Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING.....APRIL 29, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

SCHEDULE OF ADVERTISING RATES.

STANDING MATTER.

	Daily. 1 sq	Daily. ¼ sq	3 times a week. 1 sq	3 times a week. ¼ sq	Once a week. 1 sq	Once a week. ¼ sq
One time	$ 75	$ 40	$	$	$	$
Two times	1 25	70				
Three times	1 60	85				
Four times	1 90	1 15				
Five times	2 20	1 30				
One week	2 50	1 50	1 70	95	85	45
Two weeks	4 25	2 50	2 90	1 70	1 45	85
Three weeks	6 00	3 30	4 00	2 20	2 00	1 10
One month	7 50	4 00	5 00	2 70	2 50	1 35
Two months	11 25	6 00	7 50	4 00	3 75	2 00
Three months	13 75	7 00	9 15	4 70	4 55	2 35
Six months	20 75	12 00	12 85	8 00	6 50	4 00
Nine months	27 00	15 00	18 00	10 00	9 00	5 15
One Year	32 00	18 00	21 35	12 00	16 70	6 00

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

For one square, changeable one time each week confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion:

	Daily.	3 times a week.	2 times a week.	1 time a week.
One month	$ 9 35	$8 00	$ 4 70	$ 3 00
Three months	17 25	11 45	8 00	5 00
Six months	24 00	19 00	15 75	10 00
One year	40 00	28 00	24 00	14 00

☞ Plat notices double the above rates.

Death notices, each insertion	50 cents
Marriage notices	75 "
Steamboat advertisements, per trip	$1 00
Executors' or Administrators' notices	2 75

PRINTER WANTED.

A good newspaper compositor is wanted at this office. We pay 40 cents per 1,000 ems. Apply soon to "Foreman Gazette, Pittsburgh."

The Pittsburg Sanitary Fair.

We are rejoiced to find the following good words in Wednesday's Chicago *Tribune:*

The citizens of Chicago will respond heartily to the appeal which comes up from the Pittsburg Sanitary Fair. This festival, in aid of brave soldiers, will open in that city about the third week in May. When the Chicago Sanitary Fair was held in this city in October last, the public spirited manufacturers of that city came forward and contributed munificently. This occasion will give the citizens of Chicago an opportunity to repay the obligations then incurred. Ten thousand dollars was the value of their contributions. Let at least an equal amount in money and goods be sent back to them.

In this connection it is proper to refer to the claim of the St. Louis Sanitary Fair for contributions from our citizens. The clerks of Chicago have been asked to contribute liberally, and a movement is on foot to induce a satisfactory response. The only contribution from the entire State of Missouri for our Fair was a *single pin cushion.* It would be a fitting rebuke to the jealousy exhibited by our St. Louis neighbors, then, to send a pincushion in return.

Some of the ladies who were instrumental in getting up the Chicago Fair are bestirring themselves in this matter, and there is abundant prospect that Chicago will be well represented at Pittsburgh. A meeting of ladies will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Methodist Church Block, to which all the ladies who were friendly to the North western Sanitary Fair are invited to be present.

The Pennsylvania Militia—Improbability of their being Called Into Service.

It is not probable that there will be a call made on Gov. Curtin for the militia of this State, at the present time. We understand, however, that the militia of the Western States were tendered and accepted by the President, to protect Cincinnati, Cairo, Paducah, Columbus, and the exposed points on the Mississippi river. The militia of New York are to garrison the fortifications in New York harbor, and the New England militia are to perform the same service in the fortifications in Boston harbor, and along the eastern coast.

Governor Curtin tendered militia before the battle of Chancellorsville, to garrison the fortifications around Washington city, and he has ever since been in readiness to furnish troops when needed by the national authorities. If the militia were taken from the State now, to be of service to the Government, it would be necessary for such forces to go to Virginia; and the points there are too important and too much exposed to be garrisoned by green troops; and in case of invasion, the military force of the State would be thus exhausted, and our border left at the mercy of the invader. We are happy to have it in our power to announce that the most cordial and reciprocal feeling exists between the national and State authorities, and that in any emergency which may occur, there is a perfect understanding to control and give force to their combined action.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Row on Fifth Street.

Last evening, a number of young men, under the influence of liquor, entered the tavern of Mr. Daniel Vierheller, near the corner of Grant and Fifth streets, and asked for some liquor, which was refused them, when they commenced an onslaught upon the occupants with tumblers, but fortunately no one was injured. They then left the house, when the police were sent for, and upon their arrival, two of the parties were taken into custody. A rescue was attempted by some of the rioters companions, and during the melee which ensued, Mr. Larimer, a court officer, was struck on the head with a stone and severely injured. He was taken to Dr. McCook's office, and his wound dressed, after which he was taken to Have's Hotel, where he boards. His wound, although severe, is not considered dangerous. A small boy, a son of Mr. Vierheller, was seized by the hair by one of the scoundrels and thrown into the street. The parties arrested were taken to the Mayor's office and locked up. It is to be hoped that the others engaged in this outrage will be detected and receive the punishment they so richly deserve.

The Hollidaysburg Whig.

Our attention has been called to an article in the last number of the Hollidaysburg *Whig,* in which something is said about the Pittsburgh *Gazette* having interfered with the internal arrangements of that office. Personally we do not care a great about the *Whig's* slander, for such it is, manufactured out of the whole cloth, but as innocent persons other than ourselves are unjustly assailed by JOHN BROMBERLINE, we take the liberty to denounce his column of dreary dribble, so far as it affects this office or any of its employees, or the late foreman of the *Whig,* as an unmitigated, unprovoked calumny. His foreman, tired of the hard work and low wages of the *Whig,* applied to this office for a situation and we gave it to him. He makes just *twice* the wages that he did in the *Whig* office. And if Mr. BROMBERLINE has any more foremen in his employ who are competent workmen and desirous of making good wages, we will give *them* situations if they apply for them.

"GAMES AND CONTINGENCIES OF CAMP LIFE."—Lieut. Billings G. Childs, late of the regular army, will deliver a lecture on the above subject this evening, in Masonic Hall, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. Lieut. Childs was in the fight Bull Run and other battles, and as he is a pleasant speaker—as those will attest who heard his campaign speeches last fall—we have no doubt that he will make the subject very interesting. But independant of Mr. Childs' popularity as a speaker, the object should attract a large audience.

LARCENY.—Yesterday James Campbell, proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, in the Diamond, Allegheny, missed his pocket-book, containing $130, and was led to suspect that Henry Bornis, a young man employed as ostler, was the thief. He appeared before Mayor Alexander yesterday afternoon, and made information against Bornis, charging him with the robbery. Bornis was arrested and committed to jail in default of bail for a further hearing on Saturday morning at ten o'clock.

IN ALLEGHENY.—We would recommend all persons residing in Allegheny to call at the store of J. B. Milliken when standing in need of drugs, perfumery, or anything in the drug line; as he has as fine a stock from which to make selections as any house in the city. Mr. Milliken is a very accommodating young man, and we guarantee that he will give entire satisfaction at all times.

HULBERT MESSINGER, of Pottstown, Second Assistant Engineer, U. S. N., who has been on duty at Pittsburgh for some time past, has been ordered to St. Louis, Mo., to superintend the construction of machinery and outfits for the new gunboats building there.

MICHAEL KNIGHTLINGER, of Crawford county, Pa., advertises his wife Eliza as leaving his bed and board, and closes his notice by saying "this is the sixteenth time she has served me in the same way." Michael must be a patient Benedict.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, April 27.

The best news of the week is the crash in the butter speculation. Those gentlemen who went to Washington Market and bought up every ounce of butter they could lay their hands on, and who detailed agents to stand at the railroad depots and steamboat landings to purchase in-coming butter at anything under forty-five cents, have been sorely bitten. You may believe there is not a great deal of sympathy offered in their behalf. The quality of butter that sold five days ago for sixty cents now sells at thirty, and the price still tends downward. Other provisions have been affected by this sudden downfall.

Most of the down-town restaurants, which put up prices on account of the scarcity of butter, have come to their old rates again. The coffee and cake saloons, which are patronized almost exclusively by printers, editors reporters, patrolmen, and other doubtful characters, who are forced to turn night into day for a living, inaugurated both these movements, and their prices are now twenty-five per cent. less than a day or two ago. The other restaurants will follow soon. We are indebted to the merchants of the Corn Exchange for these good results, all brought about by their persistent determination to destroy this butter speculation. For the first time provisions have declined while gold advanced. This shows what might be done with gold were efforts made in the right direction by the right men. But even for what has been done, prayers have gone up from the heart of many a widow, and poor laborer on behalf of the noble men of the Corn Exchange.

Much fog has prevailed to-day—the first of the spring. This has rendered ferry-boat travel precarious, and our Jersey neighbors have gone to supper "belated." There are three ferries to Jersey City and three to Hoboken, and there has also existed a sort of rivalry among the pilots, who do not scruple to run one another down. This fog has afforded them a fine chance to gratify their desire for punching, and the larger boats go tearing along through the mist to the alarm of the passengers, and to the defiance of their smaller neighbors. To so great an extent had this despicable piece of business gone, that the superintendents of the different ferries, in view of the numberless accidents, and at the urgent demand of the traveling public, recently met in assembly, and agreed to discourage this rivalry, but the feeling extended even here, and their action was not very harmonious. In the narrow East river, which is much more crowded and where there are many more ferries, collisions are very rare. Legislative assistance ought to be called in to abate this ferry-boat warfare between Jersey City and Hoboken, which is dangerous enough at any time, and never more so than during a dense fog.

BOOTS (who was not elected Mayor last winter) is entitled to the hearty thanks of the people of Manhattan Island for his systematic method of making the streets clean, and keeping them so. Before the inauguration of our present commissioner, the condition of our streets was a standing reproach to the city. Foreigners, and even gentlemen from our own cities, on arriving here, instinctively expressed their first thought: "What a filthy town." But things are bravely altered. Boots keeps men constantly at work instead of having the labor performed irregularly as heretofore. The sweeping machines at night visit other streets than Broadway now, and in the morning the town resembles a New England village, so far as cleanliness goes.

The Congressional Investigating Committee, which has been in session on Custom House matters, in this city, for a month or two, has concluded its labors, and returned to Washington. Though the members sat in secret, it has leaked out that serious charges will soon be preferred against certain officials, high in authority. Fort Lafayette gapes.

The first gun from the rural districts has been fired, and has told out its loud thunder tones that New York was not the "State that is to slaughter Mr. Lincoln in the Convention," which our Democratic friends persist in alleging. At the County Convention in Suffolk, (Long Island) held recently, delegates were appointed and a resolution requesting the delegation to support for delegates to Baltimore those favorable to the re-nomination of President Lincoln was adopted unanimously.

The *Freeman's Journal,* whose editor was arrested during the early part of the war for disloyalty, has come out for Fremont. Many other Democrats are advancing his cause here, and, in fact, the strength of the General seems almost exclusively to lie in such disreputable quarters. W.

Pete Bolsum.

A LEGEND OF THE ALLEGHENY.

If you listen while I sing, a story I'll relate,
It may be thought of worth to those facilitate to speculate.
Far off among Venango's hills, in Allegheny's vale
Where Oil Creek spreads her grassy side to ripple in the gale—
Where oil spouts up from out the ground, as manna
Where every field is honey-combed and every farm's a town—
Where man hath gone to rest at night in doubt, debt and despair,
And risen in the morning light an envied million-aire—
There came a man among the rest, attracted there by gain;
Afflicted with that sore disease called *oil upon the brain,*
(For be it known that Peter Old, the Hermit, never found
'Mong pilgrims a more zealous horde to visit *Holy* ground).
This man, Pete Bolsum by name, for what I fear to tell,
Bought one square yard of coal oil land to sink a coal oil well.
A "flowing well" was on his right, a "spouting well" was near,
A 'pumping well" was on his left, a 'dry well" on his rear.
With such surroundings fair and bright (except the rear, yearwand one,
But Peter never looked back) at digging he began,
He bored, he drilled and punched all night, he bored and drilled all day,
Through loam, through gravel rock and sand, through granite, coal and clay.
For forty days and forty nights he looked to see oil come,
And had well near as many frights at what he tho't its hum.
His engine puffed, the derrick creaked, the augur went plunk, plunk;
And with each oft repeated stroke the well it deeper sunk;
And often, as he plied his task, he thought upon the gains
That would reward his anxious toil and pay him for his pains.
He saw "two-forty on the plank," and footed up the bill
For mansions fair with marble halls on Broad street or Bush Hill.
Whilst thus in just such rev'ries lost, as he'd oft been before,
He heard a strange, mysterious sound come rushing from the bore;
Then paused he up and shouted "Oil! Oh, listen how it hums!"
He danced, he yelled, and shouted "Oil!" 'Tis oil! it comes, it comes!"
But hold, high hopes have fall'n before (they've sometimes fall'n behind),
And caused a man to lose his life, his money, soul, and mind.
Oh, Peter! if you had but stopped when you at first began,
If not a wiser, better one, you'd been a *lower* man.
No oil come spouting from the depth, but in its place and stead
There was an awful caving in beneath and overhead;
Down went the auger and the vats, and down the engine flew;
The one square yard of coal oil land, and down went Peter too.
Thus everything was swallowed up with such a crash and roar
As never has been heard of since, and ne'er had been before.
And when the caving in had ceased it left no sign or ghost;
The earth closed up as closed the sea o'er Pharaoh and his host.
Some sages since have sought the spot and held their chins in thought,
And thus they reason on the chance that with poor Peter wrought,
That Peter—(by what great ill luck it matters not a pip)—
In seeking oil a vacuum struck, and that it—sucked him in.

Tableax Vivants.

Masonic Hall was crowded to perfect suffocation last night by one of the most fashionable and brilliant audiences, perhaps, that ever assembled in Pittsburgh, to witness the exhibition of *tableaux vivants,* illustrative of some of the most important events in modern history. It is well known to our citizens that the most extensive preparations have been in progress for the last two months in order to give effect to the exhibition; and it was really a grand success. The scenes were comic, tragic, princely, plebian, allegorical, historical, fantastical, fractious, symbolic, hymenial, and intensely interesting. The personators were gorgeously and appropriately caparisoned. The paraphernalia were splendid, and the decorations magnificent. Indeed, everything was equal to, if it did not surpass, in brilliancy and splendor, the most extravagant scenes which we have read of either in Eastern prose or oriental poesy. The most visible scene, perhaps, was that of the reading from Marmion!

We hope the exhibition will be repeated in the largest hall in the city. A handsome sum must have been realized for the Sanitary Commission and the Subsistence Committee.

Since writing the above we learn that the exhibition will be repeated in the same place on Saturday evening. No other hall in the city affords stage facilities for the exhibition. We have no doubt but the house will again be crowded.

REPETITION OF THE TABLEAUX.—The great success of the tableaux last night has induced the management to give it a repetition on Saturday evening next. Several new and beautiful scenes will be introduced. Seats may be secured at Meller's, 3 Wood street, this morning, at 9 o'clock.

Wholesale Trimming Store.

We take pleasure in directing the attention of the trade to the fact that Messrs. Mascarm & Glyde, of No. 78 Market street, dealers in trimmings, notions and fancy articles, have enlarged and improved their store, and are now prepared to engage extensively in the wholesale trade. These gentlemen, in a comparatively short period of time, have built up a large and remunerative business, and in order to accommodate their customers who purchase by wholesale, they have fitted up a neat and commodious room in the basement, where goods can be examined, selected and packed up with facility. Their arrangements are complete in every detail, and their stock will be found equal, in extent and variety, to the most varied wants of country merchants, milliners and dealers generally. Those, therefore, who make their purchases in this market will consult their own interests by giving this firm a call. The latest and choicest styles of goods are being constantly received, and their customers can always depend upon obtaining fresh and seasonable articles. Special attention is paid, also, to the retail trade, and we are gratified to state that this house now ranks among the first of its class, and is daily increasing in favor and popularity. We can cordially commend the firm to the patronage of our readers, knowing that they will be fairly and honorably dealt with in every transaction, whether large or small.

COLORED TROOPS.—The 29th U. S. Colored regiment of Illinois, arrived from Chicago last evening, and were hospitably entertained by the Subsistence Committee. The regiment numbers four hundred men, and is commanded by Colonel John A. Bloss, of Chicago, a brother of the editor of the Chicago *Tribune.* Colonel Bloss was formerly Colonel of the 88th Illinois Infantry. After the regiment had partaken of supper at City Hall, Colonel Bloss returned thanks for the kindness extended towards them by the committee, and the members of the regiment sang a number of patriotic songs. The occasion was very interesting, and a large number of citizens were present. The regiment left in the Eastern train this morning for Annapolis, Maryland.

NOT OUT OF DANGER.—William McCombs, who was shot by Brockman, on Wednesday night, in Allegheny, is not yet out of danger. Brockway is still confined in the watch-house, awaiting the result of McCombs' injuries.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Bertha, Nashville. | Minerva, Wheeling.

DEPARTURES.

Mariner, Cincinnati. | Ida Bess, Oil City.

The river is again receding slowly at this point with about nine feet in the channel last evening. The weather continues clear and all that could possibly be desired for the transaction of out door business.

The only arrival we have to report is the Bertha from Nashville, with an excellent trip. The Camelia from the same point and the Julia from Zanesville, were due last night and will doubtless be found in port this morning

The Mariner cleared for Louisville last evening, with all the freight she could take and a fair number of passengers.

The Major Anderson, Leoniidas and Jennie Hubbs left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Tuesday, and the Camelia, Revenue, and Damsel were announced to follow on Wednesday

The Ohio Valley, Major Anderson, Damsel and Starlight arrived at Cincinnati on Monday night from this city.

The steamer Delaware was purchased yesterday by the Messrs. Harton & Co., for $30,000. She will leave for Wheeling to-day, at which point she will load with Government stores for Kanawha river. We have not heard, as yet, who is to have charge of the Delaware under the new administration.

The Empire City, Capt. Hazlep, and the Silver Spray, Capt. Shuman, are both announced for St. Louis forthwith. The New York, Capt. Lightner, and the Kate Robinson, both neat passenger steamers, are announced for Cincinnati and Louisville.

The prompt and popular Messrs. Capt. Gordon, is the regular packet for Wheeling to-day, leaving at noon.

The Julia, Capt. Coulson, is the regular Saturday packet for Zanesville, leaving at 4 P. M.

DIED:

DENISON.—In Columbia, Hamilton Coun'y, Ohio, at the residence of G. G. Bradbury, on Monday April 25th, at 6 o'clock, JANE CLARK, eldest daughter of Hugh and Rebecca Denison, aged 15 years

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY.

Capital.....$300,000
With privileges to increase to.....500,000

This Bank is now fully organized and in successful operation.

We are prepared to do a general Banking business, and offer our services as correspondent to Banks and Bankers throughout the country.

Special attention given to collection in this and the adjoining City of Pittsburgh, as well as on all parts of the country.

Money received on deposit, and Exchange on all the principal cities bought and sold.

Agency for U. S. 10-40 Bonds.

DIRECTORS:

T. S. SEVIN, JOHN DEAN, WM. HARBAUGH, C. C. BOYLE, ARTHUR HOBSON, B. H. DAVIS, HENRY GEWIG, JOHN THOMPSON, A. PATTERSON.

T. S. SEVIN, President.

JOHN P. KRAMER, Cashier.

Allegheny, Jan. 20, 1864. ap1:2m

REMOVAL,

122 Wood Street. TO 122 Wood Street.

Our present location on Fifth street having, of late become more and more undesirable for our business, due to assurance that we will remove our STORE, on the 1ST OF APRIL next, to

122 WOOD STREET,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE FIFTH STREET,

Nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Trust Company

☞ The exclusive agency for

STEINWAY'S PIANOS

Will remain in our possession, as before.

H. KLEBER & BRO.

jy27:3tsw-weaw

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Cleveland & Pitts. Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on the 6TH DAY OF MAY 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., to vote upon the Increase of Stock of said Company, for the purpose of altering the bonds of said Company to be converted into stock. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 23d day of April and open on the 6th day of May. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

Cleveland, March 28, 1864. mh30:may6

OFFICE OF NORTH CLIFF MINING CO.,
25 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, April 4, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS of the "North Cliff Mining Company, of Michigan," have levied an assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, as the same may stand at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, payable to the Treasurer on TUESDAY, the 10th of May next, with interest a tar that date.

THOS. M. HOWE, Treasurer.

ap4:may11

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on THURSDAY, May 5th, at eleven o'clock, a. m., to take into consideration the extension of the charter, approved January 5th, 1854.

ap15-3wd H. M. HURRAY, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The owners of Oil at the Allegheny landing are requested to remove their Oil at once, otherwise it will have to be removed at their expense, as there is not room there to do the current business. Attention to this matter will save trouble and expense.

JAMES ALLEN, Wharf Master.

ap11

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.

1 car load York State Apples
50 bbls. extra choice Ohio do
1 car load Shell d Corn.
140 bbls. Lake Shore Potatoes;
75 Dry Hides;

In store and for sale by L. H. VOIGT & CO.

DRY AND GREEN SALTED HIDES

1,000 Green Salted Heavy Hides;
150 Dry do do;

To arrive by river and for sale by

EICHBALD & ARBUCKLES,

ap5 Nos. 242 and 244 Liberty st., near Wood.

PIG IRON AND CLOVER SEED.

250 tons Union Furnace PIG IRON;
300 bush. CLOVER SEED;

In store and for sale by WATT & WILSON,

je27 255 Liberty street.

LOCUST POSTS.

1,000 Sawed Posts, 8 feet long;
500 Split do, 8 " "

Require of WATT & WILSON,

mh31 255 Liberty street.

TALLOW OIL.—12 barrels, to arrive on steamer Jennie Hubbs, for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

ap15

500 BBLS. FAMILY FLOUR

50 bbls. Beans;
100 do Red Potatoes;
75 do Bonanza Apples;
200 packages Mackerel, barrels and kegs;

In store and for sale by

PATTERSON & AMMON, No. 3 Wood st.

AFRICAN COFFEE.—A small lot of choice African Coffee, resembling the finest Mocha in quality and flavor, for sale at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. BENSHAW,

ap13 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

EDWARD HEAZELTON, Wholesale GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, East corner of the Diamond, No. 12, Pittsburgh. mh12:eyes

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent in the following Message on a subject specially concerning western interests:

I have the honor to transmit herewith an address to the President of the United States, and through him to both Houses, copies on the condition of the people of East Tennessee, asking their attention to the necessity of some action on the part of the Government for their relief, which orders are presented by a Committee of an organization called the East Tennessee Relief Association.

Deeply commiserating the condition of those most loyal people, I am unprepared to make any specific recommendation for their relief. The military is doing, and will continue to do, the best for them within its power.

Their address represents that the construction of a direct railroad communication between Knoxville and Cincinnati, by way of Central Kentucky, would be of great consequence in the present emergency. It may be remembered that in my annual message of December 1861, such a railroad construction was recommended. I now add that with the hearty concurrence of Congress I would yet be pleased to construct the road, both for the relief of those people and for its continuing military necessity.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

April 28, 1864.

The address above mentioned recounts the suffering of the people of East Tennessee since the beginning of the rebellion, and claims that from a voting population of thirty thousand fifteen to eighteen thousand have stolen away from home and entered the Union army in Kentucky; that the rebels, in 1861, took sixty thousand hogs and other stock in proportion; that Burnside's, Sherman's and Longstreet's armies have exhausted the remaining supplies, and that, perhaps, not five per cent. of the accustomed breadth of wheat can be sown this spring, as the fences are destroyed and farms left desolate, not even with sufficient seed for the usual crops. It asks first, the prompt payment of claims against the Government, and second, railroad facilities for obtaining supplies, to provide for destitution which a single year of industry cannot remedy; and estimates expenses and losses which railroad building in 1861 would have saved at least five million dollars. Every western man at all familiar with the circumstances knows these representations to be fair and within the facts.

ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The following is a full text of the President's explanation of the illegal appointment of Frank Blair, to the House of Representatives:

In obedience to a resolution of your honorable body, a copy of which is herewith returned, I have the honor to make the following brief statement, which is believed to contain the information sought: Prior to and at the meeting of the present Congress, Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, and F. P. Blair, jr., of Missouri, members elect thereto, by and with the consent of the Senate held commissions from the Executive as Major Generals in the volunteer army. Gen. Schenck tendered the resignation of his said commission, and took his seat in the House of Representatives, at its assembling. Thereupon a distinct verbal understanding was had with the Secretary of War and the Executive, that he might at any time during the session, at his own pleasure, withdraw his resignation, and return to the field. Gen. Blair was, by temporary assignment of General Sherman, in command of a corps through the battles in front of Chattanooga and in the march to Knoxville, which occurred in the latter days of December last, and of course was not present at the assembling of Congress. When he subsequently arrived in Washington, he sought and was allowed by the Secretary of War and Executive the same conditions as were made to Gen. Schenck. Gen. Schenck has not applied to withdraw his resignation, but when Gen. Grant was made Lieutenant-General, producing some changes of commanders, Gen. Blair sought to be assigned to the command of a corps. This was made known to Gens. Grant and Sherman and seconded to by them, and the particular corps for him designated. This was all arranged and understood, as now remembered, so much as a month ago. But the formal withdrawal of Gen. Blair's resignation, and making the order assigning him the command of the corps were not consummated at the War Department until last week, perhaps on the 23d of April inst. As a summing up of the whole, it may be stated that Gen. Blair holds no military commission, but would be pleased to do so.

LONGSTREET'S CORPS.

It is stated that one division of Longstreet's Corps has been sent back to Richmond.

THE DRAFT.

Orders are said to have been issued to begin the draft immediately in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio and Missouri,

GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. Burnside's staff left town yesterday for the field.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1864.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the internal revenue bill.

Mr. Easton offered a substitute for the 15th section, which was adopted. It provides as follows: It shall not be lawful to record any instrument, document or paper unless the proper stamp shall be affixed, and the record, when the proper stamp is not affixed, shall be utterly void, and shall not be used as evidence. The section stricken out proposed a penalty of fifty dollars for a failure to affix the stamp.

Mr. Farnsworth offered a proposition that every person, banking institution and association issuing notes, bills and other obligations for money, authorized by act of Congress, shall pay ¼ of 1 per cent. monthly on the notes and obligations so issued. He said his object was to compel the State banks to withdraw their circulation, and to impose the tax not only on the money issued during each month, but also on the notes still out. The West does not want the shiplasters and rotten currency of New England and New York State banks. Six months was too long to allow for the withdrawal of such notes, and he should like to see this done in one month.

Mr. Farnsworth's amendment to the section in relation to banks and banking was again read as follows:

That any person and banking association or corporation issuing notes or other obligations, calculated or intended to circulate as money, shall pay one-fourth of one per cent. each month on such amount, or which having been issued remain in circulation.

This was agreed to by ayes 52 to nays 51.

On motion of Mr. Holman the section was amended so as to impose the tax on the average amount of the capital stock, and omitting the words "beyond the amount invested in bonds."

SENATE.—The bill for the classification of of clerks of paymasters in the navy, and for the graduation of their pay, was passed.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Finance Committee, reported the House joint resolution increasing temporarily the rates on foreign imports fifty per cent., with an amendment substituting 33⅓ per cent. increase on the present duty; also an amendment exempting goods in bond and transit.

A lengthy debate ensued on the House bill increasing, temporarily, the duties on imports. An amendment making the increase of the temporary duty on imports from fifty to thirty-three and one-third per cent. on the present rates, was passed. The Senate amendment exempting foreign goods already in bond and in transit from the temporary duty, was adopted. On a separate vote the amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole, levying at increased temporary duty of thirty-three and one-third per cent., instead of fifty per cent. on the present rate of duty on foreign imports, was rejected. The amendment excepting goods in bond and in transit was rejected. The House bill was then passed without the amendment, by a vote of 30 to 8.

The Senate adjourned at 5.30 p. m.

Proceedings of the Union State Convention.

[We are indebted to the courtesy of the Inland Telegraph Company for the proceedings of the Legislature and a portion of the proceedings of the Union State Convention.—ED.]

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 28, 1864.

A large number of delegates are on hand. The Convention met at twelve o'clock, and was called to order by Mr. Sewill, of Delaware. Mr. Penny was chosen temporary chairman, but declined on account of hoarseness. Senator Johnson, of Lycoming, was then nominated and elected, and on taking the chair delivered a very short but handsome address, complimenting the Convention on its intelligence and integrity, and referring to the crisis in our country's history, and feelingly invoked harmony of action.

A number of Secretaries were appointed, among them John H. Stewart, of Allegheny

Mayor Lowry, of Pittsburgh, was substituted in place of E. L. Shields, absent.

A petition asking the appointment of A. B. McClurg Chairman of the State Central Committee was largely signed. Fully one hundred names were appended, because of his efficient services in that capacity in 1860.

A resolution was offered to appoint a Committee on Resolutions and Address, and to appoint delegates at large, Senatorial and Representative electors, but was postponed for the present after considerable debate.

A Committee on Credentials was then appointed. Also, a Committee on Permanent Organization, composed of members from each Senatorial district.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at half past two.

All allusions to President Lincoln excited the heartiest applause.

Afternoon Session.—The Committee on Permanent Organization reported George V. Lawrence as Permanent Chairman, who came forward and said he saw around him the leading men of the Union organization from every part of the State. I feel deeply honored in presiding over such a body. Never has there existed so powerful a political organization, so powerful numerically and mentally, as this Union party, either in Pennsylvania or all over this wide land. No man in all this broad land, or even in Europe, known in public and high political life, is better known and recognized for honesty, intelligence or uprightness of purpose, than Abraham Lincoln. [Loud and continued applause.] No man has spent more watchful days or sleepless nights than he. [Applause.] He will, if it can be done by talent, energy and unfaltering purpose, restore the Union. Let us then give him our best and truest support. He continued at some length, discussing the general topics of the day.

A resolution appointing a committee to select electors at large and delegates at large, was presented.

Mr. Penny opposed this in a brief speech, desiring the Convention to elect openly. He moved a substitute that the Convention proceed at once to ballot for delegates and electors at large. The former proposition was withdrawn.

A committee of seven on resolutions was appointed—Mr. Penny among them.

A resolution that the delegates at large adhere to Abraham Lincoln first and last for the Presidential nominati n was passed.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for delegates at large. Mr. McClure and Mr. Cameron were elected on the first ballot; Mr. McClure receiving 97 votes and Mr. Cameron 95. They were declared duly elected.

On the second ballot Mr. Morrow B. Lowry was elected, receiving 80 votes, and on the 3d Mr. W. W. Ketchum was elected, receiving 91 votes.

Adjourned till night.

Night Session.—Members from the various Congressional districts reported the names of district electors.

A resolution was offered to appoint a number of State Senatorial Committees, one for each county in the State, except Tioga, Allegheny, Berks, Dauphin and Lancaster, which have two; Philadelphia to get two for each Senatorial district. The resolution passed.

The address of Mr. Adams to the people of the State desires that this Convention calmly considers the question of a candidate for the Presidency in the coming Presidential canvass. Every consideration of public welfare demands at its hands the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln. He has been tried and found able and faithful. Victory at the polls with him is sure, and is of as much importance to an ultimate triumph over the rebellion as victory in the field.

Speeches were made by Young and Ketchum to the electors at large. They were brief, pointed and able.

The Convention adjourned *sine die.*

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 28, 1864.

BILLS IN PLACE.

SENATE—*Morning Session.*—Mr. Latta, an Act to change the name of the Saltsburg Coal Company. One by Mr. Housholder to incorporate the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association.

The General Appropriation bill was passed finally.

BILLS RELATIVE TO THE CONNELLSVILLE ROAD PASSED.

Last night the Senate remained in session until nearly midnight, and passed finally all three bills relative to the Connellsville railroad, including Mr. Digham's substitute bill, which was offered yesterday in the House and passed there.

The Senate then adjourned till ten o'clock to morrow morning.

BILLS IN PLACE.

HOUSE—*Morning Session.*—Mr. Herron, to increase the price of gas in Pittsburgh. Mr. Searight, to increase the pay of the Superintendent of the eastern division of the National Road. Mr. Bingham, one for increasing the security against accidents to stationary steam boilers; and one to charter the Maxwell Steam Oil Company. Mr. Slack, a charter to the Central Oil Company. Mr. Glass, relative to paving in Lawrenceville borough; also one authorizing aldermen to act for the Mayor of Pittsburgh in certain cases; also to pay bounties to certain veteran volunteers who have not yet received local bounties. The Appropriation and Revenue Bills, as passed through the Senate, were brought over to the House and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House adjourned at eleven o'clock to attend the Convention.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Gen. Butler expresses the opinion that the rebel troops have left ——— for Virginia.

The Military Committee of the House has not yet made a report on the bill to increase the pay of colored troops. The Senate added this measure to the army appropriation bill, as an amendment. It is now before the Ways and Means Committee, which will speedily report upon it.

It is rumored here that Post-Master General Blair will follow up his removal of Mr. Watson, a Radical Republican clerk in his department, by other removals, and that he intends to make war upon Chase's friends who hold post office appointments.

Mr. Chase is in Philadelphia, and does not intend to go to New York.

Several members of the New York Board of Brokers have arrived here to protest against the proposed tax upon stock transactions.

From Fort Gibson.

St. Louis, April 26—Advices from Colonel Phillips, commanding at Fort Gibson, in the Indian country, say that Quantrell is going to Kansas, having crossed the Verdegris and Arkansas rivers on the night of the 25th. Adair, with 325 rebels, had been driven across the Illinois River, above Tallequah. Phillips has troops in pursuit.

INTERESTING FROM MEMPHIS.

Steamer Attacked by Guerrillas.

NOTORIOUS GUERRILLA LEADER KILLED.

EXECUTION OF A REBEL SMUGGLER

THE DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

Gen. Washburne Assumes Command.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—Cairo dates of the 26th by mail say the steamers Liberty and Belle, from Memphis, had arrived, the former with 128 bales of cotton for Evansville, and the latter with a number of men, horses, mules and wagons, belonging to the 16th Army Corps, for Cairo, and 270 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

Memphis dates of the 25th say that the steamer Curlew, from Arkansas river, while aground on Johnson's Island was attacked by guerrillas, but the soldiers aboard drove them off, killing the leader, Tom Kennan, the notorious guerrilla and boat burner, better known as the "Wild Irishman."

Six steamers were lying at the mouth of the White and Arkansas rivers, from which guerrillas were receiving large supplies of clothing, &c.

Martin Smith, formerly conductor on the Mississippi Central Railroad, will be executed at Memphis on the 29th. He was sometime since taken in the act of smuggling 500,000 percussion caps and several hundred pounds of gunpowder to the enemy, having previously taken the oath of allegiance.

Maj. Gen. Washburn arrived at Memphis and assumed the command of the district of West Tennessee.

The Memphis cotton market is firm and unchanged. Receipts trifling. The proceeds of the government sale here, to-day, amounted to upward of six hundred thousand dollars, one-half of which was naval prize money. Cotton, mixed, in a bad condition, ranging from 71 3 16 to 73½. There is about a thousand more bales of cotton still here. The steamer, Plantation Moser, brought 91½ bales, and the hospital steamer, N. W. Thomas, from New Orleans on the 18th, arrived with 166 bales.

From New York.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The steamer America, which arrived to day, from New Orleans, reports that on the 20th, fifty miles southwest of Tortugas, she spoke an English schooner which reported the rebel privateer, steamer Florida, cruising in the Gulf.