act of British Parliament, for the Governor General of Canada to have issued an order for their arrest. This is believed to be the first case of extradition. The Canadian Act of the 10th of May, 1849, and the 18th of May, 1861, were passed expressly to provide for the contrary.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Consular and diplomatic bills were reported in the House to-day. They appropriate $1,361,800 for the year ending with June, 1866, of which $100,000 are for the relief and protection of American seamen abroad; $17,000 to carry into effect a treaty with Great Britain, for the prevention of the African slave trade; $10,000 for diplomatic and consular expenses of our officers at Hayti and Liberia; $25,000, for expenses under the Emigration Act, and $20,000 for expenses under the Neutrality Act. The bill for payment of invalid and other pensions, reported to-day, from the Committee of Ways and Means, for the year ending June, 1866, provides $4,000,000 for invalid pensions, $5,000,000 for pensions to widows, mothers, children and sisters; and $230,000 for revolutionary pensions—an aggregate of $11,230,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

The Sanitary Commission sent four agents and two four-horse wagons, loaded with hospital supplies, with the expedition to the Weldon Railroad, under General Warren.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION CASES.

The House Committee on Elections were to-day occupied with the examination of the election cases from Louisiana. Their investigation threatens to consume much time.

PROMOTIONS.

A large number of nominations for promotion for bravery, have been sent to the Senate for confirmation.

PERSONAL.

Chief Justice Chase has not yet taken his seat on the Supreme Bench.

ANOTHER "ROW" ABOUT EXCHANGES.

It having been officially reported that Mr. Ould, the rebel Commissioner of Exchange, had declared, without consulting the authorities of the United States, that all rebel prisoners delivered for exchange on parole by the United States Government up to November 25th, 1864, were exchanged, all paroled officers and men are declared exchanged, who are in camp, and will be forwarded at once by the commandants of camps to their regiments and commands, and will be reported to the Commissary General of prisoners accordingly. Those who are absent on leave will, on the expiration of their leave, repair forthwith to the parole camps at Annapolis, Maryland, and Columbus, Ohio.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

The stamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwal brings $796,000 in specie and California mails of November 23d.

The South American Congress has resolved that the Government of Peru shall give orders for the recovery of Chincha Islands, and that the President of Peru shall have no power to make terms with Spain until she gives up said Islands and they are taken by the forces of the Republic.

The Spanish flagship at Chincha was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th ult. No particulars. This gives the Peruvians a good opportunity to attack the balance of the Spanish fleet.

Stirring news is expected by the next steamer.

The revolution in South and Bolivar, the Republic of Columbia, is not yet put down.

The steamer Salvador, from Central American ports, is at Panama. She reports the arrest, by the government of San Salvador of some of the accomplices of the pirates who attempted to seize her recently, on suspicion of being agents of ex-President Barrows. No evidence being found against them they were discharged. On trial two of them stated they were ordered by the Confederate Government to go to San Salvador, to join some Confederate vessels on the coast.

The frigate Lancaster and sloops-of-war Saginaw and St. Mary's, were at Panama. The Saginaw was to sail on the 6th, northward.

THE ST. ALBANS OUTRAGE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

The *World's* Washington special to-day says that considerable bitterness exists among members of Congress with regard to the release of the St. Albans raiders, and the tone of feeling is quite up to that of General Dix's order. Prompt measures will be taken to insure the further observation of international obligations.

DISPATCHES FROM FOSTER.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 13.

The steamship Arago arrived last evening, having in tow the United States gunboat Augusta, having broken down, from Port Royal with important dispatches from General Foster.

FROM SHERMAN.

The latest advices from Sherman at the time the Arago sailed on the 8th, was that his advance troops, comprising mostly cavalry and light artillery, had reached a point forty miles from Savannah, and was steadily feeling his way toward the latter, with every prospect of capturing it with very little loss to his army. He had succeeded in severing the railway communication leading to Savannah, and had cut off the most important route of supplies for the troops that were hastily assembled for its defence.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS, ETC.

The bombardment of Charleston had been suspended and Colonel Mulford was rapidly pushing forward his arrangements for the exchange of the balance of the Union prisoners.

Most intense consternation, it is said by the men recently exchanged, to prevail, not only in Savannah, where the authorities were hourly expecting Sherman's vanguard, but also in Charleston.

The exchange of prisoners is progressing very favorably, considering the state of affairs at Charleston, and no doubts are entertained that Colonel Mulford will fill the remaining vessels of our fleet with released men.

BUT LITTLE NEWS FROM SHERMAN.

The rebel authorities allow no papers to be exchanged, so that it is almost impossible to obtain any idea of Sherman's situation or progress. The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 6th, has the following only item of intelligence from Savannah: The *Republican*, of yesterday morning, says Sherman's army is a growing scourge wherever it goes. No attention is paid by his troops to his general order issued at the outset of his expedition. Throughout the whole line of march the country is made desolate by pillage and fire. We trust a righteous retribution awaits the vandals. A gentleman who reached here yesterday, reports that he crossed the Yankee telegraph wire running through a swamp in the direction of the Savannah river. The other end probably reached to the other camps. He tried hard to break it, but did not succeed, having no conveniences at hand for that purpose.

Our informant says: The country in the rear of Sherman's army is literally swarming with deserters and stragglers, who are either begging at, or pillaging every house. He thinks that an active regiment of cavalry would be able to pick up a thousand of these cut-throats. He was a prisoner in the Federal army, and he says many of the officers and men are disgusted with the expedition and openly express their desire for peace. He heard a lieutenant say that if he had his way he would break his sword to pieces and go home, perfectly satisfied to have the independence of the Confederacy acknowledged.

Sherman had with him 300 or 400 negro men and boys, but no women or small children. They were unarmed and merely marched along with the Yankees. They were frequently leaving and going home.

FROM HOWARD AND SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

The following telegram has been received at the War Department:

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Dec. 12, VIA FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 14.

*Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff:*

Captain Duncan, of General Howard's scouts, has just come in from General Howard, having descended the Ogechee river in a small boat. He left the army on the evening of the 9th. Sherman's whole army was then within ten miles of Savannah, advancing to attack the place.

The enemy's works, five miles from the city, were probably attacked yesterday, as heavy firing was heard in that direction. Captain Duncan represents the army to be in the best spirits possible and in most excellent condition. Little opposition had been met with on the march, as the enemy could not tell what route was to be taken. The army has lived off the country, and has accumulated a considerable number of horses and cattle. The army is well supplied.

The following is a copy of a dispatch brought by Captain Duncan:

HEADQUARTERS UNION ARMY, NEAR SAVANNAH CANAL, Dec. 9.

*To the Commander of the U. S. Naval Forces in the Vicinity of Savannah:*

SIR: We have met with perfect success thus far. The troops are in fine spirits.

O. O. HOWARD,
Maj. Gen. Commanding Right Wing.

Another dispatch brought by Captain Duncan, directed to the signal officer of the fleet, from Major Howard, chief signal officer, requests that a good lookout be kept for signals.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
J. G. FOSTER, Major General.

### Ohio Taxes in 1864.

The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* furnishes that paper with the following exhibit of the taxable property of the State and the taxes levied thereon for the year 1864:

The total valuation of taxable property of all kinds, as returned for the year 1864, is $1,006,696,116, which is divided under the following heads:

| | |
|---|---|
| Real estate not in cities and villages | $498,221,589 |
| Real estate in cities and villages | 157,276,531 |
| Chattel property | 351,198,016 |
| Total | $1,006,696,116 |

This is an increase over 1863 of $70,324,872, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Real estate not in cities and villages | $7,787,923 |
| Real estate in cities and villages | 2,176,195 |
| Chattel property | 60,326,724 |
| Total | $70,324,872 |

Upon the above valuation of $1,006,696,116, there have been levied for collection in the fiscal year of 1865, the following taxes:

| | |
|---|---|
| State taxes for sinking fund | $604,037 49 |
| " " " war " | 400,958 89 |
| " " " general revenue | 1,005,022 05 |
| " " " common schools | 1,207,809 98 |
| " " " relief families Vol's | 2,012,050 12 |
| Total | $5,329,903 44 |
| Local taxes for county, township and borough purposes, including delinquencies | 11,365,675 91 |
| Total amount of taxes on the grand duplicate for the year 1864, including delinquencies | $16,695,579 35 |

There is an increase of $607,355 63 in the amount of State taxes, as compared with the year 1863, and of $4,128,710 04 in the taxes for local purposes, thus making the total increase $4,736,065 67. The large increase in local taxation may be attributed to the bounty fund, authorized to be levied at the last session of the Legislature, and to the large assessments made for the relief of the soldiers' families.

The levies for the following State funds are greater than those for 1863.

| | |
|---|---|
| General Revenue | $ 70,305 48 |
| Common School's | 91,419 29 |
| Relief Soldiers' Families | 1,070,346