Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING.....MARCH 25, 1864

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

Those of our patrons who remove on the 1st of April, will please leave notice at this office the number and street of their new locations.

Christian Commission at Camp Copeland.

During a visit to Camp Copeland, yesterday, we were astonished to find the amount of work done by the Christian Commission at the camp. They have a comfortable station built, where soldiers can get a paper or book, writing paper, or pens, and if needed, a stamp to prepay their postage.

For the sick or needy, they have a supply of clean clothing, and a good assortment of delicacies.

The station is under the charge of two efficient delegates, Rev. Samuel Lowrie and Rev. N. S. Noyes, who devote their time to the care of both the temporal and spiritual welfare of the soldiers in the hospitals, and camp. Services are held during the week, and on Sunday there is preaching by the ministers from the city.

Attached to the station is an extra diet kitchen, fitted up with a large cooking stove, plates, cups, and everything that would be useful in preparing a good warm meal for the sick. The shelves are well stocked with stores. The kitchen is to be under the charge of the ladies of Swissvale, who have undertaken this department of the Commission's work. Too much praise cannot be given to these ladies, who have for the past five weeks visited the camp every day, through rain and mud, carrying for miles, the articles they prepared for the sick. Their labors will be very much lightened by the presence of this kitchen. Every facility and accommodation for carrying on the work of the Commission, has been granted to them by the authorities of the camp, and of the Department. Col. Croft kindly furnished them Government teams, to carry the lumber for the building, and the stores from the city.

We hope our citizens will sustain the Commission in this home work.

The Commission had just such a station at Camp Howe, last fall, where much good was done. The amount it will accomplish at Camp Copeland, cannot be counted by dollars and cents.

Accident at the Fort Pitt Works.

On Thursday afternoon a man named Maginnis, who works in the Fort Pitt foundry, met with a terrible accident, by which he lost his right foot. The gearing which runs the drill for boring the large 20 inch gun is about on a level with the floor, and it requires great care in walking around it to keep from being entangled in it. The workmen, passing and repassing it so often without accident, appear to have become careless. This was the case in this instance. Maginnis' foot was caught in the gearing, and not only split from heel to toe, but absolutely ground to pieces. Dr. Dickson was called in and the man carried into a back office and stretched upon a table, where without any application of chloroform or ether, the crushed limb was amputated about the middle of the calf of the leg. Maginnis resides in the Fifth Ward, where he has a wife and five children.

The Alleged Pickpockets.

Washington Frees, Barney Sullivan and John Young, who were arrested on Tuesday on suspicion of being concerned with the late pocketpicking at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday, but sufficient evidence was not adduced to warrant their being held to answer the charge. The Mayor, however, committed them for ninety days as common thieves, the Legislature a year or two ago having passed a law giving magistrates this privilege. Matthew Steel, who was arrested at the same time, was discharged from custody, there being no proof against him that he was in any way connected with the robberies. We believe the only charge against him was that he was in the company with the others at the time of the theft.

A Handsome Present.

The Rev. D. R. Kerr, D. D., Editor of the *United Presbyterian*, delivered a lecture in Dr. Cooper's Church, Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, to quite a large audience, for the benefit of the 9th U. P. Church of that city. At the conclusion of the lecture, the Rev. Mr. Crow, pastor of the latter church, requested the audience to remain for a few minutes, as a presentation was about to be made. He then presented to Dr. Kerr, in the name of the Sabbath School teachers of the 9th U. P. Church, Philadelphia, a mammoth photograph album which will hold *three hundred* photographs. The album is in the highest style of the art, being in extra Turkey, richly embossed and gilded, with two clasps. It is well worthy both of the donors and the recipient.

Accident on the Birmingham Passenger Railway—Boy Killed.

Last evening, about nine o'clock, a boy thirteen years of age, named Little, was run over by a car on the Birmingham Passenger Railway, and instantly killed. It appears that car No. 9 was passing along Carson street, near Joseph street, the conductor noticed an unusual jolt, and supposing that an obstruction had been placed on the road, stopped the car, and found the boy lying on the track. One wheel of the car had passed over his neck, causing instantaneous death. It is supposed that he was crossing over the street in front of the car, and was knocked down by the horses and run over. He was a son of Mr. James Little, a conductor on the road. The Coroner will hold an inquest upon the body this morning.

The Courts.

(Reported Exclusively for the Gazette.)

DISTRICT COURT.—The following cases were disposed of yesterday:

Criminal.

58 Geo. H. Bell vs Isaac Wells. Continued.

LIST FOR FRIDAY.

59 Jane Given et al vs Joseph Bowman et al.
2 J. B. Hoff vs John Kerwin.
63 Mayor &c. of Pittsburgh vs Ann McKenney's heirs.
69 " " vs Ann McKinney's heirs.
70 " " vs Whitmore & Wolff.
71 " " vs James McVay.
72 " " vs James Duncan.

City Mortality.

Dr. George L. McCook, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the following deaths for the week, commencing March 13, and ending March 22:

Males.....7 | White.....18 | Total.....18
Females.....11 | Colored.....00 |

Unknown, 2; Typhoid Fever, 2; Bronchitis, 2; Ulceration of Bowels, 1; Consumption, 2; Cold and Old Ages, 1; Peritonitis, 1; Intestinal Irritation following Diphtheria, 1; Marasmus, 2; Meningitis, 1; Dead Born, 1; Angina Pectoris, 1; Death by accident, 1.

Again in Trouble.

The notorious Madison Jones, (brother of Charlotte Jones, who was excited in this city with Henry Fife) and his brother-in-law, Isaac Ballou, who were recently released from the Western Penitentiary, were arrested in company with a fellow named Smith Gillespie, in South Strabane township, Washington county, on Sunday night last, in possession of three horses which they had stolen from a farmer named Andrew Jackson. They were all lodged in jail. They had all enlisted, and had stolen the horses for the purpose of aiding them in deserting.

MUSIC AT THE FEMALE COLLEGE.—This department under the able direction of Prof. Rohbock, has attained a wide celebrity for its excellence and thoroughness. The class on the Piano, was much larger last term than ever before, and it is likely to be increased this term which begins to-day. A splendid seven octave piano, of Hazelton Bros.' make, has just been purchased from Mr. C. C. Mellor, for the use of the Institution. It speaks volumes in favor of these instruments, that Mr. Rohbock finds in them qualities to meet his approval.

TREMONT CONCERT.—The concert last evening at Masonic Hall, was a decided success. The audience was large and appreciative, and although the programme was long, a number of pieces were repeated. About forty young ladies and gentlemen took part in the concert, and rendered a number of difficult pieces in a very artistic style. The choruses were well arranged, and were given with effect.

"THE NINE MONTHS' MAN."—The Washington (Pa.) *Reporter and Tribune*, one of our best country exchanges, publishes Mr. Bryant's poem in this week's issue.

"Fiat Justitia—perent mundus!"—Who will answer to the People?

On Saturday, the 27th of February last, Joseph Bentz, a boy of 14 years of age, left his parents' house in Reserve township, Allegheny county, because his mother had reprimanded him. Coming to Pittsburgh, he fell into the hands of some recruiting agents, who considered him a fit object to make a recruiting fee. The boy was therefore (as he stated in his affidavit before Alderman Nicholson, sent to the Secretary of War) first made drunk and then advised by an orderly to swear that he was 19 years and 2 months old. Thus he was brought twice the same day before Dr. J. Lewis, Examining Surgeon, on Smithfield street, who twice refused the boy as being too young, and in every way unfit for military service. Thence he was led to the Provost Marshal's office, on Fourth street, examined, passed and enlisted, before Dr. Simpson and Capt. Heron Foster, and allowed to go home over Sunday. On Monday morning, his parents together with a *brother*, who was crippled in the army, a *sister*, whose husband is now serving in the army for over two years, an *aunt*, whose husband was killed in this war, and a neighbor, went with him to Pittsburgh, to see whether the boy could not be discharged. They took along two certificates of the boy's birth, one in French, from the civil authority, and one in German, from the church record, both under genuine seal and dated at the time when the family left Elsap, a German province of France, twelve or thirteen years ago. They first called on General Brooks and made a statement of the facts to him. The General thereupon at once sent word to Captain Foster to have the boy discharged if it was not too late. The word reached the Captain immediately thereafter, but the boy was not discharged; it is therefore presumed that the Captain thought it it "too late."

On the same day, Lieut. Williams, acting for Capt. Moorehead, sent Sergt. C. M. Herald to the Provost Marshal's office to notify a Mr. Sproul not to enlist the boy Joseph Bentz, or a court martial case might grow out of it; but Mr. Herald was answered, that it was "too late." —*"Il est trop tard"* of Louis Philippe was the reigning pass word. The parents were advised by some friend, who took an interest in the matter, to see his Honor, Mayor Lowry about it, and the father should make an information before him against the son for perjury, which it seems was accordingly done, after dinner, under the impression thereby to get the boy under the civil authority and out of the power of the military authority.

At 5 o'clock P. M. I was called upon to come to the Mayor's office, and this was the first connexion I had with the case. Understanding what proceedings had been taken, I at once declared that I would not have recommended them had I been there in time; the military authorities were either willing to do their duty, and the boy must be discharged at once under their own regulations and acts of Congress, or they were not disposed to do the thing honorably and just, and in that case the information for perjury would go for nothing, the military branch having the advantage of stronger power at the present time; at any rate conflicts of authorities ought to be avoided, if possible.

His Honor, the Mayor, desiring to show proper regard to the military branch, ordered the boy, then under arrest before him, to strip himself of his uniform and to put on such clothes as his parents had brought along for him, and then he sent his military clothes etc, over to the Provost Marshal.

The above mentioned crippled brother of the boy and a neighbor of his parents, who was there at the request of the parents to prove the boy's age, had strapped up the knapsack of the boy and carried it between themselves over to Capt. Foster's headquarters. I accompanied them with the object in view, to ask Captain Foster for his kind assistance, to get the boy discharged, partly for the reason that family had already furnished six men to our army, and the boy was the only one left to his old parents and evidently unfit for the service; partly because my feelings revolted against the fraud played upon the Government, the officers, the real fighting men in the army and upon the people—in enlisting boys and old cripples, merely for the sake of the recruiting fee. Captain Foster being at the time of our entry occupied in some other room, I expressed my indignation, without reference to any particular person, but pretty freely in presence of some of the attendants of the Provost Marshal's office, which perhaps was communicated to Captain Foster; for he soon came into the room in rather a warm condition. He would hardly listen to my intended application, but asked who had brought the clothes of the boy thither, and upon being told: the two men, his brother and neighbor, then and there present, ordered them under arrest under prima facie evidence, as he expressed himself, that they had stolen the clothes. I told the Captain again, that the Mayor had sent them over with the clothes; that I heard and saw like do it, whereupon the Captain said, he could not take my word for it. My offer to swear to it was not accepted. The two men were locked up!

I informed the Mayor immediately thereafter of the fact, and he hurried over and remonstrated with his military Honor, the Provost Marshal; but, as he told me on his return, in vain. The men were kept under arrest till about 11 o'clock that night and then released. The boy delivered himself up the next day, under protest of his parents, to Captain Foster in my presence, and the Captain then and there promised his assistance to get the boy discharged by the Secretary of War. This was all we intended to ask of him the day before. The boy, however, is not yet discharged, but kept in that lovely and healthy "Camp Copeland," where mud and disease are said to have superseded even the force of military authority and ingenuity.

Now, after the statement of these naked facts, which I am ready to prove at any time, who is to answer the government and the people for these abuses? Any person who sees the boy of five feet two inches and one hundred and three pounds weight, except Dr. Simpson, will unhesitatingly say that he is a mere child and utterly unfit for military service. Dr. J. Levis has said so twice, and certified to it under his signature. The boy will cost the country, perhaps, one thousand dollars, even more, if he should be crippled for pension, and where is the equivalent or any thing like it? Is our war not expensive enough as it is, that we should have children and old cripples enlisted merely to swell the cost of war, the number of men in uniform, to encumber thereby the real fighting material and make the officers who are to command them blush?

What better evidence had Capt. Foster at 11 o'clock in the evening for releasing the two men he was pleased to put under arrest, than he had at 5 o'clock the same evening, when he had them locked up?

There are some men yet extant in these modern times, that place some value in personal liberty and do not like to see it violated, even in others, without good cause, and they would be pleased to see a satisfactory explanation of the arrest and discharge of the said two men. Among these is your humble fellow citizen, H. P. MUELLER.

Important Information to the Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh—Advertising Directory and Guide.

We are pleased to notice that our friend Mr. R. N. Bowes (deaf mute), son of late Gen. J. R. Bowes, U. S. A., of Indiana, is now sojourning in this city. He will call upon the merchants and business men generally in our city, with the view of introducing to them a new method by which they can make their business known. The style has been adopted in St. Louis, Baltimore and Philadelphia. It is the intention of the gentleman engaged in this enterprise to introduce his plan of advertising into the principal cities of the Western States.

He proposes to hang the Business Chart at the Depots, Hotels, &c. in this city, and also at the different thriving stations on the Pennsylvania Central R. R., Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling R. R., Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R., and also at important river towns when *desired*. The Chart, or Card, will contain a fine steel portrait of a Union General, and that will attract attention. Those of our enterprising business men who desire to have their places of business well impressed upon the public mind, will avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them by Mr. Bowes, the genuine card printer and manager.

The Charts, when fully printed, will be displayed in the most public places, to the extent of Three Hundred large charts (measured 22 x 33), being the sufficient number for early distribution. Each advertiser will find the printing will be done in fine colors, and the printing will be done in fine colors, and have as much space allotted as he may desire, therefore add to the attraction. He will have them printed at his office, the "Press office," Philadelphia, and will faithfully perform all business intrusted to his care.

He is well recommended by the business men of these above mentioned cities for his untiring energy and attention.

Terms of payment, on credit until the Card is completed for circulation.

See the splendid samples of the "Philadelphia Card."

DR. JAMES PRESTLEY IN NEW YORK.—On Wednesday evening Dr. James Prestley, of this city delivered the second lecture of his three interesting lectures at the A. R. Church, Houston and Thompson streets, New York. Subject: "Sketches of a Tour through Egypt to the Red Sea, and through the Desert to Mount Sinai."

The Tariff on Wool—Memorial to Congress.

At a Convention of wool growers and other citizens of Washington County, Pa., and adjacent counties, held in the borough of Washington, March 8th, 1864, the undersigned were appointed a committee to memorialize Congress, on behalf of the Convention, in relation to an increase of the tariff on imported wool. The present tariff on wool is so extremely low as to afford no adequate protection to the American wool-grower, against the active, persevering, and enormous importations of foreign wool.

The only duties which now exist are, first, a duty of *five per cent. ad valorem* on all wool costing *eighteen cents* and under, valued in the *foreign* port. Second, *three cents* per pound specific duty on wool costing in the foreign port from *eighteen* to *twenty-four* cents. You will observe that all these costs are ascertained and arranged in the *foreign* country, and under the supervision and management of the *foreign importer*.

To bring the importations within the lowest possible value, the wool is put up in the *grease* or *dirt*, and otherwise so rough and apparently poor condition as seemingly to justify the lowest estimation of value, so that it may come into our ports, liable only, to a nominal duty. Five per cent. ad va orem, on eighteen cents valuation, gives less than one cent per lb protection to the domestic product; and if we are rightly informed, more than three-fourths of the whole importations of wool into this country is brought within the range of the *lowest* class of duties.

You will thus see, that the present tariff, taken in connection with the mode of *fixing up* the foreign article, and the *low foreign* valuation, leaves so insignificant and trifling a protection to the home product, that it may be practically regarded as affording a *free* admission of foreign wool. It may be said, that the difference (or exchange as it is called) between the market value of *gold* and *currency* is a virtual addition to the protection to the home product. This is nominally true, but in reality, is more than neutralized by an equal or greater enhancement of values on all the materials which enter into the manufacture of our sheep, and the increased cost of producing and preparing our wool for the market. Hay has gone up, from five or six dollars per ton, to *twenty-five*. Oats per bushel, from *fifty* cents to one dollar and ten cents. And every thing else material to the production of wool, somewhat in the same ratio.

For ten years past the *raw* wool of this region averaged about fifty cents per lb., now the market price is seventy-five. This is not as much of appreciation as there is in gold, and much less than the ratio of increase in the cost of sheep food and other expenses connected with the production of wool. You will thus see that the alleged protection incidental to the rise in coin, is entirely fictitious and illusory.

We would next respectfully call your attention to the fact, that the *revenue* derived from the admission of foreign wool, which also did be *large* is almost *nominal*, and during these war times assumes a special significance. Whilst the demands upon the United States Treasury are urgent and imperative, that our public credit may be maintained unimpeached and our soldiers, and their armies may be large, well fed, and well clad; that all the material of war may be supplied in abundance until this great rebellion shall be crushed; no great and legitimate source of income should be overlooked or neglected.

Do you not see that the present low tariff on imported wool, the real value of which is very great, starves the treasury, whilst at the same time, an important and vital interest is discouraged and held in abeyance, and a numerous and patriotic class of our producers are being harrassed by an active and unprincipled competition from abroad.

No country wisely administered, will long depend for supply, either in whole or in part, upon any other country, for any of the absolute necessaries of life. Woolen clothing in this climate, is as much a necessity, both in peace and war, for the protection and comfort of our bodies, as wheaten bread is for their healthful nourishment; and no nation, with ordinary sagacity and prudence, will long remain indifferent or contented while such dependence and subserviency exists.

The nation, as yet, produces within its limits, only about one half or two thirds enough wool for the clothing of its people. How much longer shall this state of things continue? We have a noble country, a large portion of which is so admirably adapted to the rearage of sheep, and the growth of wool, that we can only fail to meet our accumulating wants in this respect by the adoption of or perseverance in some false theory of political economy, or by playing one home interest against another, which may ruinously thwart the happy providential aspects of our country and the acknowledged enterprise of our people. Why shall dubious or untwisted legislation throw stumbling blocks in the path of home industry or disperse the bounties of the general government unequally, or still more, leave the producers a prey to a large and avaricious class of unprincipled and knavish foreign importers.

We would unite our voices with the masses who are now, or soon will be, beseeching you, calling upon your representatives in the "old paths," urging the re-adoption of the "American system;" the giving efficient protection to home interests, both raw and manufactured, against foreign competition and foreign labor, until the home supply of every essential product shall fully and equally meet the home demand. With wool of our own production we ought and soon may be fully able to clothe our own people, and we see nothing to prevent our becoming large exporters to other nations.

To obtain these desirable ends we respectfully ask your honorable body to classify wools into three grades—coarse, medium and fine, and put a specific and also an ad valorem duty on each grade, with a home valuation. On the first grade, or coarse wool, valued in our ports at eighteen cents per pound or under, three cents specific and twenty per cent. ad valorem; on medium, valued in our ports at eighteen to twenty five cents per pound, six cents specific and twenty per cent. ad valorem; and on the fine grades, or all valued in our ports at more than twenty-five cents per pound, ten cents specific and twenty per cent. ad valorem. The home valuation to be made to depend more on the quality of the wool than its condition.

F. JULITA LEMOYNE,
JOHN H. EWING,
SAMUEL MCFARLAND,
JOHN M. DUNLAP,
HUGH LEE, Allegheny,
JOHN ATKINSON, West Virginia,
S. D. BARRIS, Ohio.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

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

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY will decimate the volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Their use in the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are now retailed, owing to the high price of drugs, &c., at 50 cents, 75 cents and $1, 10 per box or pot.

Sold also in Pittsburgh by B. L. Fahnestock & Co.

For sale also at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, and by George A. Kelley, Allegheny city.

REMOVAL.—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 vestings. 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.

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.

CATARRH is often a form of Throat Disease which creates a perpetual desire to swallow, as if something were sticking in the upper part of the Throat. Bogue's Bronchial Troches are used with good results in this annoying disorder.

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

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.

OMNIBUS and carriage calls will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 416 Penn street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance.

C. FIRK, Dealer, 145 Penn street, will attend to all business of his profession.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

REBEL RAID IN KENTUCKY!

BATTLE APPREHENDED.

GENERAL GRANT WITH THE POTOMAC ARMY.

CAIRO, March 24.—A rebel force said to be estimated at 7,000, with artillery, under Gen. Forrest, advanced northward as far as Obion river last night. At three o'clock this morning their advance drove in our pickets south of Union city. Later in the morning they cut off communication with Columbus, Ky., by destroying the railroad, cutting telegraph wires, and burning bridges. Our forces at Columbus had gone to meet them, and firing in the direction of Union city was heard at Columbus this morning. An adequate force under Gen. Brayman, left here this morning for Columbus, thence to meet the enemy.

Advices from Columbus, up to three o'clock this afternoon furnish nothing later.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—This morning, Lieut. Gen. Grant, accompanied by Brig. Gen. Rawlins and the other members of his staff, left this city for the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

From the Red River Expedition, Spirited Fight, and Capture of a Rebel Fort.

CAIRO, March 23.—The ram Avenger arrived this morning from mouth of Red River, where she was met by the gunboat Cricket, from which she received despatches and orders from Rear-Admiral Porter to return to the fleet, which reached the Atchafalaya River on Monday the 14th inst., where General A. J. Smith's forces disembarked to operate on land against Fort De Russey, where Dick Taylor was encamped with 1,200 men. At noon on the day of Smith's landing he attempted to reach the rear and attack. Skirmishing commenced on Smith's left flank before he was aware of the exact whereabouts of the enemy. Being ignorant of Taylor's force, he exclaimed "now for a race between the Rebels and the United States for the Fort." By a quick movement, Smith with his army succeeded in securing the above all-important position before Taylor came up. A charge was made. Some fighting occurred, during which the Federals had forty men killed and wounded. The Rebels had eighty taken, and two hundred and eighty-three prisoners, and an eleven-inch gun, which the rebels had taken off the gunboat Indianola; also, two 30-pounder Parrots from the ram Queen of the West, and two long 32-pounder Parrots from the Harriet Lane, and forty other guns. The fleet in the meantime steamed up the Red River, east of the fort, fired two shots. After the capture of the fort and fortifications, the expedition moved on to Alexandria, where the boats lay when the Cricket left.

Gen. Butler Still Active.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 23.—The expedition recently sent into Matthew county, has returned after succeeding in capturing a large amount of property, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, steam engines, and three contrabands, all of whom they brought away by the direction of Gen. Butler, under command of Gen. Graham.

Reported Change of the time and place of Meeting of the Union National Convention.

ALBANY March 24.—The Union National Convention has been called to meet at Syracuse on the 25th of May.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1864.

SENATE.—Mr Howe, of Mich, resumed his speech of yesterday in opposition to Mr. Powell's bill to prevent military interference in the State elections, and occupied the greater part of the session to day.

Mr. Saulsbury spoke at some length in favor of Mr. Powell's bill, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Blaine, of Me., the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of proposing an amendment to the Constitution to strike out the article which forbids the laying of a tax on articles exported from any State.

Mr. Rice, of Minn., reported back from the Committee on Naval Affairs a bill providing for the education of Naval Constructors and Engineers, at the Naval Academy. It was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill declaring the Delaware bay and Raritan to be a military post road.

Mr. Broomall, of Penna., supported the bill, saying amongst other things that the law was now in existence to compel the Railroads to be taken if required, for military and postal purposes.

Mr Garfield, of Ohio, replied that the measure was necessary, for it was a notorious fact that the communication between New York and Washington was extremely deficient.

Mr. Fenton, of N. Y, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the military academy bill, made a report thereon.

It was agreed by the Committee of Conference to strike out the amendments of the two Houses and leave the law as it now stood, without any additional cadets. The report of the Committee was concurred in.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the bill amendatory of the National bank law. After a lengthy discussion between Messrs. Brooks, Kerman, and Pruyn, of N. Y., the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

New Jersey Rampant.

TRENTON, March 24.—The Governor of New Jersey, this morning, sent to the Legislature a message relative to a bill now before Congress, authorizing the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company and other companies to transport passengers and freight across the State, anything in the laws of the State to the contrary notwithstanding. The message was referred to a committee of both Houses, who made a unanimous report, protesting against the passage of the bill, because it proposed to divest the State of its legal or territorial jurisdiction within its own limits, and to assume the exercise of a power never before claimed by the United States. To empower these corporations to extend branch roads anywhere within the State, in defiance of the rights of the State, to empower corporations executed by the State, to do what the State never gave them authority to do, and to violate the laws of New Jersey in their organization, and to defy the process of her courts, would be a wanton insult to the dignity of the State and a violation of her contracts, which the courts have pronounced to be binding. Copies of the resolutions are directed to be forwarded to the members of Congress, and the Senators from New Jersey, and they are requested to use all exertions in their power to prevent the passage of a bill injurious to the rights of the State and offensive to her citizens.

Mr. Buckley, the Republican Senator from Passaic county, stated that while he would strongly oppose any extension of existing privileges, he protested against the present proposed action of Congress and direct interference with the court, which is a violation of the dignity and sovereignty of the State.

Re-Organization of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

HEADQ'S DEP'T OF WASHINGTON, 2d Army Corps, WASHINGTON, March 23, 1864.

Special Orders, No. 72.—[Extract]—In accordance With Special Orders, No. 119, War Department, issued March 16th, 1864, the following regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps are relieved from duty under Brig. Gen. J. H. Martindale, and are announced as the First Brigade Veteran Reserve Corps, under Col. Richard Rush, with headquarters in such place in this city as shall be designated by the commander: 1st, 6th, 9th, 19th, 22d, and 24th regiments V. R. C. All returns and requisitions from the First Brigade V. R. C., will be forwarded direct to these headquarters.

By command of MAJOR GEN. AUGUR.
Signed, J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, and A. A. G.

The National Bank Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The House has made but few amendments to the National Bank bill, only about one-tenth of which has been considered. That part providing for the recommendation of a Comptroller of the currency by the Secretary of the Treasury to the President for appointment, has been stricken out; the President being then left free in the exercise of his legitimate functions.

Large Invoice of Cotton.

CAIRO, March 24.—The steamer Silver Moon, from Memphis on the 22d, passed up this morning for Cincinnati, with 1702 bales cotton, a large quantity of miscellaneous freight and many passengers. Memphis dates of the 22d contain little news. Cotton is still on a decline, having fallen over one cent on all qualities, and little offering, and no disposition to buy.

Reorganization of the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 24th, 1864.—*General Orders No. 10*—1st. The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GEN.'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 23, 1864.

General Orders No. 115.—1st. By direction of the President of the United States, the number of army corps composing the Army of the Potomac, will be reduced to three, viz: the 2d, 5th and 6th corps. The troops of the other two corps, viz: the 1st and 3d, will be temporarily reorganized and distributed among the 2d, 5th and 6th, as the commanding General, who will determine what existing organizations will retain their corps badges and other distinctive marks. The staff officers of the two corps which are temporarily broken up, will be assigned to vacancies in the other corps, so far as such vacancies may exist. Those for whom there are no vacancies will cease to be considered as officers of the General Staff of any corps. 2d. Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren is assigned by the President to the command of the 5th corps. 3d. the following general officers are detached from the Army of the Potomac and will report for orders to the Adjutant General of the army, viz: Maj. Gen. Geo. Sykes, U. S. Vols.; Maj. Gen. W. A. French, U. S. Vols.; Maj. Gen. John Newton, U. S. Vols.; Brig. Gen. J. R. Kenly, U. S. Vols.; Brig. Gen. F. Spinola, U. S. Vols., and Brig. Gen. Solomon Meredith, U. S. Vols. By order of The Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

2d. The following arrangements are made to carry out the provisions of the foregoing order: The 2d, 5th and 6th army corps will each be consolidated into two divisions. The first and second divisions of the 2d corps are transferred to the 2d corps, preserving their badges and distinctive marks. The third division of the 2d corps is transferred permanently to the 6th corps. The three divisions now forming the first corps are transferred to the fifth corps, preserving their badges and distinctive marks, and on joining the fifth corps they will be consolidated into two divisions.

The commanders of divisions transferred to the 2d, 5th, and 6th corps will at once report to the commanders of those corps respectively. Brig. Gen. J. B. Carr will report to Maj. Gen. Hancock, commanding 2d corps, and Brig. Gen. H. Prince, to Major General Sedgwick, commanding 6th corps. The Chief of Artillery will assign batteries to each of the 2d, 5th and 6th corps, these batteries to be taken from those now with the corps, and with the 1st and 3d corps. The batteries with the several corps in excess of the above allowance will join the artillery reserve. The consolidation of divisions called for in this order, will be made by the corps commanders concerned, who are authorized to re-arrange the brigades and the regiments composing them in such manner as they may think best for the service. There-assignment of officers of the Staff Department, consequent upon the re-organization of the army, will be made upon the nomination of Chiefs of the Staff Departments at these headquarters. Special instructions will be given hereafter with respect to staff officers of the two corps temporarily broken up.

3d. The Major-General commanding, avails himself of this occasion to say, that in view of the reduced strength of nearly all the regiments serving in the army, the temporary reduction of the army corps to three, is a measure imperatively demanded by the best interests of the service; that the reason for attaching the First and Third corps to the corps of the other two corps were in no respect founded upon any supposed inferiority of those corps to the other corps of this army, as all the corps have equally proved their valor on many fields, and all have equal claims to the confidence of the Government and of the country. The first and third corps will retain their badges and distinctive marks, and the Maj. Gen. Commanding indulges the hope that the troops of the army will be filled at an early day so that those corps can again be reorganized. By command of Maj. Gen. Meade

S. WITHERS, A. A. G.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 22.—John Forrest is reported at Bolivar, Tenn., with 7,000 men, moving North. Patterson's cavalry are out looking after them.

A party of working men, with twenty men of the 1st Alabama cavalry, who were guarding them, were surprised and captured by a party of guerillas, on Monday, in Arkansas, opposite Memphis. The party were engaged in taking spikes on the Memphis and Little R. R. Railroad.

There was no fight.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, says a man named Brown, arrested as an alleged spy, has been tried by Court martial and acquitted.

An order will soon be issued consolidating the Fifth Army Corps, to be substituted to the Sixth, under General Sedgwick.

Lieut. General Grant and Staff arrived at Headquarters, to-day. He has ordered the army to be at once made ready for inspection. He was received with much enthusiasm.

Sailing of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The City of Baltimore sailed for Liverpool to-day with $11,500 in specie.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Cincinnati Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI, March 24, 1864.

The weather to-day is clear and pleasant. The river has fallen one foot eight inches during the past twenty-four hours. There is now 16 feet 4 inches in the channel.

Flour remains unchanged at $5,00@5,25 for Superfine, and $5,50@6 for Extra.

WHISKY advanced to 95c, and closed firm at that figure.

PROVISIONS are a little firmer, but no changes in quotations. New City Mess Pork $22@22 25.

There is no change in Lard.

WHEAT is held at $1,25@1,28 for Fair and $1,35@1,40 for White.

OATS in rather better demand, at 77@78 in bulk, and 80@82 including sacks.

CORN is held at $1 for Ear and $1,05 for Shelled.

RYE and BARLEY unchanged. G.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Cotton is firm; sales of 200 bales at 73@75. Flour—Sale has advanced 1c; sales of 18,000 bbls at $5,20@5,70 for State, $7,25@7,35 for Ohio and $7,10@7,90 for Southern. Wheat advanced 1c; sales 6,000 bushels at $1,24@1,25 for Chicago Spring, $1,05@1,06 for Milwaukee Club, and $1,05@1,06 for Western. Corn advanced 1@2c; sales of 4,100 bush at $1,27@1,29, but holders demand a still further advance to $1,30. Beef firm. Pork firm; sales of 6,000 bbls at $33,50 for Mess. Lard firm; sales of 1,000 kegs at 18@19¾c. Whisky firm; sales of 4,500 bbls at 93@94c. Sugar firm. Petroleum—Sales of 1,000 bbls at 55c for Refined, and 31½@32 for Crude. Freights are firmer.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Stocks lower:

C & R I	120½	Michigan Southern	102¾
Cumberland Coal Co.	35	Ohio gas stored	44
Ill. Central Scrip	135½	Coupon 6s	113½
Ill Central Bonds	116	Coupon 5-20s	106¾
Reading	140¾		

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—There is but little doing in breadstuffs; about 1000 bbls of extra family flour sold at $7@7,50¾ and some fancy at $8,25. Rye flour is steady at $6; corn meal $4,20. Wheat firm; sales of 8000 bush red at $1,03@1,05 and white at $1,25@1,32. Rye sells slowly at $1,22. Corn is in demand and has advanced 1c; sales of 8000 bush yellow at $1,10@1,12 and white at $1,17. Oats firm; 10m bushels market is unsettled and ranges from 96 to 99c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Stocks firm

Penna. 6s	103½	Mich. S. & N. I.	73
Reading R. R.	71½	Gold	166¾
Morris Canal	75	Exchange on N. Y.	par.
Long Island	43		

Baltimore Market.

March 23.—Offerings this morning at the Corn Exchange included 3,000 bushels Wheat, 9,500 do Corn and 500 do Oats. Wheat and Oats were inactive, but closed without much change, in prices. Corn ruled firm under a fair inquiry for shipment. We quote good to choice Southern white Wheat at $1 55@1 60, fair do at $1 45@1 50, inferior to medium do at $1 35@1 40, prime and choice S ohio red at $1 53@1 60, good do at $1 45@1 50, fair do at $1 40@1 43, inferior and medium do at $1 30@1 35, and common to ordinary prime Pennsylvania do at $1 40@1 43 per bushel. White Corn at $1 12@1 16 for damaged and prime shipping parcels, and yellow do at $1 15@1 17 per bushel. Oats 60@65c per bushel. Rye at $1 45@1 50 per bushel.

Molasses and Sugars—Sales of 10 hhds Santiago Molasses at 60 cents per gallon; 100 hhds good Porto Rico grocery Sugar at 16¾ cents per lb and 200 hhds common Refining Cuba do on private terms. Prices firm as previously quoted.

Provisions—Transactions continue very moderate but we have no alteration to note in prices, viz: New Mess Pork at $24 old do at $22@22 50, and new Prime Mess at $22 per bbl. New Bacon Shoulders at 10¾ cents, clear Sides at 11½@11¾ cents; sa. d old Sides at 11 cents; plain Hams at 13¾ cents, uncovered sugar cured do at 15@15¾ cents and canvassed do at 16¾ all cents per lb, the outside figure for fancy brands. Bulk Shoulders at 9½@9¾ cents do. Sides at 10½ cents per lb. Western Lard in tubs and tcs at 14@14½ cents, and Baltimore refined at 16½ cents per lb.

Whisky—Market firmer. Sales of 100 bbls City at 94¾ cents and 300 bbls O. io at 93 c nts per gallon. At the above Ohio was held at 95 cents.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE

J. J. BENDER & CO.

Have opened in Pitts