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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 28, 1865.

Mr. Bigham presented a petition for twenty-five dollars per capita in the First ward, Pittsburgh; also for same amount, and three per cent. on property in the Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, and Lower St. Clair; four remonstrances from Armstrong county against the River Bed bill.

Mr. Latta, a petition of certain citizens of Westmoreland, asking authority to take up lands in the bottom of the Allegheny.

Mr. Bigham, increasing fees of county officers in Allegheny fifty per cent. for two years.

Mr. Hoge, increasing the fees of county officers in Venango; a bill providing for the removal of certain prisoners from Venango to the Crawford county jail.

Mr. Lowry called up the bill compelling railroad companies to report accidents, which was discussed at length, and recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

The following passed:

For the relief of the late Treasurer, Mr. Hawthorne, of Mercer county; incorporating Cambrian Mining Company; increasing fees of certain offices in Beaver county.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Bigham called up the bill authorizing a per capita of twenty-five dollars in the First, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth Wards of Pittsburgh, West Pittsburgh, Scott, and Findlay. This passed, and will certainly pass the House.

The Senate will not listen to a greater per capita than twenty-five dollars, which, with the property tax already allowed, is all that will be given.

Mr. Graham called up and had passed an act authorizing the same per capita for the Fourth Ward, Allegheny.

HOUSE.—The following bills passed:

Incorporating a Water and Gas Company in Erie; Argentine Mining Company; Brady Coal and Oil Company to hold land in South Beaver, Darlington, Chippewa, and Brighton, Beaver County; Pittsburgh Iron and Steel Company; Girty Run Coal Company; Relative to Bounties in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny; To authorize the First German Evangelical Lutheran Church to remove bodies interred in the cemetery near the city line; Supplement to the act incorporating the Eagle Cotton Factory and increasing the capital stock; Supplement to the act to incorporate the Northwestern Coal and Iron Company; An act to annex the real estate of Benjamin Herr, Hampton township, Allegheny county, to McCandless, for school purposes; A supplement to the act incorporating trustees of General Assembly, in the Presbyterian Church; An act incorporating the Pennsylvania Oil Car Manufacturing and Transportation Company; An act to extend the provisions of the act approved the 25th of August, so as to give bounty to persons furnishing substitutes in Tioga, Butler and Indiana; A supplement to the act to authorize Samuel and Robert Graham, Committee of Walter L., a lunatic, to sell certain real estate.

Adjourned.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Gen. Terry Following the Wilmington Rebels.

GEN. MEAGHER'S FORCES MOVING FROM NEWBERN.

Wilmington Gen. Sherman's New Base.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Though the rebel papers are reticent regarding Sherman's whereabouts, still enough is dropped to indicate that he was some days since within a short distance of Fayetteville, which is situated on Cape Fear River, ninety-five miles northwest of Wilmington. The water communication is uninterrupted between the two places at all seasons, and as our latest advices from Porter stated that he was pushing up the river as rapidly as possible with his gunboats, it is probable the junction of Schofield's forces with Sherman's may take place at Fayetteville. One of the largest arsenals in the Confederacy is established there.

Gen. Bragg has taken his Wilmington force up to Goldsboro, followed by Terry.

We hear nothing from the force reported by the enemy as marching from Newbern, though the fact that the troops brought East by General Meagher were, some time since, landed at Newbern, indicates a movement sooner or later from that point.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Richmond papers of Monday are quiet concerning Sherman's exact location, and it is a matter of doubt whether the rebels know where his main army is, except that he has crossed into North Carolina. Joe Johnson was sent to command a force in the rear and front of Sherman, on Thursday last.

Gen. Lee will remain at Richmond and direct movements from that point as well as handle his own army for the defense of Richmond.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington letter says: Corps of surgeons and nurses with hospital stores have been sent to Wilmington, N. C., which is to be Sherman's new base of supplies. It is evident a battle is expected by good military judges.

Rebel View of Sherman's Movement—The Border and Gulf State Quarrel.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 25th says: Every change of the seat of war brings on uneasiness and alarm not only in the new sections invaded, but in the country at large. Nobody seems to consider the relief extended to one section by the removal of the enemies' troops to another, although such relief be ten times as extensive as the country now invaded. To make another rash and desperate "On to Richmond," our enemy has loosened his hold on the whole of Mississippi Valley; he has also given up the third of Georgia and a large part of Virginia. General Sherman's movement is the key to the present attempt on Richmond. Defeat Sherman, and the scheme is at an end. Defeat Sherman, and the war at once wears a new and kindlier front. He plays boldly for high stakes, and if he fails, his own ruin will be correspondingly complete.

The *Whig* says it would seem as if the Confederate Senate was playing into the enemy's hand. We want harmony and bold and concerted action, not the renewal of State quarrels between the cotton and border States. Such a quarrel, at such a time, if not quickly hushed up, will necessarily prove fatal to our cause, as the enemy will report it as the surest of all signs of our failure.

$10,000 in Gold Stolen.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A young man took three bags of gold to the Bank of Commerce, this afternoon, and placing them on the counter, one was seized by a man who ran into the street. He was pursued, caught and the money recovered. On returning to the Bank one of the two bags was missing, taken, undoubtedly, by an accomplice. The bags were left in charge of a boy, by the young man, when he gave pursuit of the first thief. The last bag contained ten thousand dollars.

Trial of a New York Incendiary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The trial of Robert Cobb Kennedy, charged with being implicated in the hotel burning plot, has been in progress here about three weeks before the same Commission that convicted Beall. It is said the testimony is very strong against the prisoner, and that his conviction is probable.

Price of Gold.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Gold is decidedly stronger. The firmness of the market under the recent successes, has encouraged a movement for a rise, and there is at present a strong Bull combination for an advance. The price has ruled during the morning about 203.

Gold to-night 201⅞.

Secretary M'Culloch Satisfied with the New Loan Bill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The Hon. Hugh M'Culloch, the in-coming Secretary of the Treasury, was in the House to-day while the action was had upon the new loan bill. He expressed himself perfectly satisfied with it as amended.

St. Albans Raiders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Government is advised that the St. Albans raiders, on trial at Montreal, have been remanded for eight days, Judge Smith, the presiding magistrate, being still sick.

IMPORTANT FROM HATCHER'S RUN.

THE ARMY UNDER MARCHING ORDERS.

Heavy Engagement Probable.

CIVILIANS ORDERED OUT OF OUR LINES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* correspondence, dated Hatcher's Run, Feb. 25th, says: We are now under marching orders, having received instructions to be ready to move at a moment's notice. We expect to have another tilt for the possession of the South Side Railroad and look for a heavy engagement. That something is going on in the lines in front of us, is very evident. I do not believe, however, that Lee is going to retreat, though deserters, now coming in in greater numbers than ever, report that he is preparing to fall back to Danville. Lee could not fall back, to overwhelm Sherman, without having Grant thundering close at his rear in less than six hours.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The *World's* Washington special says: Uneasiness continues to be manifested along Lee's right. Deserters still report that Lee is being reinforced by Beauregard's troops.

All civilians, except newspaper correspondents, have been ordered out of our army. One thousand came up on the mail boat to-day.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28, 1865.

HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Six Hundred Million Loan Bill.

An amendment was adopted to make the issues under it coupon or registered bonds exclusively. This action, however, is not yet conclusive.

Mr. Fernando Wood offered an amendment, having in view the withdrawal of the National Bank Notes and substituting Treasury Notes, not legal tender which was rejected.

Mr. Wilson moved an amendment, to make the interest seven and three-tenths per cent. payable in lawful money and to strike out the six per cent. on gold interest. This was also rejected.

The House refused to concur in Mr. Wilson's amendment, or substitute for the first section, confining the loan exclusively to coupon or registered bonds.

The original section was adopted with amendments substituting the words treasury notes for the words other obligations. In other important respects it remains the same.

Mr. Stevens' substitute for the bill was rejected, and the bill as originally reported was passed with amendments, but not changing its main features as to the amount and interest.

The House went into Committee on the amendatory tariff bill.

Mr. Brooks moved to strike out the proposed duty of five cents a pound on cotton, which was rejected.

The following amendments were then made: On crude petroleum twenty and on crude oil a duty of fifteen cents a gallon. On quicksilver a duty of ten per cent. advalorem.

Mr. Cox moved to strike out the additional duty on railroad iron without action.

Evening Session.—Mr. Morrill made an unsuccessful motion to continue the consideration of the bill amendatory of the act imposing duties on imports.

The House passed the following bills from the Committee of Naval Affairs:

Providing for the appointment of a Solicitor of the Navy Department; regulating the appointment of Admirals in the Navy; increasing the pay of midshipmen to $800 per year for sea service, regulating the transfer of men from the army to the navy, and for punishing desertion; and also for additional legislation relative to prize money.

Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to pay Commander Winslow and officers and crew, one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, the estimated value of the pirate Alabama. A debate ensued.

Mr. Cox opposed the resolution and said that men in the navy should be willing to fight for their country at their present pay.

Mr. Rice spoke briefly in favor of the measure.

The House refused to order the main question, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with an amendment to pay Lieutenant Cushing and those under him for the destruction of the Albemarle.

The Senate bill passed providing for eighty paymasters in the navy, &c., with a provision for their promotion.

Mr. Pike reported from the Naval Committee a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to advance Paul S. Forbes, of New York, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to complete the building of the steam screw sloop-of-war Idaho. Passed.

Mr. Brandegee, from the same Committee, reported a resolution that the petition of Woodruff, Beach and others, contractors, shall be referred to the Secretary of the Navy. A long debate ensued, after which, without coming to any conclusion, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

The morning hour was taken up in the discussion of the proposition to purchase a picture from Mr. Powell for $25,000, which was passed.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to incorporate the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson reported from the Military Committee a bill for the payment of colored volunteers recruited in South Carolina under the direction of Gens. Hunter and Saxton.

The amendment to the Tax bill was then considered, and the amendments of the Finance Committee acted upon as they were reached, until recess.

Mr. Sumner introduced a joint resolution authorizing Captain Stillwagon, of the navy, to accept a sword from the British Government for relief afforded to a British vessel in distress. Passed.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee of Conference on the Freedmen's Bureau bill, made a report, which was ordered to be printed.

The consideration of the Tax bill was resumed. The pending question was an amendment of the Finance Committee to the House bill to amend the section of last winter, relative to banks and banking, by making Savings banks subject to taxation the same as banks of issue. Some discussion arose on this subject. The question first on adoption of the amendment was then passed, Yeas, 20; nays, 20. The chair voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment, which was adopted, making it obligatory on all collectors to pay the money collected directly into the Treasury, and draw out expenses, salaries, &c., in warrants.

The Senate refused to adopt the amendment of the Finance Committee to put an addition of 20 per cent. duty upon tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes and cheroots.

The question was then taken on striking out the following:

"That every national banking association and State banking association shall pay a tax of 10 per centum on the amount of notes of any State banker or State banking association paid out by them after January 1st, 1866."

Pending the consideration of the above amendment the Senate adjourned.

Freedmen's Relief Bureau—Extra Session of Congress.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* special says the Committee of Conference agreed to make the Freedmen's Relief Bureau a branch of the War Department. Abandoned and confiscated lands are to be assigned to freedmen and white Union refugees.

It is feared that the business before Congress cannot be completed before Saturday, and that an extra session will be necessary.

The Goodyear Rubber Monopoly—Gens. Howard and Schofield Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The attempt to procure an extension of the Goodyear Rubber monopoly, has been abandoned. It is now offered to throw the trade open to the public if a very small per centage on the sales for the benefit of his widow and family, is provided by Congress.

The President to-day nominated Gens. Howard and Schofield, to be Brigadier-Generals in the regular army.

Rebel Raid to Smith's Island.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Saturday night last a party of rebels, numbering about 150, under the command of Lieut. Taylor Wood, of the rebel navy, and nephew of Jeff. Davis, left the Yocomico river in sloops and small boats, bound on a rebel raid to Smith's Island with a design of destroying the light boats. The gunboat Yankee, and several others of our boats, were informed of their movements and at once started in pursuit of them.

G. B. Lamar.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The *Post* editorially refers to G. B. Lamar, who took the oath of allegiance at Savannah, and publishes a letter from Mr. Lamar to Mr. McKay, of Washington, in 1861, in which he says that no neutrality can be allowed; you must be loyal to Lincoln's Government or that of the Confederate States. If you belong to the former you are my enemy, and I would not hesitate to kill you the moment you told me so.

FROM NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

THE TRANSPORT EMPIRE CITY WRECKED.

Draft Resumed in Louisiana.

GUERRILLA DASH INTO HICKMAN, KY.

Mobile Not Evacuated by the Rebels.

ABUNDANT CROPS IN TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22, VIA CAIRO, Feb. 28.—The transport Empire City, from New York for New Orleans, was wrecked on the 10th inst. off Crow's Foot Reef. No lives lost. The Albatross arrived with the passengers and crew of the wrecked steamer, including three hundred soldiers.

The draft was resumed after four days suspension. The people are not well satisfied with the state of things, and complain of injustice. They ask admission into the Union and are refused, but called upon to take up arms to defend principle they are not made a party to.

CAIRO, Feb. 28.—A band of 130 guerrillas made a dash into Hickman, Kentucky, yesterday, burned three stores, robbed others and committed other depredations. Troops will be sent for the protection of Hickman.

The steamer Stickney, from New Orleans 22d, has arrived. Mobile advices to the 6th indicate that there is no intention to evacuate the city, the garrison being strengthened. The force there is said to be much larger than generally supposed. Beauregard was in Mobile on the 4th and inspected the defences. In a speech to the people, in the evening, he expressed confidence that the city would be successfully defended.

The Mobile *Tribune* reports everything quiet in the department of Kirby Smith. The rebels are unapprehensive of any invasion of Western Louisiana or Arkansas, this winter and spring. An expedition is fitting out at New Orleans they say, destined for Galveston, at which port a very extensive blockade running business is carried on with Havana, the British West Indies, and Mexico.

The crops in Texas are unprecedentedly good. Sufficient grain has been raised to feed the population for four years.

Latest from Europe—Arrival of the Steamer New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The steamer New York, from Southampton the 15th, has arrived.

The steamer Canada's news caused great sensation in Liverpool. The Cotton market was entirely unsettled, and little or nothing doing. On Wednesday morning the quotation was nominal.

The Confederate steamer Stonewall, late the Olinde, from Copenhagen, got into Terrol on the 4th inst.

U. S. 5-20s were quoted at 54, on Wednesday.

The Duke of Northumberland died on the 11th.

The Shenandoah burnt the following shipping off the Cape of Good Hope: Barks Edward Alena and D. Godfrey; Brig Susan; Schooners Lizzie M. Stacy and Charter Oak.

The *Times* says: We are assured from New York that President Davis has the game in his own hands, and can secure the independence of the South either with northern assent or despite of it, according to his pleasure. The clue of this startling mystery is found in the statement, which is firmly credited in America, that the Mexican Emperor has conveyed in trust to Napoleon the northern portions of Mexico, to be held and administered by a French viceroy, in liquidation of French claims on Mexico. This cession must entail recognition of the South by France, England and Europe.

Cardinal Wiseman was not expected to live.

Consols 89⅛@89¼; Confederate Loan 54 to 46; French Rentes 67f 90c.

A royal decree authorizes the circulation of the Encyclical without admitting propositions contrary to the institutions and legislation of Italy.

Letters from Rome state that the Pope declines to conclude a concordat with Mexico, but will not withdraw his Nuncio from Mexico.

The United States steamer Iroquois arrived at Table Bay on January 9th with the crews of the barks burned by the Shenandoah.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.—Afternoon—Cotton dull and declined ½@1d. Flour dull but steady. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn dull. Beef dull. Pork quiet and market bare. Bacon firm. Butter buoyant. Lard quiet. Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee inactive. Petroleum quiet and steady. Illinois Central Shares, 51¼; Erie, 33¼@33½.

New York Stock and Money Matters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Stock market has regained confidence sufficiently to sustain a moderate speculative movement. The Fancy list continues excited, and just now the favorites are Canton and Cumberland coal, and Ohio and Mississippi Certificates are quite strong and attract a large number of buyers. Governments are steady and less active, the 7.30's supplying the outside demand to the partial detriment of other stock. State Bonds continue exceedingly quiet. Bank stocks and first class Railroad Mortgages firm. Mariposa was the feature of the Miscellaneous shares, strong on call, but lower afterwards.

The Bull combination in the gold room this morning, by working cash gold scarce, succeeded in advancing the price to 1@1½ per cent., but the improvement was afterward partially lost. Money continues easy.

At the Petroleum Board, Stocks were very active; there was an advance on Oceanic, Empire City, and United States; Cherry Run sold 1,000; Bynd Farm, $15; Oceanic, $15; United States, 27. The Heydrick Oil company declared a monthly dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—FLOUR and Wheat unchanged and steady.

GRAIN—Corn dull and lower; Ear 93@95c.; Shelled 97@98c., the latter rate from Elevators; Oats in fair demand at 69c; Rye dull at $1,25; Barley in fair demand at $1,30@1,35 for Fall, and $1,25@1,30 for Spring.

WHISKY in fair demand at the close; sales 500 bbls. at $2,16.

PROVISIONS—Dull and prices nominal. Nothing done.

GOLD 201. Silver 187. Exchange steady.

The New Cabinet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The only change intended is the substitution of McCulloch for Fessenden; Governor Dennison and Attorney General Speed were both informed, when appointed, that they were to remain throughout the second term; Judge Usher will remain for the present, and Mr. Lincoln will testify his appreciation of the Chiefs of the Navy, War and State Departments, by tendering them positions for four years more.

Wool Sales in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Osgood & Son sold at auction to-day 782 bales of the best quality of Cape wool. Terms cash in fifteen days, or acceptable interest bearing notes of sixty days. The attendance of buyers was quite large, but the prices realized are considered low. One lot of eighteen bales brought 57 cents, but the average price was from 53 to 54 cents per pound.

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 28.—The Constitutional Amendment has been discussed all day in the House. The House adjourned until 8 o'clock this evening, when the subject will be resumed. A joint meeting will be held to-morrow for the election of a United States Senator and other officers. It is thought there will not be an election for Senator.

Subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The subscriptions to the 7-30s received by Jay Cooke & Co., to-day, were $3,719,600. The largest eastern subscription was $300,000, from New York, and the largest western was $375,000, from Cincinnati. There were twenty-six hundred individual subscriptions of fifty and one hundred dollars each.

Passengers from Europe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The number of passengers arriving in the United States from foreign countries during 1864 was 221,535, as appears by a communication from the Secretary of State. Of these, 199,690 landed at New York, Massachusetts received 955, Pennsylvania 4,467 and California 2,165.

Blockade Runner Wrecked.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Navy Department has information that the side wheel steamer Acadia, is lying a wreck, and riddled by shot and shell from the United States steamer Virginia, six miles from Velasco, where she run on shore after several attempts to get into that port.

Champagne Confiscation Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The jury in the champagne confiscation case, wherein the importers were charged with making out fraudulent invoices, brought in a verdict for the Government. The case is to be appealed to the United States Circuit Court.

Released Union Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The *Times* prints a list of 500 released Union officers sent to Annapolis. This empties the prisons at Richmond and Danville of our gallant men who have survived the horrors of these rebel outrages.

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

INTERESTING FROM CHARLESTON.

Union Feeling Manifesting Itself.

CAPTURE OF COTTON AND TOBACCO

Our Losses in the Operations in Cape Fear River.

THE FORCE OPERATING AGAINST SHERMAN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—It seems by the *Herald's* Charleston correspondent that even in the hotbed of secession there is a love for the old Union during all vicissitude. The remaining inhabitants of the city manifested great joy at unfurling over them once more of the old flag, and when a small body of colored troops, the first to land in the town, started up the principal street the officers were scarcely able to proceed with their troops, being met with a perfect ovation of men and women through the avenues, shouting, waving handkerchiefs, and cheering for the stars and stripes, President Lincoln and the Yankee army.

The rebels destroyed much property by burning and explosion, before they left, but large amounts were found remaining in the city after the Union forces took possession, including, it is supposed, about 10,000 bales of cotton, and large quantities of tobacco and rice. Over 200 pieces of artillery, and immense supplies of ammunition were found in the forts.

It also appears that a similar welcome was tendered to Gen. Terry's troops when they marched into Wilmington. The old flags which had long been hidden away were brought out and given to the breeze; handkerchiefs were waved, and crowds lined their route of march and shouts filled the air.

The entire Union losses, both in killed and wounded, in all the operations in Cape Fear river, succeeding the occupation of Fort Fisher, up to and including the occupation of Wilmington, did not succeed 200 men.

The *Times'* Washington special claims to have accurate information as to what rebel force can be brought against Sherman. Beauregard superceded Hardee when that General left Savannah, and took his force, amounting to some 8,600 effective men, while Hardee went to Charleston, where there were only two brigades. These have since probably joined Beauregard.

At Wilmington Bragg had not exceeding 6,000 men, principally of Hoke's division. These have fallen back towards Goldsboro. Between Wilmington and Salisbury Gen. Baker had a brigade over 3,000 strong. At Salisbury about two regiments were stationed, guarding prisoners. The entire force, therefore, that Beauregard could concentrate does not exceed 23,000. He has cavalry sufficient to swell his force perhaps to 30,000.

If Sherman forms a junction with Schofield, as he undoubtedly will, it is safe to say his force will be far superior to Beauregard's concentrated strength, and all the aid he may get from Richmond.

NEWS FROM SECESH SOURCES.

WHAT THE RICHMOND PAPERS SAY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Richmond papers are more frantic than ever. The *Enquirer* calls upon Jeff. Davis to arm the slaves without authority of law. It says these States, and this cause, stand to-day in need of a dictator, of a man who will take the power of the people and use it for their preservation.

Further on it says: "Sherman is rushing over the Carolinas like an avalanche, and report says that he has captured one hundred thousand bales of cotton at Columbia. Grant is gradually, and perhaps firmly, extending his lines around Petersburg and Richmond, and threatens every moment to break over the lines that intervene, and the Senate are doing the conserv- stive. History furnishes no parallel like this."

The Richmond *Whig* of the 25th, gives an entirely new version of the capture of Columbia. It says: The fighting was most obstinate, and the place was lost by Sherman's numerical superiority. The fighting, according to some accounts, was carried on within the very streets of the city. All, or nearly all, of the Government property was removed.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURG.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST MOBILE.

Kirby Smith's Army to be Attended to.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The *Times'* Vicksburg correspondent of the 16th inst., gives details of the great movement in the Southwest. An expedition has started to go to New Orleans, and from thence to Pascagoula, where it would join Canby's force in the investment of Mobile. The first object will be the capture of Mobile; the second, the capture of Cahawba, Selma, Montgomery, Alabama, and Columbus, Georgia; and third, the destruction of the old army. If everything works well, Kirby Smith's trans-Mississippi army will be attended to next summer.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Union of Gen. Sherman's and Scofield's Forces.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A private letter has been received in the city announcing the union of Gen. Schofield's forces with Sherman's army on Monday, the 23d inst. The point is not stated.

Act Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The President has signed and approved the act to prevent officers of the Army and Navy, and other persons engaged in the Military and Naval service of the United States, from interfering in elections in the States. No troops or armed men are to be brought to the polls, unless it shall be necessary to repel armed enemies, or keep the peace; nor shall it be lawful for any officer to prescribe or fix by proclamation, order or otherwise, the qualifications of voters or in any manner interfere with the free right of suffrage, and officers so offending, are liable to indictment for misdemeanor, and on conviction, to be fined not exceeding $5,000 and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not less than three months or more than five years; and any person convicted shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the government of the United States.

Rebel Rumors.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Charlotte, North Carolina, *Democrat*, of the 21st has a vague rumor that D. H. Hill or Cheatham, from Hood's old army, had struck Sherman's rear, and captured 8000 prisoners, besides a large number of wagons. A post-script says it was Cheatham's troops, and the fight took place at Alton, South Carolina.

Sleeping Car Destroyed by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—A sleeping car attached to a train on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, caught fire near Lancaster, last night. The car was totally destroyed. The passengers escaped, but lost their clothing and baggage.

Extorting Praise from Enemies.

We may well open our eyes with wonder when we see such a journal as the London *Illustrated News*—always heretofore unfriendly to our cause and very sarcastic and abusive of our public men—saying of President Lincoln that "The ludicrous falseness of the popular estimate of this remarkable man must by this time have become apparent to all capable of reflection. No man could have spoken more simply and nobly over the dead at Petersburg; more firmly, and at the same time wisely and moderately, on the question of emancipation; more tersely and unanswerably than in rebutting the charges of illegal arrests. The same spirit pervades all these utterances—that of a magistrate severely conscious of his responsibilities, disinterested, energetic, circumspect."

A BITTER feeling has developed in the rebel Senate between cotton State and border State members. The latter complain that they have borne the brunt of the war and lost their negroes, and now the cotton States refuse to allow the arming of their slaves. The *Enquirer* says the army demands the arming of the slaves, and it is not safe to ignore the demands of such an army as that of Lee. The slave army law may be passed finally, at the point of the bayonet, but the cotton State men are manifestly not disposed to give up the "corner stone" for the sake of the superstructure. They think, probably, that the latter would hardly be worth having if they lost their slaves.

THE WHEAT PROSPECT FOR 1865.—So far all is favorable. The extensive and long continued snows of the winter have well protected the wheat, and it seems to be coming out in the finest condition. It will be frozen out somewhat in the lower latitudes, but in the States north of the 42d parallel we think the crop will be heavy. Indeed, south of that line the chances are in favor of double the yield of last season. We have seen nothing as yet in the papers on this subject, but there is no doubt that if March shall not be too severe, there will be a good yield everywhere.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad—Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company was held this forenoon, at the office of the Company.

Caleb Lee, Esq., was chosen President, and W. S. Bissell, Esq., Secretary.

F. R. Brunot, Esq., President, read the twelfth annual report, of which the following is a condensation:

The earnings of the road for the year ending January 31st, 1865 were as follows:

From Freight	$116,209 47
" Passengers	132,774 63
" Mail Contracts	3,528 33
" Interest	2,255 31
	$256,307 61

The expenses were:

For operating	$161,610 72
" Salaries of Officers &c.	7,331 45
" Commissions on Paym't. of coupons	124 91
" Taxes (State, Co., city and Borough)	2,002 68
" " on Freight and Pass'gr. earnings	8,313 56
" Incidental and Miscellaneous Expenses	1,415 82
" Rents	9,000 00
" Coupons	23,775 00
	$203,533 15
Earnings over ordinary expenses	52,933 40

Which sum has been expended in equipment, shop tools, materials, &c.

The increase of earnings over last year, exclusive of interest, is $50,307 15.

Increase of expenses over last year, as per Superintendent's report, which differs from the above statement for reasons therein given, is $57,052 58.

Percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings, 61 77-100.

The President then alludes to the efforts made to connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and after stating the cause of the failure to obtain the appointment and views of the court, (viz: alleged informality in the application) suggests that the defect may be corrected by a resolution of the stockholders at the present meeting. The correction is declared to be absolutely essential to the success of the company, and if a further effort to make it under the powers of the charter should fail, it is believed that the Legislature will not hesitate to grant the company such additional powers as may be necessary.

The Mahoning extension is next referred to. The work has not progressed as rapidly as was desired, and the expense has been greater than was anticipated. The difficulty in procuring labor, which was the reason assigned for their slow progress, is partially removed, and it is believed that the whole can be completed before fall. The amount of work done is $53,873.83. The amount to be done, including masonry and ballasting, is $110,634.43. The total expenditures thus far on the extension, including three hundred tons of iron purchased, is $106,390.83.

The Franklin extension is discussed at considerable length, and its importance fully set forth. The facts connected with the incorporation of the French Creek and Mahoning Railroad Company are given, after which the report continues:

When the company had been duly organized, the President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad company submitted to the new company a proposition which he believed would secure the extension on terms highly advantageous to this company. After much negotiation, a conditional agreement was entered into, and submitted to your Board, and on the 24th of October, 1864, unanimously adopted, and a general meeting of stockholders called for its final ratification or rejection.

"On the 15th December the stockholders met and adjourned until the 5th of January, 1865, to give time for the printing and full examination of the contract. On the 5th of January the meeting reassembled, and after a full interchange of views, the vote was taken by stock and the lease and contract ratified. The record shows that one hundred and two stockholders voted 21,750 shares for the contract, and seven stockholders voted 1305 shares against the contract.

"Corresponding action has since been taken by the managers and stockholders of the Mahoning and French Creek Company, and we are informed that they are taking vigorous measures to comply with the letter and spirit of the agreement which requires the work to be commenced by the 1st of April.

"The advantages of this contract to the A. V. R. R., affecting, as it does, the extension of the road without any expenditure or additional indebtedness, and securing 25 per cent. of the gross revenue from all the additional trade which the extension will bring over the road, and without any cost either in procuring or carrying it, is manifest.

"If, on the completion of the extension, the gross earnings of the road shall be $12,000 per mile (which is one-fourth less than the present earnings of the Oil Creek Railroad,) the portion due to this company as its net earnings will be 25 per cent. on $848,000, which is $224,000.

"We congratulate the stockholders on this favorable arrangement for the extension of the road, having ever reason to believe that the work will be pushed forward with all possible dispatch.

"The distance from Pittsburgh to Franklin by the river line, surveyed and located since the last annual report is:

From Mahoning to the Bridge at the town of Franklin	60 2-10 miles.
Pittsburgh to Mahoning	54 "
Pittsburgh to Franklin	114 2-10 miles.

"There is no descending grade from Franklin in the direction of Mahoning, and the maximum ascending grade northward is but two and a half feet per mile. The maximum grade southward from Mahoning to Pittsburgh is ten feet to the mile, and this only below Kittanning and for short distances.

"It will be seen from the above that no other proposed route from Franklin to Pittsburgh can successfully compete with the Allegheny Valley.

The distance from Franklin to Philadelphia is as follows:

Franklin to Kirkminster	84 miles.
Kirkminster to Blairsville Junction	33 "
Blairsville Junction P. C. R. R. to Phila.	302 "
	519

The distance from Franklin to Philadelphia, via Titusville, Corry and the Philadelphia and Erie road is 465 miles.

The distance from Franklin to Philadelphia, via the proposed Newcastle and Franklin road, the Fort Wayne road and the Pennsylvania road, stated in the late report of the engineer of the Newcastle and Franklin Railroad Company, is 451 miles. Showing a difference in actual distance in favor of this line over any other yet projected, of 35 miles.

The distance from Franklin to New York, via the Atlantic and Great Western, and the New York and Erie Railroads, is:

Franklin to Meadville	29 miles.
Meadville to Salamanca	101 "
Salamanca to New York	414 "
In all	513 "
Franklin to Philadelphia by your route is	419 miles.
Philadelphia to New York	93 "
	517 "

Difference in favor of Allegheny Valley and Pennsylvania route through to Philadelphia, twenty-six miles.

In conclusion your Board desire to express their commendations of the officers of the road. They have had many drawbacks to contend with, in consequence of the meager supply of rolling stock, in addition to the unusual difficulties which have interfered with the satisfactory working of railroads generally, for the past year.

Mr. F. Wright, Superintendent, submitted his annual report, giving detailed statements of all matters pertaining to his department.

The President of the Board also laid before the meeting the report of the Treasurer, Mr. R. C. Orr, with the remark that it had been examined by the Auditing Committee and pronounced correct.

These reports were accepted and adopted, and ordered to be printed for the use of the stockholders.

Messrs. Lee, Gregg and Howley were designated as Judges to conduct the election for Directors, and duly qualified for that purpose.

Mr. O'Hara offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Managers are hereby authorized and directed to locate and construct a branch of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, to commence at such a point on the main line as they may select, within the county of Allegheny, and leading therefrom, to connect or intersect with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. *Provided*, however, that if there shall be found any legal obstacle to prevent a construction or intersection with the tracks of the said Pennsylvania Railroad, then they shall construct said branch to a point as near to the Pennsylvania Railroad as can be legally reached. *Provided, further*, that such branch shall be within five miles of the city of Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That the resolution of the stockholders, passed at the last annual meeting of the company, on the subject of a dividend fund, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the said account be closed and balanced by a credit of the same to construction and equipment.

A resolution was also adopted, granting to the Board of Directors power to extend the time for commencing work on the French creek and Mahoning extension, if in their judgment the interests of the company so required.

The meeting then adjourned, and the stockholders went into an election for Directors for the ensuing year, which resulted in the re-election of the present Board, as follows: F. R. Brunot, James B. Murray, James Park, Jr., George Black, N. Holmes, B. F. Jones, Wm. Phillips.

DEATH OF CAPT. FORSYTH.—Capt. William Forsyth, whose death was announced yesterday, was one of our oldest and most respected citizens. He was an old steamboatman: but quite a number of years bank served in the capacity of Wharfmaster, which position he occupied at the time of his death. He died at the advanced age of seventy years.

"The Oil News and Mining Journal."

This is the name of a new Pittsburgh weekly, the initial number of which will be issued on Tuesday the 7th of March, to be devoted to Petroleum—in all its varied and multiform interests, and relations to commerce—as, also, to coal, copper, iron, and the other leading minerals which enter so largely into the industrial interests of which this district is the center, and of which *Pittsburgh is the very nucleus*. The geographical relations of this city to the principal oil regions, establish it as the *natural focus of all oil news*. The Venango and Clarion districts lie to its north; those of the Monongahela Valley to the southeast; those of Western Virginia to the southwest; and those of the Beaver, Mahoning and Muskingum Valleys to the west. There are, therefore, peculiar considerations, which denote Pittsburgh as the most fitting point of all others, for the successful conduct of a first class paper, devoted to Petroleum and the minerals, which would be fully up to the spirit of the times, and managed with intelligence, energy and liberality. Mr. F. Woods and Mr. J. A. Blake—the former publisher of *Trade of the West*, and the latter from the *Cincinnati Petroleum Gazette*—are to be the publishers of the new paper. Charles McKnight, Esq., late editor of the *Evening Chronicle* has agreed to devote his time and attention for some time to come, to its "getting up" and management, and his long newspaper experience is the best guarantee that the enterprise will be properly brought before the public and vigorously and successfully pushed.

The publishers announce as follows: "Entering upon this enterprise, in the confident belief that the oil interest is not to be ephemeral, *but permanent*, it is, in short, the design of the publishers to conduct a journal which will, in scope and detail, be commensurate with the very large and ever-growing interests centered in oil and mining, and which will deserve the confidence and support of all who are, in any way, identified with those great interests. The subscription price has been fixed at $5,00 per annum, *payable invariably in advance*. The expenditure necessary to maintain steadily a journal with such fresh and varied original matter as is contemplated makes this a very moderate sum, and certainly as low as the enterprise could possibly warrant. The "*Oil News and Mining Journal*" will be published in large eight-page form, on fine and well-calendered book-paper, and in clear and legible type. Office, Chronicle Buildings, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

"Those desirous to subscribe, or advertise, will please send in their names and favors without delay, so as to be in time for first issue. News agents from far and near are also urged to write us immediately the number of copies they will require. To these a very liberal discount off retail prices, will be made. Correspondence is earnestly solicited from every direction. All letters to secure insertion, should be brief, impartial and reliable, relating chiefly to new facts, developments, strikes, &c. Address Woods & Blake, Chronicle Building, Pittsburgh, Penna."

Coal-digging Machine.

The principal labor in mining coal consists in what is technically called "bearing in," that is, making a narrow cut, as deep as the miner can reach with his pick into the face of the coal, and as near the bottom of the vein as practicable. This done, it is a short job to break down, with wedges and otherwise, the mass of coal directly above this cut, or "bearing in."

We yesterday called at the machine shop of Mr. Hugh Wightman, of Allegheny City, to see a machine, recently invented by Messrs. Grier & Boyd, of Hulton, in this county, which, so far as we are able to judge, bids fair to be successful. It consists of a small and very compact oscillating engine set upon a frame, which can be moved like a car, upon rails. Under the engine, and bearing upon the two lower sills of the frame or car, are twenty-two parallel shafts, with suitable cog-gearing. Outside of the frame a screw-barrel auger three feet long, is attached to each of these twenty-two shafts, forming a kind of continuous platform of auger-barrels, three feet by four feet seven inches—each auger being two and a half inches in diameter. Strong moveable bitts are affixed to the end of the auger-barrels, shaped like the letter V, and having teeth something like a saw. These can be attached or detached in a moment, and these are what cut into the coal. These augers are moved forward, as they cut their way into the coal, by means of two long screws.

When in motion, each alternate auger moves in a direction opposite to that on either side of it, so that there is no rubbing or friction where they impinge upon another. Where 1 and 2 intinge, 2 and 3 are moving upward; where 2 and 3 impinge, both have a downward motion, and so throughout. The forward motion is about one-eighth of an inch to each revolution, and, when running at the speed contemplated by the inventors, the machine will cut an incision three feet deep and four feet seven inches long in about a minute and a half. The augers are then withdrawn, the machine moved forward, and another "bearing in" of the same kind made.

As escape steam would be greatly detrimental to men working in so confined a place as a coal mine, it is intended to operate this engine with compressed air driven in through a hose from another engine at the mouth of the mine. This air, so far from being injurious, will be decidedly beneficial to the men.

Evils always cure themselves sooner or later. The exorbitant demands of miners have stimulated the inventive genius of men, and it is very likely that, in a few years more, people would as soon think of sawing logs into boards by hand (as was done not so very long ago) as dig coal by by hand.

Fourth National Bank.

We desire to call the especial attention of our readers to the advertisement of this Bank, in another column. Its success, we believe is almost beyond parallel in the history of banking in this country. It has only been in operation for a few months, and yet its stock, the par value of which is $100, has sold as high as $160. The Board of Directors is composed of some of our most worthy and substantial citizens, and its President, James O'Connor Esq., is one of the best financiers in the country, in proof of which we need only refer to the success of the Bank. The Directors have decided to increase its capital stock one hundred thousand dollars.

During a short visit to the Bank yesterday afternoon, we found the President hearing the most urgent applications for the new stock, and the clerks are "busy as nailors" selling seven-thirties. We think if the increase of the capital stock were made to a million, it would be all taken in a few hours.

The Bank has rendered efficient aid to the Government in the sale of her securities, and is the special agent of Jay Cooke for the 7-30 loan. Many of our readers will be glad to know that they can receive six per cent. interest on their money deposited in the Bank, at ten days' notice (after thirty days.) This will be a great convenience to mechanics and small capitalists, who may wish to leave their money at call.

Arrival of Hon. Andrew Johnson.

The Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice-President elect of the United States, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, on the Express train of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, having left Nashville, Tenn., on Monday morning. The Governor was *en route* for Washington City, to be present at the inaugural ceremonies on the 4th inst. He only made a stay of about half an hour, and proceeded on his journey by the 4:25 Express, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The following gentlemen accompanied him as an escort: Brig. Gen. A. C. Gillam, Hon. Joseph S. Fowler, Comptroller of the State of Tennessee, William Browning, Esq., Private Secretary, Col. J. W. Scully, Capt. Tracy, Capt. James, Lieut. Long and Joseph R. Dillon, Esq.

As it was not generally known that his Excellency was to pass through, not many of our citizens had an opportunity of seeing him. A few, however, paid their respects to him, for which he expressed his highest gratification. The Vice-President elect is rather below the medium height, is stoutly built, and has rather a keen, piercing eye. Judging from his appearance, we would say he is a man of promise and determination.

The Pittsburgh Monitors.

We yesterday paid a visit to the three monitors now lying at our wharves, and which are being hurried to completion in time for the June rise. The Manayunk, lying on the Monongahela wharf, near the Point, is a thorough seagoing vessel, iron from stem to stern, and from top to bottom. Her guns are already mounted and consist of two fifteen inch Rodmans. Her terret is now being finished, and she will be ready for service in about two months. She is being constructed by Snowden & Mason, South Pittsburgh.

The Sandusky and Marietta, lying on the Allegheny wharf, are both river monitors, and will each be mounted by two eleven-inch guns. Their is a peculiarity in their construction, and they differ from the Manayunk. Their decks are sloping on all sides, the turret is forward, and the cabin aft. They are being built by two companies—Mr. Joseph Tomlinson, and Hartupee & Co., of this city.

ROWDIES.—The city just now appears to be afflicted with an unusual number of rowdies. We noticed yesterday the riotous conduct of some of these men on Wylie street, in assaulting colored persons passing along, and otherwise acting in a disorderly manner. A party passed up Fifth street yesterday afternoon, who elbowed, insulted or otherwise maltreated nearly every person they met. Such outrages are an offense to common decency, and their authors should meet with their just deserts.

ARRESTED.—Two of the rioters on Wylie street have been arrested, and the police are on the scent of the others.

Great American Institution.

(Special Correspondence of the Tribune.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1864.

New York, that loves excitement, has had her fill of late. Since the attempt to fire the hotels there has been a lull. I have had a trip into New England. I have just looked in upon a characteristic American institution. A neat and not little village, with its lyceum, its post-office, its steam fire department and and its artillery company, nine hundred of whose inhabitants have one common pursuit, are on one pay roll, and maintain all the best adjuncts and appliances of New England village life, while they blend their common labor and skill in the great manufactory, the heart and motor of the whole. The village is an adjunct to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and the enterprise is the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company.

Availing myself of a leisure afternoon, Mr. Perry, a gentlemanly Superintendent, and Secretary of the company, showed me through the premises, and a most interesting occasion it was. The splendid pile of buildings incloses an entire quadrangle, with a front on the N. Y. and N. H. Railroad side, of a quarter of a mile, less fifteen feet, and is filled with costly machinery. I jotted down on my thumb nail, as you may say, a few figures, to be expanded into a letter; they so struck me as a proof of what American invention has reached in this queen of sewing machines. On the whole I send you the memoranda, and let each reader construct the more voluminous inferences for himself. There is nothing like figures to prove a point. Figures will not lie. Here you have my facts in tabular form:

Capital employed	$1,000,000
Men employed	900
Acres in manufactory premises	5
Machines daily product	300
Every three minutes	1
In arrear of orders	8,000
Number in use	190,000
In excess of any other	60,000 to 130,000
Seamstress power, single machine	10
Seamstress power, daily product	3,000
Seamstress power, total product	1,700,000

In other words, this manufactory has added to the industrial world the effective force of 1,700,000 seamstresses, and is swelling that immense number by adding 3,000 per day. You observe that I accept the approved careful estimate that the Wheeler & Wilson machine is equal to ten women. What wonder the W. & W. is famous! It has conquered British prejudice in its strongholds. Charles Dickens himself has made it the subject of a finely turned article in Once a Week. And the Thunderer—the *London Times*, itself—in an exhaustive two column and a half editorial, covering the whole subject of sewing machines, from a humanitarian standpoint, awards the highest merit of praise in these words: "The Wheeler & Wilson machine, which is *the one best calculated for household work*, and makes the *lock stitch* by means of a *rotating hook*."

It is on its mission of labor saving in all parts of the world—London, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Constantinople, Calcutta, Cape Town—its agencies are everywhere throughout the habitable globe, wherever fabrics are sewn into human apparel. The needle clicks through the garments that defy the cold of the frozen zones, as well as through the summer tissues of the people under the equator.

And all this result is based on the adoption of a principle in mechanics that stands as the emblem of perfection in the circle, *a continuous motion in one direction*, the *rotating hook* making the two-threaded lock-stitch, wasting no time in a vibrating or "start and lop" movement, and wasting no power to overcome the inertia of that ancient device. The rotating hook, curved forefinger of this steel needle-woman, is always pressed forward, and is the secret of her increasing popularity. In 1850, Mr. A. B. Wilson, of W. & W., began his connection with the sewing machines with the vibrating or shuttle principle. He abandoned that principle, and the change for the "wheel movement in one direction"—his own exclusive invention—was made in 1851, and gave birth to the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, which has, by its success, vindicated his sagacity, and this magnificent proof is recorded, that, with a product that gives a perfect machine every three minutes, or twenty in an hour, the W. & W. are still behind their orders.

SILEX.

Senate—F. R. Brunot.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—An article signed "Pittsburgh," in one of your cotemporaries yesterday, suggests this gentleman as a suitable nominee for the State Senate, on the expiration of the term of the present incumbent, expiring with the ensuing session, which meets with the cordial approbation of the undersigned, as it doubtless will a very large number of the voters of the District.

The article dwells briefly on the ability of this estimable gentleman to render efficient service, as also of his unwearied benevolence in ministering to the comfort and consolation of our wounded and dying soldiers on every battle field, where he has had no rival in his benevolent labors, and to which he repaired with lightning speed, on every occasion, regardless of his health, and the varied domestic comforts of home and fireside. Truly such are the men the District will "delight to honor," and will not withhold, affording as the occasion does, an opportunity to manifest a proper sense of gratitude for his unrequited labors in the scenes of bloody strife for the restoration of our brave defenders to health and comfort.

Such, we are persuaded, will be the hearty response of ALLEGHENY CITY.

IN THE CITY.—Major Frank H. White, of the Sixth Heavy Artillery, is now in this city, on a brief visit to his friends. The Major is an experienced and capable officer, and is very popular with the men in his regiment. He is now in command of Fort Marcy, and has under his immediate charge the First Battalion of the Fifth Heavy Artillery. The battalion is noted for its excellent discipline, and proficiency in drill, for which they are indebted to the careful training of Major White.

THEATRE.—The great success which is nightly honoring the favorites, Mr. and Miss Buchanan, who are assisted by the popular manager, Mr. Henderson, is a worthy tribute to their undoubted talent and artistic merit. Crowded and fashionable audiences greet them with unbounded enthusiasm. This evening "Othello" will be presented with a powerful cast. Mr. Buchanan as the "Moor," Mr. Henderson as "Iago," and Miss Buchanan as the gentle "Desdemona." A full house may be anticipated.

OIL PAPERS.—There are now in process of establishment in this city two oil papers—one to be published by John B. Hunt, and the other by Charles McKnight. They start out fairly as rivals; and as it may be doubted whether both will succeed, it remains to be seen which will ride out the gale. We wish them both a prosperous voyage.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The passenger train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad due in Pittsburgh at 9:30 this morning, met with a slight accident, by the breaking of a defective axle. No injuries were sustained, and the train was only detained an hour.

APPROACHING COMPLETION.—The viaduct of the Connellsville Railroad is rapidly approaching completion. The wood work has been commenced at both ends, and now that due weather is approaching, the work will continue without interruption.

"GONE FOR A SOGER."—Our brother "local," of the *Post*, J. P. O'Connell, has retired from his reportorial labors, and enlisted in Capt. Shaw's company, recruiting in Allegheny. Our good wishes go with him.

THE LATE RISE.—The greater number of coal-boat owners have already taken advantage of the late rise in the river and have shipped their coal. A fleet of twenty barges is now lying at the Point, awaiting a tow.

PROF. TETEDOUX'S CONCERT, last night, was an admirable success, and the performances fully justified the expectations of the flattering attendance it received.

THE CARTER ZOUAVE TROUPE.—This excellent company is nightly performing at Concert Hall to large and delighted audiences.

LARGE sale of elegant Furniture, Carpets, Pictures, Silver-plated Spoons, Forks, &c., to-morrow morning (Thursday) at 10 a. m., at M'Clelland's Auction.

OFFICE DESK, Two Show Cases, Two Counters, and one Broker's Money Counter, for sale at M'Clelland's Auction House, 55 Fifth street.

IT is never wise to underrate the military possibilities left to an enemy. But it is not much to say that Pittock sells albums, diaries, folios, pocket-books, stationery, &c., &c., cheaper than any house in the city. Go to Pittock's by all means.

THREE hundred cards of Vestvali, Pauline Cushman, Manetta Ravel and others, received yesterday, at Pittock's.

THREE thousand card photographs, at only 60c per dozen, at Pittock's.

ALL the magazines for March, at Pittock's.

OIL and war maps, at Pittock's.

ALL the papers, at Pittock's.

ALL the new books, at Pittock's.

TWO PRINTERS WANTED.

Two good newspaper compositors are wanted at this office immediately. The highest prices paid, and permanent situations guaranteed to first-rate hands.

Excess in Reforms.

Let us say a word or two in season against limitless washing—a matter which has become a serious nuisance among the higher classes, and even begins to threaten the lower. It has come to that pass, that one gentleman thinks another unclean who does not step from his bed every morning into a tub of ice-cold water. Cleanliness is a virtue, of course; but when a man allows himself to be puffed up with the consciousness of using a shower-bath, or gives himself airs upon the strength of flesh-brushes, his self-righteousness has evidently passed beyond its due bounds. Why should this manly virtue be made the subject of boastful triumph? If I am beautiful, (which I am), and take pains with my personal adornment, I don't remark how neatly my hair is parted to every acquaintance whom I happen to meet, and who, moreover, can see it for himself; if I cultivate my mind, (which I do), I don't brag to my friends of how many encyclopedias I have swallowed lately. Why, then, should I exclaim: "Ha, ha, I am warm; I am all in a glow; nothing like a cold shower-bath." Then (contemptuously): "You don't take shower-baths; ah, I shouldn't think I was washed unless I took a shower-bath." Now, I meet ten of these foolish physical fanatics for one who is a prey to spiritual pride.

Even more than for inordinate washing is the present *furor* for a superabundance of fresh air within doors. You may take a horse to water—I mean you may take a man to a shower-bath in the depth of January, but you can't make him pull the string; but if you ventilate your house according to the latest improvements, and he is fool enough to accept your invitation to come and see you, he is perforce exposed to every wind that blows there. I have known several that were once comfortable country houses turned into winnowing machines by these contrivances for health—all offspring of the find of physical pride. It is under pretence of making me robust, powerful, muscular, that these appliances are sought out, which on the contrary never fail to give me catarrh and rheumatism. I am quite aware a number of their "good intentions" to which I cordially wish the position which the proverb assigns to them. But for my part, I would prefer to be a little less muscular and rather warmer; I would bate a few inches of the circumstances of my calf, rather than have the window open for an equal space while the east wind is blowing; I would rather have my cheeks less like a peony, provided that my teeth did not chatter with the cold inside them. Now this always happens when I go to see my ventilated friends in the winter months. They assure me that their object is to attain an equable temperature throughout their residences; and I will bear them witness that this they have effected, for one room is as cold as another.—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE following odd illustration is from a late sermon of Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Trinity Church, Philadelphia: "There was an Arab once who had the devil for his servant. When his term of service had expired, the devil begged as his reward to kiss the shoulders of his master. This request was granted, but out of the spots where the devil's lips had touched sprang serpents, which ever darted their fangs into the breast of the unhappy man. He strove to tear them away, but could not for the agony. The devil of slavery had kissed the strong shoulders of the Republic, and the serpents sprung from her defiling lips are preying upon her life. It is agony to tear them off, but it is death to let them remain. Despite our anguish, we have taken courage to rid us of the abomination."

INTERESTING TO SORGHUM GROWERS.—A Connecticut sorghum grower made an interesting experiment in growing the corn last season. He planted nine rows with the hills four feet apart, and the hills two feet asunder in the row—thus giving a less number of hills by the latter than the former planting; and yet he got fifteen gallons from the former and forty gallons from the latter; and in addition he raised a row of potatoes between the rows of the latter! The sorghum needs light, and hence the great gain in the wide rows.

COST OF LIVING IN RICHMOND.—A boarding house next door to the Spotswood Hotel, advertises in the *Examiner* of the 9th to accommodate persons visiting Richmond with board and lodging at $35 per day. Single meals—dinner $15, breakfast and supper each, $10. The proprietor promises good board and comfortable rooms at those reasonable rates.

DIED:

WATSON—Tuesday morning at half past three o'clock, Miss MARY WATSON.

Funeral on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Andrew Watson, 6 Ross street.

AVERY—On Monday evening, the 27th inst., Mrs. MARTHA AVERY, relict of Rev. Charles Avery, aged 83 years.

Funeral from her late residence, Allegheny city, on WEDNESDAY, March 1st, at two o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

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

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 24 Hay street, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

PRESSLY—Of apoplexy, on Tuesday, the 28th ult., DAVID A. PRESSLY, son of the Rev. Dr. Pressly, of Allegheny city.

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. fe28

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.—Amount paid to the Bounty Fund by Block No. 16, bounded by East Lane, Canal, Chestnut and Liberty streets:

S. S. Carrier	$ 250	*D. E. Park	$ 500
A. A. Carrier	250	R. B. Francis	100
C. Painter	200	W. H. Copeland	150
*Jacob Painter	500	W. Schemaker	200
J. B. Stevenson	100	*Wm. Varnum	100
W. L. Stevenson	100	E. D. Lahey	50
J. S. Newmeyer	125	*W. Stevenson	100
James McClelland	50	B. Lutton furnished substitute.	
Pat. Cunningham	—		
John Crawford	—		
H. Graver	250	Total	$3,775
T. J. Hoskinson	500		

Block No. 12, bounded by Federal, Water, Sandusky, and Ohio streets:

Jas. McCutcheon	$ 200	Joseph Scott	$ 50
G. A. Kelley	200	Allen Richey	20
W. McClinton	100	Chas. Marlatt	25
Jas. Caldwell	300	H. Nicholl	15
Jos. Brady	50	J. M. Darling	25
Solomon Joseph	50	Wm. Beatty	25
Thos. McDevitt	40	W. Harper & Co.	50
Robert Benny	80	James Anderson	—
H. Hutchinson	20	James McVay	—
*B. Barker	10	William Stebbs	—
W. McCutcheon	25	J. H. Smithers	—
*David Evans	50		
*R. H. Davis	200	Total	$1,615
W. Harper	50		

Those marked * are not subject to draft. Those marked — are enrolled men who refuse to pay. The Block Committees will meet THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at FAULHABER'S. A full attendance is requested. mh1:1t

FOR SALE.—VERNER STATION.—TAVERN AND BUSINESS STAND.—A tavern and business stand, situate at the above Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, ten miles from the city, is now offered for sale. The tavern and store are frame, containing 11 rooms, 2 large cellars, stabling for six horses, with other outbuildings; good well of water, &c. Lot fronting on the Railroad 150 by 125 feet to a public street. To a good man, there is no better station on the Road for business, and will be disposed of on easy terms, as the owner wishes to retire from active business. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES, mh1 Butler street, Lawrenceville, Pa.

PENN STREET RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Two large lots of ground fronting on Penn street, (west side,) and extending back to an alley. A large brick dwelling house with wide hall, two parlors, study, nursery, five chamber rooms, bath room, dining room, kitchen, cemented cellars, furnace, gas and water fixtures, rooms well papered and painted, and in good order. Stable and Carriage House. For price and terms apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS, mh1 51 Market st.