Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY.....MARCH 12, 1864

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

The Late Affray in Washington.

The *Examiner*, the Copperhead organ of Washington, Pa., characterizes our report of the late affray as "a *flagitious* statement." The "extreme wickedness" of our report, as we infer from the *Examiner's* remarks, consists in our representing the difficulty as a "fight between *Copperheads* and soldiers." We quote: "It seems that the Pittsburgh *Gazette* spares no opportunity to heap reproach upon the Democracy of Washington county," and "is evidently exceedingly anxious to aggravate the bitter feelings already existing towards Democrats." We are referred to the reports in other papers, in which the word "citizens" is used instead of "Copperheads," and we are set down as "deeply criminal" for seeking to "heap reproach upon the Democracy of Washington county!" We will not quarrel with our neighbors of the press for using the milder term, but we prefer to call things by their proper names. If the Copperheads of Washington county had not, time and again, disgraced themselves and their country, by uttering treasonable sentiments, by wearing badges of disloyalty, by resisting the draft, by attacking armed soldiers sent into their midst to enforce the laws, by shooting at United States officers while in the discharge of their duty, and kindred disgraceful acts, the *Examiner* might talk about us endeavoring to "heap reproach" upon them. The infamous and unlawful acts of the more reckless and ignorant of their party have necessitated the interference of both the military and civil powers of the government, and the editors of the *Examiner* are not without blame for this state of affairs, since their teachings tend to produce just such results.

We do not claim that our report was strictly accurate in its details, but it was correct in the main, and is corroborated by other reports. We did not "exculpate the soldiers entirely," as the *Examiner* alleges. Indeed, the facts, as stated by us, show that the soldiers did wrong in seeking the houses of those with whom there had been previous difficulty. As to the actual conflict, we were informed that the Copperheads began it, but it seems from an article in the *Reporter and Tribune*, of this week's issue, that this point is not yet clear, even though some sixty witnesses have been examined. The *Tribune*, in explanation of some portions of its first report, says:

"We know we have men in our town whose behavior is anything but Christian exemplary, especially toward those who are engaged in the service of the country, and far be it from us to apologize for or excuse any offence of which they may have been guilty. We also said, and now repeat it, that the soldiers have no right to take vengeance upon any of our people with whom they had difficulty, by committing a breach of the peace, and least of all, in such a way as to imperil the lives of innocent persons. The connection in which we said this, was somewhat unfortunate, for it left the impression that the soldiers were responsible for the commencement of the shooting on Tuesday morning. This we did not intend, as we did not know then, nor do we yet, who began the firing on that occasion."

The Death of Young Crawford.

We briefly announced, in yesterday's evening edition, the killing of a lad named James Crawford, aged about twelve years, whose parents reside in Craig street, Allegheny. Since then we have obtained the following details from Coroner McClung: The boy, in company with others, was amusing himself in riding upon a freight train on the railroad, having got on at the Federal street depot. He was on the top of the train, and jumping from one car to another, when he missed his footing and fell between the cars upon the track. He fell in such a position that his head was completely severed from the body.

The accident happened on the West Common, near the railroad bridge on Ohio street, and the Coroner, on being notified, held an inquest. The jury found a verdict of accidental death, and requested the reporters of the press to call upon the officers of the railroad companies to take such measures as will effectually prevent boys from getting upon the trains. It can do no harm to remind railroad officers and employees of their duty, but we believe it physically impossible for them to keep the boys off the empty trains passing between the city and the outer depot, unless a man is employed for that purpose upon each car. The engineer and fireman are so situated that they cannot always see the boys, and cannot reach them even when in view. The brakesmen are the only persons who could attend to the matter; but the boys, knowing that they are not permitted to ride on the cars, always take good care to keep out of sight of the brakesman until the train is in motion, when it would be dangerous to put them off.

Several boys have been killed within a year in consequence of their own recklessness in jumping upon trains, and it would seem that these sad and terrible warnings are not heeded for a single day. The only adequate remedy for the evil, it seems to us, lies in a thorough system of police, by which it would be impossible for any boy to put his foot upon a train, at any of the depots or stopping places, under severe penalties. The persons so offending should not only be kept off the trains, but arrested and punished. Until some such measures are taken, we may expect to hear of just such calamities as we have above recorded.

The Courts.

[Reported exclusively for the Gazette.]

COMMON PLEAS.—This Court yesterday disposed of the following cases:

6 K. Marshal vs Jas. McKain. Continued.
23 The N. A. Oil Co., vs Forsyth, Bros. & Co. On trial.
29 Washington B. & L. Association, vs O. Fox. Continued.
38 M. Mitchell vs Thos Wilson. Verdict for plaintiff $45.00.
39 Rigby & wife vs Kichenlauh & wife. Sirickan off.
41 A. G. Walter vs Jas. Howard. Settled.
64 D. McKeever's heirs vs Peter Frory, et al. Plaintiff nonsuited.
67 Minnie Lehman vs Wm. Henderson. Plaintiff nonsuited.
69 W. G. Coon vs W. H. Williams & Co. Continued.
72 J. Cunningham vs Wm. McCully's Exrs. Continued.
80 J Rhoepold vs Graf & Co. Plaintiff nonsuited.
81 Wm. Miller vs Alex M. Hagenier. Continued.

To-day (Saturday) all the Courts will meet for the purpose of hearing motions, &c.

On Monday the District Court will take up its trial list, and the Common Pleas will resume its list.

The Roundheads.

HEADQUARTERS 100TH REG. PA. VOLS.,
CAMP COPELAND, March 11, 1864.

EDITORS GAZETTE—My attention has been directed to an article in your issue of yesterday, stating that this command refused to go into camp here, owing to the condition of the camp, and that a separate camp was erected. This does injustice to the authorities here, and also to the regiment, and I beg leave to state, in simple justice, that every possible facility has been afforded by the authorities here to make us comfortable. Part of the command went into tents from choice, and forms part of the original camp. We have experienced every possible kindness from Col. Morris, the commandant, and if the camp is not as comfortable as could be wished, it is attributable to causes entirely beyond the control of either General Copeland or Colonel Morris, from both, of whom we have received every possible act of kindness. DANIEL LEECH,
Colonel Commanding Regiment.

Important Order.

In consequence of the complaints made by the railroad companies of the disorderly conduct, in many instances, of soldiers when travelling, Gen. Brooks has issued the following order:

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF THE MONONGAHELA,
PITTSBURGH, March 11th, 1864.

General Order—It is mortifying to learn that many persons in the garb of soldiers, travelling in railroad cars, are guilty of indecent behavior, and of a malicious and wanton abuse of the cars and appurtenances. It is made the duty of railroad conductors coming into the city to give notification to these Headquarters by telegraph, if practicable, when such offences are committed by those unmindful of the behavior becoming the honorable calling of a soldier, in order that they may be met at the depot by a proper guard and placed in custody for trial. By command of MAJ. GEN. BROOKS.

THEODORE READ, A. A. G.

ESCAPE AND RE-ARREST.—On Thursday, James Campbell was arrested by High Constable Will, of the Allegheny police, charged on the oath of his wife, with assault and battery, and in default of bail, committed for trial. When taken into the office of the jail, the attention of the officer being momentarily occupied, Campbell managed to slip out of the door and made his escape. He was re-arrested by officer Gabby last evening, after a long chase, when he was ironed and taken to prison. Campbell was convicted of bigamy some months ago, but on account of his showing symptoms of insanity, was not sentenced.

WITT'S EVIDENCE, Cudjo Cave, McClellan's Report, Hard Cash, and other late books at Fetterman's, opposite the Post-office.

The Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair.

A meeting of the Sanitary Commission was held on Friday afternoon at the Board of Trade Rooms, Fourth street, for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements for holding a Sanitary Fair in Pittsburgh on the 10th of May next. The meeting was largely attended, quite a number of ladies being present.

The meeting was organized by calling Hon. Thomas M. Howe to the chair, and the following Vice Presidents were appointed: Messrs. James Marshall, Judge Sterrett, Isaac Jones, Joshua Hanna, James P. Tanner, F. H. Brunot, W. S. Haven, and Maj. Gen. Brooks. Messrs. S. F. Von Bonnhorst and James O'Connor were elected Secretaries.

Mr. James O'Connor read the following address, prepared by a committee appointed at former meeting, in regard to the coming Fair:

ADDRESS:

The Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission, established for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, announces to the public that a Great Fair will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., commencing on such day as the Executive Committee will hereafter announce to the public.

The object of the Fair is to obtain money to enable the Sanitary Committee to proceed with their good work with increased energy and usefulness. The practical workings of the United States Sanitary Commission have been of such incalculable good, and have met such high approval from the entire people, that an enumeration of its claims is useless.

Every one feels it a duty to succor the wounded, sick and disabled soldier. The promptings of every loyal heart speak clearly that we, who do not bear the dint and turmoil of the battle, should provide liberally for the "war worn sons of the Republic." Christian charity speaks trumpet-tongued to each and every one, telling us to tender to the wants of those who are sick, wounded and disabled in our country's glorious cause.

The duties of our common humanity teach us that all should unite in the cause, and if a cup of cold water is not to go unrewarded, what immortal favors will not be bestowed on those who are the liberal donors to so deserving and charitable a work.

Much good has been accomplished in the past. Much more can be in the future by united, energetic and liberal action favoring the United states Sanitary Commission.

The ranks of our armies are being rapidly filled, and several hundred thousand brave soldiers now stand "shoulder to shoulder," to uphold the lives, (personal and political) of the people of the Great Republic—to hold sacred our homes, and our altars, to preserve our social, commercial, and political prosperity, and shall we not succor and aid them when wounded, sick, and disabled? Our sister cities, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, and all throughout the length and breadth of the land are engaged in this holy and necessary work. Shall Pittsburgh alone not show her liberality and bounteous charity to this Pittsburgh Fair, that she, too, feels for the good cause, and will give her mites towards it?

This is no merely local matter. We invite cordially the donations, contributions, aid and co-operation of not only of Allegheny City, Birmingham, Allegheny county, and the State of Pennsylvania, but of Ohio and all the States of the Republic. The recipients of the care of the Sanitary Commission are the soldiers of the United States, without regard to what special States enlisted from, citizens or foreigners, old or young, without regard to sect, creed, faith or color. All who fight and are disabled in the cause of our common country, are embraced in the management and care of the United States Sanitary Commission. We therefore ask the hearty co-operation and aid of all.

Donations of money will be thankfully received by the Honorary Treasurer of the Fair, N. Holmes, Esq.

Contributions of merchandise of every nation will be received by the committees appointed for that purpose.

The Fair will be under the control of the Executive Committee, F. R. Brunot, Esq., Chairman, and replies will meet prompt attention addressed to

JAS. P. VON BONNHORST, Esq.,
Honorary Corresponding Secretary Pittsburgh United States Sanitary Commission Fair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Isaac Johes moved that the time for holding the Fair be changed from the 10th of May till the second Tuesday in June.

Considerable discussion ensued, when Mr. Haven moved that the question be referred to the Executive Committee, with full power to appoint the time for holding the Fair, and report through the city papers on Monday, which was adopted.

The address was then accepted.

At the suggestion of Mr. Von Bonnhorst, Capt. Batchelor, who had visited the Sanitary Fair at Cleveland at the request of the Committee, gave an account of the manner in which it was conducted. He stated that the managers of the Cleveland Fair had given him all the information he desired, and that several of the most energetic ladies and gentlemen connected with it have volunteered their services to assist us in case it was deemed necessary. The Cleveland Fair will realize $80,000, and probably, $100,000.

Mr. F. R. Brunot moved that when the meeting adjourns the ladies present organize and appoint their various committees, which was adopted.

Prior to adjournment, Mr. Bakewell paid a high compliment to the ladies connected with the Commission, and moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered them for the energy and perseverance which they had exhibited since the formation of the Commission. Adopted.

The following Executive Committee was appointed: Messrs. F. R. Brunot, chairman, James Park, Jr., James O'Connor, James T. Bennett, John Watt, James W. Chalfant, Hon. Thomas M. Howe, John H. Shoenberger, Wm. S. Haven, R. E. Jones, Mark W. Watson and Chas. W. Batchelor. The Committee will meet this afternoon at three o'clock, at the Iron Association Rooms, No. 95 Water street.

On motion, adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LADIES' MEETING.

At a meeting held by the ladies of Pittsburgh, Allegheny city and vicinity, at the Merchants Exchange, Friday afternoon, for the purpose of making arrangements for the Sanitary Fair to be held in the city during the latter part of May, or first of June next, it was

Resolved, That the ladies of all the churches in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and adjoining boroughs, be requested to meet in the lecture rooms of their respective churches on Monday afternoon next, and appoint from each congregation a committee of three to represent each congregation at the Fair, and report the names of the committee to F. R. Brunot, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee, either by letter through the postoffice or in person.

Resolved, That we request the pastors of the different congregations throughout the cities and vicinity be requested to notify their congregations on Sunday next, of the action taken, and give upon them the necessity of responding promptly. Contributions of every sort and kind will be received.

The Allegheny Murder.

MESSRS. EDITORS: An excellent article in your issue of yesterday (Thursday,) very properly points to the responsibility of those who encountered the murderer at various places, from Fifth street, in Pittsburgh to Federal street Allegheny and took no measures for his arrest. This is a true indictment against many who, if they had taken a little timely trouble, might easily have prevented the horrible result. Our citizens will soon learn that if they would secure their own lives and those of their families, which are no longer safe in open day, they must be active in arresting the drunkard. He is a dangerous man, and should be at once put out of the way. The duty of every good citizen is to give prompt information in the case of every drunkard seen at large; that he may be put under lock and key, and not jeopard the lives of peaceable passers by.

But that of the gruggeries where this wretched young man was served with the liquor which was the fatal cause of another's death. "McDonald's Tavern" is named in the inquest. Was the liquor obtained there? The young man on cause to have taken two glasses of gin, and three glasses of ale, and a glass of whisky that afternoon. Let it be ascertained where it was had and let *the law be enforced to the utmost*. Who furnished this young murderer and minor, with the weapons for the bloody deed? Has the community no redress against such "hells" as send out the murderers as they would turn loose so many wild beasts—furnishing young men with loaded pistols or the sharpened dagger to do their work of death amongst us.

Let there be a raid of our law-officers and police upon all these *dens* of death.

It is alleged that General Brooks only a few days ago, requested the Mayor of Pittsburgh to close all these groggeries which so abound in these cities, and the Mayor declined, on the ground that his police could keep order. He was warned of the peril to the lives and property of our citizens on account of so many soldiers and others frequenting such places of iniquity. Did he judge rightly in refusing this request? Is any police—to say nothing of so inadequate an one as ours—a security in such case as General Brooks has warned against. Ought not our citizens to take this matter in hand promptly, and demand the suppression of the grog shops, as worse than dens of thieves and traitors.

The widow, who has lost her only son, and her chief dependence, sorrows as a Christian mother. It is "trouble upon trouble," as she expresses it; and when her cup already seemed full, this makes it overflow. But she well says that the mother of the murderer has a deeper sorrow, even than she has. We happen to know that Prayer meetings have been held at the house of this poor, afflicted one, this winter, and only lately the wretched boy who has the blood upon him, was solicited to come in, but declined. Oh! what horror has invaded these two households! And the guilt lies chiefly at the door of those who sold the maddening cup.

THE EASTERN WEEKLIES.—Mr. J. W. Pittock, Fifth street, opposite the Post-office, has received a full supply of the leading weekly papers—Religious, Pictorial, Literary, etc.—among which will be found "The N. Y. Independent," "Harper's Weekly," "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper," "The Round Table," "The Saturday Evening Post," etc.

The Moore-Marbourg Homicide.

[From our Special Reporter.]

BRIDGEWATER, March 10.—The trial of Joseph Moore, for the murder of Jordan Marbourg, was resumed on the re-assembling of Court, at 8½ o'clock, this morning, (Thursday). The first witness called, being the fourteenth for the Commonwealth, was Capt. J. K. Hite, late of Co. K, 135th Pa., Vols., in whose company Moore entered the service of his country in the nine months' campaign.

Josiah K. Hite, sworn—On the evening of Friday, February 5, one week before the shooting, Moore called the witness out of Morris' hat store, and asked him if he had heard any reports at Stoystown or in Johnstown about his wife and Jordan Marbourg. They talked about a story the policemen of Johnstown were reported to have told, about seeing his wife and Marbourg together on the street one night, under suspicious circumstances. The witness suggested that he had better see Kimmel about it, and had better be cautious. He said then, if he found they were guilty—either the slanderers or the guilty parties—(he thought it was a slander), by the eternal God he would shoot them in their tracks. After some further conversation, he passed on up street. On cross examination, witness said he had known Moore from their infancy; this was the harshest language he had ever heard him use; he appeared greatly troubled, and was excited. He was always amiable and good natured. Said Mary Delany, his niece, and Mrs. Pickworth had told him some rumors, and he was bound to see if they were true. When he had ceased talking, he walked rapidly away in the direction of Kimmel's.

The Commonwealth rested here. The defense was opened by Billings G. Childs, Esq., of Pittsburgh. Your correspondent had not the pleasure of listening to Mr. Childs' opening, but it is spoken of on every hand as a masterly effort—completely and pleasurably disappointing the crowded audience of the Court and the bar, in the abilities—legal and oratorical—of the youthful looking stranger attorney. Some of his figures and rhetorical climaxes are especially spoken of in terms of the highest praise—bringing tears to many eyes unused to weeping.

Albert B. Petriken, Assistant Postmaster, was the first witness examined on behalf of the defense. Was in the Postoffice at the time of the occurrence. About quarter past eight o'clock Marbourg came into the Postoffice, bidding "good morning." I gave him his mail—a letter, paper, and circular, I think. After he had gone out, heard some talk at the door, but paid no attention to it; heard some one say "Oh! you s—n of a b—h!" and it was Moore's voice. I had previously dropped the upper sash of the front window. Looking out, saw Moore with a revolver in his right hand, and Marbourg by the collar with his left. Moore said "You have ruined me, d—n you; you are a dead man." Marbourg said—"Joe it's not so—it's not so." Moore said—"Jordan, it's of no use—my wife confessed it all. You have ruined me." Marbourg again said—"Joe, it's not so." Moore replied—"When I was in the army, in the service of my country, you seduced my wife; I'm perfectly justifiable in killing you;—do you, I'll shoot you. Marbourg said, *as a low tone*—"Joe, *I'll make it all right.*" Moore replied—"Jordan, no man can do that with me," and fired the revolver from the scar on his forehead. He then let go his hold, stepped back two or three steps and fired—firing five shots (as already described by other witnesses in three minutes) leaving Marbourg dead on the pavement. Moore said "—h you, I'll shoot you," two or three times before Marbourg proposed to "make it all right." His manner was very excited; observed his face and eyes; he looked wild and desperate—excited and determined. I was up on the "exchange" (a place where mails are emptied for distribution) and was looking out of the window. He seemed to be more enraged after Marbourg told him he would "make it all right." Distance from the parties, eight or ten feet. On cross-examination, said he did not hear Marbourg say he "would it was according to law;" said "Joe, it's not so—it's not so," twice; I thought he was either trying to pacify him, or was paralyzed.

Herman Silbertman met Moore that morning at Fraser's corner, while coming to the Post office; noticed his strange looks; remarked to George Wehn that "Joe Moore looked as if he would like to shoot Jordan Marbourg this morning." He looked very frightful. I was frightened when I saw him. Moore came to where Wehn and the witness were standing, in front of Wehn's store; witness left, and Moore went into the store. His face looked very white and his eyes red. Was acquainted with the prisoner; never saw him look so before. On cross-examination, said he had never heard a notion in Moore to shoot Marbourg. Had no connection with him, only said "good morning." Never heard anything against his character.

John Fickle, Esq., met Moore at the Post office; testified to his distractedness and strange appearance and conduct. Never saw him so before; had known him ten or twelve years. Never heard anything against him.

Colonel Emanuel Shiffler, was standing at a distance; followed Moore to the Mansion House corner, and advised him to give himself up; which he did. Moore looked wild; had not his natural appearance at all.

On cross-examination, said he never saw the prisoner angry before.

Upon concluding with Col. Shaffer, Court adjourned for dinner, and met again at 2 o'clock.

John S. Moore, son of the prisoner—an intelligent boy of 16 years—was the next witness examined, for the defense. He was acquainted with Jordan Marbourg; had known him for three years. Just after father went to the army, Mr. Marbourg spoke to me to go into the store; he came to our house. I went into the store the 7th day of March, 1863, and stayed six months—remaining two months after father came home. Marbourg said if I would stay two years, he would give me an interest in the store—he would start his son and my father in business; would invest sixteen hundred dollars. He would tell my father about it when he came home from the Army. Did say something to father about it. He said he had not business enough going on, and that he would have to start them in business. I told father, and talked to him about it; Jordan did not tell me to write. He saw my father when he came home before he was released from service. Father was going back to Harrisburg to be discharged; I went to the station with him, about 11 or 12½ o'clock at night; met Marbourg at Williams' corner, and he wanted to give pap some money; pap told him he didn't need it; they then parted. He did not give me any advice about going into the army. Marbourg and father were always very sociable after pap returned from the army, till a short time before his death. Father invited him over to his house at our house, and he took tea there several times. When father would come to the store for anything, Jordan would never take any money from him for anything he got; he gave me a great many things out of the store—boots, clothes, &c. I was to get twelve dollars a month and board and sleep at home; Aleck would not allow me to sleep and board at home; then I got eight dollars a month and was boarded. The presents he gave me were not taken out of my wages.

Cross-examined—Do not know that mother first made the contract with Alexander Marbourg; I went on the 6th or 7th of March; 1863, to the store; do not recollect whether Jordan was at home when I went into the store; father got boots and shoes for me, and raspberries, and Jordan told him to "take them along—it was all right." There was no account against father before he came from the army, and some things since. Jordan said he would like to go and eat with us some time; other gentlemen and ladies have taken tea at our house. When Jordan was about home, he and father were much together; have frequently seen Jordan with other men. Father got clothes for me, and coffee and tea, which were not charged; I know, because I looked at the books; don't know that soldiers' families got these things for nothing.

Sanford M. Cornell, brother-in-law of Moore, John Keller, clerk for Marbourg, and William Orr, were called, to prove the intimacy of Moore and Marbourg.

Mary Delany, the niece of Moore—a modest, fair-looking girl, in her early teens—before referred to, was the ninth witness called by the defense. Here an animated argument sprang up on the question of admitting this young girl's testimony. The defense proposed to prove by her, and other witnesses, that criminality had existed between Jordan Marbourg and Mrs. Moore; that it had occurred in Moore's own house, in his own bed, and at other places, and at various times—the admission of which, by Mrs. Moore, had produced the state of mind in her husband which caused him to shoot Jordan Marbourg. This proposition was submitted to the Court in writing, and ably argued by Messrs. Johnston and Scott, for the defense, and Kopelin and Noster for the prosecution. Mr. Scott, especially, made some thrilling passages, of which, perhaps, the best, was his handling of the proposition of Marbourg to Moore, to "make it all right." His language of burning eloquence and tone of thrilling accent, he characterized this as a virtual admission of guilt, and an insult which demanded instant reparation.

During the argument, the prisoner was seized with a spasmodic attack, and had to be assisted from the court room. He was taken to the jail, where he soon broke out in an insane rage, which lasted for some half hour, when, overcome by exhaustion, he fell into a sleep.

The prisoner not being able to be brought in, the Court announced that it would hold the proposition of the defense under consideration until morning, and ordered an adjournment until 8½ o'clock, to-morrow.

The prisoner has suffered greatly during the progress of the trial, weeping almost constantly, as the story of his crime and the imputation upon his wife's fidelity and his honor, is hour after hour repeated in his hearing.

Our Book Table.

CHRISTIAN LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE CIVIL INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES: Developed in the official and historical annals of the Republic. By B. F. Morris. Philadelphia: Geo. W. Childs, Chestnut St. Pittsburgh: for sale by David Clarke & Co., 93 Wood St., and at the Presbyterian Book Rooms, Hand St. Klipp. 8vo. Price $3 50.

The appearance of this volume at this particular juncture, is very opportune. An effort is now being made by a number of the friends of religion to have the Constitution of the United States so amended as that it shall contain a more distinct recognition of the Supreme Deity, and His overruling providence. After the Convention which framed the Constitution had adjourned, it is said, that Dr. Miller, of Princeton College, met Alexander Hamilton in the streets of Philadelphia, and accosted him thus: "Mr. Hamilton we are greatly grieved that the Constitution has no recognition of God or the Christian religion." Mr. Hamilton replied: "I declare we forgot it." The "omission" created a great deal of regret at the time, and by many it is regretted even now, as the movement referred to above clearly shows. But notwithstanding the "omission," Mr. Morris demonstrates by a chain of documentary evidence, extending from the first settlement of the colonies down to the present time,—including the last proclamation of President LINCOLN for a day of National Thanksgiving,—that the Constitution is Christian in its spirit, and that a silver cord of Christian life runs through the various administrations of the country.

The work gives evidence of much patient research and labor in compilation, and contains extracts from many documents which will be of great advantage to all who desire to study this important subject.

The Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Chaplain of the U. S. Senate, who has greatly added to the interest of the work by prefixing to it a chaste and eloquent introduction, in a sermon preached in the hall of the House of Representatives on the 31st of January, 1864, speaks of it in the following words:

"A volume has recently been issued, entitled "The Christian Life and Character of the Civil Institutions of the United States," by the Rev. B. F. Morris, which is the only book of the kind in existence, and which I find to be a perfect treasury of the Christianity of the nation, as embodied in its public monuments, and attested by its public men—a book which ought to become the manual of the people, and find a place in every library, and be in the possession of every man, woman and child in the nation, and the close companion of all, whether in public or private life. I trust that book will be thoroughly studied by the present generation of Americans, for it has all the interest of a romance, with all the solidity of science, and all the sanctity of religion.

"I am mainly indebted to it for the impulse which originated this very discourse—for I saw it in manuscript, and have copiously drawn from it, as from a fountain deep and rich, for all the great words I have quoted, or am about to quote, from our illustrious ancestors. Need I say that its loyalty is one of its grandest features; that the very heart of a deep, genuine, glorious devotion to God and the Country and the Constitution throbs through every page of it. It could not be otherwise, for it is the sum of the great Christian monuments of the fathers who under God built up our nation—laid its foundation, and reared its mighty structure. Oh, had the degenerate sons of now dishonored sires in the rebellious States heeded these great lessons, instead of those of their false and lying prophets of a more recent time, how great a ruin might have been averted from their heads!"

Fourth Ward, Allegheny.

A meeting of the contributors to the local bounty fund for the Fourth Ward, Allegheny City, was held at the house of E. A. Faulhaber, on Thursday evening, March 10th, of the several Block Committees, some of whom reported that persons who had subscribed to the fund now refused to pay their subscriptions, whilst others offered as an excuse for not contributing that they were in favor of a draft, and made other kindred excuses. In consequence of the near completion of the object in view, the necessary fund being nearly raised, and that in all probability the entire quota of this sub-district has been credited, (measures having been taken to ascertain the fact so that no injustice may be done to those veterans who may have already fled themselves to this ward) and it appearing that a small amount was still required to pay the bounty and other necessary expenses. It was agreed that the Block Committees place their books open till Thursday evening the 17th inst., giving an opportunity to such subscribers and others who may desire to pay, that their names may appear upon the printed rolls, which each and every contributor may hand down to his children with pride. After a free interchange of opinion, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed in all the daily papers in Pittsburgh:

Whereas, Four hundred and fifty of the sons of and other citizens of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, have contributed to a fund by which nearly the full quota, under the two calls of 300,000 men, has been furnished to the government; and whereas, the number of enrolled men of said ward is some twenty-five or thirty, and the entire bounty thus has fallen upon about one-third of those liable to the draft; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Bounty Fund Commissioners of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny City, be requested to prepare a memorial to the Congress of the United States, through the Honorable Representatives of the 23d Congressional District, requesting that they take such action as may exempt from the next draft all of the enrolled men of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny city, who may have contributed the amount of forty dollars and upwards, by which the district has been enabled to furnish their full quota of volunteers; *Provided*, however, that such men so enrolled may designate enrolled men in indigent circumstances, to whom subscriptions may be credited.

Resolved, That the said Commissioners be requested to solicit the co-operation of the Bounty Fund Commissioners of the several sub-districts of the 23d Congressional district.

Very Complete Invention.

Dana Bickford's Patent Sash Balance and Fastener, for heavy window-sash, without weights or box frames. This is the most simple, durable and economical arrangement ever offered to the public. The cords of this patent are not exposed to view. They run into the centre of the frame into a neat pulley, which is also hid by the sash, and balance the sash at any point like weights with box frames. They can easily be applied to any frame in any building, without alteration. Foster & Co., of this city, have the exclusive right to manufacture in this county, and will furnish them to those only who have rights to use, at the lowest rates. Shop, township and county rights may be had on reasonable terms, by applying to Wm. H. Clarke, morning, noon and evening, at Hare's Hotel, Liberty street, for a short time.

IN THE CITY.—Capt. Samuel C. Schoyer, of the 139th Pennsylvania regiment, arrived in the city yesterday, on a visit to his friends. Capt. Robert Monroe, of the same regiment, is also in the city on a short leave of absence. They report the regiment in a fine condition, and anxious for active service. Lieut. Col Moody is in command of the regiment, Col. Collier being on duty in Washington City.

MURDER AT HARRISBURG.—An aged man, name unknown, was found dead in the street, in Harrisburg, on Thursday night, with a hole through the skull, as if made by a slung-shot or handy-billy. Nothing whatever was elicited tending to show by what means he came to his death.

THE SPOTTED FEVER.—It is stated that this disease has broken out in the vicinity of West Newton, Westmoreland county, and that several deaths have already occurred. No names are given, and the statement is not fully authenticated.

PRIVATE Sales of Boots and Shoes this day and evening at M'Clelland's auction house, 55 Fifth street, to which the attention of those wanting good goods at low prices is directed. Look for the number.

ALBUMS.—Before selecting elsewhere, call at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice, and examine his assortment. He has them cheap.

CARDS OR VISITES, only 75 cents per dozen and upwards, at Pittock's Album and Photograph Emporium, opposite the Postoffice.

THE largest stock of Cavalry Boots in the city, at M'Clelland's auction house, 55 Fifth street.

LADIES, Misses and Children's Shoes, of all kinds, at M'Clelland's auction house, 55 Fifth street.

SOLDIERS' POCKET ALBUMS, knives, folios, and stationery, at Pittock's, opposite the Post-office.

HUNTER'S VOW, Silver Hand, Vendetta, and other dime books, at Pittock's.

HARPER, Leslie, Independent, Clipper, Wilkes, &c., &c., at Pittock's.

CARDS of Miss Western, lately at the Theatre, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

TAMPEY HILL'S MINSTRELS.—This troupe, which have become so popular in this city for their justly merited talent, will be augmented by the engagement of the renowned and celebrated vocalist, Mr. W. H. Lewis, who is acknowledged by all to possess a most highly cultivated soprano voice, and when appearing in female costume, hundreds have doubted his sex. Also, Frank West, the great delineator of negro characters. With this addition, Mr. Hill will undoubtedly continue to fill Masonic Hall to overflowing, as he will give our citizens on Wednesday next, Burlesque Italian Opera in a style excelling anything of the kind ever attempted in this city. Besides this, the programme will continue the usual number of ballads, dances, breakdowns, &c. Our ladies and children will be pleased to hear that the company will give a grand matinee this day, at 2 P. M., when Masonic Hall will be crowded to its utmost capacity.

SAMUEL GRAHAM & CO., Merchant Tailors, will remove to No. 73 Smithfield street, on the 15th inst.

THOMAS PARRY, Tin 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.

SOLDIERS, TO THE RESCUE!—Young men, rushing into the exposures and dangers of a Soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal Fevers, the Dysentery, the Scurvy and Scurvy, which are almost certain to follow. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, used occasionally during the campaign will insure sound health to every man.

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 in Pittsburgh, Pa., by B. L. Fahnestock & Co.

For sale also at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street.

JUST RECEIVED AND READY FOR SALE.—The fine assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing, lately received by Messrs. John Wier & Co., Merchant Tailors, No. 140 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 view the above gentlemen a call.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—J. M. Roberts, No. 17 Fifth street, is now opening the most choice stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver ware and Fancy Goods ever displayed in this city, and is selling them at remarkably low prices.

KNOX VS. BLAIR.

The case of Knox versus Blair was continued before the Committee on Elections this morning, Mr. Blair proceeding with his argument. He expects to finish to-morrow. He made an application in the House this afternoon to bring testimony taken out of time before the Committee. The House granted his request as far as printing and referring his testimony, leaving the Committee to judge of its admissibility.

GOLD MILL PASSED THE SENATE.

The Senate has passed a bill allowing Mr. Chase to sell gold at discretion for one year. Little doubt is entertained that it will now pass the House.

MR. CHASE'S LETTER.

The publication of Mr. Chase's letter to Mr. Allen, asking a withdrawal of his name from the Presidential discussion, forms the great topic of conversation and speculation in all circles. Mr. Chase receives the heartiest praise on all hands, both from Lincoln's organ and others. Many insist that this brings out Fremont with great prominence, and others say Butler will now come in. The Democratic papers generally insist that the contest lies between Lincoln and Fremont.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent a message to the Senate relative to a point of commencement o the Iowa branch of the Pacific Railroad, enclosing an order for fixing such boundary of the State of Iowa, said of, and opposite to the East line of section ten, in township fifteen, North of range thirty-one, and East of the sixth principal meridian in the territory of Nebraska.

IOWA LEGISLATURE.

The Iowa Legislature in joint resolution, presented to Senate, prays Congress for the modification of the Pacific Railroad law, to authorize the construction of the Sioux City branch westwardly, to unite with the main line by the most practicable route. It regards the authorized location North of Platte Valley, at right angles with Elk Horn, Long Fork and other tributaries of the Platte, in a rough and impracticable country, as too burdensome ever to be built by sensible capitalists.

INVESTIGATING THE CHARGE AGAINST GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War investigating the charge of Gen. McClellan meeting Gen. Lee after the battle of Antietam, have dismissed the matter, as they find the only witness wholly unreliable. The Committee expect, however, soon to commence a thorough examination into the facts, bringing before them between twenty and thirty witnesses from the neighborhood in which it is said to have occurred.

PASSED THE SENATE.

The resolution instructing the Committee to take into consideration the expediency of granting aid to that branch of the Pacific Railroad from Warrensburg, in Missouri, to Emporia in Kansas, passed the Senate to-day.

A letter from the president of the school trustees of this city to speaker Colfax, relative to Colored Schools here and funds for their support, discloses the fact that besides Schools, supported by taxation upon the properties of the colored men, there are eight evening schools, taught gratuitously by government employees, and provided with the most eager, learners mostly adults, and many of them freedmen who have congregated here from points in the slave states reached by our armies.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March 11, 1864.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BILLS PASSED.

SENATE.—*Afternoon Session.*—One for the relief of Daniel Shanor of Butler county. A supplement to the Northwest & Portage Railroad. A supplement to the Farmer's & Mechanic's Turnpike Road. A bill to erect Mill Creek township in Jefferson county.

Adjourned until Monday afternoon.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NASHVILLE, March 11, 1864.

Positive information has been received that General Sherman returned personally to Vicksburg, February 27. His army then was in splendid condition, at Canton, with orders to await the cavalry expedition from Memphis. Five days later it had not arrived. The troops returned to Vicksburg, March 4th.

The expedition reached Jackson February 6th, crossed the Pearl river through Brandon to Morton, where the enemy offered battle, but fled in the night. Sherman pressed on, surmounting obstacles placed in his way, reaching Meridian on the 14th. Polk's railroad facilities enabled him to avoid an engagement, and escape across the Tombigbee on the 17th.

The main body of Sherman's forces remained one week in Meridian. A detachment completely destroyed the railroads south, below Quitman, east 20 miles beyond Cuba station, north to Landevale Spring, and west to Jackson, also destroyed a large amount of Confederate property, brought away valuable horses and mules, and returned with trifling loss, having accomplished its object.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, March 11, 1864.

The exact force of the enemy at Dalton, last Sunday, was six divisions of infantry, and four brigades of cavalry. I consider it certain that Johnston is being reinforced from Longstreet's and Polk's armies. All quiet on our front.

It rained last night, sunshine again to-day.

Major Wm. McMichael, Assistant Adjutant General on Gen. Thomas' staff, an efficient and accomplished officer, starts for his home in Philadelphia, to-morrow, on a short leave of absence.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Stock and Money Markets.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Stocks lower:

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