Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING.....FEB. 29, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

Execution of Frederick F. Streeter.

Frederick F. Streeter, convicted of the murder of the Coy family, in Medina, Ohio, in July last, was executed on Friday. The murder was one of the most atrocious ever committed—Mr. and Mrs. Coy, and their only child, having been murdered after midnight, and the house robbed of between nine and twelve hundred dollars, after which it had been set on fire by the murderer. The flames were extinguished, however, and the mangled bodies found in the house. Streeter left the village four days after the murder, and was subsequently arrested in Kenosha, Wisconsin. His trial occupied six weeks, and resulted in a conviction of murder. He escaped from jail after his conviction, but was found secreted in a barn, and returned to prison, where he had been closely watched up to the time of his death. He attempted to starve himself about six weeks ago, having taken no nourishment for six days.

The most remarkable circumstance connected with this terrible tragedy is, that Streeter had always declared his innocence, while there was scarcely a man or a woman who had read the testimony but believed him guilty. There was the most intense indignation against him, and an enclosure which had had been built for the purpose of conducting the execution in private, as required by law, was torn down the night before the execution, and burned. Thousands of men, women and children were present and witnessed the hanging.

Streeter spent Thursday in religious exercises, and writing letters to his friends. His sister was among the visitors to his cell, and the final separation between them was very painful and affecting. He wrote a letter to his wife, asserting his innocence, and urging her to go to his sister and mother, who had the proof of his innocence.

On Friday, at noon, he was dressed in the habiliments of the grave, and being too weak to walk, was carried from his cell, and conveyed in a wagon with his coffin to the place of execution, being guarded by two companies of troops. The crowd which followed him was immense. He looked upon the excited masses with perfect indifference, and his countenance never changed.

At one o'clock he was carried from the wagon and placed upon the scaffold. At his request the Rev. J. V. Barnes, a Presbyterian clergyman, who had married him, engaged in a fervent and impressive prayer for the future welfare of the doomed man. At the conclusion of the prayer, the prisoner shook hands with those within the files of soldiers, who felt disposed to do so. Among those who availed themselves of this opportunity was the father of the murdered woman, Mr. Foote. As he approached Streeter he was asked by him if he was the father of Mrs. Coy. On his answering in the affirmative, Streeter said: "As true as there is a God in heaven, I never murdered your daughter."

At this stage of the proceedings the Sheriff informed Streeter that he, as Sheriff, must execute the laws, and that at half-past one o'clock he would carry the sentence into execution, but that if he had anything to say to the people he could now have the opportunity. After some little hesitation, in which he seemed deeply engaged in thought, Streeter was helped to his feet, and said:

"The crime for which I have got to die I am entirely innocent of. May God forgive those who have wronged me."

He sat down, his arms were pinioned, the cap was drawn over his face, and he was moved upon the fatal trap, still sitting in the chair. The rope was adjusted around his neck, but as there were one or two minutes left of his time, he was allowed to commune with his God. It was a moment of the most agonizing suspense to all. In one short minute a soul would be launched into eternity—guilty, as all believed, innocent, as he had often reiterated. But the final moment came at last; a movement of the lever and the trap flew from under him, and Frederick F. Streeter, the convicted treble murderer, was no more. He fell a distance of eight feet, and his neck was instantly broken. As he reached the end of the rope his arms came convulsively to his breast, a few slight movements of his feet, and life was extinct.

Mr. Brunot's Lecture To-Night.

Our city readers will please bear in mind that F. R. Brunot, Esq., will at the request of a number of friends deliver a lecture this evening, in Col. Clark's church, Allegheny, for the benefit of the Ladies Aid Society of that city. Mr. Brunot has taken a very active part in every movement which has had for its object the moral or physical improvement of the condition of our soldiers, and has spent a large portion of his time in the camp and on the field, attending to their comfort and ministering to their wants. The subject which he has chosen is "Our Soldiers," and while we are not to expect an eloquent and flowery address, yet those who attend will doubtless hear much to instruct them. The lecturer is imbued with the spirit of patriotism, philanthropy and Christian benevolence, and hence he will be enabled to speak from the heart to the heart. The proceeds will be given to the Ladies' Aid Society, a very worthy institution, and the church should be filled. Tickets can be had at the principal book and drug stores in both cities.

A Picture by Blythe.

The Cleveland *Herald*, noticing the fine art contributions to the Sanitary Fair now being held in that city, says: "The picture, which is placed to the left of the Judges' seat, was painted by Blythe, of Pittsburgh. It is a very interesting painting, every part of it telling a story. The subject is President Lincoln writing his Proclamation of Emancipation. 'Old Abe' is represented in complete dishabille, seated in a homely apartment, which is very negligently kept, writing the rough draft of the Proclamation. On the floor before him is a map of the rebel States with a broom lying on it, significant of their being swept by our armies. Letters from Abby Kelly and Wendell Phillips have been thrown under the grate. A broken bust of "Old Pub Fuzz" is suspended by the neck on a nail, and the picture is full of similar telling hits. It should be purchased at a good price and presented to Mr. Lincoln."

Recruiting.

The recruiting business was unusually active in this District on Saturday, and yesterday Capt. Wright kept his office open, and received a number of new recruits. During Saturday and yesterday, Capt. Wright furnished transportation to two hundred and eighty eight men, and sent them to Camp Copeland. In the 23d District, on Saturday, eighty-two new recruits were received by Capt. Kirker, Provost Marshal. This is a very gratifying exhibit, and it is confidently asserted by those qualified to judge, that all the districts could fill their quotas if the time was extended for a month longer.

Stolen Goods Recovered.—A private of the 111th Pennsylvania Regiment was arrested last evening by Mayor Lowry's police, for stealing several pairs of boots from a shoemaker on Smithfield street. He was also accused of feloniously appropriating a ring while examing some jewelry in a store in the neighborhood. After his arrest, he returned the ring and one pair of boots, stating that a comrade was wearing the other pair. The Mayor insisted upon him paying for the other pair, which he did, and was discharged, the parties refused declining to prosecute.

"THE LIFE, CAMPAIGNS AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN," just published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, in a 12mo. volume of 184 pages, 50 cents, is for sale by H. Miner, 71 and 73 Fifth street (next door to the Postoffice). The partisans of the "Modern Fabius" and the "Young Napoleon"—(for there are still some lingering few who will not perceive that what were once the epithets of flattery are now the epithets of satire)—may rest assured that in reading this book they will find nothing told of their hero that can in the least offend them. It has been evidently prepared by some expert, whose process of manipulation has everywhere shown the utmost respect for their tender susceptibilities.

ACCIDENT.—A little son of Mr. Timmey, who keeps a restaurant on Third street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, was run over by a car on the Oakland Railway, on Friday evening, about ten o'clock, and severely injured. The driver of the car was arrested and taken before Mayor Lowry, but as carelessness on his part could not be proven, he was discharged. The boy was much better last evening, and hopes for his recovery are entertained.

TANNER HILL'S troupe commence their series of inimitable entertainments this evening at Concert Hall, and as they are highly praised by the Eastern press we expect to see a crowded house.

THE COURTS.

DISTRICT COURT.—The argument list, as follows, will be taken up on Monday, February 29, 1864, before Judges Hampton and Williams:

1. George Erdner vs. A. Miller. Motion for new trial.
3. M'Broom & Woods vs Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company. Rule on Bank of Pittsburgh, garnishee for judgment on answers.
4. Edward Davidson vs T. Rushton and wife. Questions of law reserved.
5. D. T. Caldwell vs W. O. Leslie. Rule to amend Judgment so as to conform to affidavit of claim.
8. Wm. J. Smith vs John Rea. Rule for feigned issue to try the rights of the parties to the fund in Court.
7. Lewis' Executors vs. J. Hutchinson, garnishee of Smitley and McGilvray. Case stated.
8. R. T. Kennedy & Bro. vs Geo. Kayser. Case stated.
9. W. & D. Hogue vs F. W. Jenkins. Rule on plaintiff, and F. C. Jenkins to maintain or relinquish their claim to the goods levied on.
11. Wells vs Murphy & Canfield. Motion to strike off non-suit.
12. Edward Bendelso vs P. Stevens. Motion for new trial.
14. Wm. McCune vs Thompson Bell. Questions of law reserved.
15. H. John's Administrator vs Jake Hill. Questions of law reserved.
16. James Owens vs B. G. Sawyer et al. Motion for new trial.
17. Charles Bender vs Citizens' Passenger Railroad Company. Motion for new trial.
18. C. Shimbeno vs E. McCorkle and J. Shopney. Questions of law reserved.
19. Goodin & Hopkins vs John Irwin's devisees. Motion for new trial.
20. Mary Carson vs Conway et al. Exceptions to Auditor's report.
21. Borough of Manchester vs W. Robinson, jr., et al. Rule for judgment in default of an affidavit of defence.
22. Haigh & Graham vs Hostetter & Smith. Rule to strike off non-suit.
24. William Restwell vs George A. Bayard. Rule for preliminary injunction.
25. William M. Faber & Co. vs Heath, Duff & Co. Rule on F. K. Duff to show cause why his name should not be substituted for that of Samuel Duff in the judgment in this case.
26. School District of Peebles Township vs A. Whittaker. Motion for a new trial.
27. James Woods vs John Moffit. Motion for a new trial.
28. Eliza Graham vs W. R. Graham's Executors. Exceptions to special return.
29. Scott, Burnes & Co. vs Hunter & McClosky. Motion for a new trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—The argument list as follows, will be taken up on Monday Feb. 29th, 1864, before Judges Stirrett, Mellon, Stowe and Brown:

1. Mary M. Shay vs Henry Shay. In divorce.
2. Craig & Rumberger vs Wilson. McElroy & Co. Motion for a new trial.
3. H. West vs Mary Biggart. Motion for a new trial.
4. Allegheny County vs T. Blackmore's Executors. Reserved questions.
5. Wm. Dilworth Jr. vs Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company. Motion for new trial.
6. R. Rockershouser vs Alex. McGrew. Motion for new trial.
7. David Robb vs Wm. Clark. Motion to open judgment.
8. C. W. Drew vs Jacob Beese et al. Reserved questions.
9. John E. White vs Arthurs, Rodgers & Co. Rule for judgment.
10. Harris E. Engleman vs Louis Engleman. In divorce.
9. John E. White vs Arthurs, Rodgers & Co. Rule for judgment.
10. Harris E. Engleman vs Louis Engleman. In divorce.
11. Erdnar vs C. & P. R. R. Co. Motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment.
12. H. Karns vs Western Transportation Company. Motion for a new trial.
13. S. Richardson vs A. Conklin et al. Motion for a new trial.
14. Graham & Fisher vs Neebit, owner. Reserved questions.
15. John Waterhouse vs James Gilkey et al. Motion for a new trial.
16. T. Wilson vs J. G. M'Farland. Motion for new trial.
17. J. B. Kennedy and wife vs. J. Thompson. Motion for new trial.
18. Commonwealth, for use, vs John Savage. Rule for judgment.
19. Lillie A. Roberts vs. John H. Roberts. In divorce.
20. A. Happe vs M. Helping. Rule for judgment.
21. John Connelly vs D. Lynch and wife. Rule to strike assignment and execution of judgment from record.
22. Rhey vs Rhey. Motion for new trial.
23. John Herron vs John Bradford et al. Demurrers filed.

ORPHANS' COURT.—The argument list will be taken up immediately after the disposal of the Common Pleas list:

1. Estate of F. Beck, deceased. Citation to Administrator.
2. Estate of A. Jaynes, deceased. Rule on C. R. Falson to pay Mrs. S. Jaynes amount certain.
3. Estate of F. Lorenz, deceased. Exceptions to Auditor's report, to be disposed of before Judge Williams.
5. Estate of H. Cameron, deceased. Citation to Administrator.
6. Estate of Mary Swartz, deceased. Exceptions to Auditor's report.

Inquisitions for real estate in the Common Pleas, March 17th, 1864.

Bounty Funds.

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

The following sums have been paid to J. C. McPherson, Treasurer of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny city, Bounty Fund:

John A Bus	$ 40	John Weir	10
James Caldwell, add	50	J M C Irwin, add	10
John B Swen	10	John Hays, add	10
Amzi Swen	10	Joseph Brown	5
A K Dickey	25	Geo White, add	10
Thomas F Dale	100	Jacob Kunkel	10
Rev J Siebill	25	Daniel Henry	10
Rev F Schell	10	Peter Kuhl	40
Hugh Woodside add	10	David Ewing	40
W S Purviance, add	50	Francis Schmittetter	25
James O Hanna	500	Aaron Hartman	40
James F Brady	40	John Mitch	10
J M Rineharp, add	10	Robert Kanney, add	10
J E Patterson, 2d add	20	Isaiah Scott	5
F W Wright	20	Alexander Richey	5
John Kelly, add	10	John Tittell, add	10
Robert Stevenson	15	Henry Schumacker	40
Edward Burns	25	E F A Faulhaber, add	10
Eli Fetter	40	C W m Schaffer, add	10
Casper Wienmann	20	Charles Albricht	15
Jno Soland	10	Jno Snyder	40
Seader Schlak	20	Fred Kock	10
George Doebler	10	——Reynolds	5
——Mehl	5	Fred Kaiser	10
Frank Kopps	5	Casper Best	10
Jesse Fritch	1	Wm Hydelman	30
G B Hillman	5	Christ Otto, add	10
James Blythe	5	Thomas Walster	5
Robt Shinky, add			

Amount previously reported, $27,229. Total, $28,735.

The Block Committees will meet on Tuesday evening, at the House of E. F. A. Faulhaber, Chestnut street, when it is hoped the entire amount of funds necessary to fill the quota of the ward will be forth coming. Let every man come forward with his money promptly.

SECOND WARD, ALLEGHENY.

The following additional subscriptions to the Second ward, Allegheny, bounty fund, have been paid to W. A. Reed, Treasurer, on February 27th:

Newton Webb	$ 50	John McKenna	10
Jas Ward	10	Wm McDonald	10
Wm Ward	10	T W Morehead	50
L D Dunmoit	25	Wm Graff	50
H W Evans	10	Joel Wood	50
T M Shelos	15	Jos Koskie	50
T H Bullock	10	J B Cameron	10
Geo Hutchison	20	E E Davis	10
M W Wallace	40	P Rogers	50
Robt Hare	25	W F Bill	100
John Grant	20	John Grier	10
Josiah Lowe	50	W B Fitzsimmons add	50
Wm J Gibson	50	Sam Fitzsimmons add	50
B J Thomas, add	100	R L Kay, add	50
And Milliken do	50	Graham & Grubbs	50
H Dallmyer do	100	T F Nelson	10
R McKnight do	100	Henry O'Neill	50
John Heath do	100	Wm Coulter	50
J Kirkpatrick do	100	J A George	10
Thos Little do	20	G W Cooper	20
Ackley & Barclay	50	G Y Humberlin	50
W L Hollman	15	Thos Marshal	50
John Hickenbotham	50	S H Nesbit	15
And Barclay	10	D Dennison	50

Previously reported $11,225; Total $12,875.50.

Movement of Troops.

The evidence of an early resumption of active operations by our armies, in both the east and west, are to be seen on every hand. Not the least prominent of these are the large numbers of troops that are daily passing through this city. We learn from the Subsistence Committee that "they are kept running to the full extent of their works."

Within the last few days they have entertained five regiments, two batteries, and quite a number of detached companies on their way back to the army. Prominent among these were the 19th Regiment Veteran Indiana Volunteers, the 111th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the 8th Illinois Veteran Cavalry. The other two were Michigan regiments.

The 19th Indiana was among the first regiments entertained by the Subsistence Committee while occupying the old warehouse on Penn street. It is part of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 1st army corps, of the Army of the Potomac, known as the Iron Brigade, whose exploits at Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and Gettysburg are among the most brilliant of the war.

The 111th Pennsylvania, which was raised principally in Erie county, belong to the 3d Division, 12th Army Corps, now in Grant's army. It was originally commanded by Col. Schlandecker, but is now under the command of Col. Cobham. This regiment lost heavily at Chancellorsville, where the Colonel captured with his own hands the standard of the 13th Alabama regiment. He narrowly escaped being killed, having been struck by a Minnie ball, which passed through his watch, and lodged in a roll of "greenbacks," which he was so fortunate as to have in an inside pocket of his vest.

The 8th Illinois Cavalry is at present commanded by Col. W. A. Gamble, Lieut. Col. Dr. R. Glennaming, and Major Geo. A. Forsythe, John M. Waite, and J. G. Ludlam. It has been filled up to almost its full number since it passed through here some weeks since, on their way to Chicago, where, as our readers will recollect, we gave a slight sketch of the history of the regiment. Three companies of the 20th Regt. Penna. Veterans arrived at noon yesterday; the rest of the regiment are expected to-day. The 20th will leave Philadelphia to-morrow.

HORSE STOLEN.—On Friday last, Palmer Coats, a resident of Allegheny city, called at the house of Mr. Jno. Quail, in Ross township, and during the absence of the owner, took a horse from the field and rode it to this city. On Saturday he traded with a countryman, receiving twenty-five dollars and another horse in exchange. Mr. Quail followed Coats to the city, and found the stolen horse in a stable, in the Diamond. He identified it, and instituted a suit against Coats for horse stealing, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

STILL IN THE CITY.—The 111th Pennsylvania Regiment is still in the city, and quartered in the second story of Wilkins Hall. Some members of the regiment became intoxicated on Saturday evening, and acted so disorderly that the Mayor was compelled to request the saloon-keepers in the vicinity to close their bars about ten o'clock in the evening. The request was generally complied with.

NOTICE TO BOSS BRICKLAYERS.—At a meeting of the Bricklayers' Union, held February 5th, it was resolved that the journeymen bricklayers of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinities, demand *fifty cents* per day *advance* on former wages paid by their employers; this resolution to take effect on and after March 1st, 1864. 2t

ELOCUTION.—Prof. Robert Kidd will organize a class in Elocution, on Tuesday evening, March 1st, at the Pittsburgh Female College, for the benefit of teachers. Those who wish to enter are requested to meet at the College at seven o'clock in the evening.

EASTERN PAPERS.—J. P. Hunt, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, and J. T. Sample, 85 Federal street, Allegheny, have received Gleason's Literary Companion, for March 5; The N. Y. Mercury, for March 12; The Sunday Mercury; The National Police Gazette, etc., etc.

ANOTHER REGIMENT ARRIVED.—The 8th Illinois Cavalry, formerly commanded by Col. Farnsworth, arrived in the city yesterday, on their way back to the seat of war. The regiment numbers five hundred men, and is under command of Col. Gamble.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—John McPetney was fined two dollars and costs yesterday morning by Mayor Alexander, of Allegheny, for disorderly conduct.

OMNIBUS and carriage calls will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 410 Penn street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance.

C. STIL, Dentist, 248 Penn street, will attend to all businesses of his profession.

GEO. F. M'DONALD, an actor, and late manager of a theatre in Chicago, has leased Trimble's Varieties, in this city, and will assume the management of it in a few days.

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN, which has had a profitable "run" in this city during the past week, will be continued during the present week, with Mr. Neafie as Robert Briefly.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

THOMAS PARRY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES have obtained the highest premium at every State, County, and Institute Fair held in 1863, as the best family and the best manufacturing machines, and for the best machine work.

A. F. CRATCHEY, General Agent.
18 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Eminent Opinions of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.* They are the favorites for families.—*Times.* They have no rival.—*Scientific American.* Works better than the best.—*Dr. Chase's.* An almost perfect instrument.—*Evening Post.* Will give entire satisfaction.—*Observer.* The best invention.—*Christian Enquirer.* Preferable to any others.—*Examiner.* Surpasses all others.—*Ladies' Repository.* Beyond all question the machine.—*Life Illustrated.*

We entirely prefer them.—*Mothers' Journal.* As pre-eminently superior.—*Ladies' Visitor.* There is but one Sewing Machine, and that is Wheeler & Wilson's.—*Judge Wray, of the American Institute.*

We most unhesitatingly recommend the Wheeler & Wilson as the best family machine now in use.—*United Presbyterian.*

These are a few among the thousand. Call at the salesroom and examine for yourselves. fe25:3t:4t:w.

ATTENTION COMPANY!—Volunteers, who expect to retain their health uninjured during the campaign, must see to it themselves, do not trust to the Army Surgeons; supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Every English Soldier's Knapsack contains them.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are now retailed, owing to the high price of drugs, &c., at 30 cents, 70 cents, and $1.10 per box or pot.

For sale at Fulton's Drug Store, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

JUST RECEIVED AND READY FOR SALE.—The fine assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing, lately preparing by Messrs. Wise, Wise & Co., Merchant Tailors, No. 145 Federal street, Allegheny. The stock of clothing consists of the finest variety of gents' pantaloons, vests, coats and overcoats. The style of patterns is tasteful and fashionable. We would invite all of our readers to give the above gentlemen a call.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches are a simple and elegant form for administering, in combination, several medicinal substances, held in general esteem, among physicians, in the treatment of Bronchial affections."—*Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.*

For sale at Fulton's Drug Store, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL GRAHAM & Co., merchant tailors, are closing out their fall and winter stock of goods at a reduced figure. Gentlemen desiring a fashionable and well made suit of clothing would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. SAMUEL GRAHAM & Co., Merchant Tailors, 54 Market street.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

The weather continues warm, cloudy and unsettled, with occasional showers of rain. The river was apparently about at a stand last evening with six feet in the channel by the pier marks. The Allegheny river was almost entirely clear of ice yesterday afternoon, and we presume it is now open all the way up. The Monongahela, too, is clear, and the Brownsville and Elizabeth packets are again making their regular trips.

At the wharf business was quite active on Saturday, and the amount of freight shipped was large. There were some arrivals from below, and the receipts, in consequence, were larger than usual.

The Julia, from Zanesville, arrived on Friday night with a good cargo, and the Joseph Pierce, from Cincinnati, got in on Saturday.

The departures were the Miami and James Watson, for Cincinnati, the Eclipse, for Louisville and the Julia, for Zanesville. There are several boats due from below, among others the America, Paragon, Jessie Hobbs and Argonut.

The Nashville *Gazette* of Wednesday last, has the following item:

"The Reserve departed rather suddenly last evening. Her agents, Messrs. Boyd & Durbin had engaged for her 400 bales of cotton, which was to be sent down this morning. In the meantime the commander of the boat, Capt. Herron, received a notification from Captain Goodwin, informing him that no steamer would be allowed to receive freight on this side of the river, and having ascertained that hauling would not be permitted across the bridge, the Captain concluded he was in a streak of bad luck, and took his craft out light."

The Silver Spray, bound from St. Louis to Pittsburgh, was, at last accounts, laid up at Cincinnati, waiting for a rise in the river.

The commodious and popular steamer Muscatine, Capt. J J Robinson, is the regular Tuesday packet for Cincinnati, leaving promptly at 10 a. m. She will be followed on Thursday by the Joseph Pierce, Capt S B French.

The Neada, Captain Brickell, has completed her cargo, and will be the first boat to leave for St. Louis. She will be followed by the Leonidas, Captain J W Anawalt.

The J R Gilmore, Capt Jolly, leaves for Nashville to-day without fail.

The Benton, Capt Rea, will leave to-day, probably, for St. Louis and the Missouri river.

The Minerva, Captain Gordon, is the regular packet for Wheeling, leaving to-day at noon.

DIED:

JONES—In the city of New York, February 23d, ADDISON JONES, in the 57th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother in Lawrenceville, THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock.

Carriage will leave W. H. Devore's, Grant street, at 9 o'clock.

HAWORTH—On Saturday evening, February 27, at forty-five minutes after seven o'clock, Mrs. LUCY ANN HAWORTH, late consort of John Haworth, in the forty fourth year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her husband John Haworth, No. 155 Shanapin street, North Commons, Allegheny city, THIS AFTERNOON at two o'clock, to proceed to the Allegheny cemetery.

LEAD.—199 pigs "Soft Galena" Lead, for sale by W. C. Hughes & Co., hard ready, to arrive and for sale by JOHN B. CANFIELD.

CORN! CORN!—3 car loads Shelled Corn for sale by GULF & SHEPARD, 127 Liberty street.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE NATIONAL CURRENCY ACT.

The leading features of the amendment to the National Currency act, proposed by Comptroller McCollock, in the draft of a new bill, submitted to the Ways and Means Committee, are as follows: No bank is to be authorized to do business with less capital than one hundred thousand dollars, and none in New York or other commercial cities with less than two hundred thousand dollars. All loans are to be on a uniform rate of interest at seven per cent., and the penalties for usury are considerably reduced. All banks are required to provide for the redemption of their bills in New York city at a small discount. A reserve fund, in lawful money, is required to be kept on hand, and is reduced from twenty-five to fifteen per cent. for country banks. Banks are required to keep on deposit in the Treasury thirty per cent. of their capital, whether they have or have not circulation. An additional section contains the provisions for the closing up of banks, on giving one year's notice to the Depository the amount of their outstanding circulation in the Treasury in lawful money, and taking up their bonds. The section relative to the conversion of State into National Banks is but slightly changed, except to make its provisions more clear and definite. The law embraces many less important particulars, but the above comprise the radical changes proposed.

The Sub-Committee of Ways and Means, consisting of Messrs. Hooper, Fenton and Stebbins, to which the proposed amendments were referred, at their meeting this morning listened to representatives of certain New York banks, but took no action.

FRANK BLAIR'S REPLY TO MR. BLOW.

Frank Blair made a speech in reply to Mr. Blow, and repeating the demand for an investigation into the trade restrictions in Missouri and elsewhere, imposed by the Secretary of the Treasury. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the protest of the Iowa members against the confirmation of Gen. Schofield, stating that the Iowa members had fallen into a trap set by designing men to bring them into a conflict with the President. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, replied that he signed the protest with a full knowledge of its purport and contents, and signed it solely because he knew the statements were true. Mr. Blair stated that trading permits had been refused to a respectable loyal firm in St. Louis, and afterwards given to a notorious blockade runner. He gave notice that he should again introduce a resolution of inquiry to the subject.

COMMERCIAL BANKING.

The Fourth National Bank of New York, with a capital of five millions of dollars, received authority to commence banking to-day. Two hundred and ninety are now organized.

TAX DECISION.

Commissioner Lewis decides in answer to the question from the Direct Tax Commissioners of Virginia, that they are not bound under the act of February 6, 1863, to strike off lands at a sum not less than taxes, penalty and costs, but less than two-thirds of the assessed value. Where some other person shall bid a larger sum, the law requires the Government to withdraw from competition, but the sale still remains public, and the highest bidder is entitled to the property.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The Committee of Ways and Means recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment fixing the salaries of Assistant Secretaries at $3,500, and to raise that of the Assistant Attorney General to the same sum, and make the change immediately instead of at the close of the present fiscal year. The salary of the additional Assistant Secretary of the Treasury is also increased to $3,500.

FRANK BLAIR ON THE RAMPAGE.

Gen. Frank Blair made a campaign speech in the House on Saturday afternoon, understood to have reference to the Presidential contest. He denounced Mr. Chase, and spoke of the nefarious system of trade and-regulations, and denounced the Department as the most corrupt known in the Government, and the party, for refusing to let him investigate it. He attacked Speaker Colfax for playing some sort of a double shuffle game, by which he was put in an unimportant position on the Military Committee, instead of on the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and commented on his refusing to come out for the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln. He attacked the Maryland Convention for its resolutions about his brother, but said it was forced to favor Mr. Lincoln's re-nomination. He then denounced the radicals generally, and said they were everywhere threatening that they would not support Mr. Lincoln. The radicals of Missouri had come on here with a formidable delegation to break down the President, and they had caught an Iowa delegation in a cunning trap, and got them into it too. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, both interrupted here, and emphatically contradicted this. Mr. Blair discussed Missouri affairs at some length, saying that they had been dragged in here for the sake of influencing the Presidential question; and among other things, charged them with slandering the militia of the State in what they had said of what are called Paw-Paw Militia. It is understood that one or two radicals of Missouri will reply to Mr. Blair at the first opportunity.

LEE'S ARMY.

Information received at army headquarters is said to warrant the belief that Lee has not over 25,000 or 30,000 men, the rest having been sent to different quarters in consequence of the difficulty of getting provisions. Loose reports of fighting having been going on today, are in circulation, but are not known to have foundation.

ADMINISTRATION SPEECH.

Colonel Deming, of Conn., made a strong speech on the general position of the administration party, which is, on all hands, regarded as one of the most noteworthy speeches of the session.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 27, 1864.

The following news from rebel papers of the 17th to the 22d inst. have just been received.

The Selma *Reporter*, says: Stoneman was on the Railroad 30 miles east of Meridian, on the 17th.

Polk has retreated across the river at Demopolis, to decoy Sherman across, when he would offer battle.

The Atlanta *Appeal* says: Sherman's purposes are still a mystery as to whether he will move against Mobile, or turn eastward. Sherman is in the very Egypt of the Confederacy, where, if not ejected, he can subsist till Spring, and do more damage than by winning a pitched battle. He is making war on our subsistance and resources, which to destroy, is to defeat us. It further says: Sherman marches in a solid body, with artillery in his front and rear, and on his flanks, and his cavalry is close under his guns. Not a man is allowed to leave far enough to steal a chicken or pig. The rebel cavalry are hovering around him, but are unable to harass him greatly. The utmost consternation prevails, and citizens are invoked to arms to repel invasion.

The recent fire at Dalton destroyed considerable commissary goods.

The rebel Congress suspended the writ of habeas corpus.

The *Mississippian* thinks that the further Sherman advanced the better, and that there is no escape for him, except through the spinefness of the people, or the extraordinary skill of the commanders.

Flour is worth from twenty to thirty dollars per barrel in Richmond.

The rebel currency bill, taxing all present issues of Confederate paper money out of existence, within one year, unless previously invested in Confederate bonds, and the remaining import duties to be paid in specie sterling exchange, or coupons, has become a law. C.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 27, 1864.

HOUSE.—Mr. Francis Blair, of Mo., discussed the affairs of that State, and defended himself from the attacks which had been made upon his course. Having fought throughout this rebellion, to discharge his whole duty, he might challenge a comparison of records with his assistants. The radicals had intended the smouldering ores, and from a spirit of retaliation, had undertaken to build up a party. They were in the past pro slaveryites, but now, like all renegades, they denounce those who have always been consistent on the subject of emancipation. For himself, he was always willing to accept a gradual emancipation, and when the people of that State desired immediate emancipation, he would be more than ready to accept it. He entered upon an exposition of the subject, charging that these radicals had sought to deceive the Union men by misrepresentations, and were not, as records show, in favor of immediate emancipation; having refused to vote for it in the convention when they had power to carry it.

He repeated they were false to their proclaimed principles. Mr. Blair replied to the remarks formerly delivered by Mr. Davis, of Maryland, saying that the latter was brought into political life by a secret Know-Nothing organization, which warred against a particular white man, and who was the most rancorous and malignant of its leaders, and this was the man who opposed the scheme, and meanwhile appeared to be a friend of the administration. As to the recent Convention in Baltimore it was compelled to nominate Mr. Lincoln, as the people of the State were for him. But dark lantern associations still exist in Maryland, and hence some delegates were elected professedly for Mr. Lincoln, but to betray their trust, one of Secretary Chase's assessors declaring he would vote for whom he pleased. Mr. Blair expressed his surprise that the representatives from Indiana and other States, had been caught in a trap by signing a paper asking for the rejection by the Senate of Schofield as Major General.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, denied that the delegation of that State was caught in a trap. He knew what the paper was, and that it told the truth.

Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, said the Missouri militia call from Northern Missouri into the southern portion of his district were stealing horses and plundering henroosts. They threatened to blow up the Court House and to unite themselves with the Knights of the Golden Circle.

Mr. Blair replied that there was not sufficient ground against Schofield, while a few such may have crossed over the attention of the commanding officer and was directed to another quarter.

Mr. Grinnell repeated that Schofield was not as true to his trust as he ought to have been, and was using his influence to degrade radical men.

Mr. Blow said his enemies sought to rely on misrepresentation to injure Gen. Schofield, and thus make an issue against the President. The Navy Department courted investigation, but not so with the Treasury Department. A mere prodigate administration than that of the latter never existed in any country. The country was redolent with the fraud and corruption of the agents. Again and again permits to trade were sold to the highest bidder, and recently in Baltimore a permit was given to a notorious blockade runner. Whole vessels had been taken out over the heads of Chase's friends. He had thought that these things could not be proved, they would doubtless have voted for an investigation, in alluding to Secretary Fessenden's recent circular. Of the design as an intrigue against the man who had confided to Chase a portfolio. But the President was doubtless satisfied every day Chase remained in the cabinet, for him to sink deeper in the contempt of every honest man. Mr. Blair gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution on Monday, to inquire into the affairs of the Treasury Department, in connection with the trade regulations of the Mississippi.

Mr. Donnelly, of Minn., addressed the Committee for an hour on the importance of encouraging foreign emigration, and in advocation of the bill heretofore introduced by him to establish a bureau of emigration.

Mr. Eden, of Ill., spoke in condemnation of the acts of the administration with the war, which our overwhelming numbers ought long ago to have been ended on the principle of the Crittenden resolution.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

Foreign News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The steamship Asia arrived early this morning, with Liverpool dates of the 13th, via Queenstown on the 14th inst.

Lord Derby, in the House of Lords, had attacked and Lord Russell defended the Government policy relative to the suspected steamer Avons. The latter declined to produce any papers pending the legal investigation in the House of Commons.

Mr. Layard retracted his statement that Mr. Adams had made no official or verbal communication to Earl Russell on the acceptance of Mr. Seward's dispatch of July 11th, 1863.

Secretary Fitzgerald called attention to the circumstances attending the capture of certain British vessels by Federal cruisers, and the murder of one of the crew of the boat Saxon by a Federal lieutenant, &c. He asserted that Earl Russel had not done enough in the matter, and moved for the correspondence.

The Attorney General opposed the motion and said the principle of prize adjudication in America was the same as in England, and that the disposition of the American Government was very fair and just. During the general debate several speakers charged the Government with a truckling policy towards the American Government.

Lord Palmerston said it was due to the American Government to say that it invariably received England's representatives in a spirit of equality and justice. He urged the Trent case as an evidence of a desire to do right, and it was prejudicial to the good understanding between powers to accuse foreign governments of acts of which they were not guilty, and to express distrust of their equity, when nothing justified such charges.

The resolution was withdrawn.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the military estimates can be reduced a quarter of a million with only the loss of a few hundred men.

The Florida Disaster.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The *Express* says that an officer who arrived in the Fulton furnishes the following interesting particulars concerning the recent disaster in Florida: It was the opinion of the officers who took part in the expedition, that our losses in killed, wounded and missing, are between twelve hundred and fifteen hundred.

Gen. Seymour is severely censured for not throwing out scouts and skirmishers as our troops advanced, as it was our men who were led into the trap.

Hamilton's Artillery led the van and suffered severely, the rebel sharp shooters picking off their horses so that the guns had to be abandoned. The 40th Massachusetts mounted infantry also suffered severely. In the retreat many of our wounded were left within the enemy's lines. Our troops were right in front of the confederate batteries in a piece of woods before we were aware of