THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1864. VOLUME LXXVII—NO. 108.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

Morning Edition, by mail, per year.....$8 00.
" " month..... 70.
" " week..... 15.
" " single copies..... 2.
Evening Edition, by mail, per year..... $ 00.
" " month..... 35.
" " week..... 10.
" " single copies..... 2.
Weekly Edition, single copies, per year.. $ 00.
" " clubs of 5 to 10, " .. 1 50.
" " clubs of 10 or more " .. 1 25.

and one extra to the party sending club. For a club of fifteen, we will send the Evening Gazette daily. For a club of twenty, we will send the Morning Gazette daily. Single copies, 5 cents.

☞ All subscriptions strictly in advance, and papers always stopped when the time expires.

TUESDAY.....MARCH 22, 1864.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, March 19, 1864.

St. Patrick's day was very generally observed by the American citizens of Irish descent. Twenty-four different societies, consisting of United Orders of Hibernians, St. Bridget, Charity Associations, besides the 69th, and detachments of other regiments, participated in the grand procession. Each feature of the pageant was headed by a brass band, and a huge banner containing the devices and symbols of the society. Length seemed to have been the desideratum, and the men were placed abreast. You may believe the object was gained, for the procession was two hours passing the City Hall, and obstructed Broadway all the afternoon.

The steamship Edinburg, which arrived very opportunely (on the morning of the 17th) brought among the cargo, a case of genuine shamrocks from Ireland. It is needless to state that the case went through a quick inspection at the Custom House, and its contents were not long in the "original package." These figured extensively on the occasion, and the displays of crosses, harps, green flags, and the like were very general. The pretty Irish airs, copiously interspriukled with our own national tunes, were played by the bands, and altogether, it was a day of hilarity. Now and then an enthusiast was met, whose exterior denoted the taking in of something other than cold water; but this was exceedingly rare, and even for them a little indulgence was reasonably claimed.

Navigation on the Hudson is now open to Albany and Troy, and the boats have commenced running to the different river points. The wharves on the North river, which are generally devoted to this local and internal trade, are already looking lively enough. The steamer St. John, built to take the place of the Isaac Newton, burned last season, proceeded to Albany this week, on a sort of trial trip, and will bring hither the members of the drowsy Legislature, who have adjourned for a week on account of this pleasure trip. Many of the canal boats have been supplied with cargoes, and have moved up to Albany to take advantage of the opening of the canals. There is everywhere increased activity, and the busy appearance of the harbor, docks and wharves, is the surest indication of the coming warm weather.

The 14th New Hampshire and the 11th Indiana regiments were here yesterday. The former are off for New Orleans, and the latter for their fields of glory, Fort Donelson, Vicksburg and Chickamauga. The citizens were quite surprised to see so many soldiers under one flag, having been used to see that symbol floating over what, at the commencement of the war, would have been thought a reasonably filled company. The Indiana veterans were revived by the Mayor and the city government, and proceed on their Western journey with the cheers of New York ringing in their ears.

As the day for the grand opening of the Sanitary Fair approaches, the excitement seems to increase. The day will be considered a general holiday, and will be honored by a parade of the militia. This kind of these great fairs is sadly experienced by the smaller institutions of benevolence; for while these mammoth plans are being perfected, the purse strings of those who have heretofore been very liberal, seem to be opened only to the larger ones. The consequence is that the sphere of usefulness of many local societies and associations is very sensibly circumscribed. Wavelet.

Wm. Cornell Jewett Visits Ex-President Buchanan.

The irrepressible Jewett is again in print. The Philadelphia *Press* publishes a long document from him, which is thus summed up in its editorial columns:

Yesterday Mr. Jewett set forth on a pilgrimage to Wheatland, expressly to obtain from the oracle there in temporary retirement, such a revelation as might serve to guide the nation out of its difficulties. The chief facts established are that Mr. Jewett saw Mr. Buchanan, that Mr. Buchanan told Mr. Jewett he [Mr. Buchanan] would be vindicated in after ages, and that Mr. Jewett believed him. Mr. Jewett has had much diplomatic experience, but he has apparently found a match in Mr. Buchanan. Though he wrote the ex-President quite a long letter, he failed to obtain from him a single written line, and was obliged to be satisfied with an extract from the Lancaster *Examiner* of 1861.

From his report of the conversation, however, we gather that the oracle believed that the loyal people of America could never put down the rebellion, and that peace must flow from other means, which he could not see became of a cloud; that he admired Mr. Greeley for his consistency, and thought Mr. Bennett was right; that the rebels were acting in a constitutional and unconstitutional manner, and that the action of the Government was in one constitutional and unconstitutional; that the war is useless, and should be sustained; that he was very sorry for the war, and had nothing to regret in regard to his national career; and, in conclusion, that he wanted to see the Union restored upon the principles of James Buchanan's Administration, and that, although he insisted on American independence, he desired speedy peace, which could only be by European intervention. All of which is in the usual manner of oracles, and very consoling to the country.

Negro Soldiers at the Battle of Olustee.

The following is an extract of a private letter, dated at Jacksonville, Fla., on the 1st of March. The writer says:

The troops, generally, fought with desperation. When it became impossible to hold the ground, the First North Carolina (colored) and the Fifty-fourth, of fighting memory, were brought up to cover the retreat, and manfully did they do it. The Fifty-fourth gave one demoniac yell, and then both these regiments for more than one hour fought with the bayonet, like infuriated dogs, until the retreat was secured and they were ordered to retire. Here let me record an act which should be widely known. In returning with the wounded, the engine on the railroad gave out, when they were twenty-three miles out from Jacksonville, and what was left of the Fifty-fourth, voluntarily drew in the train, consisting of three car loads of wounded and the disabled engine.

A Maine Law in Richmond.

Neal Dow, though in prison in Richmond, has seen one of his reforms put in operation there. The rebel Legislature has passed an act to seal up every grogshop in Richmond, and perhaps in Virginia, on the 1st day of May. General Lee acted for the law, and it was enacted him. Think of the change in Virginia which has been able to produce such a result! The *Enquirer* comes out with a severe attack upon the "rampant Puritanism" that has lived in the Legislature, and charges that those who favored the bill were given to "crooking the elbow."

This Maine Law'ism in the South is a new feature, and one not introduced by the war. A few years ago the chivalry were loud-voiced in their ridicule of everything of the sort at the North.

Gen. Pike thus sums up the result of recent operations in North Carolina: "Beside the repulse of Gen. Pickett's army at Newbern, this following have been captured: 6 officers, 231 prisoners and dangerous rebels, 500 contrabands, 250 arms and accouterments, 138 horses and mules, 11 bales of cotton, 1 piece of artillery, caisson complete, 1 flag, many saddles, harnesses and wagons. Much property of the rebel Government has been destroyed from inability to remove it, as appears by a partial list: 250,000 pounds of pork, 80 barrels of lard, 75 barrels of meat, 20,000 bushels of corn, 32 barrels of beef, 5 hogsheads of sugar, 5,000 empty sacks, 1 corn mill, 10 wagons, 1 ton of tobacco, 18 mules, 2 warehouses of salt, and 2 extensive salt manufactories."

The Latest Prices in Richmond.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the Richmond *Examiner*, of Monday, March 14th. Under the head of "Financial and Commercial" we have the latest prices prevailing at the rebel capital. Passing over the financial quotations, we come to the prices of merchandise. There is so little business doing, that the prices of articles of food—flour, meat, vegetables, etc.—are not quoted. Everybody who has anything to sell seems disposed to wait till after the 1st of April, when the new "currency act" goes into operation. At a recent cargo sale, ground coffee brought $9 to $10 per pound; mould candles, $9 75 to $10 per pound; sperm candles, $9 75; extract logwood, $3 25 to $4 62½; copperas, $2 75; sal soda, $1 10; rosin, $33 to $35 per barrel; crushed sugar, $11 per pound; bicarb. soda, 83; whisky, $70 to $80 per gallon; manufactured tobacco, 61c to $4 20 per pound; smoking tobacco, 37c to 76 per pound; brown sugar, $6 75 to $8 55; coffee, $12 to 12'50; tallow candles, $5 25 to $6; Manchester soap, $3 45 to $3 60; tallow, $5 35; black pepper, $9 25; brown peas, $35 to $37 per bushel; mustard seed, $4 25 per pound; rum, $60 to $65; apple brandy, $97 50; whisky, $60; Byass' ale, in quarts, $177 per dozen.

The wood dealers have lately advanced their retail prices. Oak is now selling at $44 per cord; pine, $34, delivered.

The city markets have been almost bare of meats and vegetables for a fortnight. The country people have evidently postponed their visits to the city until the approaching "All Fools' Day." A few shad, from North Carolina, have been brought to market this week, and sold at $10 to $20 each.

Important Railroad Enterprise.

The conference of the representatives of the Galena and Rock Island Railroad Companies and the extended line of the latter Company through Iowa, as well as those of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska and Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Companies, has resulted in the definite settlement to unite the Iowa roads at a point not farther west than the west branch of the Raccoon River, or further east than Moreneo, a station upon the Mississippi and Missouri Road, about thirty miles west of Cedar Rapids. The new road will be built by both companies, and is to form the main line to the point of junction with the Great Pacific, the through line, &c., on both lines (the Rock Island and Galena) to be joint, both roads participating equally in the profits. Des Moines, Council Bluffs and Omaha are thus left in the new road. The one road from the point of junction, instead of two continuous lines will be built as rapidly as labor and materials can be procured. This places Chicago in immediate connection with the Missouri River and the Great Pacific Railroad, and will pour into our market the rich treasures of the far West. Its importance can hardly be estimated in developing the great West beyond us and opening it to civilization and settlement. By this gigantic work Chicago will still more rapidly advance, and another link is added which will make her the future railroad centre of the whole country.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Extraordinary Decision.

A decision of very extraordinary character has just been made in the United States District Court for California, Judge Hoffman. Indigby Grantbones, a prisoner, was condemned under the sentence of the court for the crime of engaging in and giving aid and comfort to the existing rebellion. He was convicted as a pirate. Application was made for the habeas corpus and his release, on the ground that he was entitled to his discharge under the amnesty proclamation of the President of December 8, 1863. The petition was resisted by the counsel for the United States, but the court, in a long argument, decides that all persons not included in the excepted cases are to be deemed to be pardoned, on their complying with the required conditions of the proclamation—taking the oath of allegiance. "My conclusion is," says Judge Hoffman, "that the punishment which Greathouse was sentenced to inflict upon Grantbones is remitted by the Executive and his offense pardoned. He is consequently entitled to the writ prayed for, on the return of which, if nothing further appears, he must be discharged." If this decision be good law, it will operate as a general jail delivery of all political offenders throughout the United States, on their taking the oath.—*New York paper*.

Scarecrows from Dixie.

Squads of haggard wretches, rebel prisoners, who had taken the oath of allegiance, were drifting about the city during yesterday, They were the samples of the "poor white trash" of the South, a class of people who, without the least possibility of ever owning a negro, have brought themselves to suffering and misery by fighting to uphold slavery. They now begin to see that they are doing servile military duty to uphold a system that abjectly debases themselves.

The prisoners in question were portions of a squad of one hundred and fifty who came in on Wednesday night from the old Capitol prison. Never a shred of uniform was upon them. They gaped into the brilliant shop windows like boys who, for the first time, behold a menagerie—all mouth and wonderment. The Refreshment Saloons, when they arrived, fed the poor wretches as though they had been good Union soldiers. They were fur nished with breakfast yesterday morning. Now one of these men is now a missionary of freedom. The scales have fallen from their eyes As one of them said to us: "I was blind, but now I see." He could read, and was one of the few who could. They are now moving northward in search of employment.

Returned Union Prisoners at Annapolis

The agent of the Christian Commission at Annapolis, Md., states that a large number of our men are arriving at that point from Richmond. About a week ago seven hundred and fifty arrived; on the 16th inst., four hundred men and fifty officers, and a large number more are daily expected. These men come destitute of clothing, hungry and sick. The Christian Commission is the only agency at Annapolis to supply their wants. They have already sent forward several shipments of clothing and stores, but the demands are greater than they have funds to supply. An appeal is therefore made to our citizens for money and stores to relieve the destitution and suffering of these brave men.

The Territorial Bills Passed by the House.—The enabling bills for Nevada, Colorado and Nebraska, passed by the House of Representatives require each an election of delegates to a convention which shall submit a constitution agreed upon to the people for their ratification or rejection, to be held on the second Tuesday of October. The constitution shall be republican, and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Slavery shall be prohibited therein by an ordinance forever irrevocable without consent of Congress. When the constitution is ratified by the people, the President is to declare, by proclamation, the admission of these States on an equal footing with the original States each of which is to be entitled to one member of the House until the next appointment, and two senators in the Congress of the United States.

A Great Change.—On Monday the 10th regiment of colored troops, under the command of Colonel Henry G. Thomas, marched from Camp Birney, and after parading through the principal streets of our city stacked arms in front of the Holliday Street Theatre, upon the very ground where on the 20th and 21st of April, 1861, the secessionists of Baltimore, under the guidance of ex-Marshal Kane, gathered to carry out their nefarious plots. The various movements of this body of men evinced the high state of discipline to which the man have been brought by their officers, and which favorably impressed all loyal men. —*Baltimore American*.

Effects of the Rebel Murders in North Carolina.—A dispatch from Newberne says: The hanging of the fifty-one Union soldiers at Kinston, belonging to the Second North Carolina white regiment, and the reported hanging of several companies of the Second North Carolina white regiment in Western North Carolina, recently captured by the rebels, has given a fresh start to the enlistment of conscript deserters, who are eager for an opportunity to avenge these atrocities.

The Propeller for the Dunderberg.

On Saturday Messrs. John Roach & Sons, of the Etna Works, New York, cast the propeller for the iron clad ram Dunderberg. It is composed of iron and tin, and thirty-five thousand pounds of metal was used. This is the largest propeller ever cast in this country; when completed it will weigh thirty thousand.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says that "out of the recent party of Yankee prisoners in transit from Richmond to Americus, Ga., two froze to death in the cars between Weldon and Raleigh, twelve were so severely frozen that they had to be left in the hospital at Raleigh, and thirty-one escaped from one of the box cars between Branchville and Augusta."

NEWS ITEMS.

The people of Louisiana have paid, $1,000,000 in revenue taxes under the United States excise laws. In nine months $425,000 was paid to the former collector, and the present collector has received $900,000 in three months. During the year $32,000 of revenue stamps have been sold. That portion of the State that is within our lines seems, therefore to be doing something for the Union.

A short but remarkably spirited description of a secessionist town in Tennessee is given by a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*. He says that before the occupation of the place by our forces, Larkinsville was disloyal, with few exceptions its men, women and children chewed tobacco, drank whisky, became sallow in complexion and rebellious.

At Norfolk, last month, nine hundred and seven families threw themselves upon the beneficence of the government, and during the past six months nearly twenty thousand dollars' worth of food and fuel has been given out. The city has been divided into twelve poor wards, with one director and several visitors to each.

A correspondent advises the Galveston *News* that official information has been received "that 1500 Yankees, including 300 Mexicans and 200 negroes, have left Brownsville, on January 18th, for some point in the interior of Texas, and fears that San Antonio will be attacked."

Col. Dahlgren's Remains.—The Washington *Star* says: We understand that the rebel authorities have signified their intention to give up the remains of Colonel Dahlgren, and it is expected that they will shortly arrive at Fortress Monroe.

Few people comprehend the great amount of sugar used annually in the United States. In 1862 there were 442,411 tons, or 854,822,000 pounds, or nearly 29 pounds to each man, woman and child, estimating the population at 30,000,000.

A diver went to the cabin of the wrecked Bohemian, at Portland, on Monday, and recovered the purser's dr awer, containing five hundred sovereigns valued at $4,000. He also brought up other valuable articles.

Lieut.-Col. James S. Anderson, of the First Army Corps, publishes a card in which he states that he has been released from arrest, and pronounces the charges against him to have been founded in malice.

Persons who keep fighting dogs give them hardly anything to eat when training them for a match. The dogs fight most ferociously in a state of semi-starvation. In this respect, if in no other, the rebels are like dogs.

The losses in the severe engagement at Olustee, so far as received, are given in detail by the Beaufort "Free South." Total killed, 202; total wounded, 1,142; total missing, 497. Grand total, 1,841.

Senator Sumner has sold the Summer estate on the corner of South Touro street and Narragansett avenue, in Newport, R. I., to Mr. A. T. Peckham, for $25,000.

Oak wood rails in Richmond at $44, and pine at $35 per cord.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Marquis Gustavo Cavour, the elder surviving brother of the late Count Cavour, has (March 2) died of apoplexy at Turin. In 1848 the deceased belonged to the Italian Conservative party, and was one of the founders of the *Armonia*, at the head of which journal he remained until 1851. From the time of his brother's accession to office he gradually fell off from his former associates, and in 1859 he was completely in accord with the Piedmontese Government. He wasnt first a great admirer of Father Passaglia, whom he kept at his house for some time, but at length got tired of him. Of the Cavour family there now only remains Count Egisard, younger son of the Marquis. The elder brother died in Lombardy in 1848, where he was serving as a lieutenant of artillery. The Marquis leaves a daughter married to Count Alfieri.

The attempt to procure the liberty of the press in France, though strongly urged in the legislative body, has proved a failure. The Emperor's determination is made known at the end of a recent debate, through the President of the Council of State in these words: "We do not believe that at this hour, and in the presence of the public duties imposed on the Emperor's government, we can consent to any modification whatever in the existing regime of the press."

An Englishman proposes aerial railway locomotion, or in other words, balloons fitted up for passengers, which are to be drawn through the air from station to station by ropes worked and drawn in by stationary steam engines. No grading, no rails, no iron, and consequently expense to be incurred but for the stations and the balloons!

A plan to get higher wages was lately devised by the hall cutters in Dudley and East Worcestershire, England. They notified the owners of the mills that unless they received an advance of six cents per thousand they intended to strike for twelve cents!

☞ FOR CORONER.—Alex. Aiken will be a candidate for the office of Coroner subject to the decision of the Republican Union County Convention. mh16dawtc

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Davis Collins, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14dawtc

☞ FOR CORONER.—Solomon Sala, of Bi mingham, will be a candidate for Coroner, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. mh9dawtc

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—John Hemen, of Wilkins township, will be a candidate for county Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh24dawtc

☞ COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Archibald Pillow, of East Deer Township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe10dawtc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—Geo. Finley will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja23:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—Jacob H. Walter, of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja23:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. Hunts will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja23:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—Thos. Steel will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja18:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—Geo. B. Riddle will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja18:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—Geo. B. Riddle will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja18:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—M. B. Hartzell, of Birmingham, will be a candidate for Orcner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh6dawtc

☞ FOR CORONER.—John McClung, of the First Ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. fe1:tc

WANTS.

WANTED—By a man having Two Thousand Acres of rare choice Land in a well settled part of the West, with permanent water and sufficient timber for fencing and fuel, and having a plan to occupy it for a stock Farm, that will pay far better than the usual mode of farming. He wishes a man somewhat acquainted with farming, and having from Five to Five Thousand Dollars, to join him in an equal and equitable arrangement to own and carry on the farming business. The best of references given and required.

Apply immediately, to
mh17 B. McLAIN & CO., 102 Fourth street.

WANTED.

TWO GOOD AXE FORGERS AND HELPERS,

To whom constant employment and good wages will be given. *For further* information address the subscribers, Providence, near Scranton, Lackawa county, Penna. SILKMAN & TOMPKINS.
mh14:tw

WANTED—A Married Man, without family, to take charge of a Farm three miles from the city. References required as to character and ability. Enquire of
McDONALD & ARBUCKLES,
mh16 Nos 212 and 214 Liberty st., near Wood.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A large and substantial Building, suitable for the accommodation of 500 men, to be occupied by troops passing through the city. Address Lieut. Colonel D. CROSS, Deputy Q. m. General, Pittsburgh, stating the location and terms. mh17:tw

WANTED.—$50 a Month.—I want Agents at $50 a month, expenses paid, to sell my *Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners*, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen articles sent *free*. Address,
ja23-2mdawt* JOHN F. LOBD, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I want to Hire Agents at $75 in every county at which a small, expensive paid, to sell my new Shop Family Sewing Machine. Address, S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine
fe17dawtf

WANTED—An intelligent, business man, with $2000, to take charge of an office that pays $50 per week. Address BOX 1287, P. O., Pittsburgh. mh17:tf

WANTED—100 Agents to sell the Patent Self-Sealing Fruit Can. Sample sent by mail for 50 cents. Address
mh17:tw* J. A. REED, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—