

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Senate Ways and Means Committee have reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the seven-thirty loan for \$2,000,000 more.

New York, Jan. 17.—Headquarters, Federal Point, N. O., Jan. 16, I have the honor to report that Fort Fisher was carried by assault this afternoon and evening by Gen. Ames' division, and the second brigade of the first division of the twenty-fourth army corps gallantly aided by a battalion of marines and seamen from the navy. The assault was preceded by a heavy bombardment from the fleet. The first effected a lodgment upon the parapet, but full possession of the works was not obtained until ten o'clock at night. The behavior of the officers and men was most admirable. All the works south of Fort Fisher are now occupied by our troops.

We have not less than twelve hundred prisoners, including Gen. Whittier and Col. Lamb, commanders of the fort. I regret to say our loss was severe, especially in officers. I am not yet able to form an estimate of the number of casualties. (Signed) ALFRED TERRY, Brev. Maj. Gen. Commanding Expedition.

New York, Jan. 17.—Gold, 216.

New York, January 17.—Four alleged rebel pirates and incendiaries have been arrested by the officers under General Dix and Superintendent Kennedy. They were under the leadership of Captain Bell, and were captured on the Northern border. They will be tried by court martial at Fort Lafayette.

Baltimore, Md., January 16.—The boiler of the Pioneer Machine Shop at this place exploded this morning, killing seven, and badly wounding three. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

St. Louis, January 16.—An officer from Clifton Wayne county, Tennessee, where he left General Thomas on the 14th, says—No active operations were expected for several days, heavy rains have rendered the roads impassable. It is believed that Hood's army is moving southward from Corinth, Forrest's cavalry covering the retreat. Our army is well supplied.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 14th, says—Foster is still at Fredericksburg awaiting orders. The Dispatch also says that General D. H. Hill has gone with Beauregard to Montgomery, Ala., to communicate with Hood.

BREAST, Me., January 16.—Two companies of the State Guard arrived here yesterday and to-day proceeded to the battery, and in view of the recent Canadian difficulties, it is understood that the coast and frontier of Maine are to be prepared for emergencies. Companies have been sent to Castine and Machias.

General Meagher with several thousand troops from the Army of the Tennessee was en route to join Sherman via New York.

Baltimore, Jan. 17.—Correspondence from Fort Fisher states that the troops under General Terry numbered about ten thousand. The pirates Tallahassee and Chickamauga were in the fight, and were driven up the river. Our gunboats went up the river on Monday morning. The magazine in the fort exploded by accident on Monday morning, killing and wounding three hundred of our men.

New York, Jan. 17.—The Advertiser in an article on the defenses of Wilmington, says Fort Fisher has seventy-two guns; Caswell has eighty-seven; Johnson ten; St. Philip nine, and the other works estimated at thirty. We may consider the capture of all these works now a foregone conclusion. Those south of Fisher are cut off and must surrender on demand, while those above cannot hope to make a successful resistance against the approach of our fleet and army.

New York, Jan. 18.—Despatches have been sent from the authorities of Savannah relative to a return of Georgia to the Union. From Southern papers it appears that Pierre Soule has arrived in Mexico on a mission for the Confederate States. Breckinridge is to be made Secretary of War. Foote is to be released from prison. The Richmond Whig laments the fall of Fort Fisher, and says that it is equal to the closing of the harbor of Wilmington by the enemy's fleet, although the fort is 13 miles from the city.

Grant and Sherman are marching simultaneously.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS. [From the Bulletin.]

The case against the Omnibus Railway Company for ejecting a colored person from their cars has been concluded, the jury having awarded the plaintiff \$500 damages.

A Lieutenant in the Artillery, at Alcatraz, named Wright, has been dismissed the service for embezzlement and conduct unbecoming an officer.

An insane man, named Sumner, threw his daughter over a precipice at Rincon Point, San Francisco, but strange to say, she escaped with a few bruises.

Lewis Mahoney, one of the most notorious criminals in California, has pleaded guilty to grand larceny. This ruffian has become celebrated through his banishment by the Vigilance Committee, and his repeated escapes from jail. He was originally a butcher, and was able to undersell all his competitors owing to the fact that the stock which he killed he had previously stolen.

BRAY JUDGMENT.—Donahoe, Ralston & Co., to-day, recovered a judgment in the Fourth District Court against St. Lokey, Levy & Co. for \$40,775. The suit was brought on two bills of exchange, the one for \$25,000 sterling and the other for \$23,000, drawn by St. Lokey, Levy & Co., of London, on St. Lokey, Levy & Co. of San Francisco, and endorsed to plaintiffs.

KOOTENAY MINES.—The first lot of gold from the Kootenay mines has been received and assayed at the United States Branch Mint in this city. It weighed before melting 76.30 ounces, after melting 74.67 ounces. It yielded 1,336.88 in gold, and \$3.63 in silver. The gold was 898 thousandths fine. The route to these mines lies through Oregon and Washington, but the British authorities are offering inducements for the opening of a route direct from Victoria.

The ship Sir John Franklin, from Baltimore to San Francisco, went on shore at Point Point on Tuesday, 17th inst., and became a total wreck. The captain, named Despeaux, and eleven of the crew were drowned.

The new State of Nevada is paying 24 per cent. per annum for borrowed money.

Judge Cowles since his decision in the Frank forgery case, has examined the authorities relative to admitting as evidence of forgery, a forged draft which is improperly

stamped. He finds several English Courts have decided that in cases of forgery exceptions are made for public protection. If the same question arises before him again he will admit the draft as evidence. The trial on the other two indictments will be continued.

Chief Burke, and posse were called out to the Mission this morning to investigate the horrible murder alleged to have been committed by Francois Garter, at whose house they found evidence of a horrible catastrophe, but could not discover the corpse. Garter was arrested in town to-day, and shortly after Jean Boges, the supposed victim, walked into the Police office and lodged a complaint of assault and battery against Garter, who had tapped him on the scone with a stick.

Suits amounting in the aggregate to \$63,000 have been commenced against sundry grocers and others for violating revenue laws in selling matches without stamps being affixed.

Frank Rivers has been convicted of forging Quartermasters' checks.

The Secretary of the Bullion Mining Company was arrested while attempting to leave on the steamer, yesterday, for not having settled his accounts. He is held subject to an investigation of accounts.

The following persons are sentenced to the State Prison: John Moran, six years, robbery; Philip Phillips, ten years, larceny; George Harmon, three years, grand larceny; Ah Ming, five years, grand larceny.

The mining case of Potosi vs. Bajazette and the Golden Era Company was decided in favor of Potosi at Victoria to-day.

The steamer Moses Taylor arrived this morning. Col. Bulkeley, Superintendent of the American and Russian Overland Telegraph arrived. He will remain here about two months, and then start on the expedition to survey a route to the Amor river.

Arrived, steamship Oregon, from Victoria; Senator, from San Pedro; ship Ansel, 263 days from Glasgow.

Gold to-day 219. Legal Tenders closed unsold at 47.

The Sacramento took \$1,069,685 in treasure and 500 passengers.

William McCormick, captain of the sloop Abe Lincoln, was arrested for stealing pig iron from Cornell's wharf. His speculations have been going on some time, and amount to about \$3,000.

William Underhill attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat yesterday. Cause, intemperance.

D. O. McCarthy waived a preliminary examination, and was held to \$1,000 bail, to answer before the county court on a charge of libelling Nisbet.

Private telegrams quote gold yesterday at 217@218@219. Pure spirits \$2.43 per gallon.

Barney Olwell shot James Cowan dead to-day. The quarrel originated about a debt due Olwell.

Arrived, the Andrew Jackson, 118 days from New York; the Lancaster, 79 days from Hong Kong.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Gold yesterday 219. Greenbacks closed stiff at 47@48. The steamship Golden City is telegraphed, and will arrive about 4 p.m. Fire on Washington street, and another on Stewart street, probably the work of incendiaries.

Washington Departments direct the Naval Department here to appoint officers for the monitor Camanche. Captain Selim Woodworth will probably command her.

Jan. 16.—The announcement of the death of Edward Everett, caused an universal expression of regret. All the public buildings and many private ones displayed flags at half-mast; the Courts adjourned, and speeches were made eulogizing the illustrious dead.

A private telegram announces the appointment of Jas. M. Gatchett as Special Agent of the Treasury Department vice Thomas Brown resigned.

Gold quoted on Saturday at 219, to-day at 221.

The next steamer will carry the California mails, which go via Panama until the Indian difficulties are abated on the overland mail route.

James McLoughlin, for beating his wife, was held to bail in \$1,500 bonds to keep the peace for six months.

Wardworth Potter's infant son was drowned in a pond on Howard street.

Markets.—Bailey, free sales, \$3.40@3.45. Oats, 33. Wheat markets were feverish. Saturday sales were made at 44 cents. The same lots were resold at 45-8. 7,500 choice sold at 41-2 cents. Flour extra, \$12; superfine \$11.

Legal Tenders, 47.

Arrived—Bark Adolph Fredholm, 156 days from Hamburg; Bark Purser, 157 days from New York.

EUROPEAN.

New York, Jan. 13th.—The China, from Liverpool on the 8th, has arrived.

The Times, alluding to the present attitude of the North towards Canada, says:—In the present state of Northern feeling there is too much reason to apprehend some act which may render a rupture inevitable. The Americans neither apprehend the strength of England, nor understand the vigor with which the war would be prosecuted if forced upon a reluctant Government and nation. The first result of the war would be the immediate and irrevocable establishment of Southern independence.

MEXICO.

New York, Jan. 13.—The World has information from Mexico confirming previous reports of the successes of the Republicans over the Imperialists in several battles.

There was an uprising of the people and a fresh insurrection was increasing. It is said that the Papal Nuncio and the Archbishop are about to leave the country on account of Maximilian's manifesto concerning the church property.

WEST INDIES.

HALIFAX, Jan. 13th.—The blockade runner Chameleon, late the Tallahassee, is under arrest at Bermuda. The blockade runner Colonel Lamb is at Nassau, undergoing repairs.

There are now nine blockade runners at Bermuda.

Of seventy-one blockade runners visiting Bermuda during the past year forty-three have been lost.

HAYTI. New York, Jan. 17.—Advices from Hayti announce that President Jefferson has proclaimed that the revolution is vanquished and order restored.

The death sentence passed on traitors has been commuted.

EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

Another Cabinet Council has been held this week—the fourth or fifth of the recess—which seems to indicate that ministers are preparing early for the work of the coming session. We are more than a couple of months from the opening of Parliament, and the inference is, that the advisers of the Crown intend to have such measures as they may bring forward in a thorough state of efficiency to meet that tribunal. Arriving itself of this fact, an evening Ministerial organ, whose conductors have always been on a familiar footing with the present Prime, has just put forth a kind of semi-official denial to the statement of a Ministerial morning contemporary, relative to the proposed reductions imposed to Mr. Gladstone. The object is to warn the Powers of the Continent that England contemplates no such total disarming as the article about reduced expenditures would lead them to expect. It is likely that both the Ministerial writers are correct as regards the respective audiences to which they address themselves. The morning scribe evidently intended his wares for the home market, and gave, no doubt, according to the light vouchsafed to him, such an inkling of Mr. Gladstone's reduced scale of national outlay as the next Budget will warrant; the other desired to remove from our neighbors' minds the impression that henceforth England intends to become a cypher amongst the nations. The policy imputed to Mr. Gladstone is the policy which he has long been known to entertain privately, and he is almost the only Chancellor of our day who has shown zeal for economy in the public expenditure in advance of the tone of the country.

Mr. Cobden's speech at Rochdale regarding our future international policy goes a long way towards expressing the views which will hereafter be followed, no matter what party may be in power, for it is in harmony with the general feeling of the nation, and in that sense great reductions may be safely made in both branches of the fighting element without sensibly diminishing our traditional prestige. If we avoid all quarrels and all interferences but those which directly concern us, taxation will admit of very gratifying reductions.

David Roberts, the Artist, is dead.

Mr. Daylon, the American Minister at Paris, and who filled that position since the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln at Washington, is dead. He expired in the French capital on the first of the month of apoplexy. This intelligence cannot fail to excite considerable attention in America at the present moment. The passport system has been abolished in Wurtemberg.

MAXIMILIAN OF THE AMERICAN QUESTION.—The following is an extract from a letter addressed by Massimo to a gentleman in Glasgow:—"I am a decided Northerner, inasmuch as the North, intentionally or not, is unavoidably bound to solve the problem [of slavery]. That it would have accepted the re-establishment of the Union and sacrificed the slaves does not matter. Its indifference is still something less than the positive advocacy of slavery in the South. But I have always believed, since the beginning of the struggle, that the North would conquer but not be able to keep the South. The Union is over. Slavery however, will vanish, and a whole social transformation will take place in the South."

Mr. Disraeli's Theology.—Mr. Disraeli's having made his appearance as a champion of orthodoxy, a correspondent of the Times calls attention to the following passage which appears in the right hon. gentleman's "Life of Lord George Bentinck":—"If the Jews had not prevailed upon the Romans to crucify our Lord, what would have come of the Atonement? But the human mind cannot contemplate the idea that the most important deed of time could depend upon human will. The immolators were pre-ordained, like the victim, and the holy race supplied both. Could that be crime which secured for all mankind eternal joy, which vanquished Satan, and opened the gates of Paradise? Such a tenet would sully and impugn the doctrine that is the foundation of our faith and hope. Men must not presume to sit in judgment on such an act; they must bow their heads in awe and astonishment and trembling gratitude."

Authentic details have been published of the death of the Lion-Killer, Jules Gerard, in Africa.

Lieutenant A. Bostle Wilbraham, of the Coldstream Guards, has been committed for trial on the charge of swindling certain metropolitan jewellers.

In the Codrington Divorce case the jury returned the following verdict: 1. That Mrs. Codrington did commit adultery with Lieut. Midway; 2. That she did commit adultery with Colonel Anderson; 3. That Colonel Anderson did commit adultery with her; 4. That the Admiral was not guilty of wilful neglect or misconduct conducing to her adultery.

The position of Lord Lyons at Washington has been one of extreme delicacy during the last three or four years, and his resignation has excited a general feeling of regret on the part of those who think that he has filled his mission in a way satisfactory, not only to his own Government, but also to the one to which he was accredited. None of his predecessors has been so tested, and the demands upon his time and patience on the part of the people at home who considered they had a claim on both, have been promptly and liberally responded to. With the Washington Government he has always preserved a polite and friendly bearing in perfect harmony with the policy of the Home Government, which declared at the commencement of the struggle for neutrality, and has preserved it.

The Bank of England is descending the ladder of finance. It has reduced the rate of discount from eight to seven per cent., but it cannot be affirmed that the movement was unexpected. In well-informed quarters, what has occurred was prognosticated more than a fortnight back, but it is something to have run down in that brief time to the extent of

two per cent. The relief thus gained by the commercial portion of the public is considerable, but caution, perhaps extreme caution, will continue to be exercised by the Bank to prevent the bullion from oozing away too rapidly. Discount operations have been deferred in anticipation of the change, and there may possibly be such a rush to the national establishment as to induce a higher rate at no distant day. Many of the reasons are still in operation which caused money to be dear, and a low rate of discount can hardly be looked for as long as these causes are in existence. The last movement of the Bank is not popular in some quarters—decidedly unpopular with those who believe that there is no use in cheapening money when it must speedily become dear again. A city writer in the columns of an influential morning paper, taking this view, says: "Since Thursday last there has been a rally of five or ten per cent. in cotton; the appearance of the Continental Exchanges has become a little more unfavorable; there is some slight increase of inquiry for silver for the East; and an Egyptian loan for £5,700,000 has been successfully raised through." This is introduced to show that the reduction has been premature; but another hardly less eminent authority contends that the Bank had no alternative but to prove that the increase in coin and bullion and the position of the reserve fully justify the measure. The Bank of England, in the policy which it has now pursued, is kept in countenance by the Bank of France, which has reduced the rate of discount on commercial bills from seven per cent., at which it was fixed three weeks ago, to six per cent. When the two greatest monetary establishments in Western Europe are thus in harmony in their action, the presumption is that a wise judgment has been exercised. The discount houses have reduced their rate on commercial paper to six per cent., and their rate of allowance for money at call is five per cent. The Funds are steady, though the price of Consols has given way a trifle.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 28.—A Ministerial circular has been published ordering the press laws to be rigorously enforced now that the elections have terminated.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—The Epoca of to-day says that the minister of finance has investigated the resources of the country, and decided that they are equal to bear the charges on the revenue up to the end of the year.

MADRID, Dec. 1.—The Epoca of to-day says that Spain cannot admit of any mediation between herself and Peru in the present state of the Hispano-Peruvian question.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Rheumatic Pains.—Many thousands of martyrs from rheumatism have found human life but one long disease, and after consulting all the most eminent men in vain, and trying all sorts of supposed remedies without relief, have grown weary of existence, and have ceased to hope for comfort on this side of the grave, until some lucky accident has called their attention to Holloway's Pills and Ointment. These are genuine remedies indeed! Persons bedridden for months with rheumatic pains and swellings, after the Ointment has been well rubbed into the affected parts, and the blood purified by the use of these Pills, have found themselves restored in an incredible short time to perfect health and ease.

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