THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1864. VOLUME LXXVII---NO. 118.

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.....3.
Evening Edition, by mail, per year.....4 50.
" " month.....38.
" " week.....10.
" " single copies.....2.
Weekly Edition, single copies, per year...2 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.

SATURDAY MORNING.....APRIL 2, 1864.

From Yesterday's Evening Gazette

The Copperhead Outbreak in Illinois. The editorials of those bitterly Copperhead organs, the Detroit *Free Press* and Chicago *Times* have of late been unusually venemous and treasonable. Not long since, the Detroit *Tribune* published the statement, that arms were being smuggled into Canada in herring boxes—herring being imported duty free, into the provinces—that large numbers of draft skedaddlers and rebel deserters were gathering on the Canadian frontier, and that these men were in constant correspondence with the Copperheads of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The present demonstration may quite possibly be but one development of a widely organized plot. The Chicago *Tribune* has just published what it claims to be a genuine *copeee* of the reorganized order of the K. G. C. The new regulations add greatly to the secrecy and efficiency of the order. The *Tribune* says that a meeting of the conspirators was held in McCormick's block in that city, from the 8th to the 11th of March, continuing in session night and day. We cite these statements for what they are worth. They are, however, when coupled with the treasonable outbreak above described, deserving of attention.

In referring to the Coles county outbreak the same paper in its issue of Thursday remarks:

A deputy sheriff of Coles county not long ago boastingly told an informant of ours that the Copperheads of that section had arms and powder in abundance, that they meet often for drill, and could muster in a week's time four thousand men. Of course the fellow lied in this last point, but it shows that the present outbreak has been prepared for, is deliberate, and must be crushed without temporizing.

The tone of the organ of Jeff. Davis in this city yesterday relative to the Coles county emeute, was precisely similar to that of an incendiary watching from a distance the progress of the flame he has kindled. The rebel organ didn't know much about it. "The military authorities had usurped the telegraph." A falsehood. They knew the fire they have been stirring for months past was beginning to burn. When the fire is extinguished the reckoning will fall on the incendiary.

Washington Telegrams to the N. Y. Journals.

WASHINGTON March 30, 1864.

INCREASED TAXATION.

The Secretary of the Treasury has communicated to the Ways and Means Committee his sense of the necessity of increased taxation. This necessity presses more and more upon the minds of the most thoughtful and prudent men connected with the Government. The Treasury means of the need of money from the internal revenue alone was yesterday $250,000,000. A tax of $1 50 on whisky is now thought in the Ways and Means room to be inevitable. The increase of the excise on the leading articles will be correspondingly great. Not for ten or twelve days yet will the Committee be able to report. Their labor of preparation is immensely great.

ADDITIONS TO THE IRON CLAD FLEET.

The following iron-clad war steamers will be launched between this day and the first of May next:

Name.	Class.	Where.
Puritan.....	First.....	New York.
Tippecanoe.....	Third.....	Cincinnati.
Sangree.....	"	Wilmington.
Mahopac.....	"	New York.
Catawba.....	"	Cincinnati.
Kickapoo.....	"	Cincinnati.
Manayunk.....	"	Pittsburgh.
Onoota.....	"	Cincinnati.
Agamenticus.....	Second.....	Portsmouth, N H
Marietta.....	Third.....	Pittsburgh.
Sandusky.....	Third.....	Pittsburgh.

Others beside these may be ready for floating off. Some of the above will be nearly ready for sea when launched.

THE STYLE OF LIVING IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

—Gen. Grant does not seem to fancy the luxurious style of living prevalent in the Army of the Potomac. He says he can maintain his physical integrity on pork and beans, as soldiers do out West, and believes it can be done by them here. Caterers to the delicate palates of our officers are in spasms at the report that the Lieutenant-General is about to banish their wares from the lines.

MR. LOVEJOY'S SUCCESSOR OF THE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES.

By common consent the Hon. Josiah B. Grinnel of Iowa, a clergyman, an anti-slavery lecturer, a shepherd with a flock of six thousand fine wooled merino sheep, and the owner of a village in which not one drop of intoxicating drinks has ever been sold, has been indicated by Speaker Colfax as the fittest member of the House to take Owen Lovejoy's place in the Committee on Territories.

ARREST OF A REBEL CHARGED WITH MURDER.

General Patrick, Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac, sent to this city yesterday, a notorious rebel citizen and bushwacker, charged with the murder of the son of Senator Brown, of Virginia. The proof against him is said to be positive, as the deed was witnessed by several of our officers. Colonel Ingraham committed the prisoner to the Old Capitol Jail.

M'CLELLAN'S OMITTED DISPATCHES.

It is stated at the War Department that McClellan, in his report to the Secretary of War on his operations on the Peninsula, omitted nearly one hundred bombastic dispatches, including his great "push them to the wall" dispatch. It is not at all unlikely that an amended and correct edition of his report will soon be published.

How the Rebels Steal Supplies Sent to Union Prisoners.

A letter from Annapolis, Md., says:

"The reminiscences of the returned officers from Libby are in the main similar, and mostly a repetition of the old tale. The officers explain the dodge by which we have been made to believe that the boxes sent from home and by the Sanitary Commission have been or are being delivered, thus: When a flag of truce boat arrives, the rebels distribute a few boxes, but stop the moment the next batch of released prisoners are off. These men seeing the distribution going on, announces that fact at home. It is averred by more than one officer cognizant of the facts, that there have been at least 2,000 boxes received by the Rebels, but never distributed, some of which are now on hand. The method of giving the contents of a box to its owner is somewhat ingenious, but quite destructive. The fortunate possessor is required to bring his blanket and spread it on the ground. The box is opened, and package after package taken out and examined. Cheeses are cut into inch pieces and pitched into the blanket. Cans of condensed milk are perforated with a steel pointed baton and follow suit. Packages of coffee, tea, sugar, salt, etc., are torn open and poured into the conglomeration. Cans of butter are treated à la cans of milk, and so on through the whole category of goodies. The unfortunate owner is then told to take up his blanket and walk, which he does, cursing the brute who spalled, first his luxuries and then his comfort."

The people of Louisiana have paid $1,600,000 in revenue taxes under the United States excise laws. In nine months $625,000 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.

Foreign Items.

Lord Westbury's Epitaph.—Some briefless barrister, who has been reading Lord Westbury's decision in the "Essays and reviews" case, has circulated the following epitaph in the Inns of Court:

"Richard Baron Westbury, Lord High Chancellor of England. He was an eminent Christian, an energetic and successful Statesman, and a still more eminent and successful Judge. During his three years' tenure of office he abolished the time-honored institution of the Insolvents' Court, the ancient mode of conveying land, and the eternity of punishment. Towards the close of his earthly career, in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, he dismissed Hell with costs, and took away from Orthodox members of the Church of England their last hope of everlasting damnation."

M. Gustave Aimard has written a book, in which he describes the priests of Chili. The recent catastrophe at Santiago gives interest to his descriptions. He says:

"With the exception of the minor grades, the monks are jolly fellows—smoking, drinking, swearing, and making love as well as a man of the world. It is not uncommon to see in a wine shop a fat monk, with a red face and a cigarette in his mouth, merrily playing the vihuela as dance accompaniment to a loving couple, whom he will confess the next morning. Most of the monks carry their knife in their sleeve, and in a quarrel, which is a frequent thing in Chili, use it as well, and with as little remorse, as the first comer." Such are the people and such are the priests, who form a fourth part of the population, in the country where the great human burning took place."

Newspapers in Great Britain.—The statistics of the newspaper press of Great Britain for the present year, show a total of 1,250 newspapers now existing, thus divided: England, 910, Wales, 37, Scotland, 140, Ireland, 140, British Isles, 14. Of daily papers, 72 are published, two-thirds in England; Wales only supports a single daily paper, Scotland 9, Ireland 14. These figures show an increase in ten years of one-half. The entire number of Magazines, including quarterly reviews, &c., is 537—of these 196 are of a decidedly religious character, leaving 341 to represent literature, science and art. Previous to the war, the number of newspapers in the United States was estimated at 3,000.

A few months since a hundred persons sat down at a festive celegration in the Harz mountains, where pork in various forms was the principal food. Of these, eighty persons are in their graves, and of the remainder, the majority linger with a fearful malady. This strange event has led to the discovery that this food was charged with flesh worms in all stages of development, or *trichinæ*, found in the muscular tissues of the survivors and traced to the pork. These flesh worms are not killed by ordinary cooking, and multiply by thousands. A great alarm exists in Germany, and the eating of pork in many places is now entirely abandoned.

Missionaries.—Some Greek and Catholic Christians disputing about the body of a deceased rich man at Constantinople, appealed to the Faud Pasha, who, after hearing both sides, decided as follows: "You say," turning to the Catholics, "that the soul of the deceased man belongs to you, and is safe in the bosom of your church. Well, then, let those other friends have his body: it cannot do his freed spirit any harm; let them have the body." So the Armenians won the dog.

The London *News*, of March 11th, says: "Among the passengers for New York, which left Southampton yesterday in the Germania, was Mr. Hanbeville, an American gentleman, on his way to America, from Marseilles, with the corpse of his wife. She was the daughter of ex-Governor Fish, and one of the most beautiful women in the United States. At the magnificent ball given at New York to the Prince of Wales, Miss Fish led off the ball with His Royal Highness."

The influx of gold into India, especially in Bombay, is producing the most singular effects upon the natives. Late accounts state that they play with coin like children, purchase to please their fancies at enormous rates, and have given up the use of earthen vessels, having brass and copper instead. The women have thrown by their former cheap ornaments, and wear nothing n gold and pearls.

The managers of the British Museum have acquired, for the Manuscript Department, a collection of one hundred and fifty letters that formed part of the correspondence between Pope and Warburton. They are described as being of an extremely interesting character, and have never been published.

It is announced as certain that Denmark has accepted the proposed Conference. A naval engagement between five Danish steamers and two Prussian men-of-war and several gunboats took place off Rugers Island. The Prussians had to withdraw their ships, and safely reached port.

The Prince of Wales, at a recent dinner given by the Guards at Windsor, offered a toast which was drunk with enthusiasm. It was to the effect that he hoped the Germans invading Denmark might meet the same fate which befel the Egyptians in the Red Sea.

The late Earl of Ellesmere expressed in a letter to an American friend his opinion of the British press, as follows: I writhe under the government of journalism. We are governed at home by a despotism unknown by a press which makes us odious to the world.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company has definitely accepted the tender of Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co. to lay the cable in the summer of 1865. In case of success, the net revenue of the company is estimated at £432,000 per year.

It is ascertained that the yield of gold in Australia for the last year will show a decrease of £700,000. The amount as stated for 1863 was really about £5,845,784, and of this, a writer in Victoria says, £1,300,000 went from the Australian bank.

It appears that the Archduke Maximilian is a great spendthrift, has been assisted by his brother many times to a great extent, and that the Mexican speculation is mainly entered upon to fill his Dukeship's empty pockets.

The Danes have a gunboat or two at St. Thomas, a very convenient place to sally forth from on the Germans and Prussian vessels which trade with the United States and South America.

M. Dessamer, the inventor of the process of converting iron quickly into steel, now says he can produce a block of it, twenty times the weight, from flint cast iron, in twenty minutes.

There has been a great falling off in the value of the annual productions of Ireland. In the year 1859 it was estimated at £39,477,000. In 1863 it was but £27,327,000.

The English papers express the opinion that the Danish difficulties will cut off the usual supplies of grain from Eastern Europe. This will help the American market.

An ice machine has been erected at Bombay which produces three tons of the article daily.

Several of Shakespeare's plays have recently been translated into the Russian language.

Patent leather cloth, an American invention, finds a large sale in Saxony.

Fifty-eight life assurance offices are winding up their business in England.

The *Edinburg Witness*, Hugh Miller's newspaper, is dead.

New York Speculators.—A letter from New York states that a speculative movement is on foot in that market to buy up all the old teas there, and that already $2,000,000 worth has been "gobbled" up. The writer adds:

"A similar combination has been effected to buy up all the coffee, and that too will probably be successful. The speculators will thus have it in their power to impose such prices as they choose upon the consumers of those necessaries. In short, it is but a substantial repetition of the recent speculation in whisky. In due time the same class of harpies will be buying up all the butter, and all the sugar, and all the beef. The prices of those articles to-day are, on the average, 50 per cent. higher than ever before.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 26th inst., appeals for aid to keep the soldier's families from starving, and says, "the poor have not been able to procure supplies at the shops established by the City Councils, even at the reduced prices 'charged by the Committee.' There is a "pressing necessity for immediate aid."

Now in the face of such accounts as these, which are constantly received in the Richmond papers, and in the face of an order of Lee to his army exhorting them to put up patiently with quarter rations, what can Southern allies of the Rebels expect to gain by concocting elaborate representations, epistolary and editorial, that there is a superabundance of food at the South?

Silver in Nevada.—The *Tribune* has a glowing account of the silver in Nevada. In a total of 12,583 feet of land, the value ran upon each foot in from $4,000 to $16,000, only four parcels out of thirty-seven being put down at less than $1,000 a foot, and most of it reaching a large figure. The 12,583 feet are valued at $25,342,666.

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 31.

LEGAL TENDER PLATES NOT STOLEN.

The foolish story that the plates of legal tenders had been stolen, has never received the least credence; but as it has been extensively circulated, it is well enough to say it is utterly without foundation.

ARMORY WEST OF THE ALLEGHENIES.

The Select Committee on an armory West of the Alleghenies, voted this morning that they will recommend the immediate establishment of such an armory; and they will proceed at once to consider claims of respective localities.

GEN. SHERIDAN CHIEF OF CAVALRY.

Gen. Sheridan has been appointed Chief of Cavalry, vice Gen. Pleasanton.

THE QUICKSILVER CASE.

Speculators are still in tribulation over the Quicksilver case. They now say the decision will be made next Monday.

CONSUL GENERAL GIDDINGS.

Consul General Giddings was on the floor of the House to day. He goes immediately to Montreal. He says the Canadians are becoming much more friendly to our cause, than formerly, and approves the repeal of the reciprocity treaty, and also the proposition to establish an additional number of Consuls along the Canada border.

SUTLERS ORDERED OFF.

All sutlers were ordered out of the army of the Potomac by April 4th, as foreshadowed in several previous dispatches.

THE TAX BILL.

The long promised tax bill is now likely to be reported next Tuesday. The aggregate of its taxation will be very large, and it is hoped that the revenue of the Government under it will run up to two hundred and fifty or three hundred millions.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERALS GRANT AND MEADE.

General Grant and General Meade, with their usual retinue of Brigadier Generals and orderlies, are in town.

It is reported that Generals Grant and Meade are going to Fort Morgan to-night.

DEEP MUD IN THE ARMY.

Heavy rains have fallen and swollen streams and made mud knee deep in the neighborhood of the army.

MR. ASHLEY ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Ashley's strong speech, yesterday, on the bill for the reconstruction of the Union, followed a line of argument dissimilar to that of Mr. Davis, of Md., on the same question; but equally as cogent and convincing against the military intermeddling in a question belonging only to the legislative power.

The programme recently carried out by General Banks in Louisiana, was furiously attacked.

DECISIONS.

The Pension Committee has decided against making National Banks pension agents.

The Committee on Elections to-day decided the contested case in favor of Mr. Yeaman, the sitting member.

APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

Mr. G. McMinn, of Wisconsin, is to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory, vice Calvin H. Hale, removed.

George J. D. Leconte, is to be Medical Inspector, vice Mr. Hamilton, resigned.

The following Surgeons of Volunteers have been confirmed:

John L. Teed, Illinois; Adam C. Swartwelder, Ohio; William Thinkald, New York; George W. Hagebooen, Kansas; Wm. Watson, Iowa; Enoch Pearce, Ohio; Edward H. Bates, Michigan; Jabez Perkins, Michigan; Frederick Lloyd, Iowa; Robert Fletcher, Ohio; Samuel D. Turner, Ohio; Robert Taylor, Iowa; Elmer F. Chase, Ohio; Conrad C. Dumelcker, Illinois; Philip Harvey, Iowa.

EXPEDITION FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Important Prisoners Captured.

ARRIVAL OF THE REBEL COMMISSIONER OULD.

Fortress Monroe, March 30.—The U. S. steamer Commodore Barney, with 56 picked men from the Minnesota, all in charge of Capt. J. M. Williams, left this point yesterday afternoon, and proceeded up the Churchtuk creek, and with small boats, landed at the head of the creek, taking a guide to the headquarters of Lieut. Roy, where they arrived at 9 o'clock this morning, and immediately surrounding the house they captured two sergeants and eighteen privates, with their small number, without firing a shot.

Masters Pierson and Wilder had charge of the Minnesota's boats. It was a great achievement, as the prisoners captured with the signal officers no doubt rank higher than above stated, being all intelligent men.

The Confederate Commissioners for the exchange of prisoners, Robert Ould and Captain Hatch, of Richmond, arrived this morning on the flag of truce boat A. Winans.

From Cairo—Arrest of Provost Marshal Williams—The Capture of Paducah—Changes in the Cairo District.

Cairo, March 31.—Captain J. H. Williams, Provost Marshal of the district of Cairo, was arrested last night and taken to Memphis, to be tried before General Hurlbut, for offenses not yet made public. A brother of Williams, Lieut. Throops, and Buell, a criminal attorney, were also arrested and confined at Columbus, charged with being connected with Williams in the offenses which caused his arrest.

A dispatch published in newspapers of the 29th, purporting to have been received at Washington from Captain Pennock, naval commander here, concerning the rebel capture of Paducah and his demanding its surrender, is bogus. No such dispatch was sent from here.

The steamer Platte Valley, from Memphis, brought 105 bales cotton for St. Louis.

The 8th Illinois veterans arrived, en route for home on furlough.

Nothing later from Memphis. Quiet prevails.

The following changes have been made in the district of Cairo: John S. Rinneaker, Colonel, 122d Illinois, assigned to the command of the post at Cairo; Capt. J. M. Talmadge, of the 14th Iowa, is relieved from duty as Provost Marshal of the post at Cairo, and takes the place of Capt. Williams, who is relieved as District Marshal General; Capt. Odlin, of the 3d Arkansas cavalry, takes the place of Capt. Tallmadge as Provost Marshal at this post; Capt. James Hugg, of the 34th New Jersey, assigned to duty as Provost Marshal at Mound city, in place of Lieutenant Cutler, of the 122d Illinois, relieved. The naval station headquarters, and district staff officers remain at Cairo as heretofore.

From Newberne, N. C.—The Hanging of Union Soldiers at Kinston Confirmed—Escape of Blockade Runners.

New York, April 1.—The Newberne Times, of the 23d, says in reference to the denial made by rebel newspapers of the recent hanging at Kinston: We have an eye-witness who saw the hanging of 22 soldiers of the 2d North Carolina volunteers, and was within 200 yards of the scaffold at the time of the murder.

Two steamers, the Allie and Hous, ran out of Wilmington through New Inlet during the night of the 12 inst. Both were fully loaded with cotton, some seven hundred bales each.

Death Sentence Commuted.—Refusal of Marshal Lamon to Hang Two Men.

Washington, April 1.—The President has commuted the sentence of the two men, Hendricks and Pollard, who were condemned to be hung to-day, to imprisonment for life. Marshal Lamon, previously, had declined to hang them, assuming the ground that it was not his duty to do so; the recent act of Congress having deprived him of the custody of the jail, and placed that institution under the charge of a warden, independent of his control.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

KNOXVILLE, March 31, 1864.

Reliable news from the front was received this forenoon, to the effect that the rebels are certainly all gone beyond Greenville, and have burnt the railroad and wagon bridge over Lick Creek, torn up the track, and taken off the telegraph wire.

Gen. Sherman spurned this morning.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Arrest of a Deserting Conscript in Canada—How the Thing was Done.

A young man named John E. Force, who, previous to the rebellion, had filled one of the most lucrative offices in the gift of the people of Luzerne county, was among the first to offer his services, and by duplicity he managed to get a commission as First Lieutenant. While in Harrisburg he flourished immensely in Copperhead circles, but his calibre was soon measured, and he was discharged—not that he was deserving of an honorable discharge, but solely to get rid of him. Returning to Wilkesbarre, he found special pleasure in denouncing the Government and inciting resistance to the draft. This was in 1863; and in the conscription then being made, Force was drafted. Immediately he then set to work to render the draft odious, by issuing all sorts of printed appeals to the people drafted, urging them to resist the officers or fly to Canada, where they would be out of the reach of "British despotism." Having created all the mischief possible, Force himself left Luzerne county, going direct to Canada.

Detective Franklin, by order of the Provost Marshal at Harrisburg, started to Canada, on the delicate business of finding Force, and enticing him back to the land which he had disgraced, that he might receive the punishment due to traitors. Learning that large numbers of deserters from the American armies were rendezvoused at St. Catharines, Canada West, officer Franklin took the cars for that locality. He reached St. Catharines on the 20th of January, 1864. After securing lodgings and announcing himself as a deserter from the Federal army, he soon fell in with Force. As their acquaintance was ripened into a sort of friendship, and as mutual sympathy was created from what appeared as like hardships borne by each, the confidence of Force in Franklin became unbounded. Franklin stated that he was the owner of a valuable printing office in Ohio, which his wife was about to sell, and then he, his wife and her sister, intended to proceed to Australia, where they would be free from the tyrannies of the Yankee Government. All this time Franklin was receiving letters which purported to come from his wife. These letters were written by Franklin himself and dispatched to Buffalo, and then remailed as if they had come from the ideal wife of the detective. As Franklin received these letters in Canada, he read them to Force, breathing great affection, and entering heartily into the plan of a removal to Australia. Force was led to believe, as he read these letters, that "Mrs. Franklin" was one of the best of wives living. In the course of the correspondence it was made to transpire that Mrs. Franklin had a sister who became interested in what her brother in law had written concerning Lieut. Force. As the correspondence went on, it was arranged that Force should accompany Franklin to Australia, while at the same time it was silly hinted that the maiden in question might possibly become the wife of Force. This was tering Force by a hope in Hymen's joys which he little deemed were so soon to be destroyed. All the while the traitor was unbosoming himself to the detective. He confessed how he had assisted in forging naturalization papers to carry the election in Pennsylvania—how he had aided drafted men to escape to Canada—how he had written and printed scurrilous handbills against the constitutional authorities, and how he had done all he could to bring the government to reproach and disgrace.

When the plans were all understood at Buffalo—and the Franklin had gotten possession of all the papers and correspondence of Force establishing his guilt, it was arranged to start for New York, and there to meet Mrs. Franklin and her sister, and thence immediately to start for Australia. Franklin had arranged a signal with the Provost Marshal at Buffalo, so that on the arrival of the party in that city, the Provost Marshal was on hand, prepared to act. Franklin and Force were on the way to the depot to take the cars for New York. In the depot Franklin gave the signal and at once both he and Force were seized and handcuffed. The reader can imagine the consternation of Force. It is also necessary to state here that the detectives did not known Franklin, nor were any of the officers except the Provost Marshal, acquainted with the merits of the case. After being taken to the Marshal's office, Franklin insisted that he was an officer in the army, but no deserter, and wanted to see the Marshal before proceeded. Franklin also advised the Marshal to be careful how he treated Force. Finally, Force was ordered to close confinement for a further hearing, and only after the knave and renegade had left the room did the Provost Marshal of Buffalo announce to his associate officers that Franklin was neither a deserter nor a criminal, but a vigilant, faithful and valuable officer like themselves. Of course the surprise was great. The officers congratulated Detective Franklin on his course, while the Marshal paid him the highest compliments.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, from which we condense the above statement, says that letters were found on Force, written by his copperhead friends in Scranton and Wilkesbarre, the publication of which will remove the veil from several "Democratic" hypocrites in that section.

The Bounty Bonds in a New Phase—Their Legality to be Tested.

A Bill in Chancery has been filed in the United States Circuit Court, at the instance of Samuel Wiley and wife, residents of the State of Illinois, and large property holders in the Sixth Ward of this city, for the purpose of testing the legality of the proposed issue of bonds to pay bounties to volunteers. The School Directors of the Sixth Ward, under the provisions of the general bounty law, and in pursuance of the expressed wish of a large majority of the voters of said ward, are about to issue bonds for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers to fill their quota. The members of the Board were to-day served with subpœnas by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, H. Sproul, Esq., giving them legal notice of the filing of the Bill in Chancery. Should they now proceed to issue the bonds, the Court will be asked to issue a preliminary injunction will be asked for, to restrain them from taking any further steps until the question is argued.

We understand that the old "anti tax" argument, that the Legislature has no power to authorize a tax for any other than the legitimate purpose of carrying on the machinery of the State, county, or municipal governments, will now be turned upon those who advocate the issue of bounty bonds. Judge Grier, it will be remembered, intimated that if the people of Allegheny county had filed Bill in Chancery, and protested against the issue of the railroad bonds, before the bonds were issued, they might have succeeded in preventing the evils which followed; but after the bonds had been issued, and after a majority of the Supreme Court had declared their issue constitutional, and especially after they had passed into the hands of innocent holders, it was too late to seek this remedy.

The School Directors will no doubt proceed to issue the bonds, and then the question will come up before Judge McCandless in an argument upon a motion for a preliminary injunction. The validity of the general bounty law will then be discussed.

Messrs. S. A. Purviance and D. W. A. & S. Bell appear as attorneys for Wiley and wife.

Sanitary Fair Building.

A considerable portion of the material for the building to be used by the forthcoming Sanitary Fair has already been conveyed to the Allegheny Diamond. To give our readers an idea of the extent of the proposed structure, we might state that it will require sixty-five cars to transport it from Cleveland to Allegheny city. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company has agreed to forward three car loads per day. Four of the persons who were engaged in the erection of the building in Cleveland have been secured by the committee, to superintend its erection in Allegheny. A number of teams have been generously tendered to the committee by citizens of Allegheny to aid in conveying the lumber from the Federal street depot to the Diamond. The U. S. Quartermaster at this post has notified the committee that they can have the use of the U. S. wagons, in case they require them. The erection of the building will probably be commenced next week.

Little Girls' Fair.

The little girls of the Second ward, Allegheny, desired to contribute their mite to the good cause in which the grown up folks have contributed so much, so a number of these little folks determined to have a fair for the benefit of the Subsistence Committee, which fair come off last week; and the fact that the Committee have the pleasure of acknowledging $102.85 as the proceeds of the fair, shows that it was a success, and speaks well for the names below, as they were the managers: Emma Reed, Sadie Dunlap, Jennie Garman, Phila St. John, Jennie Reed, Josie Reed, Mary Gerrson, Annie Dunlap, Addie Scandrett, Libbie Scandrett, Annie Ludwick, Annie Garrett, Annie Scott.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the State Canal

The action brought in the Nisi Prius, by Mr. Barnes, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to recover damages for the alleged neglect of the Company to keep in good repair the State Canal, was concluded on Tuesday. The case occupied nine days in the trial, and there was a large mass of testimony on both sides, both as to the condition of the canals when they passed from the hands of the Commonwealth to the Company, in 1857, and since that time. According to Mr. Barnes, the repairs of the canal were not made as required by the act of Assembly, and hence he suffered great loss by the detention, &c. The Company answer that the canal was under bad repair when they took possession, and the policy has been to repair gradually, so as not to interfere with the navigation, and that these repairs have been in pursuance of the recommendation of competent engineers, and the outlay has exceeded the income of the canal.

In charging the jury, Justice Agnew held that by the fifth section of the act of Assembly the purchaser of canals is bound to keep them up in good repair, and the canals are to remain forever, public highways, and are to be kept open in repairs for the use and enjoyment of all parties who desire to use and enjoy the same. The legal obligation on the company is to commence "immediately". This the Court construes to mean that the company was to immediately take the necessary steps towards the performance of their duty, and if the law is not complied with by keeping the canal in as good condition as it was when transferred to the company. But the act does not require the company to increase the facilities on the canal, unless the company think proper to do so. The duty enjoined is to keep the canal up in good condition; that is to test the liability for damages. But when we come to the question of the performance of this duty, the condition of the canal when it passed from the State may be considered.

The Company had the right to exercise discretion as to the time and portion of the work to be repaired, in view of the condition of the canal and the public interests involved. How and when they were to commence and prosecute the work were to be determined by engineers of skill and experience; and if the mode adopted was intended to accomplish the law, the Company cannot be held responsible for the delays on the canal consequent upon the bad condition of the canal when they took charge. In brief, the jury were instructed that immediately after taking possession of the works, the defendants became bound to put them in repair, but in executing this duty they could exercise a sound and judicious discretion as to the mode, time and parts, so as not to interfere with the public interests. If the mode adopted was reasonable and they prosecuted the work with diligence, the Company has performed its whole duty. If they performed this duty faithfully, they are not liable for the imperfect navigation, nor for the extra growing out of the condition in which they found the works, nor for unexpected and natural causes which could not be guarded against by ordinary care. In such cases they are only liable for want of diligence, or for other such occurrences. The jury had not agreed on a verdict on Tuesday.

The Local Oil Market.

The Oil City *Monitor*, in its review of the market for the week ending on the 29th inst., says: "The market continues lively with an advance in prices and buyers plenty. But little oil has went forward by river since our last report, and our wharves are at present comparatively bare.

During the late rise in the Allegheny several thousand barrels of oil came down from Walnut Bend and Horse Creek. This confirms the favorable reports that have come to us from that quarter. We have heard of a large flowing well being struck on the Gregg Farm, a short distance above the Sherman, but it needs confirmation. The price of oil hand is high in the interior—being quoted to the figures of the first great excitement in the early days of oil fever. In the Whip-poor-will districts, land with not more than one-fourth well suitable for boring purposes, is selling at $100 and upwards per acre.

We have heard of sales at the wells at $9,50 in bulk and at $9,50 at this point, barrels included. We quote $6 as the rolling price at the wells. Prime new barrels $3 to $3,25, and second-hand $2,50 to $2,75.

Conflict of Authority.

We have already noticed the conviction of Michael Glennon, deputy ward constable, for an aggravated assault and battery upon a colored man named Brunck. The Court, in view of the fact that Glennon had enlisted, sentenced him to pay a fine of $10 and costs of prosecution, and be committed to jail until the sentence was complied with. On Thursday morning, however, a squad of the Provost Guard, by order of the Provost Marshal, visited the jail and demanded the prisoner, which was acceded to by Jailor White. Glennon was then taken to the Provost Marshal's office, and placed in the guard house to wait transportation to his regiment. In the meantime Glennon's surety had a bail-piece issued and placed in the hands of an officer for his arrest. In pursuance of this authority the officer went to the guard room, and in the temporary absence of the guard took Glennon in custody, and succeeded in getting him some distance from the office, when they were overhauled by the Provost Guard and the prisoner returned to the guard room. In the evening Glennon was forwarded to the army.

Meeting of Carpenters and Builders.

The builders and carpenters held an adjourned meeting, at the Merchant's Exchange, on Thursday evening, and organized by calling Alex. Moore to the chair, and appointing Wm. M. Edgar, Secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed, and their names reported to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sanitary Fair.

Resolved, That said Committee have full power to appoint Committees and make such other arrangements as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of procuring subscriptions for said Fair.

Resolved, That a Treasurer be appointed who shall give bond to receive all contributions and promptly report and pay over the same to the Treasurer of the Sanitary Fair, as authorized by the President of this meeting.

James Chambers, Esq., was thereupon appointed treasurer.

The following committee was duly appointed: James McIlvaine, Jas. Chambers, John Alexander, A. Patterson, Wm. Rigdon, James Chambers, W. M. Edgar, Alex. Wilson, Alex. McClain.

The meeting then adjourned.

New National Banks.

The following new National Banks have been chartered in Pennsylvania since the 15th instant:

First, Newtown, Pa., Kinsey B. Tomlinson, Barclay J. Smith; $50,000.

First, Danville, Pa., Samuel York, jr., W. A. U. Grier; $75,000.

Second, Mechanicsburg, Pa., Thomas B. Bryson, L. Kaufman; $50,000.

First, Wellsborough, Pa., Wm. Bache, John L. Robinson; $50,000.

First, Chester, Pa., Abraham B. Perkins, Wm. Taylor, $100,000.

First, Lancaster, Pa., John Gyger, Horace Rathron; $140,000.

First, Downingtown, Pa., Josiah Kames, Richard H. Wells; $50,000.

New Lisbon Railroad Company.—A meeting was held at Cleveland, on the 18th inst., to take measures to organize a company to complete that portion of the New Lisbon and Ashtabula Railroad lying between New Lisbon and Nilestown. It was composed of gentlemen of energy, enterprize and capital. The books of the new company were opened, and ten per cent. of the capital stock, the amount necessary by law to perfect an organization, was at once subscribed.—Mr. Kennard, the gentleman representing the interests of the English capitalists in the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, taking fifty thousand dollars of the amount. The new company will be organized under the name of the New Lisbon Railroad Company.

Disorderly Soldier.—David Gardiner, a colored soldier, was arrested last night by officer Gormley for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. On his way to the Mayor's office, the prisoner kicked the officer so severely as to render him unfit for duty to-day. The Mayor levied a fine of twenty dollars, and in default of payment, committed Gardiner to jail for thirty day.

A Subscription.—A gentleman, residing in Steubenville, Ohio, sends us the following suggestion:

It has occurred to me that as Brooklyn had her "Fanke Kitchen," you might at your Fair, have a "Log Cabin." Doddridge's "Notes on Western Virginia", will give ample information as to architecture, furniture, &c., &c.

The Soldiers' relief fund will be paid at the usual place, in the First Ward, Allegheny, on and after Monday, April 4th.

Moving Day.

The first of April, with its usual mutations, is at hand. People who are not compelled to move may "bless their stars." There is a certain class of people, however, who are not content unless they see their "household gods" once a year upon a cart or dray. Others had "rather bear the ills they have" than fly to others that they know not of." Others, again, are compelled to move from force of circumstances, whether they like it or not. This class is truly to be pitied. Apropos of moving, we quote the following lines, which will be appreciated by all who have had any experience in the business:

"Untasted breakfast cleared away,
Begins the tumult of the day:
And pots, and pans, and cups, and plates,
Boxes and bags of antique shapes,
Table and chairs, bundles and jugs,
Mirrors and quilts, carpets and rugs:
A tub, a board, a broom, a mop,
A trunk, a churn, and Johnny's top:
Bottles, baskets, Bibles and stand:
Come forth, dragged out by wretched hand:
And all are piled (with no regard
To what is soft or what is hard)
Upon the anxious husband and wife,
On which they take their doleful ride."

Criminal Court.

The following business was disposed of this morning, before Judges Sterrett and Stowe:

The jury in the case of Rebecca Trimmer, on trial, yesterday, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. Remanded for sentence.

David Giles was tried on a charge of affiliation, on oath of Margaret Snyder. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. A motion for a new trial was made by his counsel, M. Swartzwelder, Esq.

Michael Stohr was found guilty of assault and battery, and sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs of prosecution.

Hugh Maxtan was found guilty on a charge of aggravated assault and battery. Remanded for sentence.

Gustave Kuhn and J. Lang were arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by John Barkhardt. The case was not concluded at adjournment.

United States Depository,
Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1864.

This office has just received a supply of two years five per cent. interest bearing legal tender notes, coupons attached, stamped March 31st, which will be exchanged at their face value for Government or National Bank notes, also, a full supply of fractional currency for exchange.

C. W. Batchelor, Depositary.

County Fair Postponed.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, held at their rooms on Saturday, it was resolved not to hold an exhibition the coming Fall. The members intend devoting whatever means and time they can towards furthering the interest of the great Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair.

Lecture at St. Bridget's Church.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec will deliver a lecture at St. Bridget's Church, on Sunday evening, [illegible] "The present Crisis" for the relief of the poor. Subject "The harmony and similitude between the Catholic faith and the visible world."

Mr. J. P. Hunt, Music Hall, Fifth street, has received Gleason's Literary Companion and Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper for April. Also, "The Gospel of Slavery: A Primer of Freedom;" by Iron Greg. This is an alph