Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING.....MARCH 18, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

The Moore-Marbourg Homicide.

EIGHTH DAY.

EBENSBURG, March 16, 1864.

Court met at 8½ o'clock. The argument for the defence was continued by Billings G. Childs, Esq., of Pittsburgh. He opened by commiserating the jury upon their arduous and confining duties, lasting over an entire week, and congratulating himself that the still more arduous and equally responsible duties of the counsel in the case were soon to be shifted entirely upon the shoulders of the jury, to be by them, as he firmly believed, speedily determined. The succeeding sentences of the young attorney, as uttered by him with his perfect elocution, were thrillingly beautiful. We report them in his own words, as follows: "I remarked in my opening, and I now repeat, that I would shudder at the thought of unnecessarily attacking the character of the deceased; and I regret as keenly as his friends may a necessity that compels me to be severe in order to be kind—to be cruel that I may be dutiful. In a grave, over which the wealth he left behind him may some day rear a costly monument, Jordan Marbourg sleeps—if, indeed, there can be sleep in death for such as he—sleeps the unfenanted victim of his own roving and unhallowed lusts. If on that tomb an inscription is to be written, let it in mercy's name, be short and simple,—"Here lies Jordan Marbourg, born such a day, lived so long, and such a day he died. In charity's name, let not the marble shaft bear the record of his crimes, for they are better written and on less perishable stuff—the hearts of a God-fearing and a virtuous community. Nay, more—they are branded, as with a hot iron, into the very soul of a living man—the prisoner at the bar. Whatever your verdict may be, gentlemen, you can do little for that unhappy man. The fountains of earthly happiness to him are dried up, its flowers withered, its sun darkened forever. Hereafter as he walks up and down the avenues of life in solitude, even when in crowds, he can but

"Feel like one who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled, whose garlands dead,
And all save him departed."

Nay, gentlemen, you may not give joy to the joyless, or hope to the hopeless—you *may*, however, spare him the ignomy of a felon's death.

He then turned his attention to a discussion of the plea of insanity, directing his argument in reply to the counsel who opened the case for the Commonwealth, Gen. Potts. This he handled with marked ability and rare eloquence, closing in about an hour, with a feeling appeal to the jury to return such a verdict as in their after years they would not blush to refer to. They could not restore the prisoner his lost joys and domestic happiness, but they could restore him to liberty.

Mr. Childs was followed by Hon. John Scott of Huntingdon. He commenced in a trembling voice, which at once seized the attention of the jury, by saying that he owed no apology for appearing before them in behalf of the prisoner at the bar, who was no hardened criminal, but a pure and upright man, like each of them. The indictment said Joseph Moore, being of sane mind and "not having the fear of God before his eyes, and being instigated by the devil" had killed Jordan Marbourg. Of this charge the jury, as they should answer to God at the Great day, had sworn to make a true deliverance. Was the charge in the indictment strictly true? Was Joseph Moore of sane mind? Did he do it with malice, without the fear of God, being instigated by the devil? Was it so? He then proceeded to argue the question, and read Deut. 19, 1st to 14th—not as the New England organization that adopted the law of God until they could make a better, but because it was the basis of all law and justice. On the question of the difference between courts and juries in cases of this nature, the eloquent speaker made one of his most thrilling passages, in these words—"What! if a man strike me in the face, and I kill him, it is manslaughter, and I am not hanged! If a man strike me in a tenderer spot—in the heart—and I kill him, it is murder, and I am hanged! What! seduce my wife—lay with her—and I dare not touch her seducer, but must live with her—on the same earth with her did him? Further he said—"In the time of Charles II, in the dark alleys around Drury Lane Theatre there might have been seen a beautiful prostitute, who, in addition to selling her oranges sold also her charms of person. She was transferred from the alley outside to the boards inside the theatre, where her beauty attracted the attention of the King. She was purchased for a price by a nobleman, and by him sold again for a price to the dissolute King, and lived with her in open adultery, until it became notorious that Nell Gwynne, the adulteress, the mistress of the King, made the ministers, the courts and the judges who made the law bearing upon the case. This is the history of this law, which has never had a response in the jury box." Following this up, the speaker made a most eloquent and telling plea in favor of the prisoner—the poor, honest, deserted mechanic, husband and father, against the wealthy merchant—the lecherous adulterer and invader of domestic happiness.

The speaker next adverted to the fact that nobody attempted to interfere with Moore, arguing that this fact showed that the people of the community who knew most of the circumstances recognized the justness of the vengeance. The argument which followed, and which we regret we cannot sketch, was most eloquent and able. He did not ask the jury to disregard the law, as given them by the Court. It might be worse for his poor client—they could only convict of murder or acquit. They might take it home to themselves, and consider what a man would not give for his own life. Would they hang him by the neck until he was dead for the prompt avengeance of his wrongs as felt through the dishonor of the wife of his bosom? And here again the speaker was most affectingly eloquent and impressive.

He took up the evidence, and proceeded to review it as bearing upon the question of the prisoner's insanity. It was the proudest record that any man could bring into the court room, that for twenty years the prisoner was a professor of religion without a single blot. He had withstood the seductions and vices of the camp for nine months, and came home as he went—the same devoted and consistent Christian. And yet, no sooner is this imputation cast upon his wife's honor, and he hears the story of the first person he asks on the subject, than he checks himself in the utterance of an oath in his rage—a violation of his Christian profession he had never before been known to be guilty of. After a careful and thorough investigation of the circumstances of his wife's alleged criminality, and he found them true to his satisfaction, he determines to separate from his wife, and in the spirit of a devoted Christian, we find him throwing himself upon the support of his Heavenly Father, whom he had implicitly trusted for twenty years, and feeling that had a rebel bullet pierced his breast and laid him dead—and stiff where so many of his friends and companions—the gallant sons of Cambria—now sleep, upon the banks of the Rapphannock, it would have been a merciful providence. The speaker then alluded to the interview between Joseph Moore and Mrs. Marbourg—scene, he fancied, which neither poet's pen nor painter's brush had ever portrayed—the anxious Christian woman, while praying for the life of her truant husband, saying—"Mr. Moore, if I, with nine children, can bear this thing, cannot you, with but one child? O, cannot you bear it?" They could not tell where he got his pistol. This man had been a soldier—he doubtless then carried a revolver by his side, loaded for the enemies of his country. He took that pistol, and lodged its contents in the body of the enemy of his home! Like a man in a tunnel—all around, above, below is darkness, with but one spot of light far ahead. He rushes for that light, regardless of pitfall, or whatever else may lie in his way. 'Tis the light, the *light*, the LIGHT, he seeks. So with Joseph Moore Jordon Marbourg, was the cause of the darkness which surrounded him on that fatal brightmorning, as he sees no way to the light except through the life of the man who caused the darkness. This the law regards as an uncontrolable impulse. Marbourg says—"You I'll make it alit with you"—in other words, "I have seduced your wife; but I'll plate my rim with gold, and the lance of justice shall break against it." Then it was that Moore shot—this was an uncontrolable impulse.

The gentleman, at a few minutes past 12 o'clock, closed his most forcible argument with a feeling appeal to the jury not to punish a victim, but a criminal; and in strict compliance with their oath to make a true deliverance, to inquire diligently whether Joseph Moore is a criminal. He occupied about two and a half hours, and made confessedly the most effective speech yet made in the case. Before taking his seat he paid a merited tribute to the firmness, ability and courtesy with which the case had been conducted on the part of the prosecution.

Court adjourned for dinner.

After dinner, the closing argument in the case was commenced by Mr. Kopelin, on the side of the Commonwealth. He opened by reciting the Lord's Prayer in most solemn and subduing accents. Thus spake as never man spake. Take it with you to the jury-box. On the 12th day of February, Joseph Moore took the life of Jordan Marbourg. He did not seek the life of the prisoner—God forbid. He did not seek the life of any human being—he sought by his efforts here to prevent the taking of life, and he felt that he could do this poor man, the prisoner at the bar, no greater kindness than by calling back to life again his friend, Jordan Marbourg. But he could not do it—Joseph Moore had fixed his fate irretrievably. Joseph Moore lived—Jordan Marbourg was dead: the only question for the jury to determine was—did Joseph Moore kill him? This they must answer, yes or no. He was the representative of the Marbourg family. Of this he had no reason to be ashamed, for there was no more virtuous or Christian women in the land than the now widowed and distressed woman, Mrs. Marbourg, and there were no better or more intelligent children in the country than the nine orphaned children of Mrs. Marbourg, made so by Joseph Moore. He would not add a single pang to the remorse suffered by the prisoner since the commission of the deed, but his duty to the dead and the living would compel him to speak plainly of the deed committed by the defendant.

He then introduced the murder of Abel by Cain—the first child born into the world—and instituted a parallel between that first murder and that of Jordan Marbourg. The curse of God was pronounced against Cain, but in his mercy he did not kill him, but placed a mark upon his brow. That mark has rested and rests upon every murderer in the land, and unfortunately it now rests upon the prisoner at the bar. He quoted from the 9th chapter of Genesis, to establish the organic law governing in the case, and discussed this position at some length, combatting with ability the points made by the other side of justification because of the alleged adultery, upon the principal that one wrong does not justify another—two wrongs does not make a right. He quoted copiously from the scriptures, in support of his positions. Joseph Moore had claimed that God would justify his act, and then prayed the same God to forgive him for doing it! Could he respect the Lord's Prayer, and say—"Forgive me my trespasses as I forgive him who trespassed against me"? Could he consign his brother man to eternal darkness, or deny him a seat among the glorified in Heaven while he sought to reach that haven himself? The doctrine of Christianity was—"If a man smite thee on the right cheek turn to him the other also." It was written of old, hate thine enemy; but the Savior said you must love thine enemy, and the speaker read the Scriptures in which this doctrine was enunciated, claiming that such was the true sentiment. That which justified the contrary was false and perverted.

So much for the claim of justification. It amounts to nothing. The simple question for the jury still is, did Joseph Moore kill the deceased. Finding this, your duty is to return a verdict according to the law, as the Court will explain it to you.

The only remaining question in favor of the prisoner—and when I say in favor of the prisoner, I would wipe the blood from his soul as gladly as a tear from my eye; for he, as Jordan Marbourg was, is my personal friend, and I appear against him here with great pain, and only in obedience to a public duty—was the plea of insanity. Was the jury prepared to say, on their solemn oaths, as they would say by an acquittal on the grounds of insanity, that Joseph Moore was insane at the time he shot down Jordan Marbourg? Were they prepared to say that? He then reviewed the conduct of Moore, in tracing up the story about his wife's infidelity, contending that in all its progress and stages he acted precisely as a sane and sensible man would do—as any member of the jury would do. There was nothing in his character or his acts to establish the plea of insanity. He was in a passion, but passion was not insanity. If men can be acquitted in the proud cities upon these thin, gossamer pleas of insanity, it was meet that here, on the summit of the mountains, such pleas, it was the duty of the jury to say, should not prevail. Thus far and no further shall thou go unwhipped of justice in Cambria county. The fate of Jordan Marbourg was fixed by the acquitta of Sickles, the influence of an acquittal would be the excuse for other like violations of law. He implored the jury to so find as not to give excuse to jealous husbands and truant wives to lay the traps for other victims.

In conclusion, he believed a great wrong had been committed against Jordan Marbourg. As he lived, he did not believe Jordan Marbourg had seduced Mrs. Moore. What! seduce a married woman of thirty-five years! It was never done! The story was absurd, and a fabrication. Men are often the victims of designing women. Jordan Marbourg was an open-hearted, generous man. If he met Mrs. Moore in an oyster saloon, and paid the bill, it was but an exhibition of his characteristic liberality. And should he, upon this and like flimsy evidence, and the busy rumors of a babbling public and green-eyed spies, now that his lips are sealed in death, consign his name to eternal infamy and justify the act of the prisoner at the bar. He hoped not. He now shifted the responsibility of the issue upon the jury; he had done his duty as his strength would permit; he had nothing more to say, and took his seat at 5½ o'clock.

The Judge after a few minutes consultation, announced that he would not charge the jury until morning, and adjourned the Court until 8½ o'clock to-morrow.

A Forger Arrested.

Samuel M. Brown, who was connected with Edward Bokor in the forgery on the Allegheny Savings Bank some months since, was arrested in Cleveland, on Tuesday, by John N. Frasee, City Marshal. Since the discovery of the forgery, Brown has been dividing his time between Columbus and Cleveland. While in Columbus he represented himself to be a discharged soldier from the 123d Pennsylvania Regiment, (Colonel Clark's,) and through false representations succeeded in having himself attached to the Commissary Department of the camp at that place. He paid a visit to Cleveland on Monday, and during the day was arrested for acting disorderly in the streets, and taken to the lock up, where he was recognized by Marshal Frasee from a photographic likeness of him which had been sent to Cleveland by Mayor Alexander. The authorities at Cleveland telegraphed to the Mayor the fact of his arrest, and High Constable Will visited that city on Wednesday, and returned with the prisoner yesterday.

We understand that Brown pleads guilty to the charge, but endeavors to throw the responsibility of the forgery upon Bokor. He was committed to jail yesterday for a hearing on Thursday week. The officers connected with the affair are deserving of much praise for the masterly manner in which the arrest was made.

The Courts.

[Reported Exclusively for the Gazette.]

DISTRICT COURT.—The Court was occupied during all day yesterday hearing the case of Michael Graver vs Newmeyer & Graff.

The case will go the jury this morning.

[LATE FOR FRIDAY.]

65 Geo. Haworth for use vs Dull & Co., was continued.

19 Alex McKee vs P. P. Demarest.
23 Ann Gottsman vs Penn. R. R. Co.
24 Wm. Gould vs Wm. Monck's garnishees.
28 R. G. Farmer vs Cataract Oil Co.
36 Wm. Stewart, for use, vs Wm. Monck's garnishees.
37 Owners of Steamboat Emma vs Owners of Steamboat West Point
30 J. Anderson vs Jno B Kennedy's garnishees
31 W. H. Williams & Co. vs M. Cory's, Admr.

RENOVAL.—Samuel Graham & Co., Merchant Tailors, have removed to 73 Smithfield street, and would most respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public generally to their new stock of Spring and Summer goods, which they have just received. Their stock is of the very finest quality of English and French cassimeres, cloths, cassimeres and vesting. Also, a very extensive assortment of Scotch cassimeres. Don't fail to give them an early call. Every garment warranted to give full satisfaction.

GRAHAM & McCANDLESS, 73 Smithfield St.

FIFTH TOWNSHIP.—Union Republican ticket to be voted for this day:—Judge of Elections: Isaac Jones. Inspectors of Elections: Wm. D. Smith, William Harrison. Justice of the Peace: Col. John Erwin. Auditor: Wm. A. Herron. School Directors for 3 years: Sam'l Martin, Wm. M. Brown. Town Clerk: James Cassiday. Treasurer and Collector: Thos. McCannaughy. Assessor: R. W. Means. Assistant Assessors: Mathew Anderson, Wm. Thomas. Supervisor: Joseph Crawford.

SURETY OF THE PEACE.—John Henderson was arrested yesterday charged on oath of John McCartney, with surety of the peace, and in default of $300 bail, committed to jail to answer the charge at the next term of Court.

PERJURY.—George Neulestie was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Nicholson, in default of $800 bail, charged on oath of Dr. R. A. King with perjury. Neulestie, who is a soldier, is charged with giving false evidence in a case before the U. S. Commissioner, in which King was defendant, some time since.

M'ME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, a quarterly illustrated Journal of Fashions, containing numerous plates, and full size patterns, is just out and for sale by John P. Hunt, Masonic Hall.

Veteran Regiments—A Plea for the Subsistence Committee.

The Veteran Regiments which have recently passed through this city, on their way to their different homes to enjoy the furloughs to which they are entitled on re-enlisting, have now commenced returning to rejoin their comrades in the field, with their ranks filled up, and the men in fine spirits, and eager for the final conflict which they all feel will come very soon.

No less than three of these regiments passed through here yesterday, the 39th Illinois and the 29th and 75th Penn., and a number of others are on the road. The 39th Illinois, under the command of Col. Thomas Osborne, formerly belonged to Gen. Gilmore's army, and have participated in all of the operations before Charleston. They are *en route* to Washington, and we infer from that fact, that they are to join the Army of the Potomac.

The 29th Penna., Col. W. A. Rickards, and the 75th Penna., Col. Smalley, belong to the 2d division, 12th army corps, in the Army of the Cumberland.

These men were all provided for by the Subsistence Committee promptly on their arrival, and seemed much pleased with the way they were treated.

In this connection we wish to put in a word for that little association of young ladies and gentlemen, who have for so long a time been pursuing their labor of love in providing for our gallant soldiers, and whose quiet and unostentatious labors, by day and night, for the last three years, have given our city a reputation for patriotism, generosity and benevolence, second to no city in the Union. We refer to that *home institution*, the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, and we hope that while our citizens are laboring for and contributing liberally, as they are sure to do, to make the Sanitary Fair equal to any given in the country, they will not overlook the claims of this Committee, in which every Pittsburgher ought to take pride, to their encouragement and support.

Resignation of Col. Thomas M. Bayne.

We understand that Col. Bayne has resigned the position of Recruiting Agent in the 23d District, a post which he has filled with satisfaction to all concerned. The Colonel has been a very energetic officer, and the district will feel the loss of his valuable services. We have frequently heard his name favorably mentioned by the sub-committees who have read the Scriptures in which this doctrine was enunciated, claiming that such was the true sentiment. That which justified the contrary was false and perverted.

So much for the claim of justification. It amounts to nothing. The simple question for the jury still is, did Joseph Moore kill the deceased. Finding this, your duty is to return a verdict according to the law, as the Court will explain it to you.

The only remaining question in favor of the prisoner—and when I say in favor of the prisoner, I would wipe the blood from his soul as gladly as a tear from my eye; for he, as Jordan Marbourg was, is my personal friend, and I appear against him here with great pain, and only in obedience to a public duty—was the plea of insanity. Was the jury prepared to say, on their solemn oaths, as they would say by an acquittal on the grounds of insanity, that Joseph Moore was insane at the time he shot down Jordan Marbourg? Were they prepared to say that? He then reviewed the conduct of Moore, in tracing up the story about his wife's infidelity, contending that in all its progress and stages he acted precisely as a sane and sensible man would do—as any member of the jury would do. There was nothing in his character or his acts to establish the plea of insanity. He was in a passion, but passion was not insanity. If men can be acquitted in the proud cities upon these thin, gossamer pleas of insanity, it was meet that here, on the summit of the mountains, such pleas, it was the duty of the jury to say, should not prevail. Thus far and no further shall thou go unwhipped of justice in Cambria county. The fate of Jordan Marbourg was fixed by the acquitta of Sickles, the influence of an acquittal would be the excuse for other like violations of law. He implored the jury to so find as not to give excuse to jealous husbands and truant wives to lay the traps for other victims.

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BODY RECOVERED.—The body of Edward P. Haigh, who was drowned off a barge in the tow of the steamer Panther, at Freedom, on Saturday last, was recovered on Wednesday, about thirty yards below the place where the accident occurred. The body was brought to the city yesterday, and conveyed to the residence of his father, on Penn street.

PASSED THROUGH.—The 29th Pennsylvania regiment arrived yesterday from Chattanooga on their way East. The Subsistence Committee furnished them with an excellent meal, which was heartily enjoyed by the tired soldiers.

THEATER.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" drew another crowded house last night. The success of this great moral drama is unprecedented. It will be repeated again to-night, when those who have not seen it will have an opportunity of doing so.

CONCERT HALL.—Tom Thumb and troupe are still as popular as ever, and their daily matinees are crowded. They will remain but two days longer in the city.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

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

THOMAS PARRY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality, 5 low street, near the Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh Pa.

Iron Foundry for Sale.

For sale, that valuable lot of ground, Iron Foundry and Warehouse, situated at the corner of Water and Grant streets, having a front of 150 feet on Water street and Front street, and 160 feet on Grant street, the same being now occupied by Anderson & Phillips. Possession given April 1st, 1865. Apply on the premises, and to

1w BARKWELL, PEARS & Co.

SCURVY AND SCROFULOUS ERUPTIONS will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Tight air, hard fare, and sleeping rains will make and havoc with the strongest, therefore, let every man supply himself with HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease.

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, Pittsburgh.

JUST RECEIVED AND READY FOR SALE.—The fine assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing, lately received by Messrs. John Wier & Co., Merchant Tailors, No. 146 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.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—J. M. Roberts, No. 17 Fifth street, is now receiving 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.

OMNIBUS and carriage calls will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 418 Penn street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance.

O. BIRD, Dentist, 148 Penn street, will attend to all businesses of his profession.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

Echo, Oil City. | Paragon, Cincinnati.

ARRIVALS.

Thistle, Cincinnati. | Aurora, St. Louis.
Delaware, Cincinnati. | Ida Rees, Oil City.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with nine feet three or four inches by the marks last evening. The weather yesterday was raw and cloudy with indications of snow.

Business continues rather dull at the wharf, and, notwithstanding there are but few boats in port, our steamboatmen experience considerable difficulty in getting a full trip.

The Paragon, from Cincinnati, with one of the best trips of the season, is the only arrival from below. She left Cincinnati with about seven hundred tons of freight and twenty passengers. The Julia from Zanesville and the Major Anderson from Cincinnati, are due here to-day.

The Aurora cleared for St. Louis, about noon yesterday, with a fair trip and the Thistle for Cincinnati followed in the evening. The Ida Rees left for Oil City last evening with a light freight trip, but a fair number of passengers.

We are informed that the Messrs. Hartens, of this city, who were so unfortunate as to lose two of their steamers, the Starlight and Orient, both by being sunk in the Mississippi river, above Cairo, have succeeded, at a cost of about $10,000 in raising and repairing the Starlight. The Orient, however, proved a total loss, and was abandoned by them to the underwriters, whose officers are located in Wheeling, Va. The "Franklin" "Citizens" and "Fire & Marine" companies had each $5,000 on the ill-fated Orient, which amounts were promptly paid by the above named companies, some sixty days before coming due.

The staunch and reliable steamer Olive, Capt J M Andrews, will positively leave for Nashville and intermediate points to-day.

The commodious and popular Paragon, Capt. Donnelly is announced for Cincinnati on Saturday without fail. Mr. A McConnell still retains charge of the office.

From the St. Louis Union, of Tuesday, we take the following items:

The Leonidas and Nevada will load for the Ohio, provided their services are not required for a Government trip, which will be determined this morning.

Captain Frank Cayton, of the mail steamer Hillman, yesterday purchased an interest in the new steamer H. S. Stephan, new building on the Ohio, and will take the position of Chief pilot on that fine lower river packet. Captain Cayton is an experienced pilot, and an accomplished officer, and is well and favorably known on the lower river. His successor on the Hillman is not yet known.

Mr P D Taylor, an old Lower Mississippi river pilot, died at his residence in this city early yesterday morning. He had been on the river for twenty-five years, and since the war had been engaged on Government boats exclusively.

The officers of the different boats comprising the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, have each donated from five to ten dollars, for the purpose of raising the sum of four hundred dollars to purchase a "fine bell," to be presented to the Mississippi Sanitary Fair in the name of the employees on the Memphis mail packet line. This act is commendable and worthy of example.

BUTTER AND EGGS.—Receiving daily per express, fresh Roll Butter and Eggs, in barrels and half barrels. L. H. VOIGT & CO.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 17, 1864.

THE CAVALRY RAID ON WASHINGTON.

The story about the rebel raid on Washington has at last taken a definite shape in the statement that Gen. Jeb. Stuart is coming up with a strong cavalry force, meaning first to attack a point about ten miles out from Alexandria, where we have a large quantity of stores, and possibly to make a dash into Washington, where his wife has been residing all winter. Precautions of extra vigilance in the forts, taking up the plank on the bridges, &c. continue, and nobody feels any apprehension for the result.

S. S. COX AGGRAVATED.

Mr. Cox was aggravated again to-day by reference to his youthful indiscretions with the Abyssinian. The Bill for the Territory of Montana was up. Mr. Cox objected to the name, and asked if something better could not be suggested. Mr. Washburne replied that he didn't know, but perhaps the name Abyssinian would suit him. Mr. Cox then took another tack, and wanted it called Douglas Territory. "Oh, yes," growled Mr. Thad. Stevens, "with a slight amendment, Fred Douglas Territory." Mr. Cox quit the question of names forthwith.

THE UNEMPLOYED GENERALS.

The postponement of the bill retiring the unemployed Major and Brigadier Generals is likely to be fatal to it. The bill encountered opposition at once from all McClellan's and Fremont's friends, and between the two there were not many left to vote for it, on the simple ground that Generals for whom the country has no work should draw no pay from the country for doing nothing.

GEN. WALLACE.

The statements that Gen. Wallace, in entering upon his command at Baltimore, will appoint Col. Don Piatt as Chief Staff is unfounded. Col. Piatt will not be on his staff. Col. Worley, of Ind., now in the army of the Cumberland, will be Provost Marshal of Baltimore. Capt. Ross, of the same State, the only officer of Gen. Wallace's staff who is retained, is promoted to be Major.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO

The Naval Committee of the House has appointed a sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Moorhead, Spaulding and Pike, to consider what improvements of navigation on the Ohio river can properly be undertaken. Various improvements are spoken of, stretching from Pittsburgh to the mouth.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Memorials from the Boards of Trade of Buffalo, Cleveland, and Toledo, and from shipmasters of Buffalo and Chicago for the improvement of Frankfort Harbor in Michigan, were presented to the Senate to-day by Mr. Wade. The work including the Light House will require fifty thousand dollars, and will provide only a safe harbor in storms for three hundred miles of the western coast of Lake Michigan.

COLONIZATION OF NEGROES.

The expenditures for executing the President's scheme of the colonization of negroes in this district begin to attract attention. The President has selected Mr. Pomeroy as his agent. The latter had Ambrose W. Thompson in some way connected in it. Thompson got $14,000, but it is not shown that any negroes were colonized thereby.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN

Arrived to-day from Fortress Monroe, having failed to recover the body of his son. The steamer on which he came up the river was ran into in the night and came near being sunk.

NEW STATES TO BE ADMITTED.

The House passed organic acts for three new States to-day in the space of an hour or two. Colorado, Nevada and Nebraska. The Senate passed bills for two, and will speedily for the third. All three States will be in before the Presidential election.

DUTIES ON TEAS, SILKS, &c.

Nothing whatever is known as to whether the Ways and Means Committee does or does not mean to increase the duties on teas, silks and other articles of import.

ADDITIONAL CADETS.

The West Point bill reported to day gives each member the right to nominate an additional cadetship for one year, and raises cadets pay from $30 to $40 per month.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN LOUISIANA.

The free negroes of Louisiana have presented their petition for the right of suffrage, to Congress. In it they state that in the recent election, Gen. Banks set aside the Constitution of Louisiana, in two points, but refused to set it aside in a third, that they might be permitted to vote.

THE CHAPLAINCY BILL.

The new chaplaincy bill now under consideration, proposes to make chaplains rank after majors—to give them rations, forage for their horses when in the field, and quarters when not.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The new rule allowing the consideration of confirmations in open session of the Senate is under consideration.

BILL TO APPOINT A COMMISSIONER.

A Commissioner with a salary of three thousand dollars, and ten dollars a day travelling expenses, is proposed to be appointed by Mr. Sumner's bill to carry into effect the convention with Ecquador for adjustment of claims.

In the debate upon the new street railroad bill, which passed the Senate to-day, a spirited discussion occurred on Sumner's amendment to provide against the exclusion from cars on account of color, in which Mr. Saulsbury omitted his usual amount of venom upon negro equality as especially opposed to the Christianity and gentlemanly institute of the white race. Mr. Morrill administered a telling rebuke, and showed from history the fallacy of his Christian views, and from the census a half million of mulattoes, as a fact very damaging to the gentlemanly institutes of the slaveholding chivalry.

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY

Reached his eighty-seventh birthday to day, and the Supreme Court adjourned over in honor of it. He looks as if he would live a dozen or two years yet.

ON THE LOOKOUT.

Our cavalry, in light marching order, are on the lookout for Job Stuart.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The number of National Banks up to today, is three hundred and ten. The Bank of Commerce, New York, is among the latest applications. A number of branches of the State Bank of Ohio, are also proposing to reorganize under the National law.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, March 18.—The steamer Liberty, with Memphis dates to the 15th has arrived. The Bulletin says that cotton has declined under heavy receipts ranging from 63 to 67. The steamer Platte Valley is passing for St. Louis with three hundred bales of cotton and the Eleventh Mo. cavalry, veteran recruits. The Eighth and Twelfth Iowa, veterans, arrived here onronts for home to-day.

Obion county, Tennessee, cast over 600 votes at the recent election.

From Fortress Monroe.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The steamer Harvest Moon has arrived from Fortress Monroe, bringing up Admiral Dahlgran, who returns from an unsuccessful attempt to recover the body of his son. The steamer on her way up came in collision with an unknown schooner, and was very badly damaged. By means of the steam pumps, which threw out 16,000 gallons of water in an hour, she was kept afloat and brought here. The damage to the schooner is unknown.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter Miami.

HALIFAX, March 17.—The United States revenue cutter Miami has arrived here, and will leave to-morrow with the Chesapeake.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 17, 1864

HOUSE.—The House postponed for three weeks the consideration of the joint resolution dropping unemployed Generals and other army officers.

The bill declaring the Camden & Atlantic, and Raritan & Delaware Bay railroads to be military and post roads, was then taken up.

Mr. Deming of Conn., explained and advocated the bill until the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill was laid over till Tuesday next.

Territorial business was taken up in the House, which passed without debate a Senate bill enabling Nevada to form a Constitution and State government and admission into the Union. The Senate Colorado enabling bill was called up. Mr. Mallory moved to strike out the clause prohibiting slavery in the proposed State. The question was decided in the negative—only seventeen voted in the affirmative.

The House passed the Colorado State bill.

The House passed the House bill enabling Nebraska to form a Constitution, preliminary to admission into the Union.

The House passed the bill providing a temporary government for Montana. It divides Idaho by the Rocky and Bitter Root Mountains.

Mr. Kenney, of Utah, made a speech on territorial affairs, particularly of that territory.

Adjourned.

SENATE.—The resolution of inquiry presented by Mr. Davis as to the part taken by Col. Pigginson in the Burns riot case was, on motion of Mr. Trumbull, laid on the table.

The bill for the summary punishment of minor offenses against the laws of the United States, was called up by Mr. Trumbull and passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill incorporating the Metropolitan Railroad Company of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Johnston, of Md., proceeded to address the Senate on the amendment of Mr. Sumner preventing the exclusion of any one of the privileges of the cars on account of color.

The debate on the amendment to the Metropolitan Railroad bill of the District of Columbia, offered by Sumner yesterday, was debated by Johnson, Doolittle, and Saulsbury, opposed, and Sumner and Morrill in favor. The amendment was adopted, nineteen to seventeen. Doolittle, Harris, Lane, of Ind., Johnson, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbul, Vanwinkle and Willey being among those who voted in the negative. The amendment provides against the exclusion of colored persons from all the roads.

The Senate further proceeded with the District of Columbia business.

The amendment was adopted, ayes 19, nays 8, allowing colored people to use the passenger cars in the District of Columbia. The bill passed.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, introduced a bill providing for the erection of a Court House and Postoffice at Topeka. Referred to the Commerce Committee.

Mr. Foster called up the House bill defining the pay and emoluments of chaplains which, after an amendment allowing them pay when absent on leave or on account of disability from service, or in prison, was passed. Adjourned.

Gen. Grant Formally Assumes Command of the Armies of the U. S.

NASHVILLE, March 17.—General Grant formally assumed command of the armies of the U. S. to-day. The following is the order on the subject:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S.
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, March 17, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 12.—In pursuance of the following order of the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1864.—Under authority of the act of Congress to revive the grade of Lieutenant General in the U. S. Army, approved February 29th, 1864, Lieut. General Ulysses S. Grant of the U. S. Army, is assigned to the command of the Armies of the United States.

[Signed,] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

I assume command of the armies of the United States. My headquarters will be in the field, and until further orders, will be with the Army of the Potomac. There will be no other headquarters in Washington, D. C., to which all official communications will be addressed, except from the army, where headquarters will be at the date of our address. [Signed] U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. General, U. S. A.

Gen. Grant leaves for Washington on Saturday and repairs immediately to the front. His staff is composed of officers former well known, and a little Portuguese Dutch mixture. Among them are Brig. Gen. Rawlings, chief of staff; Lieut. Colonel Bowers, Capt. R. E. Lee, Capt. E. S. Parker, Aids; and Adjutant General, Captain R. M. Sawyer; Capt. Captain Badeau. Lt. Col. Duff late Chief of Artillery. Goes as senior Aid De-Camp, General Sherman was due to-night; but will immediately assume command of the military Division. General Dodge is in the city.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—The breadstuffs market is dull and prices drooping, sales 1,000 bbls of Flour at $7 for Extra, $7,25@7,37½ for Extra Family, including Penna at $8 and fancy at $8,50@9. Rye Flour or Cornmeal. There is but little demand for Wheat sales in the small way at $1,40@1,60 for Red, and $1,70@1,80 for White. Rye steady at $1,15. Corn lower; sales of 5,000 bush Yellow at $1,19@1,20, and 2,000 bush at $1,18 afloat. Oats are firmer and held at $2@2,5. Provisions firmer; sales of Mess Pork at $32,50. Hams dull at 12@14c. Sides at 10½, and Shoulders at 9½. Lard is firmer; sales at 9½@9¾ Cruds 32c. Refined in bond 12@24c and free at 27½@30. 400 bbls Whisky sold at $2,29, and drudge at 90c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Cotton dull, sales of 500 bales at 73½@74c. Flour declined 5c; sales of 11,300 bbls at $6,30@6,45 for State; $7,10@7,15 for Ohio, southern unchanged. Wheat declined 1@2c, sales of 17,000 bush. Corn quiet, sales of 16,000 bush yellow at $1,24@1,26; mixed held at $1,22, but offers refused $1,20. Beef firm, prices held $10@$18. Pork heavy at $23,50@23,75. Lard heavy at 12¾@13c. Whisky low firm at 90@91¾. Sugar firm, sales 1,000 hhds for common. Coffee dull. Molasses dull, old Orleans 47.

Stock and Money Markets.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Stocks buoyant.

C. & R.	111	Gold	146
Cumberland pfd	80¼	C. & P.	109¾
Ill Central Scrip	137½	Michigan Central	141¾
Michigan Southern	101¼	Pacific Mail	145¾
New York Central	177	Erie	124¾
Reading	140½	P. & Ft. W.	122¾
Hudson River	59¾	Ft. W. & Chi.	94¾
Erie R. R.	64