THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVIII---NO. 60. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1865. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

GEN. LEE GONE SOUTH.

Joe Johnston in Command at Richmond.

Rebel Troops Gone to Operate against Sherman.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The *Herald's* James Army correspondent states that General Lee has gone south to conduct operations, leaving Gen. Joe Johnston in command at Richmond and Petersburg.

Part of the rebel army around Richmond had, on Saturday last, been under marching orders for several days, and a considerable number of rebel troops are believed to have been dispatched to act against Sherman.

Reports of Lee's designs to shortly abandon Petersburg and Richmond are repeated, and deserters now add that notice has been given by him to the people of the former place to have their tobacco and other stores removed within four days. They say that nearly all their artillery has been taken from the Petersburg batteries, only sufficient being left to keep up appearances.

Heavy artillery firing, continuing for several hours, was indulged in on Thursday last by the opposing forces in front of Petersburg. The casualties, however, were few, and the firing appears to have had no result of importance.

Deserters are pouring into the Union lines averaging at least one hundred daily. A large proportion bring with them their arms and accoutrements, and many bring their horses.

Since the fall of Charleston, South Carolina troops in large numbers have joined the deserting throng.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of last Friday, had a report that Gen. Grant was again massing on the Vaughn Road.

Mr. Singleton and Judge Hughes, *en route* from Washington to Richmond. They arrived at City Point on Sunday last.

INTERESTING FROM CHARLESTON.

Two Hundred Pieces of Artillery Captured.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The steamship Memphis, which left Charleston on the 21st inst., reports that our flag was flying over the city, and all the boats in the harbor. Gen. Gilmore's headquarters are established in the city.

The forts, which remain in a good condition, are of a most formidable character. Two hundred pieces of artillery, spiked, but otherwise uninjured, fell into the hands of the National forces.

About six thousand bales of cotton were burned by the rebels before they left, but it is believed that large quantities of it, and also of tobacco, are concealed in the houses.

Just before the national troops entered the city the rebel rear guard was busy in plundering and firing the houses, but the poor inhabitants remained in the city after its abandonment, the wealthy leaving it before or with the rebel army.

The blockade runner Deer, with a cargo of liquors, was captured in the harbor on the night of the 18th, while running up towards the city. Her officers were entirely ignorant of the change in the city.

It is said that the garrisons from the forts and crew of the rebel gunboats in Charleston harbor, were sent to Wilmington, North Carolina.

The Richmond papers are barren of news concerning Sherman's movements or whereabouts. They are very boastful in tone, and appear confident of his overwhelming defeat. They say his doom may be looked upon as sealed.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Movements of Kirby Smith's Forces.

HIDDEN COTTON AT WILMINGTON

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Advices from New Orleans state that Kirby Smith's army still refuses to cross to the east side of the Mississippi. Two attempts to move the men were made, and it is thought a third attempt will result in open mutiny.

All the Union prisoners at camp Ford, Texas, have been exchanged.

The Raleigh *Confederate* says the people of Wilmington had 15,000 bales of cotton hidden away, awaiting the arrival of Federal forces.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Mr. Washburne, member of Congress from Illinois, recently returned from Gen. Grant's headquarters. He comments upon Gen. Sherman's movements in a hopeful vein. A few days more of success and he will place the rebels in a situation from which they cannot escape.

INTERESTING FROM WILMINGTON.

Release of Union Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The *Herald's* Wilmington correspondent says that a large number of Union prisoners were released by the capture of that place. They were confined in Camp Lamb, about one mile from the city. Their treatment was of a most brutal character, and for three days preceding the evacuation they had not received a mouthful to eat. The citizens had endeavored to feed them, but were prevented by the officer in charge. They presented a most sickening spectacle, many of them having been rendered idiotic and had forgotten their own names.

Cane Presentation at Girard House.

A very pleasant occurrence came off Monday afternoon at Lieut. John L. Graham's office, in the presentation of a valuable gold headed cane tendered to R. B. Carnahan, Esq., by the members of Co. "I," 21st Regt. V. R. C., for that gentleman's noble and protracted defence of Private John Cooley, now indicted for killing a U. S. soldier who was under his charge. Lieut. Graham made the presentation speech in a few well-timed and patriotic remarks relating to the occasion, and the happiness he, as the commanding officer, felt in being the representative of these men who even in this trying hour of their comrade were able to testify their appreciation of the effort made in his defence.

Mr. Carnahan received the present with much sympathy, eloquently thanking the Lieutenant and his men, promising to preserve the gift and ever to retain remembrance of the donors.

Order Regarding Rebel Deserters—Lee's "Astounding" Story.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.—Gen. Palmer has just issued an order promising military protection to all deserters from the rebel army, who forthwith register themselves as renouncing further connection with the rebel government, and threatens all other absentees from the rebel lines with the penalty due to spies, guerrillas, or otherwise, as the circumstances of each case demand.

The *Journal*, in speaking of Lee's army, editorially, says: "We have reason to say that the rebels are expecting very soon to startle the whole country and astonish the world. No matter what our reason may be, it is a good one."

One Hundred Day Men Refused.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—On the receipt of the news of the capture of Wilmington, Gov. Fenton sent a dispatch to the Secretary of War offering ten regiments of the State National Guard for one hundred days' service for garrisoning the forts at Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington and other posts. The offer was referred to Gen. Grant, who declined to accept the regiments. The Secretary of War sent a dispatch to Gov. Fenton this morning, concurring in the decision of Gen. Grant.

Soldiers for the Front—Pilot Boat and all on Board Lost.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—About two thousand soldiers are sent to the front, daily, through this city.

It is ascertained that the pilot boat, George Steers, was lost off Barnegat on the 18th inst., and all her crew perished.

Comptroller of the Currency.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The *Post's* Washington special says: It is creditably reported that Sherman Clark, of Rochester, has been offered the post of Comptroller of the Currency, which has been vacated by Mr. McCulloch, and that he will probably accept it.

LEE'S MARCH NORTHWARD DISCREDITED.

Matters about Wilmington.

The Situation in North Carolina.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: "The declaration of rebel papers, that preparations have been made to meet and check Sherman, is received here as conclusive evidence that he will meet with no serious opposition in his progress through South Carolina.

The evacuation of Fort Anderson and the capture of Wilmington have not yet been noticed in any Richmond paper. All rumors, circulated by secessionists, of Lee's having a movement in progress, northward, are without more foundation than that about 150 of his men, per day, have reached here and taken the oath of allegiance to go north.

The *World's* Wilmington special says: The 104th Ohio has been assigned to do provost guard duty, and its commander, Lieut. Col. Jordan, has been appointed Provost Marshal. Major Eckers will render him every assistance to enable him to get his department into working order. The city has been divided into three provost districts, with separate stations for each district.

The rebels left but a small quantity of stores behind, and these were left because in their haste there was not time to burn them. The navy yard, and several founderies, and all the vessels that could not be removed, were burned. The privateer Chickamauga was sunk up Cape Fear River, and a locomotive and several cars which were hemmed in by General Cox's movement, were likewise destroyed. All the hotels and nearly all the stores are closed.

The *Herald's* Newbern correspondence represents a very demoralized condition of the rebel military force in North Carolina, and a disposition on the part of both soldiers and civilians to return to the Union on the best terms they can get.

Deserters are constantly coming into the Union lines.

A small party of Union cavalry and infantry recently made an expedition to Washington, N. C., where they captured thirty rebel soldiers, apparently very glad to be taken, as they made no resistance.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The *World's* Washington correspondent predicts early movements of Grant's armies. He says the rebels are concentrating to endeavor to defeat Sherman, and the next few days will produce stirring events. Grant and Schofield are manœuvering to prevent such rebel concentration.

Late Rebel News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Richmond *Dispatch*, received here to-day, says: "Undisturbed quiet reigns along the lines on the north side of the James river. The enemy concentrated on their new position on Hatcher's Run, on Tuesday and Wednesday, but nothing of consequence has grown out of the movement. They captured a portion of our picket line in this vicinity on Tuesday night, but the line was re-established by our forces the next morning.

"A very handsome little affair occurred one day last week in the vicinity of Burrell's Bay, in which about two hundred and fifty Yankees belonging to the celebrated Naval Brigade were defeated and routed by a comparatively small force of Confederate scouts under command of Lieut. Shalburne, supported by a party of the Independent Signal Corps, under command of Lieut. Modley, with a force of the enemy. He had been sent out to intercept and capture a secret expedition known to have been sent in that direction recently by our Government.

"While resting at Burwell's Bay this force was vigorously attacked by the scouts and signal corps men, who eventually succeeded in killing and wounding a number and putting the balance to flight. Sixteen dead bodies were subsequently found; six lying on the roadside leading to Smithfield, and ten in Smithfield who had died of wounds there. We did not learn whether any prisoners were taken; but a number of wounded Yankees were carried off by their comrades; so the party we came out to whip got whipped."

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The following is taken from the Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday last:

The following interesting official telegram was received at the War Department last night:

"HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 14.—*Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War*:—Gen. Early reports that Lieut. McNeil, with thirty men, on the morning of the 21st, entered Cumberland and captured and brought off Generals Crooke and Kelley, the Adjutant General of the Department, two privates, and the headquarters returning, without firing a gun, though a considerable force was in the vicinity. Lieut. McNeil and his party deserve much credit for this bold exploit. The prisoners will reach Stanton to-day.

[Signed] R. E. LEE.

The following was received yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 24.—*To Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War*:—Gen. Echols reports that detachments of Vaughn's cavalry struck the railroad bridge beyond Knoxville, at Sweet Water and Athens, capturing the garrisons at both places. Sixty men of the 30th Ohio regiment, with their horses and equipments, were taken.

[Signed] R. E. LEE.

We learn that the raiding party of Yankee cavalry who were reported to be advancing by way of Tarboro, North Carolina, on the Weldon railroad, have returned to Washington. We have been unable to obtain any information as to the amount of damage done by them.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Richmond *Whig*, of the 24th, says that the Yankee force east of the Mississippi does not exceed twenty-five thousand men, and says that the South is being conquered by one-third of her own number. It makes an earnest appeal to Southerners to come forward and help to drive out the invader.

The *Enquirer* says: A large number of our readers would like to know the whereabouts of Forrest. We suggest to them to be quiet for a few days only, and he will bring rejoicing to every true southern-beating heart, as he is now getting ready, and, when he does move, he will make the howl of his roaring heard among the negroes and Yankees in the West.

The *Enquirer* says the rebels do not want more men, because they cannot feed and clothe them. It declares they cannot avail themselves of recruits now offering, and complains of the inadequacy of the present delay of rations to satisfy the hunger of the men in the army.

The *Sentinel*, on the negro question, says: The bill was lost in the Senate by a vote of 11 to 16. In official circles this is considered as disposing of the question of putting negroes into our armies finally.

The Montgomery *Mail* says: Dick Taylor's secret service is very efficient. No strangers were allowed in that city without close surveillance. Every man who cannot show perfect papers is sent to the front in irons.

The Mobile *Advertiser* complains of the high prices in that city. Everything is at starvation figures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Richmond papers of the 25th have been received, but they contain very little military news.

The Raleigh *Confederate* of the 23d, announces the capture of Fort Anderson. The same paper says that thirty-three Yankee officers passed here the night before last en route to Wilmington to be exchanged. The Yankee authorities refused to receive them and then were sent back.

The Raleigh *Progress* says that after the evacuation of Charleston the forces fell back to Monk's Corner, thirty miles this side of Charleston. Hardee's headquarters were at Kingston. The evacuation of the city was a strategic movement and was not the result of any present inability to hold it.

The North Carolina *Democrat* has a rumor that a cavalry fight took place between Ridgeway and Columbia, last Sunday, in which the Yankees were driven back. The same paper says it was reported that Gen. D. H. Hill or Gen. Cheatham had attacked the enemy in their rear, on Thursday or Friday, capturing 800 prisoners and a number of wagons.

The Richmond papers still agitate the question of arming the negroes, and reiterate previous arguments.

From Cairo and Memphis.

CAIRO, Feb. 27.—The steamer Silver Spray, from New Orleans for Cincinnati, arrived with 300 bales of cotton.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 25th, publishes the military order assigning Colonel Samuel Thomas, of the 4th colored Infantry, Inspector of the affairs of the freedmen in the department, and Colonel John Eaton, Superintendent of the freedmen and white refugees.

Seventy-five Confederate prisoners now confined in Irving block, are to be sent to Johnson's Island shortly.

The steamer City of Cairo has arrived from Memphis with two hundred and forty-one bales of cotton for St. Louis.

Thirty bales of cotton, belonging to merchants in Memphis, were burned by the guerrillas a short distance above Memphis on the 23d inst.

The order relieving Gen. Meredith has been revoked by the War Department.

Subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan were received by Jay Cooke to-day to the amount of 3,437,856 dollars. The largest western subscription was for 100,000 dollars from Davenport, Iowa, and 300,000 dollars from New York. There were 7,412 individual subscriptions for fifty to one hundred dollars.

Gold in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Gold has been steady during the morning at 199¼@200¾ with a slight upward tendency. There is no special speculative movement.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 27, 1865.

SENATE.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War in response to a call for information as to the number of troops furnished by each State, declining on instructions from the President to furnish the information.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the House bill for protecting emigrants, imposing a penalty for forcing or deceiving emigrants into the army or navy, &c., with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr. Howell, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution that all undistributed documents now in store shall be distributed among the members of the present Congress, which was adopted.

Mr. Collamer called up the resolution to authorize a contract with Wm. H. Powell, of Ohio, for painting a national picture at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Sumner offered a proviso that in the National Capitol, dedicated to the National Union, there shall be no picture representing any victory in battle with our fellow citizens.

Mr. Wilson was opposed to this. He wanted to see the noble deeds of our army and navy commemorated upon every foot of territory in the nation.

Mr. Collamer spoke of the propriety of commemorating the heroic deeds of our navy. This never had been done; while our eminent statesmen and lawyers had been chiselled in marble and painted on canvass.

The morning hour expired and the above subject went over.

Mr. Sherman moved to take up the Tax bill.

Several Senators desired to call up the Louisiana question, which was taken up.

Mr. Sherman said he had no objections to have the Louisiana question taken up, provided it could be disposed of in an hour or two.

Mr. Trumbull said there could have been a vote taken on the Louisiana resolution on Saturday night, but for the factious opposition of one-third of the Senate.

Mr. Wade said he was opposed now, as he had been always, to forcing a Constitution upon the people of any State, as the resolution of the Judiciary Committee proposed. It was an attempt such as he had resisted when made years ago by the friends of the Lecompton Constitution. It would be an insult to New York, also to Illinois, to admit Senators from Louisiana who represented nobody and nothing.

Mr. Howard said the voice of the people had not been heard on this subject, and he thought it ought, therefore, to be postponed until next winter.

Mr. Sprague was opposed to the Louisiana resolution because he had information to the effect that twenty-five or thirty members of the Legislature of Louisiana were office holders under the government of the United States or the State of Louisiana, which was the same thing.

Mr. Sumner had heard a responsible gentleman, who was in Louisiana when the State government was formed, say it was a hoax.

Mr. Grimes said that if the Senate would give him a committee, he would prove that the votes of the out-lying precincts were cast by disabled soldiers and others, who were carried from New Orleans to the polls on army transports, and sent back after voting in the same way.

A vote was taken on the bill, when it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Sherman made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Army and Navy Appropriation bill, which was agreed to. The Tax bill was then taken up.

Mr. Davis moved its indefinite postponement, and on this motion he made a lengthy speech, animadverting specially upon the conduct of the Administration in the conduct of affairs in Kentucky.

The Senate, at half-past four, took recess, to meet at 7 o'clock.

HOUSE.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill amendatory of the act imposing duties on imports, approved June, 1864. He said it was now proposed to go into a general revision of the tariff, but to postpone the main subject till the next session, but having imposed higher duties on domestic liquors and raised the duties on petroleum and cotton, all the Committee now proposed to do was to change the mode of estimating the value and to increase some of the rates. The bill was read. It proposes, among other things, that from and after the passage of the act, in addition to the duties heretofore imposed by law, there shall be paid on brandy, rum, gin, whisky, arrack, liquors and cordials, 50 cents per gallon of first proof, to be increased in proportion for any greater strength than first proof. On silk, spun or reeled from cocoons ten per cent *ad valorem*, and in lieu of the present duties there shall be paid, on cotton 5c. per pound. On illuminating gas oil, naptha, benzine, refined coal oil, shale, potash, petroleum or other bituminous substance for illumination, 40c. per gallon. On tobacco stems 50c. per pound. On ready made clothing, silk or of which silk is a compound and of chief value 60 per cent. On bar iron for railroads, or fitted to be laid down 15c. per 100 pounds. The tonnage duty in the tariff act of July 4, 1862, is to be increased from 10 to 30c. So much of the act of 1856 as prohibits the exportation of guano on lands discovered by Americans is repealed. The act to take effect April 1st, 1865.

The bill also contains a provision imposing 20 per cent. ad valorem on goods, the value of which, is based on the square yard. The bill was made the special order for to-night.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment reducing half the original amount of the appropriation of the fortification bill.

The House then considered the Senate's amendment to the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill.

The House voted on the Senate amendment to add the Deficiency bill to the one under consideration, and disagreed to it—54 against 75—because the Senate omitted the appropriation of $38,600 to pay extra compensation to the clerks and employees of the House. The bill therefore goes back to the Senate.

The House resumed the consideration of the Amendatory Enrollment bill, which was passed.

The National Celebration.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Committee of Arrangements of the National Celebration of the Union victories, Wm. T. Bladgett, Esq., Chairman, were in session the entire day at the Astor House, attending to the preliminaries for the great celebration on Saturday next.

The Committee to-day waited upon his Honor, Mayor Gunther, and upon the Presidents of the Board of Aldermen, and Common Council, and the result of their interview will be reported to the General Committee to-day.

The Committee also waited upon Major General Sandford, who subsequently held a lengthy consultation with them at their rooms at the Astor House.

From the numerous indications, given by our citizens to-day, the celebration will be one of the greatest ever witnessed in the Metropolis. The principal feature of the day will be the imposing procession, which will comprise nearly all the Military, Firemen and Civic Societies.

A model of the original monitor, which fought the Merrimac, and a representation of Fort Sumter, as it now appears, after four years battering from Union guns, with the old flag again floating over it; a full battery of cannon, captured from the rebels, will form one of the features of the procession and will be manned by veterans, who will fire salutes at various points.

This grand ovation by the metropolis of the Union to the soldiers and sailors of our army and navy will certainly surpass any similar occasion of a like nature in this country.

The responses received from the mechanics and artisans of the city, show that all classes are fully alive to its importance, and give gratifying evidence of the wishes of our community to honor the brave defenders of our country.

The grand meeting at Union Square will probably be presided over by Major General Dix, and the ablest orators of the State as well as many battle-scarred veterans will address their fellow-citizens upon the successes which have secured to us again and forever, the ports of Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington.

New York Stock and Money Matters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Stock Market opens with a general improvement. The firmness of gold has produced more confidence in prices and consequent increase of transactions. There is very little speculative movements except upon certain fancy stocks. Governments are steady, at about Saturday's quotations, Bank stocks active at the board and generally firm. State stocks and railroad bonds quiet but firm. The gold market opened with more firmness, which continued throughout the day, although there was no great excitement or activity. The Bears are disappointed that gold remains at the present figure in the face of military successes.

Money continues abundant.

Foreign Exchange is dull.

Petroleum stocks are in good demand. Oceanic and Rynd Farm were the favorites. Buchanan Farm sold at 180; Cherry Run 103; Heydrick 25; Knickerbocker 73; Oceanic 65; Rynd Farm 475; Tack 310; Webster 170; Southard 315; United States 27,50.

From Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.—Generals Granger and Hobson arrived to-night.

General Burbridge has been directed to report to General Thomas, for service in the field.

A report from Frankfort says that about 600 mounted rebels are in the vicinity of Mount Sterling.

Transportation of Indian Goods.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The contract for the transportation of Indian goods to Fort Benton is afforded to the owner of the steamer St. Johns. Indian agents, Territorial officers and goods will leave St. Louis about the 15th of March.

From New Orleans and Mexico.

CAIRO, Feb. 27.—Two steamers from New Orleans Feb. 21st, have arrived. The New Orleans *Times* says there is no news of importance from Matamoras via Brazos, that the Imperial Government of Mexico has forbidden clearances for American ports, and our Consul had been sent from Matamoras.

The Schooner Jane Dolan, which cleared at New Orleans on January 18th, was lost off the Bar at Matamoras. She had a full cargo of merchandise and a number of passengers. All were lost.

A limited supply of cotton is offered at New Orleans for sale and prices are firmer.

Visit of General Mosquera.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—General Mosquera, President of the Republic of Columbia, and his Minister to London, has arrived here, accompanied by Gen. Salgar, the Columbian Minister, to Washington, and Senor Bruseral, Minister from Venezuela. These parties were guests of Senero Pamero, the Mexican Minister. Gen. Mosquera has been introduced to the Secretary of State and the President today, and left on a visit to Gen. Grant's armies.

Vice President Johnson—Fire at Bridgeport.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.—The Vice President elect arrived here this evening.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 23d says: Bridgeport was almost totally destroyed by fire last Tuesday night.

Fire in Lowell, Mass.

LOWELL, Feb. 27.—The Merrimac House, owned and occupied by Henry Emery, was partially destroyed by fire last evening. The furniture was badly damaged. Loss about $150,000, which is insured.

From Havana and Mexico.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—By the steamer [illegible] we have Havana dates to the 22d. There was no news from Mexico. Arguellis has received his sentence, which is eight years in the prison chain-gang.

Gen. Washburne Assigned a Command.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 23—*Via Cairo, Feb.* 27.—Maj. Gen. Washburne has been assigned to this department. He is expected to arrive soon. His appointment gives general satisfaction.

The Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company.

A bill is before the United States Senate—first brought in by Mr. Wilson, and reported, with amendment from one of the committees, by Mr. Sumner—to incorporate the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company. We trust it will be taken up and passed without delay by the two houses, inasmuch as its immediate passage is of the greatest importance to the welfare of the freedmen of the South.

When the Rev. Mr. Alvord, who has taken an active interest in this matter, left Savannah a few weeks since, there were about seventy-five thousand dollars earned by the freedmen of the neighborhood, or received by them as bounties on their enlistment, in the hands of recruiting officers in that quarter. They received these deposits unwillingly, at the urgent request of the freedmen, and were anxious to be relieved of the responsibility of keeping them. Since that time we learn from the same authority that they have increased to a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the recruiting officers have become doubly dissatisfied with being placed under this responsibility, and eager to rid themselves of it. As the business of recruiting goes on, the amount of deposites will increase, until the recruiting officers will be obliged, in consequence of their magnitude, to refuse them altogether.

It may be said that the deposites may be made in other banks. They may; but not to such advantage as is contemplated in the bill before Congress. By this bill all unclaimed deposites and interest are applied to the advancement of the education and welfare of the freedmen. This is an important feature in the bill, and distinguishes the proposed institution from all others.

As the work of recruiting blacks for our armies goes on, the deposites of bounties with the new institution, if incorporated, will amount to millions of dollars. A hasty arithmetical computation will show how easily forty or fifty millions might be accumulated from bounties paid to a body of men no larger than is ordinarily spoken of when we talk of raising a colored army. Of course many who enlist will never be heard of again, and there will remain in the coffers of the institution millions of money which will never be called for. We hardly dare to mention how large, according to the estimate of experienced persons, will be the proportion thus left without a claimant.

Instead of allowing these unclaimed deposites to go to the profit of those who manage the corporation, the bill in question sets them apart as a fund for the benefit of the race who contributed them, and by whose blood they may be said to have been purchased. A large resource will be thus opened for supplying the immediate necessities of the black race in its transition from slavery to freedom, and for relieving both the public treasury and the purses of the charitable from the burden of contributing to their support. The measure is therefore of the highest importance; its immediate adoption is a public necessity. The bill has been carefully considered and matured; no debate is necessary, and we hope to see both houses take it and pass it with as little loss of time as may be.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

An Australian Election.

In the Australian colonies women are permitted to vote in municipal elections. Lately in Victoria they voted for members of the provincial Parliament. The London *Times*, in referring to the matter, says:

"The women seem to have availed themselves in considerable numbers of the privilege obtained. * * It is recorded that the women voted as wisely as the men; that they generally voted for the best educated candidate; but they showed contempt for the secrecy of the ballot; and that, espousing the cause which they took up with a heartiness and devotion incidental to the female character, they generally gave plumpers for the candidate of their choice. In a franchise so low as that enjoyed by the Australian colonies, we easily believe that this new element, especially as the female votes were given in respect of property, would be a marked improvement. It will be very curious to see whether this innovation, thus accidentally introduced, is allowed to continue, or whether the colonists will persevere in the course upon which they stumbled. In the latter case it would seem hardly to be possible to leave matters as they are, or to prevent the infusion of a much larger female element into the constituency."

THE CAPTURE OF THE GAZELLE BY BEDOUINS.—It is curious how these animals are caught by the Bedouins, in the desert country lying to the east of Harron. Two walls of considerable length are erected, commencing at some distance from each other and converging to a point. Before the two ends quite meet, a mound of earth is thrown up between them, and the two walls being continued beyond this mound, are united by a cross wall of about half their height; behind this lower wall is a large pit, the earth dug out of which had served to form the mound. Horsemen now contrive to drive a herd of gazelles between the two walls where they are furthest apart. The timid animals rush forward toward the extremity of the enclosure, at first not seeing the low cross wall, which is hidden by the mound of earth; and, when at length they find themselves closed in on both sides, they naturally try to escape by ascending the mound and leaping over the low wall, when they fall into the pit beyond it and are taken, often as many as twenty or thirty at a time.—*Jacob's Flight, by Mr. Beke.*

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.—A case of astonishing juvenile depravity has just been developed in Louisville, Ky. Caroline Miller, a girl 13 years old, deliberately poisoned her father with arsenic, after having made an unsuccessful attempt to kill him with rat poison, the principal ingredient of which was phosphorus. The only excuse she made was that she thought she might have a better home and less work to do if her father was dead.

IT IS worthy of note that the States of Europe which boast of having been ruled for the greatest number of centuries by divine right, and whose courts are still surrounded by the most gorgeous royal pageants, are the very powers which are the most decrepit and decaying. In proof of this may be adduced Spain, Austria, Portugal, and, by far the most ancient of the European sovereignties, the court of Rome.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—Everybody knows ere this that the much vaunted superiority of the Southern chivalry is a myth, that its glory is departed, or rather shown to be nothing more than tinsel glitter. Yet we were not prepared for the following unkind cut, perpetrated by a "Becket of the Museum:"

"Sam, are you one of the Southern chivalry?" "No, massa. Ise one ob de souddern shovelry; I shovelled dirt at de Dutch Gap Canal."

THE TRIAL OF BOUNTY BROKERS.—Another commission has just been appointed by the War Department to try the cases of the bounty brokers and others who were engaged in the business of forging army enlistments in New York and Brooklyn. Col. Chipman, of Washington, is to be judge advocate of the commission, which will commence its session in a few days, at Washington.

THE HON. JOHN S. CARLISLE has purchased two farms near Frederick, Maryland, and is about to leave West Virginia, and settle there. His time expires in the Senate on the 4th proximo, and he is emigrating to more congenial latitudes. He has recently made some hits in oil speculations, we are told.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Meeting of City Councils

The regular monthly meeting of City Councils was held on Monday evening, February 27th.

In *Select*, present, Messrs. Barckley, Brown, Coffin, Coursin, Herdman, McClintock, McMillan, Morrow, Phillips, Quinn, Rees, Reed, Thompson, White, Wills, Young and McAuley, President.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Coffin presented a communication from Captain J. H. Stewart, calling the attention of Councils to the condition of the roof and floor of the Neptune Engine House. Referred to the Committee on City Property.

Mr. Reed presented a bill of Joseph Penhoak, for $181.88, for work done on Carson street sewer, which was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the alleged violation of the ordinance granting the right of way to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, made a report, with the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, that notice be given to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, that if they continue to disregard and violate the conditions and provisions of the several ordinances of the city, in reference to the use of certain streets of the city for their railroad, that all ordinances granting them privileges within the city limits will be repealed. And the clerks of Councils are directed to give a copy of this resolution to the President of said Company.

The report was accepted, and resolution adopted.

Mr. Reed presented an ordinance providing that the Street Committee shall have power to designate the street or streets on which omnibusses, spring and other wagons may stand while waiting for business or passengers; and also to designate the places where wagons loaded with hay or straw may stand—and fixing a penalty of not more than five dollars for occupying any other place than the one designated by the Committee. Read three times and passed.

The chairman presented a communication from Hon. Hans B. Herron, covering the draft of an Act of Assembly regulating the storage of petroleum in the city of Philadelphia, and informing Councils that the bill could not be amended so as to apply to the storage of petroleum in Pittsburgh. Mr. Herron deemed it his duty to notify Councils that if they wished any legislative action on the subject, they should make the fact known.

Mr. Phillips moved that the subject be referred to a committee of five—two from the Select and three from the Common Council—who, in conjunction with the Presidents, shall frame a bill and report the same to Councils at the earliest practicable day. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Phillips and Coffin appointed on the part of Select—C. C. concurred, and appointed Messrs. O'Neill, Tomlinson and Oldshue.

Mr. Quinn offered the following:

Resolved, That the Street Committee are hereby instructed to have that portion of Penn street between Stevenson's alley and the crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, as it is now paved, assessed, and the assessment placed in the hands of the Treasurer for collection.

A discussion ensued on the resolution, from which it appeared that the grade, as fixed in the ordinance, had not been exactly complied with in paving said street, and hence the property holders object to paying their assessments. The paving, however, was done under the direction of the City Regulator, and the contractors are entitled to their pay. The question was raised whether the Councils could not rectify the oversight of the Regulator, by passing a new ordinance fixing the grade as it now stands. The resolution was referred to the City Solicitor for his opinion.

Mr. Quinn presented the bill of Mr. McGowan, late City Regulator, for services due him. Laid on the table.

Mr. Barckley submitted an ordinance for the distribution of the appropriation to the Fire Department for the year 1865, as follows: $2,000 each to the Steamers, and $300 to the Independence and Good Intent Hose Companies. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Young presented a resolution for the erection of a gas lamp on the corner of Carson and Liberty streets, and one on the corner of Wilkins and Smallman streets. Read and referred to the Gas Committee.

The President received a communication from the City Controller, with the annual reports of the various departments of the city. The communication was accepted, and the reports ordered to be published once in the papers authorized to do the city printing.

In Common Council: Present—Messrs. Armstrong, Beck, Davis, Deakers, Dickson, Frederick, Fryer, Hare, Harris, Hunnicutt; King, Leonard, Mawhinney, Mish, McCandless, McClelland, O'Neill, Oldshue, O'Donnell, Reese, Rebmar, Reineman, Saively, Tomlinson, and President Steele.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. O'Neill offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner of the Second district be and he is hereby authorized to make a cinder-walk from Centre Avenue to Pennsylvania Avenue, along Miller and Reed streets, Seventh ward.

Read three times and passed.

The ordinance to increase water assessments, laid over at last meeting, was called up, and a motion was made to concur in the action of S. C. The ordinance provides for an increase of 25 per cent. additional for 1865 over 1864.

The yeas and nays were called on the motion to concur, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Armstrong, Beck, Dickson, Hare, Harris, King, M'Clelland, O'Neill, Tomlinson, and President Steele—10.

Nays—Messrs. Davis, Deakers, Frederick, Fryer, Hunnicutt, Leonard, Mawhinney, Mish, M'Candless, Oldshue, O'Donnell, Reese, Rebman, Reineman, Saively—15.

Mr. M'Candless presented an ordinance increasing the pay of the night police fifty cents over the present rates.

The ordinance was read twice. Mr. Fryer objected to a third reading, and the rules were suspended by a vote of 19 yeas against 7 nays.

The ordinance was then passed finally.

A communication from Mayor Lowry was received, relative to the obstruction of Fifth street by vehicles.

Mr. M'Clelland called up the ordinance fixing the salaries of city officers.

Mr. Fryer moved that the ordinance be laid on the table, which was lost.

The yeas and nays were then called on that part of the ordinance fixing the salary of City Treasurer at $1000, and resulted yeas 18, nays 8.

The yeas and nays being called on fixing the salary of Assessor of Water Rents to $1000, resulted nays 4, yeas 23.

The section increasing the salary of City Assessor, was stricken out (the yeas and nays being called for) by a vote of 8 yeas to 18 nays.—The ordinance was then adopted as amended by a vote of yeas 21, nays 4.

Mr. O'Neill presented an ordinance to increase the pay of City Printers, which was adopted by a vote of 16 yeas to 10 nays.

Mr. King offered a resolution to place a gas lamp on the corner of Spring alley and Adams street, in the Fifth ward. Referred to Committee on Gas Lamps.

In all action not otherwise noted, there was a mutual concurrence, when Councils adjourned.

Late Railroad Accident.

Some of the passengers who witnessed the late railroad accident near Lilly's Station on the Pennsylvania Central, charged the officers of the train with gross negligence in the discharge of their duty. This, we are assured now by those who are well acquainted with the matter, was very unjust, and was done under a misapprehension of the nature of the duties of conductors and brakemen under such circumstances, and in ignorance of the fact that each one was at his post. It is made the duty of a conductor when an accident takes place to hasten immediately to the first telegraph station and summon aid from the nearest available place. This the conductor did. A dispatch was sent immediately to Altoona asking for medical and other aid, which was granted forthwith. We are assured that Mr. Phillips, the gentleman in question, is thoroughly acquainted with his business; and we believe now that he discharged his duty fully.

In regard to the brakemen, it is well known to those who travel on railroads, that on the occasion of an accident the "hind" brakeman has to go back the distance of fifteen telegraph posts to warn trains in the rear; the "forward" brakeman—when both tracks are blockaded, as they were in this case—has to go to a similar distance forward to signal trains coming in the opposite direction. The brakemen were both at their posts. The officers of the train then were not culpable, and we make this statement in order to relieve them from any odium that might be cast upon them on account of the reports made by the passengers through misapprehension. Besides, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have ever shown the greatest humanity and generosity under such circumstances, and we do not believe they would tolerate any man in their employ that would not perform his duty in such a grave crisis.

THE BIRNEY BRIGADE OF HANCOCK'S VETERAN CORPS.—We direct attention to the advertisement inviting veterans who design returning to the front, to the organization to be known as the Birney Brigade. The brigade will be composed of three regiments—one to be raised under the direction of the corporation of Philadelphia; the second under the direction of the manufacturers, merchants and brokers of Philadelphia, and the third under the direction of the Corn Exchange. The brigade is called in honor of the brave General who commanded the consolidation of the old Third Corps, known as the 3d Division of the 2d Corps.

Railway Accidents—Two Men Killed and One Fatally Injured.

On Monday morning, about eight o'clock, a freight train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway ran off the track east of Crestline, causing the locomotive to upset, and killing the fireman, named Talbott. The engineer was also seriously injured.

An accident occurred near Sewickley station, on the same road, and at about the same hour. It appears that a man named George Barkley, a watchman on the road, being off duty, started down the track to go shooting. He evidently did not hear a train coming behind him, round a curve, and before he could get out of the way was struck and so severely injured that his life is despaired of. He was taken to Sewickley station, where medical aid was rendered.

On the same evening about six o'clock, a fatal accident occurred at the railroad crossing on Pasture lane, Allegheny, a few rods east of the outer depot. It seems that the regular watchman at the crossing was about to relinquish his situation, and a young man named Alexander Bane had been employed to take his place. Mr. Bane had gone to work for the purpose of getting some instructions in regard to his duties, and just as the Cleveland and Pittsburgh passenger train was approaching he stepped from his watch box at the side of the track to see it pass. The watch box is so close to the northern track (which the trains occupy in running eastwardly,) that there is barely room for a man to stand between it and the passing train, and it is supposed that Bane's clothing was caught by the tender, as he was whirled suddenly round, thrown down and dragged some distance. One of his hands was cut off, and he received severe injuries on the head. He was dragged to the trestle work over the run at the crossing at Pasture lane, and fell through into the run—his face lying in the water. He was taken out in a few minutes after, and medical assistance was speedily rendered him, but he died during the evening from the effects of his injuries. The deceased had served a term of three years in the army, and was a resident, we believe, of Washington county.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The *Atlantic*, for March, has been received from the publishers, the following is its list of contents and contributions: The Story of a Year, by Henry James, Jr.; The Frozen Harbor, by J. T. Trowbridge; At Andersonville; Doctor Johns, by Donald G. Mitchell; Ancient Mining on the Shores of Lake Superior, by Albert D. Hager; To a Poet on his Birthday; Needle and Garden—III; Memories of Authors—Miss Landon, by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall; Our Oldest Friend, by Oliver Wendell Holmes; Edward Everett, by E. E. Hale; Notes of a Pianist—II., by Louis M. Gottschalk; The Chimney Corner—III., by Harriett Beecher Stow; The Popular Lecture, by J. G. Holland; The Hour of Victory; The Causes of Foreign Enmity to the United States, by E. P. Whipple; Reviews and Literary Notices.

ETTIE HENDERSON.—We understand that Captain W. C. Gallagher will leave for Rochester, N. Y., to-morrow evening, to make arrangements for the engagement of this talented actress, which will commence at the Theatre in that city on the sixth of March. The "Naiad Queen" will be produced during the engagement, in magnificent style, with splendid wardrobe, new scenery, and excellent appointments. We hope "Ettie's" contemplated tour will prove as pleasant and hospitable as her western trip.

THE UNIVERSALIST FAIR AND FESTIVAL, for the benefit of the building fund for the erection of a church edifice, opens to-morrow at Masonic Hall, and will continue four days. The church is yet in its infancy, and without a suitable place of worship. They have secured a piece of ground on the old "Oregon lot" on Grant street, and will commence building as soon as they can raise the necessary funds.

PROF. TETEDOUX'S CONCERT.—The music-loving portion of our community will bear in mind the concert of Prof. Tetedoux's, to be given at Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock this evening. This is really a meritorious exhibition, and we bespeak for the manager a large and appreciative audience.

PETIT LARCENY.—Alderman Strain yesterday committed for a hearing next Saturday, Eli Brooks, colored barber, charged with stealing $5 from Thomas McCormick.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGAN.—With your eyes shut, you can distinguish its sound from that of the pipe organ itself; and the advantages that commend it are: its price—for it can be had for one, two, three or four hundred dollars, according to the size you wish; it takes up very little room, and may stand in any part of the church; it is not affected by heat or cold, or any change of temperature; it remains for a long period in good tune, and lastly it can be sent by express or otherwise any distance with safety. It is admirably adapted to the performance of sacred music, psalm tunes, anthems, chants, etc., and any one who can play on the piano can readily master the Cabinet Organ. It is a grand accompaniment when the congregation sing, and is just the instrument that ought to be used in all churches where the people all wish to have the privilege of bearing a part in the praise.—*New York Observer.*

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE, PENN STREET.—This popular place was crowded to suffocation last night. The present great attraction is Mr. Charles E. Collins, an actor of celebrity. His "Perfect Cure" is the most laughable performance we have witnessed for years. He fairly convulsed with laughter the large audience in attendance. The other artistes were all *au fait* in their respective roles, and succeeded in giving one of the most pleasing and laughable performances we ever witnessed. The respectability of the entertainment is beyond cavil, and Manager Smythe is reaping a nice little income for his energy and perseverance. Go to-night and see Collins and the great combination.

The varying temperature of the season is rapidly producing colds, coughs and pulmonary affections of all kinds. Persons with weak lungs should now be especially careful; and what may seem trifling coughs and colds ought to have immediate attention. The careless indifference which waits for a "cold to go as it came," in many cases results in laying the seeds of consumption. For such neglect of one's health there is no excuse, as *Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant* can be readily procured, and its long established reputation is one guarantee of its efficacy, as a most valuable remedy for coughs, colds and pulmonary affections. Sold by druggists everywhere.

THE OFFENSE IS RANK.—We hold it inexcusable in any person, male or female, when they subject us to an annoyance which a very little trouble on their part would obviate. Especially is this the case where the unfortunate possessor of a bad breath will persist in button-holding and intruding his views upon us, to our manifest mental and physical discomfort. If these good people would use the Sozodont it would not only render them acceptable acquaintances, but would at once greatly improve their tooth and breath.

Sold by all Druggists.

LARGE sale of elegant and superior Furniture, Carpets, Silverware and Household Goods on Thursday morning next, at ten o'clock precisely, at M'Clelland's Auction Rooms, 55 Fifth street.

Census of St. Louis.

The census of St. Louis just reported, gives a population of 165,446 against 160,773 in 1860. The heaviest ward is the 10th, with 36,385 people. There are 2,185 more white females than males, and 834 more colored females than males out of an aggregate of 6,450 free colored people. There are 370 slaves. As to nationality, there are 30,206 Irish, 44,389 German, 1,867 French, 4,070 English and 25,835 of other countries. Total foreign 78,367, against 88,507 American, and 3,572 unknown. In occupations we find 805 lawyers, 531 physicians, 4,330 merchants, 11,236 mechanics, 13,531 laborers, 2,352 river men, and 663 beer sellers. Total number of houses 20,371, of which 17,424 are dwellings, giving one house for nearly 9½ persons.

ICE GORGE IN THE KISKIMINETAS.—During the last break up, the ice gorged about a mile above Leechburg, and now extends a mile above Apollo, a distance of six miles. The ice packed in with the water, and is now frozen in a solid mass from eight to ten feet in thickness, and in many places to the bottom of the river. There is much fear expressed by people living along the river, that their fences, fruit trees, and, in some cases, their houses, will be swept away, if the ice and snow goes off with heavy rains. The greater portion of Leechburg will be inundated, and the bridges at Leechburg and Apollo will no doubt be swept away, as it will take at least ten feet of water to raise this immense body of ice.—*Armstrong Democrat.*

"The most luxurious smoker I ever knew," says Mr. Puget, "was a young Transylvanian, who told me that his servant always inserted a lighted pipe into his mouth the first thing in the morning, and that he smoked it out before he awoke. 'It is so pleasant,' he observed, 'to have proper *taste* restored to one's mouth before one is sensible even of its wants.'"

THE Russian Government is about to make a very considerable reduction in its war expenditure. The budget for 1865 shows a decrease of twenty-four and a half millions of roubles (£4,000,000) in the army estimates, and four and a half millions of roubles (£900,000) in the navy estimates, as compared with those for 1864.

WM. T. PREBLE, a private in the Third Maine Regiment was frozen to death, recently, within a few rods of his father's house, in Winslow. He was on a visit to his home, on a furlough, and become bewildered and died almost within speaking distance of home and friends. His age was 33.

The "Chivalry" in Canada.

From the Toronto *Globe*.

We had an example on Saturday evening last of the evil results of the encouragement given to Southern desperadoes by a portion of our press and people. About eight o'clock in the evening, Mrs. Sterling, wife of ex-Alderman Sterling, after making some purchases on Yonge street, was returning to her home on Church street. She passed along Cruikshank street, and when near the eastern end of Rev. Mr. Marling's church, she was overtaken by a man dressed in dark clothes and a rowdy hat. The man said as he came up—"If it had not been for your d—d husband Burley would not be where he is." Mrs. Sterling turned round to see who spoke, and was immediately knocked down by the brute, and fell heavily on the planking, being hampered with her muff and some small parcels she was carrying. Her right shoulder was bruised, and she has suffered much from actual pain as well as from the alarm. It will be recollected that Mr. Sterling issued, on the call of the Crown Attorney, the first warrant against Burley. We can only conclude that some chivalric Southerner and friend of Burley took the opportunity of meeting an elderly lady in the evening, when no man was near to protect her, to avenge himself upon Mr. Sterling for performing his duty to the public. When Recorder Duggan was recently assaulted on the public streets, it was suggested to us that the outrage was perpetrated by Southerners. We took no notice of the suggestion at the time, but the assault upon Mrs. Sterling makes it probable that the Recorder was not assailed through mere wantonness. The *Leader* recently recommended that some persons, which it described as "Yankee spies," should be treated to a dose of Lynch law. We presume that the attack upon Mrs. Sterling is the first fruit of its proposition. Mrs. Sterling, we should add, gave information to the police, but we fear there is slender hope of the ruffian being identified.

The Montreal correspondent of the *Globe* telegraphs as follows:

"This evening, after the Court adjourned, some Southerners were at the St. Lawrence Hall bar. A young Canadian entered and made some remarks. The Southerners turned upon him. One of them defended the Canadian, when a bowie knife and revolver were drawn by the Confederates; others came to the rescue of the Canadian, and the police appeared before any blow was struck. This is the second row of the kind lately had. If one of the Southerners had not interferred, it would have been serious. There is great excitement about it."

Respect the Aged.

Many an old person has the pain—not bodily, but sharper still—of feeling himself in the way. Some one wants his place. His very chair in the chimney corner is grudged him. He is a burden to son or daughter. The very arm that props him is taken away from some productive labor. As he sits at the table, his own guests are too idle or too unkind to make him a sharer in their mirth. They grudge the trouble of that raised voice which alone could make him one of them; and when he speaks, it is only to be put aside as ignorant or despised, as old-fashioned and obsolete. Oh, little do younger persons know their power of giving pain or pleasure! It is a pain for any man, still in the world, to be made to feel that he is no longer of it, to be driven in upon his own little world of conscious isolation and buried enjoyment. But this is his condition; and if any fretfulness or querulousness of temper has aggravated it—if others love him not because he is not amiable—shall we pity that condition the less—shall we upbraid it with that fault which is itself the worst part of it?

Antidote for Poison.

Dr. J. Edmonds, a prominent London physician, writes as follows to the London *Times*: I enclose a simple, safe and accessible prescription for the whole range of acid corrosive poisons, which, if promptly used, will almost invariably save life. Mix two ounces of powdered chalk or magnesia, or one ounce of washing soda, with a pint of milk, and swallow it at one draught; then tickle the back of the throat with a feather or finger so as to produce vomiting. Afterward drink freely of milk and water, and repeat the vomiting so as to thoroughly wash out the stomach. Any quantity of chalk or magnesia may be taken with safety, but soda in large quantities is injurious. I may add, that the narcotics are excepted. Milk is an antidote for almost all the poisons, and especially if followed by vomiting.

PITEOUS.—The clerks of the Richmond department have made a piteous appeal to the Confederate Senate for more pay. In their address they say:

"The present compensation does not shelter and feed them. Many have families. They live on two meals a day, in garrets, cellars, and in shanties out in the suburbs. With the strictest economy they can barely procure a sufficiency of bread to sustain life. One gentleman, wealthy before the war, a refugee and a pauper since, with a family of eleven, has not tasted meat in four months. Coffee, tea, sugar, delicacies or luxuries, they have neither in health nor in sickness. They cannot buy clothes, nor shoes, nor hats. Even in the event of death the last office of earth would depend upon charity."

MOVEMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser* of last evening says: A private letter from Newbern, North Carolina, dated the 11th inst., gives us some definite information in reference to the movements of Federal troops in that State. At that date Gen. Meagher was at Newbern with 6000 troops, who were to be employed in protecting the construction corps of Generals Grant and Sherman, now engaged in repairing the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad in the direction of Kingston. It was expected that this road would be placed in running order as far out as Kingston, which would thus become a base for future operations against Goldsborough, Raleigh and other points.

THE Boston *Advertiser* says the wharves, docks, and business places present almost a Sunday stillness, and that laborers and mechanics connected with the shipping interest have hardly averaged one day's employment in a week. But two ships have arrived since the first of January—thirty-five days—and but few are due. Only twelve ships are in port, and the same number due. Instead of twenty, as usual, only one ship is due from Calcutta. The merchants have not ordered goods extensively, and the importations bid fair to be the smallest for years. Produce is so high that no exports can be made.

A FRIEND writing to us from Philadelphia, says: "I saw this afternoon many, very many working men and women in their working clothes, bring in to Jay Cooke's office their little savings of $50 and $100, and buy the $50 and $100 7 30 bonds. Don't let anybody hereafter talk to me about the permanency of a Government in whose permanency the working classes are depositors! Unshakable and eternal is the State which is in debt to those of its citizens who depend upon their daily labor for their daily bread."—*N. Y. Trib.*

BY private letter from Paris, written a few hours later than that from our correspondent, published in another column, we learn that M. Chateaurenard, the appointed successor to M. Mercier, as Minister to the United States, is soon to leave for this country. The statement is said to be based on something more than mere rumor. The new Minister, it is further said, fully sympathises with the North in the struggle in which the country is engaged. If these assertions be true, his speedy coming to this country is very significant.—*N. Y. Trib.*

IN an article on railroad accidents, the New York Evening *Post* says that in Germany not a single life has ever been lost on a railroad since railroads were laid down. The reason is that wheels and rails are removed after a certain period of use, whether they give signs of weakness or not; that men are stationed as watchers along the whole road, so that the engineer is never out of sight of these living signals; that they always start on their own time, and that the speed maintained, though less than ours, is yet uniform. In France it is the same.

THE flow of gold into the Treasury through the Custom House evidently is not to be stopped by croaking, or dammed by warfare on the Government credit or the commerce of the country. The amount of revenue from customs in January was $5,460,570.50. This is the most unfavorable month in the year, for reasons connected with the weather and the course of trade. Yet, even at that rate of influx of gold, more than sufficient provision is made for the interest on the gold-bearing bonds of the United States.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

REMARKABLE CONCURRENCE OF OPINION.—All the papers of Chicago, Democratic and Republican, concur in the opinion that the late Legislature of Illinois was the most corrupt body of men ever convened. The only difference is, that the *Times* charges the corruption upon the "Abolitionists," while the other papers assert that the Democratic members were as ready as any to sanction all its corrupt action. These papers charge bribery by the wholesale, and dishonesty in every form, upon that honorable body.

THE bite of a viper or a mad dog is analogous to the puncture of a poisoned weapon, and the action of the virus may be delayed in a similar manner by rapidly twisting a cord or handkerchief tightly round the wounded limb above the wound, and by sucking it, as in the case related recently of the woman who was bitten by a cobra, in India, and whose husband sucked the poison from the wound; only, instead of tying the ligature round after, as he did, it should be tied round before.

SALE OF THE MISSOURI IRON WORKS.—The Missouri Iron works, situated in North Wheeling, were sold at public sale on Friday last at the front door of the Court House. The purchasers were Acheson, Bell & Co., and the price paid was $42,000. The establishment will be known henceforth as the Wheeling Iron Works.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

A REMARKABLE case of honesty was manifested in Louisville last week. The Board of Enrollment of that district received a notice from Jacob Schuster, a grocer of that city, stating that he had been exempted from a former draft on account of alienage, but that since having taken steps to become a citizen, he desired his name to be placed on the enrollment list. This is an example worthy of imitation.

IN a recent trial in New York, of a German for kidnapping a little girl, four years old, District Attorney Hall stated that in his professional experience he had known of very many cases in which parents had lost their children in this manner, and had never discovered any trace of them to this day, notwithstanding the perfection to which our advertising, telegraphing and police systems have been brought.

A SMALL REBEL CORPS.—The Charleston *Mercury* of the 9th instant complains that one rebel corps in the Department of South Carolina has two thousand seven hundred names on its rolls, but does not turn seven hundred effective men; it asks the pertinent question, "Why is it that men are not in the ranks, and at the front?"

THERE are two Generals by the name of Pegram in the rebel army. Brigadier William Johnston Pegram has but lately been appointed to the rank. General John Pegram, who is probably the General Pegram reported killed in the battle on Hatcher's Run on the 6th instant, was formerly an officer of the United States army.

DR. LIVINGSTONE, it is understood, is determined again to devote himself to African discovery, and he is now planning an exploring expedition from the east coast of Africa to the district lying between his most northern point on Lake Nyassa, and Burton and Speke's southernmost on Lake Tanganyka.

THE Empress Eugenie has just lost a lawsuit which has been in progress for several years in the Supreme Court of Madrid. The Empress claimed the countess-ship of Miranda and the vast estates attached to that ancient title, her right to which has been successfully disputed by the Malpica family.

THE existence of petroleum in large quantities throughout the Russian empire has led to the grant of a concession by the Czar to a French Company for the utilization of this mineral oil in the production of gas, and the lighting of St. Petersburg on a more economical system than that now in operation.

RENTS in New York have taken another rise. Medium-sized dwellings, which were rented last year for six hundred and fifty dollars, are now eagerly snapped up at nine hundred and fifty dollars and one thousand dollars, and the same proportion holds good throughout the ascending scale.

RALPH WANDO EMERSON stated in a recent lecture that American talent is superior to English. He added: "American genius finds its comprehensiveness in the negro soldier, who dies in his trenches with his musket in one hand and his spelling book in the other."

THE Kentucky House refused to ratify the Constitutional amendment, yesterday, by a vote of two to one. The Senate had previously rejected it. This completes the work, so far as regards the present Legislature. The people will pass upon it in the August election.

FREEING THE FAMILIES OF SLAVES.—Senator Wilson's bill, to set free the families of all soldiers in the armies, which has passed, it is estimated, will free from 40,000 to 50,000 women and children, most of whom are in Kentucky.

IT HAS been decided that the 1st Maine Cavalry is entitled to bear the names of *thirty* actions on its regimental standard, which is eight more than can be claimed by any other cavalry regiment in the Army of the Potomac.

HEAVY EXPORTATION.—The exports from June 30, 1864, to January 1, 1865, six months, are reported to the Treasury Department as amounting to the enormous sum of $234,536,290.

THE Quebec *Gazette* says large fortifications are to be immediately built at Quebec and Montreal, which will give employment to thirty thousand men and involve an expenditure of several millions sterling.

OIL has been discovered in Bureau county, Illinois, and the indications are that there will be any number of drawers in that Bureau within a month.

How dolefully the roar of the guns fired by Charleston on Sumter comes echoing back upon her soul after nearly four years!—*Louisville Journal.*

R. W. THOMPSON of Indiana, having declined to be judge of the Court of Claims, the President has appointed Charles T. Nott, of New York.

POST OFFICES IN LOUISIANA.—There are but four post-offices in Louisiana at present in operation, and these are held by our forces.

NINETEEN new oil companies, with an aggregate capital of $12,000,000, made their appearance in New York last week.

DIED:

BANKARD—Sunday, Feb. 26, 1865, at 4 o'clock P. M., HARRIET E., wife of Fielding K. Bankard, in the 27th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, Edward's Alley, Birmingham, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28th, 1865, at 10 o'clock P. M., to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

JONES—On Sunday, 26th inst., Mr. MORGAN JONES.

Funeral will take place from his residence at Stewartstown, on TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 3 P. M.

GRAHAM—On Thursday morning, Feb. 23d, at 4 o'clock, Miss SARAH, only daughter of Andrew and Eliza Ann Graham, in the thirty-second year of her age.

FORSYTH—On Monday, at midnight, Captain WILLIAM FORSYTH, aged about 70 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOSING OUT

Winter Goods Less than Cost,

AT

CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE

No. 62 Fifth Street,

WEST SIDE ABOVE WOOD ST.

Men's Boots for 90 cents. fe23

FISH.
100 half bbls Lake Herring;
25 " " New No. 3 Mackerel;
25 " " " 2 do;
20 bbls " " 3 and 3 do;
Just received and for sale by
fe20 J. B. CANFIELD.

WALL PAPERS! WALL PAPERS!
—Spring time is coming; house cleaning time is coming; WALL PAPERS HAVE COME, in immense quantities of magnificent designs, which will be open for sale on or before the 1st of March.
fe18 W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood street, (old stand.)

PRODUCE NOW RECEIVING.
2000 lbs prime Fresh Roll Butter;
300 dozen Fresh Eggs;
100 bush large English Clover Seed;
300 bush small Navy Beans;
100 bush Sifted Corn Meal, for sale by
fe20 H. RIDDLE.

SUGARS.
100 bbls A and B Coffee Sugar.
10 do Crushed do
10 do Graw do
10 do Pulu do
Just received and for sale by
fe10 REYMER & BROS.

6 BBLS PRIME ROLL BUTTER, in store and for sale by
PATTERSON, AMMON & CO.,
fe24 No. 6 Wood street.

FEATHERS—1000 lbs. Prime Live Geese Feathers, in store and for sale by
fe8 J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.