Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, 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	35
12 " M.	00	32
6 " P. M.	00	31
Barometer,		29 8-10

Adjourned Meeting of Councils--Appropriations for 1862--Annual Reports, etc.

City Councils held an adjourned meeting last evening, Feb. 4th, for the purpose of considering the Appropriation Ordinance, receiving the annual report of the City Controller, etc., etc.

In *Select*, present—Messrs. Allen, Berger, Brown, Dickson, Duncan, Morrow, Miller, McMillan, McCarthy, Phillips, Quinn, Reed, Rees, Thompson, Ward and President McAuley. Absent—Messrs. Lutton and Wills.

Mr. Brown, of the Fourth ward, not having been present at the organization of the new Councils, stated that he had not yet taken the oath of office, which was duly administered by the President.

The minutes of previous meetings were read and approved.

President McAuley presented the petition of L. H. Voigt & Co., asking for a reduction of business tax. Referred to Finance Committee, with power to act. In C. C. laid on the table.

The Secretary of the Board of Guardians, Mr. Fortune, notified Councils that the term of office of Messrs. J. T. Kincaid and Jackson Duncan had expired. Communication accepted.

Mr. Ward presented petition of citizens of the Sixth Ward, asking for the erection of three public lamps on Crawford street—one on the corner of Wylie and Crawford, and two between Wylie and Centre avenue. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Morrow presented a remonstrance, signed by citizens of the Second Ward, against the proposed grade of Try street. Referred to Street Committee.

On motion of Mr. Berger, Mr. J. T. Kincaid was unanimously re-elected as a member of the Board of Guardians.

On motion of Mr. Morrow, Mr. George B. Jones was unanimously chosen as a member of the Board of Guardians.

Mr. Miller, from the Special Committee to whom was referred the communication from the St. Clair Street Bridge Company, relative to danger from fire from coal oil, submitted a report, recommending the adoption of an ordinance which they had prepared. The Committee suggested that a kindred danger exists, and is likely to be enhanced, from the vast accumulation of oil within the heart of the city—a subject presenting great difficulties, police and commercial, and demanding the grave and prompt consideration of Councils. Report accepted.

The ordinance, as presented by the Committee, was taken up. It provides that after the —— day of ——, it shall not be lawful for any person to land petrolum, carbon or coal oil, in the city, in bulk, or otherwise than in close vessels, under a penalty of fifty dollars. The wharfage shall be one cent per barrel, and the additional sum of two cents per barrel for every twenty-four hours the same shall be suffered to remain on the wharf after the first forty-eight hours. And further, that it shall not be lawful to land any crude petroleum or carbon oil on the Monongahela wharf, between Ferry street and the Monongahela bridge, and that for each infraction of this provision the offender shall pay a penalty of twenty-five dollars.

The ordinance passed to a second reading, when Mr. Thompson moved that the blanks be filled by the insertion of the "first" day of "March." Agreed to.

Mr. Duncan offered an amendment, prohibiting the landing of oil on the Allegheny wharf, between Marbury and Wayne streets.

Mr. Brown offered as an amendment the following—"That in no case shall any oil landed in barrels, or other vessels, remain upon the wharf for a longer period than three days."

Mr. Duncan withdrew his amendment, and submitted another, preventing the landing and storing of oil within the city limits.

Mr. Dickson moved that the consideration of the ordinance be postponed for the present. Agreed to.

The Appropriation ordinance for 1862, as passed in Common Council, was taken up and read.

On motion of Mr. Berger, the action of Common Council was concurred in.

Mr. Quinn offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Controller be authorized to certify a warrant on the City Treasurer in favor of O'Neill, Noonan & Crowley; for $191 18, for grading the cross streets on Washington street, and charge Appropriation No. 7.

Mr. McAuley, (Mr. Morrow in the Chair) offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, unknown to the vast majority of the citizens of Allegheny county, created the office of Inspector of Liquors for said county; and, whereas, said office has been filled by the appointment of the only individual known to any member of these Councils as having favored the creation of the office to which he has been appointed; and, whereas, the operations of the functions of his office interfere most seriously with the rights and revenues of the city of Pittsburgh, without, in any manner, benefitting any other citizen of the city or county, inasmuch as the said Inspector pockets *all* of the fees of his office, whilst the city receives *two-thirds* of the fees charged by the City Gauger. Therefore,

Resolved, That the creation of the office of Inspector of Liquors for Allegheny county, was (though no doubt unintentionally) an outrage upon the rights and revenues of the city, and that said office should be abolished.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives at Harrisburg be and are hereby requested to use every honorable effort to have said law speedily repealed.

Resolved, That the clerks of councils be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives.

The above action was not reached in C. C.

Mr. Morrow called up the draft of a proposed act of Assembly to enable the city of Pittsburgh to compromise with the holders of certain railroad bonds, together with the resolution approving the same, and directing the Clerks of Councils to forward copies to our Senators and Representatives at Harrisburg.

After the proposed act had been read, Mr. McCarthy moved to lay it on the table, which was not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Berger Council adjourned.

In *Common Council*, present, all the members except Messrs. Snively and Zellhofer.

Prayer by Mr. Carroll. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The President read a communication from Mr. George Fortune, Clerk of the Guardians of the Poor, stating that the term of Messrs. Ralston and Fulton, as Guardians, had expired.

On motion, Council proceeded to elect two persons to fill the vacancy, and Mr. James Robb and Mr. David Hutchinson were duly elected.

Mr. Holmes presented the annual estimates of the Receipts and Expenditures for 1862, as follows:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, January, 31, 1861.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the law, I herewith transmit an estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year, commencing February 1st, proximo.

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS.

Taxes and Water Rents, viz:		
City Taxes	$47,000 00	
Business	12,000 00	
Water Rents, Forules, &c.	68,000 00	
		127,000 00
Monongahela Wharf		12,000 00
Allegheny Wharf		3,000 00
Weigh Scales		2,200 00
Diamond Market		22,000 00
Mayor's Office, Fines and Forfeitures		3,800 00
Measuring Wood and Bark		100 00
Board Measures		100 00
Salt Inspector		100 00
City Gauger		4,500 00
Dray, Wagon and Carriage Licenses		5,000 00
Wilkins Hall		100 00
Passenger Railways		1,000 00
		180,500 00
Renewal of Loans Due and falling Due, (nominal)		184,530 00
		365,030 00

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

1—Interest and Tax on City Loan		57,000 00
2—Salaries of City Officers	12,147 23	
Balance undrawn	22 31	
		15,169 54
3—City Printing	1,200 00	
Balance undrawn	739 70	
		1,939 70
4—Fire Engines and Hose	9,460 00	
Balance undrawn	577 82	
		10,037 82
5—Night Police	17,000 00	
Balance undrawn	892 51	
		17,892 51
6—Water Works	24,000 00	
Balance undrawn	509 18	
		24,509 18
7—Streets	12,600 00	
Balance undrawn	2,611 20	
		15,211 20
8—Gas Lighting	2,000 00	
Balance undrawn	160 47	
		2,160 47
9—Diamond Market	1,500 00	
Balance undrawn	1,407 52	
		2,907 52
10—Monongahela Wharf	1,500 00	
Balance undrawn	1,144 58	
		3,644 58
11—Allegheny Wharf	1,000 00	
Balance undrawn	539 96	
		1,539 96
12—Weigh Scales	300 00	
Balance undrawn	230 52	
		530 52
13—Contingent Fund	2,617 72	
Balance undrawn	4,866 78	
		7,484 50
14—Board of Health		500 00
15—Loans due and falling due		184,530 00
16—Outstanding Warrants, not countersigned, balance und'n.		382 38
17—Outstanding Warrants, countersigned	63 71	
Balance undrawn	443 72	
		507 43
18—Finance Department	1,000 00	
Balance undrawn	1,746 12	
		2,746 12
19—Sinking Fund	50 00	
Balance undrawn	10,000 00	
		10,050 00
20—Fifth Ward Market	50 00	
Balance undrawn	224 87	
		274 87
		$365,030 00

The foregoing estimates have been carefully prepared, and will not bear much separation. The balance in the City Treasury is not taken into account, the same being locked up by Mandamus issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States for this District.

Respectfully, THOS. STEEL, *Controller*.

The following additional reports were made to the Controller, but not read in Councils:

D. Sims, Superintendent of the Diamond Market, reports the total revenue received from Butcher stalls, etc., for the past year, at $11,892 90, of which $607 remain uncollected.

M. F. Irwin, Clerk of the Markets, reports the receipts for 1861, as follows:

Yearly Stalls, Diamond	$2,987 75	
Daily " "	5,641 42	—$8,829 17
Yearly " 5th Ward	218 00	
Daily " "	95 48	
Butcher " "	198 00	—$511 48
Measuring 2,556¼ cords wood and bark		159 75
Total		$9,500 40
Add amount reported by Superintendent		11,892 90
Total market revenue		$21,393 30

The report of William Forsyth, Monongahela Wharf Master, to the Controller, for the year ending January 31st, 1862, foots up as follows:

	Arrivals.	Tonnage.	Receipts.
Full priced steamers	601	119,562	$5,584 10
Fractional do. do.	425	70,092	1,656 30
Keel and canal boats	357	.....	714 00
Flat boats	51	.....	49 00
Extra wharfage on boats laid up			1,097 99
Wharfage on barges			55 00
Wharfage on ferries			500 00
Uncollected wharfage, 1860			410 00
Wharfage of coal and sand flats			107 00
" Railroad iron			406 00
" Pig metal			406 00
Rent on Wharf			80 00
For use of railroad at Point			150 00
			$11,484 39
Paid City Treasurer	$11,220 66		
Uncollected, 1861	263 73		$11,484 39

James Littell, City Gauger, reports for year ending Jan. 31, 1862, as follows:

Whisky	18,214 bbls.
Molasses	10,153 "
Oil	94,102 "
Total	122,469 "

The total receipts from the above sources were $6,185 71
Fees retained by Gauger 2,062 23
Cash paid Treasurer $4,124 48

James S. Patterson, Allegheny Wharf Master, reports as follows:

To wharfage for 1861	$2,837 34
By cash paid Treasurer	2,867 26
—Amount uncollected	$30 08

In the items of revenue are the following—Lumber, 5,178,328 feet. Shingles, 1,980,000. Pig Metal, 1,908 tons. Tanks of Oil, 23; Cribs of Oil, 30.

Mr. Holmes presented the Appropriation ordinance for 1862, which was read.

Mr. Irvin moved to transfer $2,000 from the Contingent Fund to No. 4, (Fire Engines and Hose.) Lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Coffin, Colville, Fryer, Hayden, R. Hays, Irvin, Kearns, Killen, McClelland, O'Neill, Robers, Smith—12.

Nays—Armstrong, Bailey, Barckley, Carroll, Diamond, A. Hays, Holmes, Kelly, Kirsch, Long, M'Gowan, McVay, Rebman, Rowbottom, McCandless, President—15.

Mr. Irvin moved to transfer $1,600 from the Contingent Fund to No. 4. Lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Coffin, Colville, Fryer, Hayden, Irvin, Kearns, Killen, McGregor, O'Neill, Roberts—10.

Nays—Armstrong, Bailey, Barckley, Carroll, Diamond, R. Hays, A. Hays, Holmes, Kelly, Kirsch, Long, McClelland, McGowan, McVay, Rebman, Rowbottom, Smith, McCandless, President—18.

Mr. Roberts moved to transfer $1,000. Lost.

Mr. Kearns moved to add to appropriation No. 4, $468 for patent couplings, which was intended by the Committee. The amendment was made.

On motion of Mr. Killen, the appropriations for cleaning streets in the two Districts was made equal—$2,250 for each District.

The Rules were suspended, and the ordinance as amended was read three times and passed. [It will be published in full in our paper.]

Mr. Killen presented a petition of B. C. & J. H. Sawyer, for water pipes on Bluff street, to supply their oil factory. Referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. Smith, a petition for gas lamps on Pennsylvania avenue, between Magee and Stevenson streets. Referred to the Committee on Gas Lighting.

Mr. Coffin, a communication from Nelson Jones and Wm. Barnes, relative to the Ferry Landing at the foot of Penn street. Read and referred to the Monongahela Wharf Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Coffin offered the following:

Resolved, That the Presidents of Councils are hereby authorized to have the Ordinances, Acts of Assembly and City Accounts compiled and printed in pamphlet form, as has been customary, with a number of the Rules of Councils. Adopted.

Mr. McVay presented the following:

Resolved, That the Second District Street Commissioner be authorized to have a cinder walk put on Washington street, from Liberty to Webster street—said walk to be four feet wide—and a number of posts to protect it from wagons and drays.

Referred to Street Committee.

A resolution authorizing a warrant in favor of Drs. McCook—in S. C., January 27, referred to the Water Committee—C. C. nonconcur, and direct the Water Committee to pay the bill. S. C. adhere to their former action.

Mr. Fryer offered the following:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council, the Clerk (Mr. McMaster) has acted for the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and against the known and expressed wish of this Council, and against the best interests of the city of Pittsburgh, in having the railroad ordinance to vacate certain streets in the Fifth ward recorded, we therefore request him to resign.

Mr. Kearns moved to lay on the table, which was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Armstrong, Bailey, Barckley, Carroll, Hayden, Irwin, Kearns, Kirsch, McClelland, McGowan, McGregor, Rebman, Smith, Pres't McCandless—14.

Nays—Messrs. Coffin, Diamond, Fryer, R. Hays, A. Hays, Holmes, Kelley, Killen, Long, McVay, O'Neill, Roberts, Rowbottom, Smith—14.

Mr. Kearns then moved to adjourn, which was agreed to by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Armstrong, Bailey, Barckley, Carroll, Hayden, Irwin, Kearns, Kirsch, McClelland, McGowan, McGregor, Rebman, Smith, Pres't McCandless—14.

In all action not otherwise noted there was a mutual concurrence in both branches.

QUICK TIME.—The Cleveland *Herald* of Monday says: "Hon. T. A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, came from Pittsburgh this morning on a "special," a distance of 150 miles in four hours and fifty minutes. C. E. Gorham, Assistant Superintendent of the C. & P. R. R. came with him to this place. Mr. Scott left for Detroit this morning, where he goes on official business."

THEATRE.—The admirers of the drama, and appreciators of genuine talent, in our city, will be pleased to know that we now have at the theatre a handsome young actress, Miss Charlotte Thompson, who is, without doubt, all that the flaming posters of the day claim for her; an artist of splendid abilities. Last evening she appeared as Madelaine in the "Foundling of Paris," and the hushed attention of the audience to every word was the best evidence of their appreciation of her acting. This evening she personates the Gipsy Cynthia in the "Flowers of the Forest," when a fashionable and appreciative audience may be looked for.

ELECTION.—At an election held yesterday for Directors of the Pittsburgh Insurance Company, the following named gentlemen were elected:

George Black, C. W. Batchelor, Alexander Bradley, John Scott, Samuel M'Clurkan, Jas. Marshall, Charles Arbuthnot, William Carr, Robert H. Hartley, Nathan F. Hart, Christian Yeager, Mark W. Watson, James Gordon, Charles A. Dravo, D. R. Galway, M. K. Moorhead and F. Rahm.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD ELECTION.—Elsewhere we give the proceedings of the Stockholders' meeting of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, up to the time our evening paper went to press. The election resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen, by a large majority:

President—T. J. Brereton. Managers—James B. Murray, James Park, Jr., George Black, N. Holmes, B. F. Jones and Washington Reynolds.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning last, a terrible accident occurred at the Abbey of St. Vincent, near Latrobe, Westmoreland county, in the Grist Mill, attached to the farm, by which a lay-brother, named Majolus, was instantly killed. By some mishap a leather belt broke, and the unfortunate man being engaged near by, was struck on the temple, knocking one of his eyes out on his cheek, and a portion of his brains also. He died instantly.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—We are glad to learn that Capt. Phillip Daum, of "Daum's Battery," which has done much excellent service in Western Virginia, has received the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

Allegheny Valley Railroad--Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company was held to-day at the office of the company, corner of Washington and Pike streets.

The meeting organized by calling Joshua Hanna, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing J. Dilworth Secretary.

Messrs. P. Howley, M. McCullough and P. Fenlon were chosen Judges to conduct the election for Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

R. P. Morley, President, submitted the annual report of the Board of Directors, detailing the operations of the company during the past year. The following table exhibits the earnings and expenses for the year ending Feb. 1st, 1862:

EARNINGS.

From Passengers	$ 61,330 98
" Freight	42,443 98
" Mail Transportation	3,150 00
Gross earnings	$106,924 96

EXPENSES.

Conducting Transportation	$16,635 16
Maintenance of Way	17,160 81
" " Cars	3,870 81
" " Motive power	8,676 20
Incidental expenses, machine shops	2,220 92
General expenses	3,331 84
Total	$51,895 80

The floating debt of the Company is as follows:

Bills payable	$22,679 16
Book Accounts, Dr	4,487 37
July, 1861, unpaid	3,745 00
Jan'y, 1862, "	13,300 00
Due employees, &c	14,499 58
Total	$58,811 11

The comparative statement of the earnings and expenses for 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	1860.	1861.
Earnings, Passengers	$50,850 44	$60,694 19
" Freight	38,103 28	42,443 98
Total	$92,163 72	$106,288 08
Expenses	$49,180 78	$51,895 80

The excess of gross earnings in 1861, over 1860, is $14,184 36. The excess of net earnings, for the same period, is $11,469 34. The expenses of operation were 48.53 per cent. of earnings.

We quote from the report as follows: "The business of the company during the fiscal year just terminated, has exceeded, to a very considerable extent, that of any former term, as shown by the foregoing analysis. Your road has, in common with all others, been the recipient of liberal revenue during the season of organization of the now vast armies. Shipments of crude and refined oil to and from the various refineries on the line, and of the same article through south, have advanced materially during the past six months. Indications are favorable that this advance in revenue from oil transportation shall continue permanently."

The business in oil is thus summed up:

Bbls. crude oil, carried through	12,605
" " " " way, (south)	2,762
" " " " " (north)	9,627
" refined oil, from way stations to Pittsburgh	20,351

The total earnings from the above source were $8,057 64.

The operations of the past year are then compared with those of former years, in an elaborate manner, exhibiting the prospects of the road in a very encouraging light.

The President concludes by alluding to his appointment by the General Government, in connection with the management of railways, his acceptance of the position, and thanks the stockholders for their kindness and confidence exhibited on all occasions.

The report was listened to with interest, and accepted by the meeting.

An election was then gone into for President and Managers, but up till three o'clock the result had not been announced. There are several tickets, upon two of which the voting is quite spirited. One of these is supported by the old managers of the road, and the other is sustained by those favorable to a change of management. The adherents of the first named party contend that a large amount of stock has been purchased by a banker in the interest of the other party, and parceled out so as to secure a large number of votes; while on the other hand it is claimed that all the stock is represented fairly, and fully entitles the holder to a vote. Notwithstanding this, over one hundred shares had been rejected by the Judges up till 2 o'clock, who are charged with partiality towards the old managers. As may be imagined, the contest is exceedingly sharp and spirited. The following are the two tickets alluded to:

President—T. J. Brereton. Managers—Jas. B. Murray, Jas. Park, Jr., Geo. Black, N. Holmes, B. F. Jones, Washington Reynolds.

President—Thompson Bell. Directors—F. R. Brunot, J. B. Murray, Joseph Dilworth, T. N. Miller, George Black, Wm. S. Bissell.

Capt. G. L. Braun.

J. C. M., of Allegheny, a member of Co. I, 12th Pennsylvania regiment, now in camp in Camden, N. J., writes us in reference to the affairs of the regiment. Capt. Braun, of Allegheny, has command of Co. I, which is composed mainly of Pittsburghers. They are quite comfortably quartered, and great credit is given to Capt. B. for his care and attention. Each company, when the weather permits, is constantly practiced with a field piece. The Quartermaster's Department is well attended to, and fresh or corned beef is supplied instead of bacon and the disgusting fat pork so unfit for food.

A regimental brass band is being formed by the musicians in the regiment, in order to make camp life more agreeable, and to enliven the spirits of the soldiers.

THE LATE RAILROAD ACCIDENT—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—Coroner McClung held an inquest on the body of Samuel Eicher, who was killed on the Pennsylvania railroad on Saturday night. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by the accidental collision of two freight trains going east, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, near Cresson, on one of which trains he was acting as fireman. The jury are also of the opinion that the collision might have been avoided if the leading train had been supplied with power sufficient to have made the time called for by the running schedule or rules of the road.

Hospital Supplies.

The following is an extract from a letter received by the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, from the Ladies' Union Aid Society of St. Louis, acknowledging the receipt of seven boxes of hospital supplies:

"In behalf of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, of St. Louis, let me tender thanks to the patriotic ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh, who have aided your Society to forward us such liberal contributions. So many of our donors seem to think a shirt, one pair of drawers, and socks, are all that a sick soldier needs, they forget they are men, with all the cravings of sickness and dependence, and you would feel compensated for your efforts in behalf of our sick, could you see the gratitude with which these comforts and delicacies are received.

The day your boxes arrived some of our ladies had just returned from a visit to Benton Barracks, where they had spent the day in the hospitals. They found the Second Iowa Cavalry in the greatest suffering—two were dying, and ten others very low, and others arriving as fast as they could provide beds for them. We promised to give them a dozen of bed-ticks, pillows, blankets and comfortables, and any other things they might need, which we were able to supply from your boxes, which I assure you, they received most gratefully. So you see where a portion of your goods are. I can hear the pleadings of those poor soldiers ringing in my ears yet, beseeching us to take them home with us. I could tell you many such stories, but I fear it would weary your patience. Again, allow me to thank you for your donations and promise of future help."

The Subsistence Committee are weekly forwarding boxes to St. Louis and Louisville. They are also preparing some hospital supplies for Col. Leasure's Pennsylvania Regiment, at Port Royal. Any contributions can be left at Messrs. Albree, Son & Co., on Wood street, or Weyman & Son, Smithfield street.

Money from the 77th Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS 77TH REGIMENT, PA. VOL.,
Camp Wood, Ky., Jan. 30, 1862.

EDS. GAZETTE: For the information of the friends of the 77th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, I herewith send you a correct and complete account of the moneys sent by the officers and men of the 77th, to their friends in Pennsylvania. Of course I only give you the aggregate, as follows:

Company A,	Capt. S. R. McKesson	$2,643 00
" B,	" Thos. S. Rose	1,800 00
" C,	" M. McNally	1,875 00
" D,	" John Winer	1,920 00
" F,	" H. S. Wishart	1,835 00
" G,	" Alex. Phillips	2,000 00
" H,	" H. W. Derby*	.....
" K,	" Fred. S. Pyfer	700 00
Artillery or Battery,	C. F. Mueller	3,020 00
Field and Staff		2,065 00
Total		$17,858 00

*Company H had no pay coming to it on last pay day, as it was only organized Jan. 1st, 1862. Company K were only paid from the 23d of November—the time of its present organization.

The Case of Bernard Grogan.

We have already reported the double murder perpetrated by Bernard Grogan, of Capt. Enright's Company, Col. Rowley's Regiment, on the 28th ult. Isaac Young, a private in the same company, and a resident of this city, being in the habit of annoying Grogan, was in the act of beating the tent with a pine branch, when Grogan took up his gun and shot him in the head. The ball passed entirely through the head, and continuing its course struck a sentinel named Lysander Robb, of Butler county, killing him also. A Court of Inquiry, over which Col. McCarter, of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania, presided, closed its sitting on Saturday. One of the cases which came before the court was that of Barney Grogan, and it is said that he will be sentenced to be hung.

THE "MOORHEAD" REGIMENT.—A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* contains a high compliment to General Moorhead, as follows:

"No member of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress dispenses a more liberal and enlightened hospitality than the distinguished Representative from Pittsburgh. His large wealth, accumulated by years of industry and enterprise, is employed for the noblest purposes. He was serenaded at his residence, on Sixth street near B, last Wednesday evening, by the band of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania regiment, which, by a vote of all the officers, was christened the "Moorhead Regiment," on the 31st of the New Year."

The Sixty-second, as our readers are aware, is the regiment commanded by Colonel S. W. Black, of this city, and composed mainly of Pittsburghers.

THEATRICAL MARRIAGE.—On Saturday quite a throng of persons were attracted to Christ Church, Baltimore, by the merry chimes of the bells, which indicated that something other than the usual religious worship was about to take place. The theatrical profession was largely represented, and in due time two persons made their appearances before the altar, to pledge to each other their lives and their happiness. Those parties were Mr. C. B. Bishop, principal comedian at the Holliday Street Theatre, and Miss Josephine Parker, of the same establishment. The ceremony, according to the rites of the Episcopal Church, was performed, after which the happy pair received the congratulations of their friends, and departed to enter upon the pathway of life in spheres entirely different from those in which they have hitherto walked.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.—A gentleman, writing from Washington, says: "The new hospitals for the use of the army have been built and are now ready for use. They are capable of accommodating several thousand patients, and are arranged with all the modern improvements. The health of the army has greatly improved. The statistics for the past two weeks show that deaths are fewer, and that disease is on the decrease. The stories in Northern papers in relation to small-pox here were greatly exaggerated. A reference to the record at the Eruptive Fever Hospital shows but two deaths from that disease in the last week, and a very limited number of cases beside, none of which were of a malignant type."

EXCHANGING ARMS.—A Washington letter writer says: "I hear every day of regiments exchanging their arms, and if the thing continues to go on, then the six hundred thousand of the army may be well armed by summer. One regiment that had passable Enfield rifles, were loth at first to exchange them for the Springfield grooved musket of latest patterns, but they now attest the superiority of the latter. It is found in practice that grooving the smooth bore Springfield musket greatly increases the danger of bursting the barrel, &c., and in this view Captain Dahlgren stated, at the beginning of the war, that even cannon would not well bear grooving, unless cast specially for the purpose.

PERSONAL.—A gentleman who has just arrived from Missouri, states that he saw and conversed with ex-Mayor Adams, of Allegheny, and that he is now serving as a captain in Gen. Sigel's division.

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

READER, do you want to make money by saving? If so, in every case go to Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street, before you invest a single penny in Dry Goods. We can have, of course, no other motive in offering this advice, than that of promoting the interests of our patrons, and we hope every one of them will take our advice.

WIVES, MOTHERS AND SISTERS, whose husbands, sons and brothers are serving in the army, cannot put into their knapsack a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. They insure health even under the exposure of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents a box or pot. 219

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. 1

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession. 1

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1862.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner, of Mass., presented the petition of the manufacturers of steam machinery at Boston, against the bill reducing the grade of engineers on ships.

Mr. Howard, of Mich., presented the resolution of the Legislature of Michigan, asking the passage of a law to punish frauds on the Treasury. Also, a resolution passed by the same Legislature in favor of a direct tax according to property. Referred. Also, a resolution by the same Legislature against the sale of intoxicating liquors to officers of the army.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of diplomatic representatives to the Republics of Liberia and Hayti.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, asked to take up the resolution of inquiry, offered yesterday, relative to the command of the Kansas Department; calling on the Secretary of War for copies of his orders to that Command; whether it was to be commanded by General Lane, and whether the orders had been changed since General Lane left Washington; and whether the recent order of General Hunter was according to the orders of the Department here.

Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, hoped that the resolution would lie over; that there were some good reasons why it should pass.

Mr. Pomeroy said the resolution was offered according to a suggestion of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Carlile wanted to know what action Congress proposed to take. Did Congress propose to take the direction of the war? If the resolution was in accordance with a suggestion of the Secretary of War, he should oppose it, however. The resolution was then passed.

Mr. Hale, N. H., moved to take up the bill providing for iron clad steamers. Agreed to.

Mr. Hale proposed to withdraw both the amendments of the Committee and asked the Senate to make the bill the special order of Friday, when he intended to address the Senate on the Report of the Naval Committee on the Secretary of the Navy. The bill could then be passed as it came from the House.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, said the bill proposed to build twenty iron clad steamers. This style of naval architecture was yet entirely an experiment. France and England are trying the experiment, and the Board of Admiralty has reported its success as doubtful. There were no rolling mills in the country that could do the work, and probably the work could not be done in twelve months. He opposed the whole thing as impracticable.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., said that he was informed that the boats could be built in five months, and were strongly recommended by the Executive Department and the Secretary of War.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, was surprised at the information given by the Senator from Maine. The only instance where iron clad boats had been under fire was in the Crimea, where the French vessels went within 800 yards of the fort, and being exposed to a heavy fire received but little damage, while they destroyed the fort. He believed the introduction of steam altered the whole system of coast defences. Eight thousand shot had been fired by the rebels at the vessels coming up the river here and only one vessel was materially damaged.

Mr. Cowan, of Pa., had some doubts about ordering steam iron clad ships, but he was willing to vote the money and let the President take the responsibility.

Mr. Clark, of Rhode Island, moved to recommit the bill to the Naval Committee. Agreed to.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the army, as a substitute for the original bill.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to aid in constructing the Railroad and Telegraph lines to the Pacific. Referred.

The case of Senator Bright was then taken up.

Messrs. Browning, Dixon, and Doolittle, argued in favor of the expulsion of Bright.

Mr. Wiley, of Virginia, said, in regard to this letter, he did not think the excuses of the Senator were unreasonable. He might have believed there would be no war on the 1st of March, but he called the particular attention of the Senator to the explanations he wished him to make to the principle declared in the letter written in September. There could be no doubt then as to the state of the country. The Senator had declared that he was always opposed to secession, yet he declared in that letter, and re-declares here, on the floor of the Senate, that he is opposed to all coercion. He should reserve his decision till he heard from the Senator on that point.

Mr. Bright said if the Senate would permit he would read two resolutions which had been passed at a large political meeting in Indiana, in January last, which embodied his sentiments. They were as follows:

Resolved, That in this national emergency, the Democracy of Indiana banish all feeling of passion or resentment, and will recollect only their duty to the whole country; that this war should not be waged in a spirit of conquest and subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing the rights of the Southern States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired.

Resolved, That as soon as these ends are accomplished the war ought to cease; that we will sustain with all our energies the war for the Constitution and the integrity of the Union, but are opposed to a war for the emancipation of the negroes or the subjugation of the Southern States.

Mr. Bright said, that as far as these resolutions go, they comprised his platform. If he was turned out of this body, he proposed on these resolution so go again before the people who had so long and so often honored him.

Mr. Wiley said he must ask the Senator still further to define what he did mean by the statement that he was entirely opposed to coercion, when the country is in danger, and the rebels were trying to overthrow the government.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., made an elaborate speech, maintaining his previous arguments in support of the resolution of expulsion, and reviewing the debate. Regarding the defence of Mr. Bright, he said it afforded ample ground for regret if not condemnation. It showed offensively the same spirit which is found in the original letter.

After a brief reply from Mr. Davis to personal allusions made by Sumner, the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House went into committee on the Treasury bill.

Mr. Morrill, of Vt., said this measure was urged by Mr. Spaulding as a war measure of necessity. He did not think hostilities would be of such a long continuance, for, with the melting of the snow and ice, our armies would rush toward the gulf to crush the rebels. Men of the East will only ask for an opportunity to leave off epithets and try what virtue there is in steel. He had no fear of results. We can close the war by the 13th of July next, as well as in thirty years, thereby economizing blood as well as treasure. If this paper money is a war measure, it is not waged against the enemy, who may grin with delight. He would as soon provide Chinese wooden guns for the army as paper money. What we most need is money. He objected to the bill because of its utter impolicy. Contracts have been entered into, not yet paid, and from the heavy monthly disbursements to the army, Government can flood the country with the $150,000,000 in notes, as legal tender, proposed by the first section of the bill, and the consequence will be, that the cost of carrying on the war will increase by the augmentation of the cost of supplies—an inflation of currency would be incredible.

Mr. Morrill argued at length to show the evil effects of making these notes legal tender. If this should be done, we will not be able to retrace our steps, but must go on. If the bill be passed, it should first be amended by making these notes apply to contracts hereafter to be made. They should do nothing in the nature of an ex-post facto law, which it would be on that subject. There is no lack of means in the loyal States to give our credit a foundation as solid as the footstool of Jehovah. Our armies have only to be properly marshalled and led, to prove their invincibility. He repeated that he was opposed to the bill because it would unfortunately damage the National credit, and cut off other chances of life. It would reduce the Constitutional standard of values. It would inflate the paper currency, and thus increase the cost of the war, and the scheme must utterly fail. It involved a question of doubtful constitutionality, a breach of public faith; it would banish all specie from circulation; it would dampen the ardor of the men at home as well as those in the field, and degrade us in the estimation of other nations, and cripple American labor. Besides, there was no necessity for such a desperate measure. The substitute proposed by the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means, is, in his opinion, better than the original bill. He did not object to paper