THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVIII--NO. 65. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1865. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Presidential Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Lincoln was inaugurated at 12 o'clock, noon, to-day. The weather was clear and beautiful, but on account of the recent rains the streets were filled with mud. Despite this fact the crowd that assembled was exceedingly large, and thousands proceeded to the capitol to witness the inauguration ceremonies. The procession marched from 16th street and Pennsylvania Avenue at 11 o'clock. President Lincoln had been at the capitol all day, and consequently did not accompany the procession to the scene of the ceremonies. Two regiments of the Invalid corps, a squadron of cavalry, a battery of artillery, and four companies of colored troops formed the military escort. The Mayor and Councilmen of Washington, Councilmen from Baltimore, the firemen of this city, and firemen of Philadelphia—the Good Will, Franklin and Perseverance companies—were also in the procession. Among the benevolent societies present were lodges of Odd Fellows' and Masons, including a colored lodge of the latter fraternity. The public and principal private buildings on Pennsylvania Avenue were gaily decorated with flags, and every window was thronged with faces to catch a glimpse of the President.

The procession reached the Capitol at about 11:45 A. M., escorting the President-elect. At a subsequent period, the President, Vice President together with the Justices of the Supreme Court, Members and ex-Members of Congress, Foreign Ministers and other persons of distinction, assembled in the Senate Chamber. There the Vice President elect took the oath of office, precedingsit by an address.

Chief Justice Chase administered to Mr. Lincoln the oath to protect and maintain the Constitution of the United States, in the presence of thousands who witnessed the interesting ceremony, while standing in mud, almost knee deep; the inaugural was read, after which a national salute was fired. The procession then again moved up Pennsylvania avenue, the President being conveyed in a barouche, seated with his son and Secretary Fessenden, of the Committee of Arrangements. The President was escorted to the White House, after which the procession separated. Everything passed off in the most quiet and orderly manner, and although thousands participated in the ceremonies not an accident occurred to mar the pleasure of the day.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:—At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then, a statement somewhat, in detail, of a course to be pursued seemed very fitting and proper; now, at the expiration of four years, during which time public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phrase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is hoped, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hopes for the future, no prediction in this regard is ventured. On the occasion, corresponding to this four years ago, both parties deprecated war; but one party chose to accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came. One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves—not distributed generally over the Union, but in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest, was the object for which the insurgents madly rent the Union by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither expected that the cause of the conflict might cease even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easy triumph, and the result to be fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces but "Judge not, that ye be not judged."

The prayer of both could not be answered, and that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe unto that man by whom the offense cometh". And if we shall suppose that American slavery is one of the so-called offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through its appointed time, he now wills to remove, and that he gives to both North and South this war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern that there is any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to him?

Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth accumulated by the bondmen's 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, still it must be said the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in—to bind up the national wounds and care for him who shall have borne the brunt of the battle, and for his widow and orphans, and to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The floor of the Senate Chamber was crowded to-day by Senators, members elect, and ex-members of Congress, Justices of the Supreme Court, Army and Naval officers, foreign ministers in full dress, Governors of States and Territories, all the members of the Cabinet, and other distinguished personages. The President entered the Senate Chamber after the Vice President had delivered his address; and while the retiring Vice President was administering to him the oath to support and defend the Constitution, and also the oath of allegiance, the galleries were densely filled. Thousands of strangers came hither to-day to witness the ceremonies. To-night the Executive mansion was thrown open for public receptions. The pressure was immense.

Celebration in New York Postponed—Paid Fire Department—Extra Session of the Vermont Legislature.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The celebration in honor of Union victories, was postponed yesterday on account of the rain. It will come off to-morrow, or the first fair day. The mud is to be removed from portions of the principal streets where the procession is expected to pass.

It is probable that the bill creating a paid fire department for this city will pass the legislature. The report of the Select Committee warmly commends the operations of the paid system in St. Louis and Cleveland.

The Governor of Vermont has called an extra session of the legislature to meet on Thursday, 9th inst., for the purpose of ratifying the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

Affairs in Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Advices received here through private sources from Mexico, state that the war in the United States is attracting the special attention of the Imperial Government. The police are directed to arrest all who express their sympathy with the Federal cause, and one man named Valdez has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for speaking favorably about the United States, and predicting a speedy end of the rebellion.

The Imperial Treasury is constantly getting lower.

The hostility of the Church party to the Emperor Maximilian is on the increase.

The friends of the Juarez party have refused to give credence to the reported defeat at Oaxaca.

Raid on Oswego and Rochester Contemplated.

OSWEGO, March 4.—Major Grant received a dispatch from Gen. Fenton, stating that the War Department at Washington have received information from Halifax, that the rebels in the provinces are contemplating a raid on Oswego and Rochester. A public meeting is to be held in this city this afternoon, to take such action on the matter as may be necessary.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

Gen. Early and Nearly His Entire Force Reported Captured!

CHARLOTTESVILLE IN OUR POSSESSION.

TELEGRAMS FROM GEN. GRANT.

Hancock in Command of the Middle Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 5, 1865.

Gen. Dix, New York:

The following dispatches in relation to the reported defeat and capture of Gen. Early by Sheridan, and the capture of Charlottesville, have been received by this department.

Gen. Sheridan and his forces commenced their movement last Monday, and were at Staunton when last heard from.

Maj. Gen. Hancock was placed in charge of the Middle Military Division during the absence of Sheridan, his Headquarters at Winchester.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., March 5, 11 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Deserters who came in this morning report that Sheridan had routed Early and captured Charlottesville. They report four regiments having gone from here to Richmond to reinforce Early.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. Gen.

CITY POINT, VA., *March 5, 4 A. M.—E. M. Stanton:*—Refugees confirm the statement of deserters as to the capture of Early and nearly all of his entire force. They say it took place on Thursday last, between Staunton and Charlottesville, and that the defeat was total.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, LT. GEN.

CITY POINT, March 5, 2 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Deserters from every point of the enemy's lines confirm the capture of Charlottesville by Sheridan. They say he captured General Early and nearly his entire force, consisting of 1,800 men.

Four brigades were reported as having been sent to Lynchburg to get there before General Sherman if possible.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

NEW YORK, March 6.—*The Times* has a letter from Winchester which states that on the 25th ultimo, cavalry reinforcements and pontoon trains arrived there, and on the 27th Gen. Sheridan started with about five thousand cavalry. It is said to operate in the direction of Lynchburg. Some say Sheridan and Sherman will meet and act together in that direction.

Gen. Hancock assumed command at Winchester on the departure of Sheridan.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—The schooner Jane, which had been reported lost off the mouth of the Rio Grande, arrived safely inside the bar.

A railroad has been constructed from the depot on the Jackson and to the Mississippi river, for military purposes, which will prove a great advantage in transporting troops and subsistence.

General Canby returned to-day from a visit of inspection to Mobile bay and adjacent points.

Gen. Palmer's fleet is in complete order and ready for an attack at any moment.

Gardens for the cultivation of vegetables have been established at each post in this department.

The health of the troops at the various posts is good.

The latest news from Matamoras is that an American flag was hauled down by some unknown party.

In Cotton there is a limited business, owing to the rainy weather. Prices range from 65 to 69 for good ordinary to strictly middling. Sugar ranges from 22 to 25 for extra fair to prime. Molasses 1,256@1,27. Strictly middling Cotton would command slightly higher rates, and Sugars ½ to ¾c more. Three cargoes of Sugar and Molasses arrived from Cuba to-day.

The *Times* is informed that the assigned receiver for Maximillian in declining a passport to our consul at Matamoras is the non-recognition of the French and Austrian authorities in Mexico by our government.

The *Tomaz* Bagdo correspondent says: It is reported that Gens. Cazaranal and Cortinas are marching on Matamoras, where General Mejia, with 4,000 Imperial troops, awaits their attack.

Gen. Hurlbut has ordered that no permits for vessels or merchandise shall be granted for Matamoras, until further orders.

CAIRO, March 4th.—Two hundred and seventy one bales of cotton passed here to-day, for St. Louis, and four hundred and twenty eight for Cincinnati.

The New Orleans *Times* of the 25th ult., says the reported expulsion of the American consul from Matamoras appears to be confirmed by his arrival at South West Pass.

The steamship Empire City, reported wrecked, got off Carry Point reef and arrived at New Orleans.

The permits to bring cotton into our lines issued at Memphis, for the week ending 25th ult., cover twenty six thousand bales, and the supplies allowed to pass beyond our lines amount to two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Dr. Gwin and his Colonization Scheme.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The *Democrat* of this city, which affects to be well informed concerning the plans and movements of Dr. Gwin, denies emphatically on the authority of his agents that the Emperor Napoleon has withdrawn from the Sonora colonization scheme, as was intimated by eastern dispatches. It says: "From sources of information which we deem reliable we have abundant assurance that there has been no change in the plans of the Emperor recently, while the cause of the Mexican Empire is advancing as rapidly as could be reasonably expected."

When the steamer John L. Stephens left Mazatlan, there were several thousand French troops there. Advices had been received that Marshal Bazaine, with the main portion of his army, was on his way to Mazatlan, and might be expected there in a few days, accompanied by Dr. Gwin. It is barely possible that Dr. Gwin did not sail for Europe at a later date than the news we have received from the City of Mexico direct; but if such is the fact, his visit has no reference to a change of plans, as it is not in contemplation to take possession of Aricho, the future capital of the northern States, before the first of May. It is not intended to make the State, over which Dr. Gwin will have control, a portion of the French empire, or a French colony. Paramount authority is to reside with the emperor of Mexico, while the territory is in trust for the payment of the French debt, and to be defended by French arms.

Rebel Railway Communication—Nassau Matters.

NEW YORK, March 4.—It is thought here that the Richmond *Whig's* statement that the railroad from Augusta to Atlanta is not completed is proof that Dick Taylor's forces were not able to reach Sherman's rear in season to interfere with his movements. The rebels have evidently had no railway communications west of Augusta since Sherman passed through.

Letters from Nassau, dated February 16th, state that the steamers Fox, since captured, and Druid returned to Nassau from Charleston on the 6th and 9th.

Gen. Preston had left Nassau for Charleston, but after a few days absence was back again.

The colonial authorities had refused permission to the captain of the U. S. gunboat Hydra to anchor in port during a heavy swell at sea.

Flood at Nashville—Soldiers Drowned.

NASHVILLE, March 4.—The heavy rains for the past three days have caused a great rise in the river, which is out of its bank. The city is entirely surrounded by water, and the lower part is completely submerged. On the railroad running South much damage occurred by the washing away of bridges and the trestles. A bridge over Stone River, near Murfreesboro, has been swept away, and also one at Franklin. There is no interruption on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad as yet. The river rose seven feet yesterday, and last night it was still rising. Much damage is done to property in the vicinity. It is believed the floods will be the greatest ever known.

Two soldiers of the 9th Indiana cavalry were drowned yesterday in Edgefield.

Seven-Thirty Subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Jay Cooke, the subscription agent, reports the sales of the 7-30 loan to-day at $4,150,000, including a subscription of $224,000 from New York, and $3,000 individual subscriptions of $500 and $100. Total subscriptions for the week, $20,877,450.

Dry Goods Sale.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—An immense sale of dry goods will take place here on March 9th, when Myers & Co. will dispose of 2,000 entire cases of foreign and domestic Dry Goods for cash.

FROM LATE RICHMOND PAPERS.

WHEREABOUTS OF GEN. SHERMAN.

Kingston and Goldsboro to be Held at all Hazards.

GOVERNOR BROWN SUSPECTED A TRAITOR TO THE REBEL CAUSE.

THE BILL PASSED TO ARM 300,000 NEGROES.

Schofield Brought to a Halt.

HOOD TO HAVE A COMMAND IN TEXAS.

The Panic Around Richmond.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PIRATE CHICKAMAUGA

NEW YORK, March 4.—Richmond papers assume to be ignorant of Sherman's whereabouts, but at the same time say he is stuck in the mud in one of the Southern States. The estimated force under his direction, including Gilmore's and Schofield's forces is estimated at 60,000.

The excitement at Charlotte has subsided, showing that Sherman has moved in another direction.

There is nothing said of the contemplated operations of Schofield in the vicinity of Goldsboro.

Wade Hampton's cavalry are said to be in possession of Columbia, S. C., and the burned section in that city extends three quasters of a mile. No public property was destroyed.

Rebel deserters arrived at Newbern, report Kingston and Goldsboro as being fortified by order of Lee, who says the latter place must be held at all hazards.

The *Herald's* correspondent says: Rebel deserters from Lee's army state that when he made his late visit south he took two divisions of Anderson's corps with him to reinforce the army confronting Sherman, and that heavy siege guns are being sent from Petersburg to Jonesboro, and that citizens of both Petersburg and Richmond are preparing to leave.

The Richmond papers charge Gov. Brown, of Ga., with discouraging the people, encouraging deserters, and strongly suspects him of being a traitor to the rebel cause.

The House of Representatives passed another bill to place 300,000 negroes in the army, in order to satisfy the objections of the Senators. This bill does not guarantee freedom to enlisted negroes, but leaves the question of emancipation open.

The Richmond *Whig* of yesterday says: "It is stated that Bragg has succeeded in bringing Schofield to a halt on the south side of Kinston, or fifteen miles from Wilmington. It was thought that Schofield would try to effect a junction with Sherman at Fayetteville."

A Fayetteville dispatch of the 1st says that no Yankees have advanced in that direction.

The rebel pirate Chickamauga was destroyed last Saturday to prevent her from falling into Yankee hands, in the Cape Fear river.

The *Sentinel* of the 1st admits that Sherman has crossed South Carolina, which shows that he has entered the old north State.

The *Whig* of the 1st says: All of northern Georgia is filled with depredatory bands of robbers and deserters.

It is reported that Hood will have an important command in Texas.

The panic in Richmond has extended to the surrounding country, and the farmers refuse to bring in supplies.

From Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

CAIRO, March 5.—Large numbers of refugees continue to arrive here from various points. Two hundred from Arkansas reached here last night in a very destitute condition.

The rivers are overflown to a considerable extent it this vicinity, and still continue to rise. The freshet in the Mississippi river carried away a portion of the bridge at Little Rock, but it was afterwards recovered.

The steamer Magenta, with New Orleans dates to the 27th, has arrived at this place, 300 Federal prisoners from mouth of Red river to New Orleans for exchange, and brought up sixty exchanged marines, captured from our gunboats up Red river.

The steamship Gov. Bailey, from Matamoras 23d ult., reports the arrival there of the steamer Gov. Raman with Amesel Wood, U. S. Colonel, who had escaped from the Salem prison. Quiet at Matamoras. Gov. Bailey came as passenger from Matamoras.

The markets are unchanged. Two more cargoes of sugar and molasses arrived from Cuba.

Gen. Roberts, late commander of the district of West Tennessee, arrived here.

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

One hundred guns were fired yesterday at Memphis, in honor of the inauguration.

Guerrillas continue to infest the Lake shore, and are in the vicinity of Memphis.

A fight occurred at White Station near Memphis, between three hundred guerrillas and fifty federal pickets, in which the latter, in which a number of guerrillas were wounded.

Over a thousand refugees arrived at Memphis since the first of January, seven hundred and eighty of whom were sent to Cairo.

A fire is now raging on the lines near Fourteenth street, which threatens to consume the entire block.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 4.—There was very little doing in financial and commercial circles today, there being no regular market in any direction. There was a small crowd of stock operators in the back room of the regular board. The market was very dull, and the tendency is towards lower rates. New York Central was quoted at 111½; Erie, 71; Cumberland, 71¾; Marlpons, 71¾; Michigan Southern, 66@66¾; North Western, 56; Reading, 113; Rock Island, 95½. Government Securities are held firmly. A small crowd of Gold speculators assembled on William street. The business was very light, and the price run up about 1 ¾ cent, but no large lots could be sold at the quotations.

The European steamers City of Boston and Saxonia to-day took out ten thousand dollars in specie. There is nothing doing in Sterling Bills, and the rates are nominally the same. There is no demand for money to-day, as no profits arise on the purchase of gold or stocks.

Petroleum Stocks are quiet: Cherry Run and Tack are higher; Occatie and Rynd Farm a little lower. Rynd Farm, 510; Tack, 375; Cherry Run, 100. There are no quotations of Petrolia, and the market is very quiet.

The stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad are rejoicing over the defeat of the bill to prevent the payment of money to the road for the transportation of troops.

The Civil Appropriation Bill.—Farewell Speech of Mr. Colfax.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The civil bill, as originally reported, contained large appropriations for coast survey, light house establishments, and other objects of miscellaneous character. The House added new features and the Senate engrafted it down with heavy appropriations, including at least four millions for reimbursing Missouri for expenses of militia, and to repay Pennsylvania for calling out her militia, when disagreeing votes of the two Houses went to the Conference. The managers compromised all their difficulties excepting the amendment concerning the trial of civil prisoners by the Court at Montreal, which it was proposed to be acted on separately. Many members of the House favored losing the bill to surrendering this clause, and so, by delay, defeat it. All the other general appropriation bills were passed.

Mr. Colfax, Speaker pro tem of the House, made a lengthy speech. He said he hoped he had discharged the duties of presiding officer impartially; he referred to the success of the armies during the five months past, and paid a high compliment to the gallantry and patriotism of our armies; he called earnest attention to the claims of the widows and children of soldiers upon the country and individuals, and closed by thanking the members for their approbation of his official conduct.

Extensive Fires.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—A fire in Clark county, Missouri, on Monday, entirely destroyed the park house and contents, of Maxwell. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

The dry goods house of Jenkins, Townsend & Co., Marysville, Nodoway county, was consumed on Saturday last. Loss $20,000. No insurance.

Extensive preparations are being made to celebrate tomorrow in accordance with the plan adopted in the various cities North and East.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—It is reported that Gen. Canby will leave for Mobile to-day. He is master of the situation and good reports may be soon expected from him. The fleet there under Commodore Palmer were hard at work.

Yesterday was observed as a holiday, several thousand colored school children, and a number of public functionaries, including Gov. Hahn, participating in the ceremonies.

Cotton is in fair demand, ranging from 69@70c. Gold, 200@204.

New York Confirmations.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The *Post's* special states that Hon. Simeon Draper was unanimously confirmed collector of customs for the port of New York. This morning the Senate has also confirmed Abraham Wakeman as surveyor.

From the Army of the Potomac.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC March 3.—Nothing of importance is transpiring in this department. Deserters continue to come into our lines in numbers, fifty six having arrived to-day. Nearly all bring their guns and equipments with them, for which they are to be paid.

The number of muskets received from deserters since February 22d is 240. All of them are in good order.

In addition to the usual reports told by these men, they say that two companies from each regiment of several brigades have been detailed from the army defending Petersburg and sent to hunt up deserters, thousands of whom are said to be scattered through the country endeavoring to reach their homes. This is particularly the case with the North and South Carolina troops, who, sick and tired of the contest, are anxious to have their families now within our lines. These men are principally veterans of three and four years service; and many of them are those lately exchanged. All of them being refused furloughs and not paid for a long time or any prospect of getting any soon, they took French leave.

A few days ago a sergeant was sent out in charge of a team and six men to get wood. The men were unarmed, but the sergeant was armed with a revolver and a sword. After getting outside the lines the mules apparently ran away, but the sergeant guided them straight for our lines, and the whole party arrived safely. They received for the mules seven hundred dollars, which was divided among them.

The cheering among the rebels on Wednesday evening was on account of their receiving a ration of whisky, which seemed to be a rarity in their commissary department. Gen. Cook, commanding a brigade in Gen. Heth's division, is said to have had the whole of his men on the occasion grossly intoxicated.

Anthony Raymond, of Co. B, and Newall J. Eagle, of Co. H, of the 60th New York Volunteers, were shot to-day for attempting to desert to the enemy. Five regiments of the 1st division of the 2d corps, to which the criminals belonged, were assembled to witness the execution.

The 91st New York Volunteers, a veteran regiment, arrived at the front to-day and were assigned to the 3d division of the 5th corps. They number about 600 men.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The *Herald's* army of the Potomac special of the 2d says: The night previous a heavy rain fell, making the roads impassable.

On the 2nd Col. Mulford exchanged fifteen hundred prisoners under the usual formalities.

Gen. Singleton was expected to return from Richmond yesterday.

New Rebel Programme in the Southwest.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The *Times'* New Orleans letter says: The rebels are working out a new programme for operations in the southwest, which he gathers from the rebel papers.

The Columbus, Mississippi, correspondence of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, gives some general hints as to certain very important changes to be made by Gen. Forrest, though it gives little satisfaction as to what are the changes.

The Canton, Mississippi, *Citizen*, states plainly that all western Mississippi is to be abandoned by the rebel leaders. No effort is to be made to hold any country between the Tazoo and Big Black rivers. The line of the Central Mississippi railroad is to be given up, which of course yields Jackson.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is to be the new line which it will be their endeavor to hold, while Brandon, about fifteen miles east of Jackson, will be the point at which they will make a stand against Federal advance on the line of railroad connecting at Jackson with the Central line, running last to the Mobile and Ohio. The last named road is to be their great line of communication between Jack Taylor, in South Alabama and the rebel forces in the southern portion of that State, while at the same time it will afford a covering for Selma and Montgomery.

Hood has split his old army, marching part of it to South Carolina, leaving Dick Taylor in command of the remainder. A small part of it was ordered over to Texas. The Texans are taking all his original cavalry force, and collecting enough more to swell his command to about 20,000.

Forrest, since his assumption of the command of the department of East Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, has been making radical changes in his forces, and dismounting considerable portion of his irregular cavalry. He evidently intends abandoning Western Mississippi and attempting to hold only the country between the Mobile and Ohio railroad and the eastern boundary of Alabama.

Possible Designs of Deserters—Extracts from Northern Papers.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Apprehensions are expressed in some quarters that there is a deep design in the great influx of deserters from the rebel armies. It is argued that if a thousand or two large numbers of these deserters are transferred to the heart of the loyal portion of the country to organize a raid on an extensive scale.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says: The Hatch Commission of Exchange has arranged to deliver at Wilmington all the Yankee prisoners in North Carolina as fast as transportation can be furnished.

The *Examiner* mentions the attempt to burn down the State tobacco warehouse in Richmond. It says the tobacco was mostly owned on private account and fully insured, and indications are that the owners attempted to burn the building, and thus secure insurance.

The *Examiner* says: On Saturday last twenty-one transports containing 5,000 troops left Alexandria for Fortress Monroe. Their destination is supposed to be Grant's lines.

Robert Toombs, in a speech at Augusta, on the 14th of February says: Emancipation must and will be accomplished. It is the only way to save the nation, and we must be satisfied that the great head of the people would follow whenever "Old Glory" led the way.

The eloquent gentleman concluded by a glance at the future, which we are enabled to give literally:

"And what of the future—of the future of our selves and of our own goodly and beloved land! Standing this night, as we do, tip-toe on the mount of expectation, can looking out into the darkness with the eye of faith, the question will come: 'Will the morning ever dawn?' or as it would now seem, the stars shining brightly above us, will they, too, ever fade into the sun-lighted brightness of a coming day? Will the warm kiss of peace ever again touch the folds of 'Old Glory' and the lips of our common and beloved country—the mother of us all? And the answer comes—from out of the graves of our dead and buried heroes it comes—from out the cypress and laurel of the living and the dead it comes—from out the deepest depths of the voiceless sea it comes—from every monitor has snatched life from the very jaws of death, or a Cumberland has 'gone down' into an immortal rest beneath the bubbling waves, with 'Old Glory' flaunting defiance from her topmost mast-head into the face of her country's foes—from out of every battle field for freedom, wherever the starry ensign of the Republic has floated high above the deadliest shock of battle, it comes, "Aye, verily, there shall be a future—a future compared with which the past is but the darkness of the gloomiest night, ushering in the glories of the brightest day—a future whose history shall be limned with the light of truth, and justice—'apples of gold in pictures of silver.' For there shall be no wrong there—no cruel exaction nor unrequited toil—for the last manacle shall have fallen from the last slave; and there shall be no prejudice of caste or color there, for the godlike truths of the great declaration, 'all men are created equal,' shall be everywhere recognized, and, bathed in this baptism of those latter days, the starry banner of the country, white in the light of its new shining, shall float over all lands and all seas, the praise, the joy and the admiration of the world, because consecrated by the genius of universal freedom; and

"So shall the Northern pioneer go joyous on his way,
To wild Penobscot's waters—to San Francisco's bay,
To make the rugged places smooth and soy the reids with grain,
And bear with liberty and law, the Bible in its train.
The lightly West shall bless the East, as sea shall answer sea,
And mountain unto mountain call, *Praise God! for we are free!*"

At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Kirkpatrick was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause, which was several times renewed.

The band then favored the audience with the Star Spangled Banner.

ADDRESS OF DR. DOUGLAS.

Rev. Dr. Douglas was next introduced, the chairman announcing that he would entertain the audience for some ten minutes. The learned Doctor was greeted with hearty applause, and delivered a most happy and eloquent address, which was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval.

He commenced by remarking, playfully, that he did not know whether he could occupy the allotted time, inasmuch as the distinguished lawyers who had preceded him were guilty of petit larceny in stealing his speech; or to be in keeping with the cloth, in stealing his sermon. They had made the pleadings, and all he had to do was to make the application.

Both of the gentlemen who had preceded him had paid a merited compliment to the soldiers of the loyal States generally, and those of Pennsylvania in particular. He would almost as soon salute the soldier that carried "Old Glory" as any man living who put money between his nation's honor, and the power itself. The compliment paid to our soldiers by the gentlemen suggested an anecdote. Before Nelson went into the famous battle of Trafalgar, he gave the signal to his fleet, "England expects every man to do his duty." When this was displayed from the Admiral's ship, two Scotchmen gazed at it, and the one said to the other, "Look, my lad, read Jock. 'England expects every man to do his duty'—not a word about pair auld Scotland on this occasion." Jock turned to his companion and said, "Maun Geordie, ye shall a' forgiven be for your Scottish." Savannah, Columbia, Charleston and Wilmington all fell within the short space of two months. Three of them fell between the 17th and 22d of February.

The chivalry have not dared to oppose Sherman's triumphant march. A few days ago they acclaimed there was not as much shirt in all Carolina as would make a single body-servant for Sherman. Our gallant gentlemen but dare not question the title even of "niggers" to not resist their occupation of those beautiful islands referred to by the first speaker.

The rebellious States in rebellion, Georgia, North and South Carolina are not completely subjugated. The "home guards" of Pittsburgh and Allegheny could march as triumphantly over them to-night as they marched over the Allegheny Commons two or three years since.

Sherman, like another Cromwell, is great on adjournments. When he made a *motion* for adjournment on Milledgeville, the Legislature adjourned without putting the question. He is now making another *motion* for adjournment towards Richmond, and in anticipation of its being put the rebel Congressmen are "pairing off" in such numbers that there is scarcely a quorum to transact business.

Sherman has been called a "capital" General, because he aims as a general thing at capitals. But he is also a capital general in the sense that he is an excellent general.

Our moral triumphs must be spoken among our military triumphs. A few years ago Charles Sumner, one of the most profound, learned and sagacious statesmen, was assaulted in the Senate Chamber of the United States, by Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, and men who laid claim to respectability were afraid to interfere "lest their motives might be misconstrued." Indeed many who made the same claim almost avoided Sumner on the street, for no other cause than that he was the stern and uncompromising champion of human rights. Now he is the recognized leader of his party in the United States Senate, and the nation delights to do him honor.

Who administered the oath to-day to President Lincoln? Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who stood side by side with Sumner on the subject of human rights, and immortalized himself by the statesmanlike and logical argument which he made to "Maintain the Plighted Faith of the Nation!" Chief Justice Taney is scarcely cold in his grave until the court over which he presided so long, reversed his Dred Scott decision; and declared that a black man has rights which a white man, and a Supreme Court are bound to respect."

Then we have the Constitutional Amendment passed by Congress, forever prohibiting slavery in the United States. Missouri is free, Tennessee and Louisiana are almost emancipated. Maryland is disenthralled. The rebel Commander-in-Chief, R. E. Lee, recommends the arming of slaves to fight for a confederacy that is being raised on slavery as the chief corner stone, and declaring that all slaves who fight should have their liberty. If slavery is a "blessing" why send the black soldiers into liberty to enforce a curse? The District of Columbia has been purged from the stain of human bondage. God never allowed the "Goddess of Liberty" to be raised to her aerial throne on the dome of the nation's capitol until the last rivet that bound the chains on the hands and feet of the slave was wrenched in sunder, and the District of Columbia was disenthralled. Now the "Goddess" sits proudly and consistently upon her lofty throne, and smiles benignantly upon the free territory beneath; and there she shall reign so long as "old Glory" floats in the breeze, and slower down the rich blessings of liberty, purchased and re-purchased by the best blood that ever the great Creator infused into human veins.

The Doctor retired amidst loud applause, when the Glee Club sang, with fine effect "The Star Spangled Banner," the audience joining in the chorus.

Mr. Kirkpatrick proposed, as a fitting conclusion to the song, three cheers for "Old Glory" which was given with a will—many in the audience rising to their feet and waving their hats.

Hon. T. J. Bigham was next called, and on taking the stand took up the key-note of the air just sung, "In God is our trust." The principles which were involved in the contest now raging on would continue till the last archangel trump should sound. He believed the great events now transpiring in the country were overruled by an Almighty power to demonstrate, in this struggle for the perpetuation of the government, what man was capable of doing, and for the purpose of crushing to the earth the great sin of slavery. It was because we were not in earnest in the first two years of the war that we met with disaster. For one he rejoiced that there was a righteous overruling Providence that determined we should be in earnest.

He congratulated the working men of Pittsburgh, whom he was now addressing, that the hour of deliverance for the nation was near at hand. The speaker recited the various exploits of our armies in the past two years, by which the circle of the rebellion was narrowing to a small compass, and soon the converging armies would meet and crush it out. Four years ago the European nations would have laughed to scorn the idea that this nation could sustain a war for this period. If, in the next four years, England and France should continue their intermeddling, there would be a war to settle with them. French diplomacy will be driven out of Mexico, and the Austrian prince will go back a beggar to the old world. We will eventually rule this country from sea to sea. He alluded to the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and firmly believed it would be ratified by three-fourths of the States. The speaker said he was not young—his locks were whitening for the grave—but if he lived to be three score years and ten, he hoped to see such a revolution as would render the progress of the last five hundred years comparatively insignificant. He closed with an earnest appeal to young men to sustain the government in the future.

Music by the Band—"Hail Columbia."

His honor, Mayor Lowry, suggested, as it was getting late, that the Glee Club should favor the meeting with a song, after which they would adjourn. A patriotic air was sung, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," when after three hearty cheers for the "Red, White and Blue," the assemblage dispersed at 9½ o'clock.

Burning of a Tobacco Factory on Irwin Street—A Fireman Killed—One Fatally and Another Seriously Injured.

At ten minutes of three o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire was discovered in the tobacco factory of Wilson, Hays & Co., on Irwin street, adjoining the Allegheny Engine House. It burned so rapidly, that before the engines could get up steam, nearly everything valuable was consumed, including tobacco presses and a large amount of tobacco.

The wall of the third story of the building fell down on all sides, resulting in the death of a fireman named John Sims, and perhaps the serious injury of Edward McGee, whose jaw was broken, and his spine injured severely, and the lacerating, though not seriously, of John Steers, the latter also sustaining a slight injury to his spine. Edward McGee is bleeding internally, and may die within the next twenty-four hours. The parties at the time of the accident, were standing outside of the Engine House of the Engine House, and laboring strenuously in the work of checking the flames. The walls were nine inch thick at this place. We understand that they were repeatedly pronounced unsafe some time since. The body of the unfortunate man was not extricated from the ruins until three-quarters of an hour after the walls fell in, owing to the difficulty of finding it. The body was horribly mutilated and disfigured—a leg was broken and an eye crushed in.

Mr. Sims was a veteran soldier, having served three years in the army. He was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks and at Salem Heights. He was a married man.

The Allegheny Engine House was damaged slightly, the falling wall knocking off a corner of the roof, and also by water.

The loss sustained by Wilson, Hays & Co., is about $12,000, but is covered by insurance to that amount. The cause of the fire is unknown.

U. P. Christian Commission.

A dispatch has been received by the Christian Commission, a copy of which we publish below. The Commission forwarded over 100 barrels of onions, pickels, kraut, &c., last week, and they appeal to the friends of our brave and suffering boys, for contributions at once, to enable them to forward largely of such articles as are now needed to save the lives of our soldiers:

NASHVILLE, March 4.

W. P. WEYMANN:—Maj. Gen. Stanley and other officers of the 4th Army corps, write to us for onions, pickles, kraut, potatoes, &c.: They say their men are suffering very much from scurvy. Similar statements come to us from other troops. Will the people at home let those receive so of many battles die for want of proper food.

T. R. EWING, Ag't of C. C.

THE New York *Tribune*, of the 2d inst., in a criticism of Mr. Webb, the great pianist, who has been expected in this country, and is being received with the greatest enthusiasm, says: The instrument he played on was one of Chickering & Sons, and it would be impossible to conceive an instrument more particularly adapted to his style. The quality of its tone is capable of every shade of expression; its brilliant whispers were heard with silvery distinctness, not a note was lost, and he commanded power to spread forth to the touch with a rich volume of sound, which completely satisfied the ear. Mr. Webb pronounces the Chickering Piano the finest instrument, in every respect, that he has ever played upon.

COLLISION ON THE OAKLAND PASSENGER RAILWAY.—Last night a collision occurred near Soho bridge, on the rise in the road, under the following circumstances: Two cars were approaching from different directions; one below the hill and one above, and neither of the drivers were aware that the other was coming. The car coming down the hill came on with such velocity that the driver had barely sufficient time to withdraw the bolt and turn his horses to one side to prevent their injury. The passengers, too, narrowly escaped hurt by jumping off the car while in motion. The tongue of the descending car penetrated through the other and damaged it considerably. No one was injured.

THE full announcement, in another column, of the location and prospects of the New York Petroleum Company, of which the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson is President, sufficiently shows how firmly it has already established its prosperity. There is something peculiarly inviting and satisfactory in its plan of making its whole capital working-capital. This feature provides ample means for vigorous operations and prevents the danger of keeping too much of subscriptions dead in the hands of a few parties. The advantages offered by this company are at least unsurpassed by any of those now in the field of investment.

A SERIES OF GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERTS will be given at Concert Hall, commencing on Monday of next week, under the direction of the New York Manufacturing Jewelers' Association. This will be something novel to our people, and we have no doubt when fairly understood it will be quite the rage. For a more comprehensive knowledge of the inducements offered we refer to their advertisement, in another column.

THE SYNOPSIS OF DEMOCRATIC FAITH is one