



"One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny."

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864, GEN. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

Subject: "The Decision of the National Convention."

"The army is fighting, you as citizens are watching. If they stand, they stand as citizens."—GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

"The Constitution and the Union! They stand together. If they fall, they fall together."—Daniel Webster.

Relatively the Last Notice

We have a number of subscribers throughout the county who have had the Messenger four or five years and have paid \$9 to \$10. All such are notified that if their accounts are not settled by the 1st of April, they will be turned in an officer's hands for collection without respect to persons. This is the last notice we shall give them.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

In conformity with the usage of the Democratic Party, a Convention will be held at the Court House, at Waynesburg on Wednesday evening, March 22, 1864, being in the first week of Court, for the purpose of selecting a Chairman and Central Committee for the ensuing year, and to consider upon the propriety of organizing Democratic Clubs in the various townships of the County, and with a view to the transaction of such other business as may be deemed of interest to the party.

It is expected that Gen. S. B. Wilson of Beaver county, and several other able speakers will address the convention. D. CRAWFORD, Chairman of the Central Committee.

CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Democracy of Cass county, will be held at the Court House in Waynesburg, on SATURDAY THE 12TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, for the purpose of selecting a delegate to attend the State Convention which will convene at Philadelphia on the 24th of March, at 12 o'clock, M., of that day.

It is deemed necessary to call a special Convention for said purpose, prior to March Court, in order to give the delegate ample time to attend the Convention. And we respectfully urge a full attendance from all parts of the county. D. CRAWFORD, Chairman of the Central Committee.

Defeated.

The proposition of Gen. Lazear, to credit counties in the approaching Draft with men sent into service in other States since the war began, came up again in the House the other day, while the Conscription bill was under consideration, when the following proceedings were read: Mr. DAWSON—I move to add the following:

Provision. That in assigning the quotas of troops hereafter to be raised by conscription, credit shall be given to States and counties for such of their citizens as may have enlisted in the military organizations of other States for a period of three years or during the war, the same to be ascertained and determined by the Secretary of War.

Mr. Chairman, this provides that the quotas and States furnishing troops which have entered into the military service from other States shall be credited to the States and counties from which they went and enlisted for three years or the war.

On a division there was—ayes 50, nays 64. Mr. DAWSON demanded tellers. Tellers were ordered, and Messrs. Dawson and Orth were appointed. The amendment was disagreed to, by the yeas and nays—ayes 65, nays 71.

Evans publishes Gen. McClellan's flat contradiction of his connection with the order of the "Golden Circle." This is a good symptom, and shows our neighbors are not wholly bad, after all. If he will now record Gen. McClellan the patriot and gallant soldier, we shall have some hope of his being able to do some of these days, to deal justly, if not unanimously, with his opponents.

The Abolitionists—Are they identical?

From any recognized organ of public sentiment in the Republican party, against the radical and mischievous projects and aims of the Abolitionists? President Lincoln did, for a short time, it is true, overland restrain them, but they soon became too formidable to be resisted. He quashed Cameron's report, and Fremont and Hunter's Proclamations, and ridiculed the Chicago political preachers, as making a request which would be equal in efficiency to a "bull of the Pope against the comet," or he might have added, an act of Assembly providing for or against a rain. But they persevered and he backed water. The Republicans and Abolitionists alike use the Negro as an instrumentality for attaining political power and Spoddy contracts. It is, indeed, difficult for a casual observer to distinguish between these parties, and they may be truly said now, at least, to be identical.

But time will probably create radical differences of opinion and action, when it comes to the practical application of the dogmas of the Abolitionist, to the future relations of the Negro to the white man. The honest Abolitionist intends to place the negro upon an equality, social and political, with the white man. This is what he is working for. He frankly avows this upon all occasions. His purpose is to meet his "brother" upon an equality at the ballot box, in the offices and social positions of the country. His motto is "Equality and Fraternity" between the white man and the negro, and he will be satisfied with nothing short of this.

Abolition Philanthropy—An Atouting Statement.

We have all seen the statements from members of the Sanitary Committee of the West, which the newspapers published a few weeks ago, of the terrible mortality among the poor negroes—victims of Abolition philanthropy—at and near Vicksburg, by which it was shown that these poor creatures seduced from their masters by their friends, the Abolitionists, were so shamefully neglected that they died off like sheep, being found dead in the woods, in the grass, and in almost every conceivable place.

We have to add to these horrors, similar facts derived from an investigation into the mode of working the confiscated plantations around New Orleans, under government agents. These men have no interest in the preservation of the health or lives of the negroes they work. It was the interest of the owner of a slave to preserve his health and life. The interest of these government agents is, to draw the salary allowed to them by the government, regardless of the fate of the poor victimized negro.

The following is copied from the accurate and reliable correspondent of the New York World, in New Orleans, as the result of investigations made by the public authorities: "Some of these have been made known before—not here, indeed, but northward. On the Old Hickory plantation were placed, on June 1st, four hundred and thirteen negroes, with but two days' provisions, and on the 11th of September two hundred and fourteen of these had died." On White Castle were placed three hundred, and on the 16th of September but forty-two were found living. On the Andler's place, out of four hundred but one hundred and seventy-eight were left; and the like proportionate mortality was found on the Vintress, Griot, Magnolia, Richland and Miles Taylor plantations.

Gen. McClellan's Report.

We have received a copy of this interesting document from Gen. LAZEAR, and append the note accompanying it:

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 5, '64. Messrs. Jones & Jennings.—I this day mail to your address, a copy of the report of Gen. McClellan. I am sorry that it is not in my power to comply with the request of hundreds in the 24th Congressional District, who have written to me on the subject. Under the present direction of Congress, each member receives about forty copies; not sufficient to furnish one to each township in the district. I have already received application for 490 copies, and hundreds will expect to receive a copy at my hands.

I make this statement in order that my constituents may not censure me for inattention to their requests. If I had it in my power, I would gladly furnish every person in the district with a copy of this report. Very respectfully, your obed't serv't, J. LAZEAR.

Conscription Bill Passed.

The House passed the Conscription Bill last week. The bill of course goes back to the Senate for concurrence in amendments, and it is not impossible that a Committee of Conference may yet be needed to settle some of the differences.

The following are the principal features of the bill: 1. Both classes are consolidated; 2. Exemption is only granted on payment of three hundred dollars, until all names put in the box are drafted, when those who have previously paid are again put in the box; 3. All other exemptions are only confined to the Vice President, Governors of States, and U. S. Judges; 4. All slaves between eighteen and forty-five are liable to be drafted, and loyal owners are to be compensated therefor. Only two Democrats, Allison and Odell, voted for the bill. There were fifty-eight yeas against it.

War on the Banks.

The Collector of Internal Revenue has issued an order that the notes or checks of State banks shall not be received for national taxes. No paper but that of the National banks is to be taken.

By EXPLANATION AND ABOLITIONISTS—neighbor John McClellan is a...

Mr. McClellan, the eminent general who holds the rank of Major-General, and is appointed Comptroller of the Federal Currency, has recently sent a Circular to the officers of the two hundred new National Banks organized under Chase's system. We copy from it the following earnest words of caution: "Bear constantly in mind, although the loyal States appear superficially to be in a prosperous condition, that such is not the fact. That while the government is engaged in the suppression of a rebellion of unexampled ferocity and magnitude, and is constantly draining the country of its laboring and productive population, and diverting its mechanical industry from works of permanent value to the construction of implements of warfare; while cities are crowded, and the country is to the same extent depleted, and waste and extravagance prevail as they never before prevailed in the United States, the nation, whatever may be the external indications, is not prospering."

"The war in which we are involved is a stern necessity, and must be prosecuted for the preservation of the Government, no matter what may be its cost; but the country will unquestionably be the poorer EVERY DAY IT IS CONTINUED." The seeming prosperity of the loyal States is owing mainly to the large expenditures of the Government and the redundant currency which the expenditures seem to render necessary. "Keep these facts constantly in mind, and manage the affairs of your respective banks with a perfect consciousness that the apparent prosperity of the country will be proved to be unreal when the war is closed, if not before; and be prepared, by careful management of the trust committed to you, to help to save the nation from a financial collapse, instead of lending your influence to make it more certain and more severe."

Will neighbor Evans now answer us a question or two—

1. Are you not a member of the so-called "Union" or "Loyal" League? 2. Are you not against the Restoration of "the Union as it was under the Constitution as it is?" and are not the self-styled "Loyal" Leaguers? We want plain, frank and truthful answers,—no dodgings, or evasions, or mental reservations, or "heavenly hue of words." Show some manliness, Lieutenant, by coming "square up" to the mark.

A Much Needed Reform—A Nuisance Quashed.

The Legislature of Kansas has just elected Governor Carney of that State, United States Senator in place of that notorious black-guard and ruffian, Jim Lane. This creditable act of the Legislature of Kansas, will agreeably surprise the country. That amiable abet, the "Leavenworth Conservative," in speaking of the prospect of this election says: "It will be the death of the man thus fraudulently elected. Carney cannot get his seat in Washington. He can never again appear before the people. Money can buy the Legislature, but it cannot buy the people."

Gen. McDowell.

Gen. McDowell thus summarily disposes of the charge made against him of belonging to the Order of the Golden Circle: "I desire to state that I do not now belong, nor have I ever belonged, to any such organization, or of any one belonging to it, or to anything of the kind. That I do not belong, nor have I ever belonged, to any secret society for any political, social or other purpose whatever, nor have I ever had anything to do with anything of the kind."

Recruits.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 24th District, Pa. New Brighton, Feb. 8th, 1864. EDWARDS WAYNEBRO MESSNGER:—SIR: The Enrollment fee of \$15 for New Recruits and \$25 for Veterans, will be paid to any non-commissioned officer, private, or citizen, who presents an acceptable recruit at this office. I am Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, JOHN CUTHBERTSON, Captain and Provost Marshal.

It came out of the House recently, in debate, that the result of the draft last summer was as follows:—Exempted for disability, seventy-five thousand; exempted for other causes, seventy-four thousand; paid commutation, forty-one thousand; procured substitutes, thirty-four thousand; drafted and served, eleven thousand.

To the Point.

The New York Church Journal (Episcopal) sums up the duties of clergymen in this pertinent sentence: "Sound divinity is better material for sermons than poor politics."

"A double minded man is unstable in all his ways," is the best application of a Bible text, used in reference to Mr. Lincoln, that has lately appeared. It occurs in an editorial in the "World."

Insanity, induced by exposure, is prevalent in the Western armies. Twenty-five insane soldiers were sent to Cincinnati a few days since.

Once an editor, always an editor, says the Louisville Democrat. There is no fever so lingering as the typhus.

DIED.

At his residence in Cedar co., Iowa, on the 26th of January, of disease of the heart, Mr. JOHN SHRYVER, aged about 60 years. Mr. Shryver was formerly a citizen of this country.

At his residence in Waynesburg, on Sunday morning last, of Consumption, Mr. JAMES GANEAR, in the 40th year of his age. Of Oroup, in Franklin tp., on Thursday, Feb. 4th, 1864, MARY E. daughter of James and Nancy Ann Leonard, aged about 4 months.

Sound Views—Our Apparent Prosperity Superficial and Delusive.

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There is an amount of wisdom in the above, which is rarely to be found in a document coming from a similar quarter. It is the fashion of many to say that while the South is being impoverished, the North is growing richer by the war. Thousands of unreflecting Republicans have been induced by their selfish leaders to believe this. The day will surely come when these men will see differently. They will then feel the wickedness of prolonging the war with its immense expenditures, for the purpose of forcing the people of the South to take an oath to Abolitionism before hostilities should be allowed to close.—Newark (O.) Advertiser.

The Purity of the Administration.

It was stated lately by Senator Hale, the well known Republican Senator from New Hampshire, from his place in the Senate, that from official documents that had come under his notice, advertised articles in the Navy Department had been offered at one hundred to ten hundred per cent. above the market price. He added: "For instance, an article costing twelve dollars has been furnished at one hundred and fifty dollars. That I have seen in official statements. Mr. Wilson—Did the Government take it at that price? Mr. Hale—The Government took it; the market price being twelve dollars and the contract price one hundred and fifty dollars. I will mention another article that I have seen in the same list: Cotton waste, the market price of which was twenty-nine cents has been furnished by contract on advertised proposals at eighty cents. Things of that sort I have seen from the official records of the Department."

An Even Thing.

The Louisville Journal says of the "improved class of population" which the abolition leaders want introduced at the South, "there is to be substituted a hybrid race—an amalgamation cross between the Abolitionist and the negro. Such crosses usually result in a deterioration of both the original stocks. Whether in this instance it would be likely to improve the Abolitionists we are not prepared to say, but all men of observation will agree that it must materially injure the negro."

At the grand amalgamation meeting, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, a Unitarian minister, said: "He hoped the time would come when the black people would dignify themselves by calling themselves black people. He, the speaker, was a colored man, although not a black man. [Laughter and much whispering.] It was time to despise the vile distinction of color."

Wonder if this divine is the author of a book just published in that city, to show that AMALGAMATION would result in a more vigorous and intellectual race than our present white population?

We ask the Register to say explicitly what Gen. McClellan is?—Palladium. He "is" at present a much abused Major General in the army of the United States—was supererogated from jealousy—got nearer to Richmond than any other General has, and would have been there a year ago had his efforts been seconded properly by the War Department; he is an honest, patriotic and capable man, who would, we believe, end the rebellion in six months if he had the charge of its suppression.—New Haven Register.

Lincoln's Poor Relative.

The widow of the rebel Gen. Helm, who was killed at Chickasaw, is a sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. So says an exchange paper. Mrs. Lincoln must be disloyal, for according to Abolition logic "loyal" people don't have relatives in the rebel army.

In a late speech, Fred Douglas said: "This country will have no true dignity till the colored man is allowed to vote and hold office." The President, a majority of Congress, and all the leaders of the Republican party believe the same thing.

The Secretary of War has given full and formal authority to the American Home Mission Society to take possession of every abandoned Baptist meeting house within the insurrectionary district, and every other Baptist church now in hand of the rebels.

News.

Cavalry Fight at Manassas.

On Friday of last week three brigades of a cavalry corps, about sixteen hundred strong, four hundred of whom were mounted, without artillery, under the command of Col. Love, of the Eleventh Kentucky, skirmished with the rebels under Gen. Jones on the Virginia road, thirteen miles from Cumberland Gap, lasting three hours. We held our position until dark, although attacked by a superior force. We withdrew our camps three miles in the rear. At sunrise, Saturday morning, Love's pickets were attacked, when Love moved to the front to meet the enemy advancing in battle line, with 4000 infantry, cavalry and three pieces of artillery. Col. Love then fell back three miles, skirmishing all the way, when the enemy ceased following, and Love encamped three miles from the Gap. The next morning Love sent all his available force two miles in the front, and had a lively skirmish with the enemy, twice charging the rebels and driving them back with a heavy loss, since which, up to the afternoon of 5th, the rebels have not appeared in any force on our front. Our loss in these skirmishes was five killed, eight wounded and three missing. Capt. Newport, of the Eighth Iowa, was killed, from fifteen to twenty-five wounded. It resulted in an unsuccessful rebel attempt to take Cumberland Gap. Simultaneously slight demonstrations were made from the Jonesboro and Tazewell roads. All is quiet now in the neighborhood. Gen. Garrard, new commander of this post, is determined to hold the Gap at all hazards. Nothing definite is recently received from Knoxville.

Gen. Mead's Late Movements.

A dispatch from Washington, of the 8th, says: The following is believed to be about as correct a version of the news from the Potomac army as can yet be obtained: A portion of the army was recently engaged in a demonstration in the front of the enemy, on the south side of the Rapidan, and returned to their late quarters, between the Rapidan and Rappahannock, on Saturday night last, after having accomplished what was believed to be the design of the movement, viz: having ascertained that the enemy still remains in his usual force in positions in front of Orange Court House which he has occupied for some time past, and from which there had been some reasons to believe he had retired. In the course of movements, Gen. Hays' division of our forces became engaged with the enemy in an overwhelming force, and in a strongly fortified position, in the vicinity of Morton's Ford. Gen. Hays ordered their works to be carried by storm, which was found to be impracticable without too great loss. The condition of the roads would not admit of pushing to a legitimate result any advantage the heavy sacrifice of men might secure. He accordingly withdrew his attacking force, with a loss on our part of between two and three hundred men, wounded and missing.—The loss on the part of the enemy in this engagement is not known. A considerable portion of our army, all of which had re-crossed to this side of the Rapidan, were in line of battle last night, owing to a report that Lee had crossed, or was crossing the river in force, which report turns out to have been untrue. We lost no pontoons, as the rumor had it.

The Great Battle Ground.

In the fifteen months comprised between September, 1862, and December, 1863, sick and wounded rebel soldiers numbering 293,165 were received into the rebel hospitals in the Department of Virginia, according to the Director's report. Of these 127,530, probably belonging to other States than the Old Dominion, were transferred to other hospitals, while the rest either died in the Virginia hospitals or were discharged, furloughed or returned to duty.—Such an appalling list shows how terribly Virginia has suffered in seeking for her "rights" under the banner of treason, and how woefully she was mistaken in thinking that after Virginia was "precipitated" into the arms of the Cotton States fire-eaters peace would follow.—Then, too, when we add to this physical suffering the destruction of property, the severance of family ties, the wholesale loss of slaves and the terrible demoralization caused by the war, poor Virginia stands forth a monument of misery and a fearful evidence that sooner or later crime must be followed by adequate punishment.

A Successful Little Raid.

New York, February 9.—The Newbern, North Carolina, Times of the 6th inst., says an expedition left Newport on Wednesday, for White Run, under the command of Col. Jordan. The party was composed of Vermont and New York troops and a part of the Second North Carolina Regiment, who rendered efficient service as guides. On Thursday evening they came on a body of cavalry about five miles from Young's cross Roads, and captured the entire party of twenty-eight men and thirty horses, arms accoutrements, &c. A quantity of corn was also captured and brought in. The command returned to Newport on Friday in fine spirits, somewhat fatigued after their march of seventy miles. And they did not lose a man.

Dispatch from Gen. Grant.

NSHVILLE, Feb. 8.—Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief: General Foster telegraphs from Knoxville, under date of yesterday, that our expedition sent against Thomas and his bands of Indians and whites at Quallowton, has returned completely successful. They surprised the town, killed and wounded two hundred and fifteen, took fifty prisoners, and dispersed the remainder of them in the mountains. Our loss was two killed and six wounded. [Signed,] U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen.

The Fighting in West Virginia—Signal and Brilliant Success.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Herald received the following dispatches this morning: In the field Feb. 4, 6 o'clock, p. m.—After six hours of hard fighting, Col. Mulligan drove Gen. Early from Moorfield, and then engaged Gen. Rosser on the South Fork. We have met with signal and brilliant success. Headquarters in the field, West Va., Feb. 5.—Gen. Early has been compelled to retreat up the south fork of the South Branch towards the Shenandoah Valley, in consequence of the vigorous manner in which he has been attacked and pursued by Gen. Kelley's forces. Our combinations have proved successful in defeating the enemy's designs. We have taken a number of prisoners and captured many that were taken from us. Our forces drove the enemy out of Petersburg. The enemy have lost a large number of men by desertion, and deserters continue to come in. The reoccupation of the wires with military business, precludes the possibility of sending a long dispatch at this time.

Failure of the Expedition to Release the Richmond Prisoners—The men betrayed by a deserter.

New York, Feb. 9.—A special from Fortress Monroe, dated yesterday to the Tribune, informs us of the return of the expedition sent by Gen. Butler, under the command of Gen. Wistar with the object of making a sudden dash into Richmond, and releasing our prisoners. This force left Yorktown on Saturday morning, and the cavalry reached Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, 10 miles from Richmond, on Saturday afternoon. They found the enemy had been informed of the expedition and obstructed the ford by felling trees.—Unable to cross, they awaited the arrival of the infantry and the whole force subsequently returned. The betrayal of the plan is attributed to a deserter.—But a small force was in or near Richmond, while Lee's army was held on the Rapidan by the demonstration of Gen. Sedgwick.

The War in Mexico—Traitors Executed.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 8.—The steamer Sierra Nevada has arrived from Mexican ports with \$250,000 in treasure and two hundred passengers. The Mexican General Leon, who left Manzanilla on the first inst., has arrived here on his way to Washington with instructions from Juarez to the Mexican Minister. He reports that Negrete, who was repulsed at San Luis Potosi on December 27th with a loss of 2000 men afterwards formed a junction with Gonzales Ortega and Doblado, and on January the 5th again attacked that place, carrying it by assault after a struggle of twenty-four hours. They captured most of the garrison and a large quantity of arms and munitions. The traitor General Mapia and his staff escaped. All of the traitors that were captured, comprising both commissioned and non-commissioned officers were shot. The traitor Miramoi occupied a position between Guadaluajara and the city of Mexico.

Gen. Bazaine had marched with the French army from Guadaluajara toward Mexico, leaving a guard of 2,000 men at Guadaluajara. The Mexican General Usaja had advanced from the vicinity of Colima with 9,000 men, and was expected to attempt the re-capture of Guadaluajara.

The latest news received at Manzanilla was that Ortega and Doblado had been largely reinforced from Zacatecas, and after leaving a large garrison at San Luis Potosi had started to interrupt the communications of Bazaine, the latter making forced marches towards Lalos.

Some Days since a lady called at a daguerrean establishment in Oxford, New York, to have a photograph taken of her niece, a little child then with her. The photograph was taken, and while the lady was waiting to have it finished, the little girl strayed into the laboratory, and swallowed some kind of poison which she found there. When missed and looked for she was found in the laboratory dead having expired almost immediately. The aunt has since become insane.

The New Haven Palladium relates that a couple of straggling lovers met in that city the other night. His name was Toole, hers not given. She invited him to call at her residence, but he didn't call. So she went to his boarding-house, and greeted him with a dash of vitriol in his face, which caused him, in his agony, and injured his eye-sight.

THE LITTLE SOLDIER.—Little Jno. Clem, the youngest soldier in the Army of the Cumberland, promoted by bravery, by Gen. Rosecrans, to a Sergeant, has been further promoted by General Thomas to a Lieutenant and placed on his staff. He is but twelve years old.

A soldier writes from Charleston, Va., that our men are so much at home, that many of them will settle in the Shenandoah Valley after the war is over.—Some thirty of them have married, and from the courting going on among the country girls, many more will probably follow their example.

A man purchased a military overcoat from one of the second-hand-clothing stores in Detroit, sewed inside the lining of which was in the neighborhood of \$150 in United States money. He paid \$10 for the coat, and made a nice little speculation by the purchase.

Southern Newspapers.—The Richmond Enquirer says there is a great probability that all the newspapers in the Confederacy, except a few doing government work, will be obliged to suspend.

Twelve thousand Poles have been either executed or killed in battle during the present insurrection, and eight thousand have been sent into exile.

Rev. Frederick Monod of Paris, well known in this country, died in that city, December, 31st, 1863. He was the oldest Protestant minister in Paris.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13, 1864. Grain—Wheat is quiet and rather dull but unchanged: sales of prime Red from wagon at \$1.40 and white ranges from \$1.45 to 1.48. Corn is apparently a little firmer, owing to the falling off in receipts, but prices are unchanged; sale from wharf of 4,700 bushel, in cars, \$1.15 and one car do on track at same figure. Oats steady but unchanged; sale on track of one car at \$1. Barley may be quoted at \$1.25 for Spring and \$1.50 for Fall.

Provisions—There is a fair local demand for Bacon, and the market is firm but unchanged; small sales at 9¢ for Shoulders, 11¢ for Sides, 12¢ for Plain Hams and 14¢ for Sugar Cured. Lard is quiet but firm, at 14¢ for prime city rendered. Mess Pork is selling in the small way at \$24.75; 50.

Seeds—The receipts of Clover Seed are improving, and the market, in consequence, is a shade easier. Quotations may be given at from \$8.00 to \$8.50. A sale of 65 sacks was made on Tuesday at \$8.00. Timothy Seed is selling at from \$3.25 to \$3.50. Flax Seed is held at from \$2.70 to \$2.80. Hay—Was in better supply at the scales to-day, and prices declined materially; sales of 15 loads at \$30.25. Baled Hay is dull at former rates.

Green Apples—Continuing in fair demand, but there is a wide margin price—ganging from \$1.50 to 2.25 per bushel, at to quality.

Nearly all East Tennessee in Possession of the Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—Persons from Knoxville arrived at Nashville yesterday report communication with Cumberland Gap cut off, and nearly all of East Tennessee in possession of the rebels. The smallpox prevails to an alarming extent in Knoxville.