Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1862.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 55 Fifth street,—corrected daily:

	IN SUN	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	40
12 " M.	00	46
6 " P. M.	00	48
Barometer,	29 5-10	

Police Appointments.

The Police Committee, in conjunction with his honor, Mayor Sawyer, held a meeting last evening, at the Mayor's office, when the following appointments were made:

Clerk—D. Mercer.

Chief of Police—Robert Hague.

Day Police—James Scott, George Strain,* Patrick Pender, Andrew J. Gribbin, A. J. Moon,* F. Fredericks, J. Gumbert,* Wm. C. Hamilton.*

Night Police—Captain of the Watch, John H. Sarber; First Lieutenant, James Curry; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Knox;* Third Lieutenant, John Maguire; Fourth Lieutenant, Lewis Boll.

Watchmen—D. Sarver, Hugh Killen, John Davis, John M'Gready, Wm. Reed*, John Glynn, Dennis Lawton, Charles Crosby, John Haffey,* Hugh Dunion, Henry Holler, Robt. Johnston, Joseph Harbester, George Hill, Meyers Barker,* Wm. J. Wilson,* Wm. Alexander, J. D. Kennedy,* Johnston Stewart,* Daniel Day,* George Culp,* James Phillips,* M. M'Combs,* George Woodsides,* Joseph Little, James Munn,* Mathew McGinn, L. Lewis,* Wm. Normine, J. C. Moon,* G. Burkhart,* P. Murphy, James Gormly,* Thomas Madden,* Thomas Maxwell.*

Substitutes—T. McAuliff, P. Menges,* G. Stevener,* Alex. Jack,* John Wallett,* J. Crone,* M. Murphy, D. McCarry,* P. Murray, J. Pillars,* R. Prior,* G. W. Rankin, J. M. Riddle, G. Gross,* S. McCartney,* S. Kennedy,* G. Rice, H. Thomas.*

Janitor—D. Pentz.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are old officers—these not so marked are new appointees.

Sad Accident in Moon Township.

Mr. Joseph McVey, a highly esteemed and respectable young gentleman in the employment of W. H. Guy, while felling timber in the woods a few days ago, was struck by a falling limb, and, as is supposed, was instantly killed. Not coming to his dinner at the usual time, the landlady became uneasy, and upon repairing to the wood she found his body a lifeless corpse.

At a late meeting of the Moon Township Mutual Improvement Society of which the deceased was a worthy member, a beautiful and touching eulogy upon his death was delivered by J. G. Cunningham, and the following resolutions unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased the Supreme Ruler of the world to remove from among us by the hand of death a highly esteemed and worthy member of this society, therefore be it

Resolved 1st, That in the death of Mr. McVey we, as members of this Society, have been deprived of one of our most useful and active members, who was possessed of many admirable virtues. As a member he was punctual and always prepared to take an active part in the various duties which was assigned him. As a friend, he was true and highly repected by all who knew him. As an acquaintance, he was kind and courteous in all his actions.

Resolved 2d, That this sudden occurrence should direct our minds in a proper manner, and thereby tend to promote peace, harmony and concord amongst us as members of this society.

Resolved 3rd, That we do earnestly sympathize with the bereaved relations of our fellow member.

Resolved 4th, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be copied with the minutes of this society, and that the Secretary be directed to send a copy to the father of the deceased, and also one to the editors of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* for publication.

Hurrying Up the Big Mortars.

We learn that an order has been received from headquarters, ordering the immediate shipment of thirty of the large mortars manufactured at the Fort Pitt Works, in this city, for the western gunboats. These immense engines of war have all been tested, and are ready for transportation. They vary somewhat in weight, the smallest of them weighing seventeen thousand pounds. One of them, when suspended on wheels, makes a stiff pull for six horses, and they are of course handled with great difficulty. They will be shipped on a special train, which is expected to leave the city this morning. They are destined for Cairo, where they will be placed on board the mortar boats constructed for their use. It is with such destructive weapons as these that our forces expect to capture the rebel stronghold at Columbus, and the urgency of the government in having them forwarded indicates work. Should Beauregard be transferred to Columbus, he will no doubt witness a grand shooting match there some of these days—if his friends and fellow traitors will only remain long enough.

Painful Case of Drowning.

A very painful case of drowning occurred on Monday, in the Ohio river, in the vicinity of Dixmont station, about ten miles below this city. It appears that an old man (whose name we were unable to learn,) accompanied by his son, was crossing the river in a skiff, which was heavily laden with coal. When about the middle of the river the skiff from some cause or other capsized, and both its occupants were thrown out. The old man being unable to swim, was drowned almost instantly, while the son managed to seize hold of the skiff, and in this fearful condition he was rescued by some men who saw the occurrence from the river bank. The deceased was about sixty years of age, and leaves a wife and twelve children. He had been employed as switch-tender on the railroad at or near Dixmont station. The body at last accounts had not been recovered.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY, FOR FEBRUARY, 1862.—Though last, or nearly so, in reaching us, this is by no means one of the least among the monthlies. On the contrary, it is of 'mammoth proportions'—ample in its pages, ample in the allowance and variety of the illustrations,—in a word, amplitude is the excellent idea on which Frank Leslie's monthly is conducted. Besides, the many portraits of celebrated persons, the illustrations of notable events of current history, and the almost countless number of plates devoted to the ever-changing "fashions," the pages of this monthly contain artistic sketches and studies of a more general and miscellaneous character. As for story-telling and the literary features—they are just what the young folks want, and hence they all like *Frank Leslie's Monthly*.

AT HER OLD TRICKS.—The Cleveland *Herald* says: "On Friday afternoon, Elizabeth Jones, a former Pittsburgher, whose acquaintance with the Pittsburgh police appears to have been somewhat extensive, went, with another woman, into the store of Spencer & Miller and purchased a pair of shoes. Whilst making the purchase, Elizabeth managed to steal two other pairs of shoes, and carried them off. As soon as the robbery was discovered, officers Given and Vanhusen were put on the track, and arrested the woman Jones at her residence on Ohio street, about midnight. She had one pair of the shoes on her feet when she saw the officers coming, but ran up stairs, pulled them off, and hid them in the bed, where they were found by the officers."

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, a young and beautiful actress of decided ability, is now playing a highly successful star engagement at the Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, where she appeared about a week ago for the first time after performing at Mrs. John Drew's Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia. The whole Baltimore press speak in high terms of Miss Thompson's acting, and we think if Manager Henderson could secure the young lady's services for a couple of weeks the "Old Drury" would be crowded nightly.

NORTHWESTERN BANK OF VIRGINIA.—J. W. Paxton, Esq., has been elected President of this institution. On the part of the State, the Governor has appointed Messrs. John Hubbard, S. H. Woodward and Dr. A. S. Todd, Directors.

BODY FOUND.—The body of a colored boy, apparently about sixteen years of age, was found in the Ohio river, on Monday, some eight or ten miles below the city. An inquest was held by Coroner McClung, and a verdict of accidental drowning rendered. The coroner informed us that the body up to last evening had not been identified, but it is conjectured, from the description given, that it is that of a colored lad named Fletcher, who broke through the ice on the Monongahela river, the other day, and was drowned.

LARCENY OF A HOG.—Two men, named John Donnell and John Carr, were arrested yesterday and taken before Mayor Drum, on a charge of stealing a hog from the pen of George A. Kurtz. The pig had been sold to a man named McCollister, for three dollars, was afterwards slaughtered at Young's slaughter house, and made ready for market. McCollister was not aware of the theft, refunded the money to Kurtz, and left him to prosecute the offenders. They will be held to answer.

RECRUITING OFFICERS FOR THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—Capt. J. Heron Foster, Lieut. W. B. Kenny, Sergeants Baer, Wilkinson and Algeo, and Private A. P. Callow, all of the Thirteenth Regiment, arrived in this city yesterday, having been detailed here on recruiting duty. They will open two offices—one in this city and one in Allegheny, where recruits will be enlisted for the Thirteenth Regiment. We wish them abundant success.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

More About the Negley Body Guard.

We have received another communication from Capt. Vancleve, relative to the conduct of a portion of the Negley Body Guard, in leaving Louisville without order, and publishing cards here injurious to his character, and utterly false in facts. The letter is too lengthy to publish in detail, but we make a few extracts:

"In recruiting my company, I distinctly informed them all that we were an independent company, and Gen. Negley's Body Guard. I told them we would serve singly and alone, and if not accepted as such we would return to our homes, or act as they determined upon. But they waited not to hear of my acceptance or non-acceptance."

He then goes on to state that an election for officers was held on the 17th, at which 73 votes were cast—there being no opposition to him as captain. Monroe Murphy received five votes, and A. W. Miller but one vote—and being defeated, "by falsehood and sedition they caused these men to leave their company and the service of the United States Government."

In regard to the charge of having attempted to "sell" the company, the Captain says—"I pronounce him a liar who utters it. I did not muster them in, and if I had wished to deceive them, or sell them, I would have done so."

After alluding to the refusal of Gen. Buell to furnish these men with transportation, the Captain states that they never came home under an order of disbandment, but left the camp previous to its issue. The Captain concludes as follows:

"I return to Pennsylvania to reorganize, and am willing to lay my case cheerfully before any tribunal, before any court-martial."

Accompanying the Captain's letter we have a card, signed by forty-three officers and men in which they state that the "deserters," as they are called, left camp without cause; and they further attest that, though having served in the Negley Body Guard some three or four months, they have never been "deceived" by any save those who left them. They pronounce, as utterly false, the card published by the alleged "deserters," and attribute the whole difficulty to the defeat of Miller and Murphy, who were voted incompetent for any position.

We have thus given both parties a tolerably full hearing, and now we ask "why was this company subsisted for months, clothed and equipped at the Government's expense, and never mustered into the service?" There has been gross negligence somewhere. The company seems to have been treated in the most liberal manner, and left to do just as they pleased—serve or not serve, as suited their taste. Verily, if all companies were gotten up in this loose way, and permitted to disband upon the first squabble, the business of recruiting would be not only expensive but profitless.

The Liberty Street Ordinance.

We have no desire to enter into a discussion of the merits of the ordinance which was recently passed by Councils, giving to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company certain privileges, in connection with the removal of the track from Liberty street, above the canal; or of the Rescinding Resolution which was subsequently passed by Councils. These questions seem likely to undergo a legal investigation, when all the facts will doubtless be brought out.

An evening paper has recently involved the Clerk of the Common Council in the dispute between the City and Railroad, making some very serious charges against that officer. We have known Hugh McMaster, Esq., the Clerk of Common Council, for several years, and we have rarely met a man who has impressed us more favorably. We are sure that Mr. McMaster has been governed by the most conscientious motives, and a desire to perform what was strictly his duty.

We have made some inquiries, from members of Councils, and are informed that Mr. McMaster, in having the Liberty street ordinance recorded within the legal time, performed simply his duty, under the advice of the President of the Common branch, and by advice of his legal adviser. As clerk, he had receipted for the recording fee—the amount being paid by the Railroad Company—and as the proper officer, he was bound to have the ordinance recorded. After seeking all the advice he could, this conclusion was arrived at, and the duty performed.

The Resolution subsequently passed by Councils, rescinding the ordinance, was also recorded, under the same careful advice.

In all this, we see no room to make grave charges against Mr. McMaster. He was placed in a disagreeable position, by a somewhat unusual action of Councils. Had the Clerk been a *partizan*, instead of an impartial officer, he might, perhaps, have still farther complicated matters, by refusing to record the ordinance, according to law. While such a refusal might have rendered Mr. M. liable to some such charges as those now made against him, there is room for grave doubt whether the legal force of the ordinance would have been in the slightest impaired by the neglect.

We desire that simple justice shall be done to an honorable, honest and unassuming man, and that when Councils shall differ—as Councils will—their subordinates shall not be held responsible for such differences.

The Pan Handle Railroad Bridge.

The Wellsburg *Herald* is so greatly dissatisfied with the defeat of the "Pan Handle Railroad Bridge Bill," that it advises the Western Transportation Company to proceed with the work in disregard of the defeat. It says the people of Brooke and Hancock would justify them in so doing. Here is its language:

It seems to us that the state of the case would justify the Western Transportation Company in proceeding with their railroad and bridge in disregard of such legislation, which is at least of questionable legality. Should they see fit to avail themselves of the foothold they already have on the soil, secured to them as it is by the official opinion of the then Attorney for the State, Mr. Bocock, it would be hard for the new State to hinder them in the prosecution of their alleged rights. We are certain that it would be difficult to raise a sufficient posse in Brooke and Hancock to stop them by force, and are equally sure that it would not be a wholesome experiment for the inchoate State of West Virginia to try it with a force brought from other quarters. The Legislature has violated every principle of State comity in the premises, has only added insult to injury by the reasons adduced for so doing, nor would the authorities probably meet with much favor on an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, on the presentation of such a grievance.

SOLDIERS PASSED THROUGH PHILADELPHIA.—The number of troops that have traveled over the New York and Philadelphia Railroad, from the commencement of the Rebellion to the 1st inst., reached the enormous number of 155,637. Besides these soldiers, immense freight trains filled with articles necessary for camp life, horses, batteries, &c., all arrived during the period named.

A BIG THING.—The Oil City *Register* states that the Van Slyke well, on the Widow McClintock farm, has lately increased from 500 to 1,500 barrels per twenty four hours.

Affairs at Oil City.

The recent rise in the Allegheny caused quite a stir among the oil dealers, and the shipments from Oil city alone amounted to about 10,000 barrels, all consigned to Pittsburgh merchants. The fall of the water, however, has caused the boats to lay up, although thousands of barrels still await shipment at the mouth of Oil creek. The rain now falling may set the boats afloat again, when we shall have another instalment of the crude material. In regard to prices, the Oil City *Register* says:

Although a large quantity of oil has been shipped by the river, yet the high prices asked by boatmen prevented many from shipping. The prices have ranged from $1,50 to $2,00 per barrel. The shipments to the railroad, since our last report, have been very large. Some estimate it at 15,000 and others at 20,000 barrels. The prospect of a resumption of navigation, and the ruinous prices asked by teamsters has caused a decline in the amount being shipped. Cornplanter Oil Company, we are informed, as well as several other large shippers, have stopped shipping to the railroad. From the best information we can get, oil is on the decline in Pittsburgh. We hear of sales at from 8 to 10 cents. We have Eastern quotations. The papers give no prices, and we do not care about giving the rates offered by speculators, as they are not reliable. As there seems to be every prospect now of a speedy adjustment of our foreign difficulties, the shipments of oil to Europe will be very large. None of our large wells are running to their full capacity, and many of them have been plugged up altogether, waiting for better prices.

A Relic--Potato Coffee.

We have been handed the following receipt, which was copied many years ago from an Almanac for the year 1806, by Mr. Von Bonhorst, the father of our present postmaster, and recently found amongst his papers:

POTATO COFFEE.—The potato is found to resemble coffee in taste, smell and color, more than any other substitute which has been tried. Few persons can distinguish one from the other. Besides which, it possesses other properties which ought to recommend it to general use. It sits light on the stomach, is very nourishing, and does not irritate the nerves.

TO PREPARE THEM.—Take and wash raw potatoes; cut them into small pieces (square) about the size of an hazle-nut; put them into a broad pan or dish, and set them in a temperate stove, or in an oven after the bread has been taken out; stir them frequently, to prevent them from sticking together, and in order that they may dry regularly; when perfectly dry, put away in a dry box, for use, and they will keep for any length of time. When required for use, they must be roasted in the same manner as coffee, and ground in a mill, or pounded in a mortar. Small potatoes are as good as as any, and the skins and parings best of all.

Singular Case of Horse Stealing.

Some time since an action for debt was brought before Alderman Scott, against a German named John Grossman, residing in the Third Ward, Allegheny. After a hearing of the case, an execution was issued against Grossman, to satisfy which the constable levied on a horse belonging to the defendant. The animal was placed in the stable of a tavern keeper named Geib, where it was to remain until the day of sale. On Friday night last some person entered the stable, cut the halter with which the animal was secured, and although diligent search was made, neither the horse or chief were anywhere to be found. Last night, or early this morning, officers Hobson and Arent proceeded to the residence of Grossman, where they found the missing horse in his stable, and arrested proprietor which he was yet in bed. He was taken before the Alderman, and in default of $500 bail, he was committed for trial.

Tax Collections in Allegheny.

The following exhibits the amount of tax levied in Allegheny for the year 1861, and the amounts paid into the treasury, up till Jan. 1, 1862:

	Am't Levied.	Am't Paid.
First Ward	$20,389 49	$14,467 04
Second Ward	18,716 67	14,798 63
Third Ward	18,478 43	14,734 68
Fourth Ward	29,559 10	21,980 81
Total	$87,143 69	$65,981 16

The above are the net receipts, after deducting the discount for prompt payment, and includes the percentage added after the time for granting abatement had expired. It will be seen that, under the new system, the great bulk of the city taxes passes directly into the treasury inside of six months, and at a great advantage to the tax payers. Indeed, most of the taxes are paid in July and August, when the greatest discount is allowed, while under the old system the duplicates were not issued for at least one year, and in many cases eighteen months after the money was due. The amount outstanding on the first instant was $21,162 53.

SHOT HIMSELF.—Mr. Weaver, residing in Cranberry township, Venango county, near the Seven Mile House, was wounded severely, one night last week, by the accidental discharge of a pistol which he was carelessly handling.

NOW IS THE TIME to purchase winter clothing, and to our readers who desire to do so, we would commend the establishment of Messrs. Wm. H. M'Gee & Co., corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny City. They have now on hand a full stock of ready-made clothing, and having an experienced cutter and a large selection of suitable goods, they are also prepared to make men's and boy's clothing to order in any desired style, at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms

SEVEN HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS SICK IN CAMP!—Young men, be warned in time; supply yourselves with Holloway's Pills and Ointment. They are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of sores, ulcers, scurvy, fevers and bowel complaints. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 218

WM. FORREST, Carpenter and Joiner, Jobbing Shop Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. All kinds of House Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner. Charges moderate. Leave your orders. All orders promptly attended to. ‡

DOCTOR C. BEALS, Water Cure and Homopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne streets. ‡

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession. ‡

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

NEW DRAMA! NEW DRAMA! NEW DRAMA!

HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE!

HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE!

To conclude with

THE YOUNG WIDOW.

WANTS.

WANTED—A GIRL to do general housework. Apply at THIS OFFICE. ja28:dtf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Able-bodied MEN to fill up the Regiments now in the field. Apply at Headquarters, corner of Fourth and Ferry streets. Lieut. WM. M. CARTER, Recruiting Officer. ja29:1md

WANTED FORTHWITH—Bonds and Mortgages for $600, $1,000 and $1,500, having from two to four years to run. Apply at PETTY'S, ja11 No. 13 St. Clair street.

WANTED—Bonds and Mortgages to amount of $32,000 on improved city or property in the county, in sums ranging from $500 to $5,000. Time from 1 to 7 years. Apply to de7 B. McLAIN & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JOHN CAMPBELL, MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS AND SHOES of every description, No. 34 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ocf3ly

GEO. ALBREE, SON & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, &c., corner Fourth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

75 BOXES 5s AND 10s TOBACCO, various brands, 10 kegs 6 twist Tobacco. ja23 SEBASTIAN & LAKRAN.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1862.

HOUSE.—Representative Ely, of New York, took his seat to-day for the first time since his release from Richmond.

Mr. Wall, of New York, rose to a question of privilege, desiring to correct a statement in a newspaper, but the Speaker ruled that a newspaper statement is not a question of privilege.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of executive, judicial and legislative appropriation bill.

This was subsequently laid aside, and the special order proceeded with, namely, the bill to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption and funding thereof, and for the funding of the floating debt which was published last week.

Mr. Spaulding, of N. Y., rose to address the Committee, when Mr. Morrill, of Vt., inquired whether the gentleman proposed to leave the bill open for discussion and amendment.

Mr. Spaulding replied that the bill would take the usual course, and an opportunity would be afforded for debate as long as practicable, compatibly with the pressing demands on the Treasury.

Mr. Morrill gave notice of his intention to introduce a substitute to the bill, omitting such as makes the notes legal tender.

Mr. Spaulding proceeded to explain the bill, saying that the Secretary of the Treasury has acted in strict conformity with the law, and borrowed money at the rates authorised by the act of Congress. He has borrowed a hundred millions at 7 3-10 per cent., and issued 6 per cent. bonds for fifty millions, for which he has received not quite forty-five millions. The Secretary has acted in good faith, and should be sustained. We were never in greater peril than now, and our best energies are required to meet the crisis. This was a war measure—one of necessity and not of choice. The public debt on the 15th of January was $360,764,000.

The Committee then rose and the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Roscoe Conklin, of N. Y., introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy througeout the United States. Referred to special committee on the subject.

Mr. Potter, of Wis., made a report from the Select Committee on the subject of disloyal employees of the Government. The consideration of the report was postponed for two weeks.

The House again took up the judicial, legislative and executive appropriation bill. Without concluding the discussion the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Harris, of New York, presented the petition of a large number of merchants, of New York, in favor of the restoration of the warehousing system.

Several petitions were presented in favor of the employment of homeopathic surgeons in the army.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, presented the petition of W. C. Jewett, of Colorado, favoring the conservative policy of the Government, and the issue of United States bills as a legal tender.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury inform the Senate what, if any, further legislation is necessary to enable the Executive Department to take charge of the cotton and other lands of South Carolina; now in possession of the Government, and to place the same under cultivation; also, if any further legislation is necessary to provide for the blacks of those localities, and furnish them proper employment. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., introduced a bill to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army. Referred.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statutes of the United States. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Wade, the bill to authorize the President to take possession of certain railroad and telegraph lines, was taken up.

Mr. Wade said that the bill was intended only as a war measure, and to affect such roads as were not willing to be used by the Government.

After a discussion, Mr. Trumbull moved to amend so as to confine the operations of the bill to States declared to be in a state of insurrection.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., moved to add "or where actually the seat of war."

Mr. Wade did not want immunity for other States. If he had the power he would hang all traitors and bridge burners, twice over if in the loyal States.

Mr. Trumbull was willing to punish traitors anywhere. He only wanted to confine the military punishment provided in the bill to the States where the judicial power was not exercised.

Mr. Wilson said the government wanted the power to move large bodies of troops over roads at any time, and in such numbers as it pleased. We have a large army which must be moved, and it might require all the rolling stock, &c., of several roads at once.

Mr. Wade was for giving the government all the power needed to carry on the war. If it could not carry on the war with energy, we might as well give up war, this was no war. He wanted the war carried on vigorously, and wanted power to transport troops without any hindrance.

Mr. Browning, of Ill., was in favor of the main object of the bill, but he had some doubts about furnishing operatives on the railroads by military law as provided by the bill. He simply objected to compelling men to subject themselves to the rules and articles of war.

A long discussion ensued.

Mr. Trumbull modified his amendment so as to confine the punishment of the bill to any State or District in which the laws of the United States were opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed by insurgents or rebels against the United States too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding, which was agreed to—yeas 19, nays 17. The bill was then passed—yeas 21, nays 12. Adjourned.

Gen. Burnside's Report--Commissioners to Visit Union Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The official reports from Gen. Burnside have been received. The accounts already published are officially stated to be greatly exaggerated.

The Secretary of War has issued an order appointing Rev. Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Hon. Hamilton Fish, as Commissioners to visit the prisoners belonging to the U. S. Army now in captivity at Richmond and elsewhere. They will proceed under flag of truce from Fortress Monroe and make known to the rebel authorities the object of their mission, when, if refused, they will return.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—A military commission assembled at Palmyra for the trial of the bridge burners. They found seven persons guilty and sentenced them to be shot. The sentence was approved by Maj. Gen. Halleck, and they will be executed at a time and place hereafter designated.

A gentleman who reached this city yesterday, from Palmyra, reports that the long bridge on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad was burned by the rebels on Saturday night last. The bridge had just been completed.

From New Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, Jan 28.—Dates to the 13th have arrived. There is nothing of interest stirring in the military department of New Mexico. Col. Campbell has advanced up the river from Fort Craig, and at last accounts was at Benal with 20 companies of troops. He still fears an attack upon some other point than Fort Craig, and thinks the enemy reported at Anomosa, were there to divert the attention of the Federals. There are now 15 companies of Federals at Fort Craig, 15 at Albuquerque, 6 at Santa Fe, and 600 men at Fort Union. There is considerable complaint made owing to the failure of the Washington mails to reach Santa Fe. The territory is blockaded with small drafts which occasion a scarcity of specie.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 27.—Gen. McCook arrived this evening from Munfordsville.

All quiet down the road.

A rumor, generally discredited, prevailed here to-day that the rebel General Geo. B. Crittenden was wounded at the battle of Logan Cross-roads.

The Steamer City of New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The steamer City of New York, lost at Hatteras, was a propellor of 900 tons, and was built for the New York and Baltimore route, and owned here.

News from Gen. Burnside's Expedition!

TERRIFIC STORMS!

SEVERAL VESSELS LOST!

TRAITOR PILOTS AT HATTERAS!

THE EXPEDITION SAFE IN PAMLICO SOUND.

&c., &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 27.—By the arrival of the steamer Eastern State, we have the first direct and official intelligence of the arrival of the Burnside expedition at its destination. The Eastern State left Hatteras Inlet last night and arrived here late this afternoon. The recent storms were unusually severe at Hatteras, and considerably delayed and crippled the expedition, but when the Eastern State left everything looked favorable.

The expedition sailed from Hampton Roads on the 11th and 12th instant, and consisted of over 125 vessels, of all classes. They arrived at Hatteras between the 12th and 17th, having been greatly retarded by severe storms, and adverse winds prevailing about that time. After their arrival they experienced a series of storms of such unparalleled severity that for two days in succession, on more than one occasion, it was impossible to hold communication between any two vessels of the fleet.

After the first storm, it was discovered that, instead of vessels drawing 8½ feet being able to go over the swash or bars, as Gen. Burnside had been informed, no vessel drawing over 7 feet 3 inches could pass the outside bar, unless skillfully piloted, consequently the steamer City of New York struck on the outside bar, loaded with a cargo valued at $200,000, consisting of powder, rifles and bombs, and proved a total loss. The Captain and crew, after bravely remaining in the rigging for forty hours, were saved.

The gunboat Zouave dragged her anchor, stove a hole in her bottom and sunk, a total loss, her crew being saved.

The steamer Pocahontas went ashore near the light house, and became a total wreck. Valuable horses belonging to the Rhode Island battery were on board, and were all drowned, including several valued at $500 each.

The Grape Shot parted hawser and went down at sea. The crew was saved.

An unknown schooner with oats, and another schooner, unknown, and six of her crew, were also lost on the beach.

The Louisiana struck on a bar, where she still remains. The report of her having been burnt is entirely incorrect. She may get off.

The Eastern Queen, and also the Valitzem, are also ashore. The latter will probably get off. The Water vessels had not reached their destination when the Eastern State left, and had it not been for condensers on board some of the vessels and one on shore, terrible suffering would have occurred. As it was the water casks were old whisky, camphene, and kerosene oil casks.

It is thought that the Union pilots of Hatteras are proved traitors, having intentionally run several vessels ashore.

One of the storms can only be described as terrific. The waters in every direction were covered with foam; waves dashing, with clear sweep across Hatteras shore and completely cutting off the fort from all outside communication. The current was running at the rate of five miles an hour, and chop seas prevented Gen. Burnside from answering any signals of distress or communicating with his Generals. At one moment a flag would appear, Union jack on a number of vessels, indicating a want of water, coal or provisions.

Col. Allen, of the 9th New Jersey regiment, and his surgeon, Miller, with a boat crew, and the second mate of the Ann S. Thompson, when they found that the troops needed water, manned the life boat in order to report the General. Unfortunately the boat was swamped and the Colonel, Surgeon and Mate were drowned. The crew of the boat were saved.

Despite all these adverse circumstances Gen. Burnside has succeeded in getting over the bar one-half his vessels, all the gun-boats and 7,000 troops. Everything appeared to be in a satisfactory condition when the Eastern State left. Large transports with troops remained outside of the bar until the arrival of the S. R. Spaulding from Port Royal on the 23d, when Capt. Hawes volunteered to bring them all inside. This was accomplished yesterday afternoon, the Eastern State passing last as she left a portion of the tug-boats chartered by Gen. Burnside for the expedition, which refused to proceed any further than Fortress Monroe.

Fair weather has now set in. Schooners are making their appearance with water and coal, and everything looks more promising.

Gen. Burnside has been indefatigable day and night. He has been at his post, performing the duties of his staff of officers. He is confident of ultimate success, and has the respect of every man under his command.

Gen. Burnside left Fortress Monroe on the Picket, but subsequently took possession of the Spaulding, which he will occupy as his flag-ship. She will be used for taking the remaining troops over the bar. The only troops that have been landed are the 24th Massachusetts regiment, and Rhode Island battery.

Col. Hawkin's regiment goes with General Burnside's expedition, and their place is to be filled by the 6th New Hampshire.

There has been no loss of life, except what is above mentioned. Eleven deaths of soldiers have occurred since the fleet sailed.

Mr. Shelbourne comes in the Eastern State as a bearer of dispatches from General Burnside.

We are indebted to Dr. A. Rawlings, the only other passenger, who goes north, for the above statements. Different reports are received at Hatteras from the surrounding population, in relation to the disposition and intentions of the enemy. Some who come in say that they are completely frightened, and will not make a stand; another report is that large masses of troops will be concentrated in the vicinity, and still another story, confirmed by many, is that their exertions will be directed chiefly to placing obstacles in the way of our progress to Norfolk.

The rebels keep a good look out for our movements with their gunboats. Two of them made their appearance immediately after the storm, but disappeared when chased.

The mails by the Eastern State will be forwarded to-morrow.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A special messenger with dispatches from General Burnside reached Washington this morning. They are dated: Department of North Carolina, Hatteras Inlet, January 26. The messenger left Hatteras on Sunday. General Burnside states:

"We left our anchorage at Annapolis on Thursday, the 9th, and after a protracted passage owing to dense fogs. We arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday at 12 o'clock. On Saturday morning, the 10th, we proceeded at once to sea. But owing to fogs on Saturday and Sunday nights our progress was very slow.

On Monday, the 13th, the weather cleared with a heavy wind, and the rough sea caused our vessels to labor very heavily, and some were obliged to cut loose from the vessels they were towing. Most of them, however, passed over the bar and anchored inside the harbor about 12 o'clock noon on the 15th, just in time to escape the severe gale of Monday night and Tuesday. The propellor City of New York ran on the bar at the entrance to the harbor, and owing to the severe weather and want of small boats, we could render her no assistance. She was laden with stores and was lost.

The General also says that he had been led to suppose that he would find experienced pilots at Hatteras, but had great difficulty in accomplishing his wish for want of proper accommodation.

He adds he would commence that day to build a wharf for landing supplies. The men were cheerful and patient, and he would proceed with confidence. An accident occurred in an effort to relieve the steamer New-York by which a boat was swamped, and the lives of Col. Allen, of the 9th New-York, his surgeon, and the mate of the boat, were also lost. After the arrival of the expedition at Hatteras, the enemy made their appearance in one or two vessels on a reconnoitering expedition. Our boats gave chase and drove them back. The transports and vessels aground will be got off by the aid of the tug boats. Only one, the New-York, was lost, and no lives lost, the three above referred to excepted.

From Fortress Monroe--News from Secesh dom--Beauregard to Command at Columbus--Rebel Vessel Burned, etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 27.—*Via Baltimore, Jan. 28.*—The Pensacola left this morning for Key West. The Pensacola and Ship Island will report to the Commodore of the fleet in the Gulf of Mexico. Four paymasters, bound for Ship Island, took passage.

A Baltimore boat brought down this morning the 2d and 4th batteries from Wisconsin, and will remain at Fortress Monroe for the present.

Marquis De Montaignai, Admiral of the French steam frigate Pomone, returned from his trip to Charleston, yesterday, and proceeds North to-night, on his way to Washington.

A flag of truce was sent out this afternoon to meet the rebel steamer Seldon, and brought back the following released prisoners: Adjutant C. L. Pierson, of the 20th Massachusetts; Lieut. Parks, of the 4th Michigan; Dr. W. B. Fletcher, of the 6th Indiana; Lieut. W. W. Booth, of the 2d Wisconsin; Lieut. C. M. Trooper, of the 1st California.

We find the following in Southern papers:

To-day's Richmond *Dispatch* has reliable authority for making the statement that Gen. Beauregard takes command of the army at Columbus, Ky., and Gen. G. W. Smith succeeds him in the position he has so long and acceptably occupied at Columbus, that we understand he is subordinate to no one except Gen. A. Sidney Johnston. This change goes into effect without delay.

Nashville, Jan. 24.—Reports from Bowling Green confirm the washing away of pontoons, and the newly constructed portion of Green river bridge.

New Orleans, Jan. 25.—A large meeting was held at the St. Charles Hotel last night, and expressed regret at the death of the distinguished statesman and soldier, General Zollicoffer.

A disastrous fire occurred this morning, destroying two stores on Magazine street, occupied by C. C. Gaines & Co., and S. H. Hansell. Loss $130,000. Insurance not exceeding $20,000.

Augusta, Jan. 25.—The Charleston *Courier*, of this morning, says information has been received from New Orleans, that the Confederate steamer Calhoun, on her way from Havana with a large and valuable cargo, was chased by a Lincoln cruiser and abandoned and burned.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has heard that in Wayne county, when it was proposed to draft the militia, the men to a man instantly volunteered for the war. This unexpected response was so universal that contentions resulted upon the question of who should remain at home, and those upon whom this lot fell were loud in their expression of disappointment.

A dispatch from Augusta says: Savannah news confirm the report of the capture of Ceder Keys by the federals. They burnt the town, wharves, five schooners in port, also fifty bales of cotton and 150 barrels turpentine. The enemy have left the place.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—The Richmond *Dispatch* contains the following:

Newbern, North Carolina, is in a ferment of excitement, in the expectation of an attack in that quarter. The town is under martial law, and every preparation made for obtaining early intelligence of the enemy's movements, and for his repulse when he does come.

Gen. Crittenden was not wounded in the late battle.

We gather a few additional facts in relation to the Kentucky disaster from the Knoxville *Register*:

Eight Confederate regiments engaged fourteen regiment of the enemy. False information of the enemy's forces was brought by one Johnson, known familiarly as "Hogback Johnson." When our forces reached their intrenchments, Gen. Crittenden concluded to fall back to the South side of the river. The little steamer which had arrived was taken and the infantry transported across under the fire of the enemy's batteries, posted on the heights above.

We lost the greater portion of our cavalry horses, tents and munitions. Gen. Carroll now has command of the division.

Two of Gen. Zollicoffer's aids, Maj. Fogg and Maj. Shields, were badly wounded. Whether the enemy has crossed the Cumberland river or not, we are not advised. It was expected that they would do so. Gen. Carroll is reported as making a valient stand against them.

Gen. Crittenden and all his staff are safe. The only loss on our side is reported to be 300 killed. The loss of the enemy is believed to be twice that number. Gen. Crittenden ordered the advance, believing the enemy were only 1500 strong.

Under cover of the night our forces were transported speedily across the river, and when the messenger left ordered to fall back to camp McGinnis, 25 miles, in the direction towards Knoxville. Several of