Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 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.	9 00	24
12 " M.	55	43
6 " P. M.	00	38
Barometer,	29 8-10	

The Western Penitentiary.

We have received the annual report of the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, for 1861.

The Inspectors report that no change has been made in the principal officers, all having proved eminently faithful and competent. In reference to the financial affairs of the prison, the Inspectors say:

"The Warden's Report and accompanying figures exhibit a somewhat improved condition compared with last year—quite as great an improvement, perhaps, as we had any right to expect under the general depression of business, and the slender profits of almost all pursuits, since the commencement of our national troubles. All the materials used in the manufacture of checks and of shoes are much advanced in price, and the sales are not as satisfactory as we could wish. The shoes furnished to the Government, for the use of the army, were necessarily sold under sharp competition, and at merely nominal profits—but we are gratified to know that the Commonwealth gained, in good and cheap articles, what the Institution lost in profits."

The extension of Block B has so far progressed that it will be ready for occupancy, in part, next month, and on its final completion the system of separate confinement will be re-established. The extensions appropriations for the past three years foot up $102,000. In 1860, $50,099 46 was expended, and the balance, ($50,100 44) has been expended during the past year. An additional appropriation of $25,000 is asked, being the balance necessary to complete the work. An additional appropriation of $25,000 is asked for the extension of Block C.

The attention of the Legislature is asked to the fact that many convicts have been sentenced for a less period than one year—some for only two months! These men cannot be employed with benefit to themselves or profit to the State, neither do the counties sending them save anything, owing to the cost attending their commitment. The Legislature is, therefore, asked to pass a law prohibiting sentences to the penitentiary for a less period than one year.

The Inspectors object to "An Act Relative to Prison Discipline," approved May 1st, 1861, and which provides for the progressional abatement for the term of sentences passed on convicts, as a reward for continual or occasional good conduct, and even authorizes the Inspectors, under certain conditions, to discharge prisoners *before the period of punishment fixed by law shall have expired.* Several objections are urged against the act, which is deemed unconstitutional.

From the report of the Warden, Capt. Birmingham, we extract as follows:

"The financial condition of the Prison is not so good as the opening of the year gave us reason to anticipate. The distracted state of our country has prostrated, to a very great extent, the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania, the Prison feeling it as much as any who labor outside. Notwithstanding this prostration of business, the balance against the Prison is seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty-eight cents less than last year."

The present capacity of the prison is 230 cells. Addition to Block B, 88—total, 318 cells. On the 31st of December, there were in confinement 288 prisoners, leaving a surplus of only thirty cells.

The gas works are in such state of progress as to justify the belief that gas will be introduced into each cell in the early part of February. Its introduction will not only be a signal benefit to the prisoner, but produce an increased revenue to the prison.

At the close of 1860 there were in confinement—

Males	302
Females	23—311
Received in 1861	113
Discharged "	136

The number in confinement at the close of the present year was—

Males	273
Females	15—288

During the past year twelve were pardoned and five died.

The whole number received into the prison since its opening in July, 1826, is as follows:

	White.	Col'd.	Total.
Males	2165	290	2455
Females	52	42	94
Total			2549

Lectures on Physiology.

The regular course of lectures which commence this evening at Concert Hall, by Prof. O'Leary, is well worthy of the attention of our citizens. We attended one of his free introductory lectures on Tuesday evening, and must say that we have rarely heard a more sensible and sprightly talker. Although he has an Irish name, he is a good specimen of the Massachusetts Yankee of the best type. He is almost as graphic as Zough—humorous at times, and sometimes severe; but not a foolish, trite, or trifling expression escaped his lips. Being amply provided with illustrations, both natural and artificial, he is able to make his subject perfectly comprehensible to the commonest understanding.

Those who are in search of practical knowledge of the laws of health and adaptation will do well to attend; and even those who have no higher aim than the enjoyment of a few evenings of rational amusement, will be well compensated. We refer all such to the bills and advertisements for particulars, and to such of their friends as may have heard his introductory lectures as to the correctness of the foregoing remarks.

SHOT DEAD BY HER BROTHER.—On Tuesday last a young woman named Pye, living midway between Shippensburg and Newburg, Cumberland county, was shot dead by her brother, a lad of some ten or twelve years of age. We are told that the boy took a gun which had been standing in a lower room of his father's house and was conveying it up stairs, when he observed his sister engaged in making a bed, and raising it up told her he was "going to shoot her." Pulling the trigger, the gun went off, the load lodging in the head of the unfortunate girl, killing her instantly. The boy states that he was unconscious of there being a load in the gun, and had no intention of committing the murderous act.

AN EXPLANATION.—In our report of the proceedings of Councils, yesterday, we stated that after the proposed act of Assembly to enable the city of Pittsburgh to compromise with the holders of certain railroad bonds had been read, Mr. McCarthy moved to lay it upon the table, etc. This was correct—but in justice to that gentleman (who is favorable to a compromise) we should have given the reason urged by him in support of his motion, which was, that under the proposed act the entire burthen of the railroad tax would fall upon the real estate of the city. There are many other interests which, Mr. McCarthy contends, should be made to pay a just proportion of the tax—hence his motion to lay on the table.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—A woman named Maria Williams, appeared before Mayor Sawyer yesterday, and made an information to the effect that a man named Geo. Williams attempted to outrage her person. The defendant was arrested last night, and committed for a hearing which takes place on Saturday. Both parties are colored, and reside in the Sixth Ward.

A HUMAN MONSTROSITY.—We learn, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, from a private letter, that the wife of a respectable citizen of Shippenburg, Cumberland county, recently gave birth to a child which had four ears, four legs and four arms—all, with the rest of its body, singularly well developed. The child lived only a short while after its birth.

THEATRE.—Miss Charlotte Thompson personates Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons," tonight, at the theatre, and the evening's entertainment concludes with the "Lawyer," in which the funny Maffit appears as Scout.

RETIRED FROM BUSINESS.—Rody Patterson has disposed of his entire livery stock of horses, carriages, &c., to Mr. W. S. Jackson, and retires from the business.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company—The Annual Report, etc.

We have already published a brief telegraphic synopsis of the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the full report is now before us.

The annexed statement exhibits the earnings and expenses of operating the road during the year 1861:

EARNINGS:

From Passengers	$1,406,018 41
Government troops	145,158 14
U. S. Mails	74,398 62
Express	75,129 00
Freight	5,289,025 56
Miscellaneous sources	201,280 22
Total earnings	$7,200,909 95
Expenses of conducting transportation	1,199,131 24
" Motive Power	1,102,406 38
" maintenance of Road	1,011,677 14
" " Cars	270,825 00
General expenses	69,023 02
Total expenses	$3,653,062 76
Leaving net earnings from Road	3,546,938 19

Exhibiting an increase in gross revenue over that of 1860, amounting to $1,367,299,47, and in net receipts of $1,350,535,79.

Omitting receipts from transportation of government troops, 145,158,14, the income from passenger travel, is $47,954,36 less than last year. The total number of passengers carried over the road during the year was 1,059,088, each passenger traveling an average distance of nearly 58 2-10 miles.

The earnings from freight exhibited an increase over those of 1860 of $1,206,241,59. The whole movement of freight on the road during the year, exclusive of 138,499 tons of coal, wood, lumber, iron, &c., for the use of the Company, was 1,620,586 tons. Of this amount there was transported in the cars of the Company, 276,801 tons of coal, and in the cars of individuals 427,893 tons, making the whole amount of coal transported 704,754 tons, showing an increase over 1860 of 181,331 tons. The amount of coal delivered at Pittsburgh, from mines on the line of the road during the year was 131,209 tons; a decrease of 7,680 tons as compared with last year. The aggregate tonnage of the line exceeds that of last year 274,081 tons.

The following extracts from the annual report of the President will be found interesting:

A bill was passed at the last session of the Legislature commuting the duty levied upon tonnage passing over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Among its provisions was an obligation upon the part of this company to purchase the First Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds of several railway companies at par to the extent of $850,000. Although none of these companies have fully complied with the conditions of the act, which required a specific amount of work to be done before they could demand its fulfilment, yet the Board has agreed to pay, as the work progresses the following amounts to the several roads named:

The Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Co.	$200,000
The Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Co.	75,000
The Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad Co.	66,500
The Bedford Railroad Company	100,000
The West Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	250,000
Total	$691,500

The only other line that can be placed in a condition to participate in the advantages of the commutation bill is that between Pittsburgh and Steubenville, to which company the remainder of the fund, $158,500, will be paid. The bonds of these companies will not, for some years at least, be considered of much value, except those of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company. The indirect advantages, however, to be derived from the completion of these roads will be the chief benefit that this company can expect to receive for the expenditure of the large sum required by the commutation bill, which amount in good faith belonged to this company and the citizens along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose products, to the extent of the tonnage they sent to market, bore the burthen of the impost.

On the 28th of October last, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad was sold by the United States Marshal, at the city of Cleveland, to J. F. D. Lanier, S. J. Tilden, J. Edgar Thompson, Louis B. Moyer and Samuel Hanna, Esq., a committee appointed at a meeting of the creditors and shareholders of that Company. The road is now worked under the direction of this committee, but it will be transferred to the new corporation, under the style of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, on or before the first of March next. In this new corporation the Pennsylvania Railroad Company holds over one million of dollars of its mortgage bonds, and $848,000 of its stock. The re-adjustment of the debts of the Company is substantially the same as proposed by the President of this Company, while acting in the same capacity for the other Company, but in consequence of the impossibility of securing a full acquiescence of all the interests to the plan, it became necessary to place the work under the auctioneer's hammer, which, after the expenditure of much labor, time, and money, that might have been avoided, has secured the same results.

The reorganization of the debt of the Company upon a basis of entire equity to all the interests seems to have acted like magic upon its securities: the First Mortgages having been sold at ninety-five per centum, which a short time since could have been obtained at fifty per centum; and the Second Mortgages can now be sold for much more than they cost this Company; they are, however, worth more than their present market value.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company has, during the past year, done a large and profitable business, fully sustaining the policy which dictated its completion as an independent line to Chicago, and at the same time demonstrating its ability to meet the interest upon all its bonds, while the shareholders will ere long begin to receive regular dividends.

The completion of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad is the only other Western line, the construction of which it is very important for this Company to secure. Arrangements can be made to carry the work through upon favorable terms, as soon as the desired legislation is obtained.

The Allegheny Board of Control.

This Board met last evening, and organized by the election of the following officers: President, Dr. Brown; Secretary, D. Macferron; Treasurer, A. Cameron.

The following Standing Committees were then appointed:

Finance—Messrs. Park, Dunlap, Shriver and Francis.

Grades and Text Books—Messrs. Bradford, Thompson, Brown and Cooper.

Teachers and Salaries—Messrs. Borland, Lea, Slagle and McMillan.

School for Colored Children—Messrs. McMillan, Baxter, Gibson and Craig.

Rules and Discipline—Messrs. Johnston, Macferron, Barr and Lutton.

Singing—Messrs. Ingham, Graham, Rynd and Luty.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance, in connection with the Secretary, be instructed to prepare an Act similar to the one now governing the collection of the city and county taxes, for the collection of the school tax for the city of Allegheny, and report said Act, as prepared, to an adjourned meeting of the Board on this night week.

Mr. Park offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is reported that scholars living in one ward are obtaining tuition in other wards; therefore,

Resolved, That hereafter no scholar living in one ward be permitted to attend the schools of any of the other wards, and that the pupils now so placed be required to repair to the school of the ward in which they reside.

The resolution was adopted.

Chairman.

A Baltimorian Robbed.

A young man named Mason, hailing from Baltimore, last night visited a disreputable house kept by Emma Black, on Third street, and when about to take his departure he found that he had been robbed of his pocket book, containing over $130, principally in Treasury notes. He charged the larceny upon a girl named Frank Okermann, with whom he had been conversing, but as there were other females in the house he was not very clear as to who had robbed him. He laid his case before Mayor Sawyer, who detailed the police to investigate the matter. On searching the house, one hundred dollars in Treasury notes were found stuffed behind an ice chest; but no further clue to the thief. Miss Okermann was arrested, but as there was no evidence to show that she had taken the money, she was discharged. The money will be retained by the Mayor for a few days.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—Messrs. J. T. Kincaid and George B. Jones, on behalf of Select, and Messrs. James Robb and David Hutchinson, on behalf of Common Council, were elected last evening as Guardians of the Poor.

Shocking Casualty from Rock Oil.

On Thursday morning last, near Corry station, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, a woman named Costello, when kindling the fire in the morning, dipped a handful of shavings into a bucket of crude petroleum and then set fire to them, causing such a great flame that she upset the bucket and fired the inflammable oil by dropping the shavings into it. The husband and children were lying in bed in the same room. Her screams attracted the attention of people outside, who dared not venture into the fire, and they called upon her to come out. She replied that she would not come without her children, and seizing one of them—the eldest, aged two years—in her arms, she attempted to make her escape, but by this time was overcome by strangulation, and had to remain and be burned with the building, which was soon in ruins. The husband somehow managed to escape, but so badly burned in his efforts to save his family that he cannot survive. The mother was taken from the ruins a blackened, charred mass, with the remains of the child still in her arms, both bodies burned to the bone, the cooked flesh quivering in detached portions from the trunks, the extremities almost entirely consumed. The younger child, aged one year, was burned to a coke-like mass, with scarcely the semblance of the human being left.

Parlor Swing.

We saw a swing, to-day, at Mr. Bratt's, corner of Sandusky street and the Canal, Allegheny, which we deem worthy of a favorable notice. It is a neat, strong and comfortable arm chair, suspended from the ceiling by four iron rods, securely fastened. The person using the swing seats himself in the chair, adjusts the foot board to comfortably meet the feet, and abandons himself to an easy and natural swing, as comfortable as the motion of a rocking chair. It is self-acting—the motion being obtained by the foot resting on the board in front changing the centre of gravity, thus placing the motion entirely within the control of the operator.

The swing is light, and can be readily unhooked from the ceiling and put away until required.

Mr. Bratt puts up these swings to order. The height of the ceiling being given, regulates the length of the rods. They can be made small enough to suit a little child, or large enough to accommodate a pair of "lovers," who could thus enjoy themselves most charmingly, while indulging in a social *tete-a-tete*.

Bank Note Quotations.

Corrected especially for the *Gazette* by Messrs. Feld & Lare, of the *National Bank Note Reporter*. Rates uncertain at present:

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 5, 1862.

Discount.		Discount.	
New England States	¾	South Carolina	no sale
New-York State	¾	Virginia	¾
New-York City	par	(Wheeling a brchs)	5
New Jersey	¾	Virginia, east	no sale
Penna. (Phila.)	par	North Carolina	no sale
Penna. (Pittsburgh)	par	Georgia	no sale
Penna. (Interior)	¾	Alabama	no sale
Delaware	¾	Louisiana	no sale
Dist. of Columbia	¾	Kentucky	1
Maryland, Baltimore	2	Tennessee	no sale
Maryland, Interior	2½@3	Ohio	½
Iowa	2	Indiana, free	½
Michigan	2	Indiana, b'k state	½
Missouri	5@10	Illinois	no sale
Canada	2	Wisconsin	no sale

The above rates are based upon bankable funds and not for coin.

EXCHANGE—Selling rates on New-York and Philadelphia ⅛ @ ¼ cent. over bankable funds.

COIN—Selling at 3½ over bankable funds.

RUN OFF—HORSE KILLED.—This morning as the seven o'clock car on the East Liberty Passenger Railway was coming to the city, the horses ran off at the top of Soho hill, and the car descended with lightning speed. The track was very frosty, and the brakes were almost useless. The car kept the track, and when the team reached the level ground all danger was thought to have passed, but one of the horses slipped, and was almost instantly killed by the injuries sustained from the car truck. The passengers escaped uninjured.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—In addition to the immense coal deposits recently discovered in Brookfield, Trumbull county, Ohio, iron ore has been found of a remarkable quality. On the farm of Mr. Albert Christy, specimens have been found resembling malleable iron, being soft and capable of being beaten thin and bent like wrought iron. The vein, where the drift has penetrated it, was twenty inches in thickness, and was sixty feet from the surface.

CLEVELAND VS. PITTSBURGH.—The Cleveland *Herald* says: "Our neighbors, the Pittsburghers, held an 'Orphans' Fair' recently in which they realized a net profit of $2,750 86. Considering the difference in size between the two cities, we must claim the palm, having during our Orphan Bazaar, which lasted but three days and three evenings, a gross receipt of $4,400, leaving at least $3,700 clear profit."

SALES OF STOCK, on Tuesday evening, February 4th:

Bank of Pittsburg	$57 75
Exchange Bank	54 75
Merchants and Manufactures' Bank	50 12
Pittsburgh Insurance Co.	17 50

TOOK HIS SEAT.—Jas. P. Sterrett, Esq., the newly appointed President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, took his seat yesterday afternoon, his commission having been read in open Court, and he duly sworn to a faithful discharge of the duties of his position.

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

We have been shown a document signed by the Mayors in office of the cities of the United States and Canada, certifying to the superior excellence of Dr. Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and to the value of all his remedies as articles of great public utility. Such evidence from such high sources bears us out triumphantly in the position we have long maintained with regard to Dott. Ayer's preparations, or more particularly our advertisements of them. No publishers need be more opposed than we are to the promulgation of quackery in any shape, but we know when we began that his remedies were above any suspicion of deception—that they were decidedly the best if it possible to procure for the cure of disease, and that they have the confidence of all communities where they are known. Not alone because the Mayors of the whole country believe them useful to their people, but because we know from experience that they are so to ours, do we believe we are rendering a substantial service to our readers in making their virtues known to them.—*Courier, Princeton, Ky.*

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.

AUCTION PRICES for Dry Goods have always been supposed to be the lowest, but that this is a mistake will be readily made apparent by calling at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street. Silk Shawls and Press goods, of almost every description, new and desirable, can be found there in abundance, and at prices less than auction prices. We repeat our advice to our readers, to give them a call.

YOUR LAST CHANCE.—Mr. J. M. Burchfield, in his closing out sale of Dry Goods, proposes to sell out his entire stock at greatly reduced prices, to make room for his new goods; and as in a few days the new stock will arrive, therefore it is your last chance to buy winter goods at such low prices as Mr. B. proposes to sell.

WM. FORBESS, 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.

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at Hunt's Book Store, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, and at the Omnibus office, No. 456, Liberty street. Day or night, all orders left in either the two places will be promptly attended to.

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

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

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

LXXVIIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1862.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the Treasury Note Bill.

Mr. Crisfield, of Maryland, said he acted with that broad National catholic party which includes the whole Union within its embrace, and looks to the maintenance of the confederacy and restoration of the constitution as our fathers made and understood it. President Lincoln came into power without his agency, and some things had been done by this administration of which he did not approve, but believing him honest and patriotic, he conceived it to be the duty of every patriotic citizen to sustain him; therefore he should give to the administration, in the great work before them, a candid, honest and unreserved support, especially as to its financial policy, because that, of all others, is most important, for on the supply of money depends the existence of the army, and as a consequence the life of the nation. The Committee of Ways and Means had commenced at the top of the building. They should first have reported a tax bill, thus laying a broad foundation on which the whole structure of public credit could repose. In discussing the bill, he said the legal-tender clause was a palpable violation of the Constitution, and he would not vote for the bill if it designs to give paper the equal value of gold. Should that clause be retained, public credit could not be sustained by it. It was a system of repudiation and forced loans in its worst form. It would not only destroy the credit, but place a stain on the National character which ages could not wear out.

Mr. Pike, of Me., favored the bill as a hard money man. He could not vote for the measure without the legal tender clause, as it was really the specie clause.

Mr. Alley, of Mass., said upon the decisions of this hour are involved, in a great degree, the prosperity and growth of all the material interests of this country for generations to come, no less than the pecuniary salvation in the present. Beneficent as this measure is, as one of relief, nothing could induce him to give it sanction but an uncontrollable necessity. To dispose of the bonds of Government at a ruinous sacrifice, avarice may dictate, and the alternative really amounts to this. To resort to this measure, would be sucking the very life blood of the nation, to fertilize the already prolific soil of the capitalists. Congress has power to inaugurate, to-day, a system of financial policy both for the Government and the people, which will establish our prosperity upon a firm foundation, and give strength and stability to our institutions. Let it not disappoint; in this moment of peril, the just expectations of the American people.

Mr. Wright, of Pa., said he had voted to sustain the President in suspending this writ of *habeas corpus*, in declaring certain ports blockaded and for other extreme measures which were justified by the public necessity; now they were called upon, recently, to the terms of this bill, to declare it constitutional and legal to make money out of paper. He did not feel justified in going so far as to cast his vote for any such measure. He would vote for taxation to the utmost limits. We have the means, the property and the money; but the issues now proposed would bring upon the country more ruin than the rebels have already thrown upon it. The notes authorized by the bill are payable at no place or time, and are to be made a legal tender in N. N. Orleans, 12½; uplands, 13¼; middling Mobile, 12½; Mobile, 13½; uplands 13¾. Breadstuffs have a downward tendency. Provisions quiet and steady.

Mr. Massey, a member of Parliament, had delivered a speech before his constituents at Sanford, in which he advocated that the European powers should interfere to close the struggle between the North and South by recognizing the rebel States, and breaking the blockade of the Southern ports. Mr. Massey's speech attracted some attention. The London *Times*, in an editorial upon it says:

"Let France interfere if she likes; England's line of policy is to suffer a little longer, and let the event work itself out. It will not be long. It may indeed be doubtful whether our interference would not rather retard than hasten the desired event. [illegible] a large supply of cotton [illegible] our honest policy—[illegible]

The Manchester *Guardian* [illegible] what similar strain, and [illegible] tion supply, if says it is [illegible] far, in this district, the [illegible] due to the civil war [illegible] It is not as much attribu[illegible] tion as to a mere dearth [illegible]

The London *Times* publishes [illegible] War correspondent calling attention to the fact that the United States gun-boat Tuscarora has infringed, and continues to infringe, upon the rules of neutrality at Southampton, and calling on the Government to no longer tolerate such flagrant disregard of neutral rights.

The brig West Indian, Capt. Foote, from Charleston, Dec. 24th, with a cargo of spirits of turpentine, had arrived at Liverpool. Her captain represents the United States blockade at Charleston as anything but effectual, and says that the stone blockade, so far from stopping the entrance to the port, will eventually deepen the shallow channels. The citizens of Charleston have very little uneasiness on the subject.

It was represented that Charleston was well defended, and that between that city and Savannah, Lee had about 40,000 troops under his command.

The text of Earl Russell's letter to the Liverpool Ship-owners' Association had been published. The letter says that the English Government notified Lord Lyons, when the measure was preparing, that such a plan as the stone blockade would seem to imply the despair of the Union of the professed object of the war; for it never could be the wish of the United States Government to destroy cities from which their own country was to derive a portion of its riches. Such a plan could only be adopted as a measure of revenge, and as an irredeemable injury against an enemy. Now, however, says the letter, that the project seems to have been carried into effect at Charleston, Lord Lyons will be instructed to make further representations to Mr. Seward, with a view to prevent similar acts of destruction at other ports.

It was stated that the French Minister, at Washington, had been furnished with the cordial disapprobation of the French Government, at the conduct of the United States Government, in choking up Charleston harbor with stone, and that he would join Lord Lyons in protesting against the act.

It is reported that the initiative in proclaiming the blockade of the Southern ports ineffectual will be taken by France. The French government journals continue to make the most of the Charleston blockade.

The privateer Sumter, having been ordered from Cadiz, reached Gibraltar on the 19th of January. During her passage she burnt the American bark Neapolitan, from Messina, for Boston, with fruits. She also captured the brig Investigator, of Searsport, for New York, with ore, but subsequently allowed her to proceed. Six of the Sumter's crew deserted at Cadiz, and made their submission to the American Consul. The Captain of the Sumter claimed them as deserters, but the Spanish officials declined to give them up.

London, Jan. 24.—The *Times'* city article says that an uneasy feeling prevails that the avoidance of complications in connection with American politics cannot be permanently, and the feeling will probably increase until the meeting of the French Chambers, on Monday, at which some indication of the policy to be adopted by France, England, or Europe generally, seems to be looked for. The belief gains ground that the French government will consider that proofs of the fictitious character of the blockade have long been too complete and numerous to render it possible to be passed over without danger to those public and national rights, the quiet maintenance of which depends on a firm regard for precedents.

Liverpool Jan. 24.—The breadstuffs market has an upward tendency; the usual authorities quotes flour firmer and advanced 6s per bbl. Wheat firm and advanced 2@3s; red western 11s 2d@12s 4d, southern, 12s 4d@12s 6d, white western 12s 6d@12s 9d and white southern 13s@13s 3d. Corn firm. Provisions dull. Produce steady.

London, Jan. 25.—Consols 92½@93.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 4.—Several refugeed prisoners came down from Baltimore, this morning, to be sent South, were taken to Craney Island by the Rangerqas.

No news in relation to the Burnside expedition or the Merrimac was communicated.

Southern papers received contain little news. The following is from to-day's Richmond *Dispatch*: *Charleston, Feb. 2.*—A. S. Willington, senior editor and proprietor of the Charleston *Courier*, and probably the oldest editor on the continent, died in this city yesterday. Mr. W. commenced himself with the Charleston *Courier* about the commencement of the present century, and for nearly forty years his name as editor and proprietor has continued at its head. He was about eighty-four years of age.

Norfolk, Feb. 3.—A special dispatch to the Richmond *Dispatch* says: A letter received here from a reliable gentleman of Elizabeth City, N. C., states that a steamer went down the Sound on Saturday on a reconnoissance. No vessels of Burnside's fleet were seen and it was supposed they had all left.

The Constitution sailed for Ship Island this forenoon.

The Ericsson, with the barque John Trucks in tow, with the D'Espeneul Zouaves and 53d New York on board, sailed this morning, and returned to Annapolis.

The Jamestown sailed unexpectedly last night. She will go down the southern coast.

Hamilton Fish and Bishop Ames, the Commissioners to go to Richmond, arrived this morning, and will be sent South by a flag of truce as soon as the Confederate Government gives notice that they will be received.

Some of our pickets were fired at last night near Fox Hill. None were hurt.

A number of rockets were sent up during the evening from a point apparently beyond Camp Hamilton.

The storm has cleared off, and there is good prospect of continued pleasant weather.

The Albatross sailed for New York for repair to-day.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The report made from the Committee on Commerce, to-day, by representative Ward, is adverse to the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, but advocates an enlargement of its commercial connection, with a view to render reciprocity more certain and substantial. While the United States tax Canadian productions only $21,000 per annum, Canada taxes our productions $1,000,000, and also has an unfair system of discrimination against the United States. The report was recommitted for a further action of the Committee.

The Sub-Committee of Ways and Means have prepared a rough draft of the new tax bill, which will at once be printed for private use, and to be laid before a full Committee for their final action. A few days only will elapse before it will be matured and reported to the House.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed a note to Representative Spaulding, urging immediate action on the Treasury Note Bill, but several speeches will be made previous to voting upon the pending amendments. It is probable that a final vote will be reached to-morrow. Arrangements have been made by the opponents of the bill to form a substitute therefor by consolidating the leading features in the propositions already submitted by Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont, Vallandigham and Roscoe Conkling.

Bright left the Senate this evening before the vote on his expulsion was announced. The galleries were densely crowded, and many of the auditors expressed their satisfaction at the result by applause.

Impudent Message from Jeff. Davis to President Lincoln—Gen. Scott's Movements.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says "the flag of truce from rebeldom covered an impudent demand, such as should not be countenanced in honorable warfare. The message is said to have been from Jeff. Davis to President Lincoln, announcing that if the Federal Government permit the rebel bridge burners to be hung under the order of Gen. Halleck, that the federal prisoners, Colonels Corcoran, Lee, Wilcox and others, held as hostages for the safety of the pirates, shall be immediately hung in retaliation. A cabinet meeting was called to consider the subject, but I am requested not to announce the result. Jeff. Davis will learn it soon enough. It is probable that the news of the recent order of the War Department, directing the privateersmen to be regarded as prisoners of war, had not reached rebeldom when this last message was sent from Richmond. The sentiment expressed by those who know the purport of the message, is that the officer who brought it, thereby disgracing the flag of truce, should have been retained and hung with the bridge-burners.

The dispatch in a New York paper, to-day, that Gen. Scott is about to proceed to Mexico as special agent of this Government, is nothing but speculation. I am authorized to say that Mr. Corwin will continue in Mexico with [illegible] exclusive powers to act for this Government [illegible] points in [illegible] of landing forces. They [illegible] and a half of the fort, throwing several shells inside their intrenchments. The fire was returned; one shot struck the Essex, going through the corner of Capt. Porter's cabin. The range of their guns being ascertained, a place was selected for landing, which was to be done yesterday afternoon. The force of the enemy is supposed to be 15,000.

A dispatch dated to-day says that General Grant's force is within four miles of Fort Henry. The fight is expected to-day.

Horrible Case of Suffering.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 5.—Two Frenchmen, named Silver and Sevine, started some time since from Rocky Ridge to go to the Wind River Mountains. They were overtaken by a storm and lost their way. After wandering about twenty-two days they found telegraph poles, and remained there until picked up by the stage. They were in an exhausted condition, having eaten their dog and a portion of one of their horses and a beaver hat to sustain life.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Noon.—Flour firm; sales 4,000 bbls. at $5 50@5 62½ for extra, $6 00 for extra family and superfine at $5 25. Rye flour at $2 87. and corn meal at $3. Wheat in demand; sales 16,000 bush. red at $1 36@1 37 and white at $1 40@1 45. Rye steady at 72c. Corn dull; sales 2,000 bush. new yellow at 62c. Oats steady at 38½c. Provisions dull. Coffee firm; sales Rio at 18½@20c. and Laguyra at 20½c. Sales 500 bush. Cloverseed at $4 25@4 35. Flaxseed firm at $2 20. Whisky dull; sales 400 bbls. of Ohio at 24c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Noon.—Flour advanced; sales 14,000 bbls. at $5 70@5 75 for State, $5 05@5 10 for Ohio and $5 35@6 30 for Southern. Wheat advanced; sales 75,000 bush. at $1 32@1 36 for Chicago Spring. Corn firm; sales 10,000 bush. at 65@66c. Pork firm at $13@13 25 for mess. Beef steady. Lard steady at 7¾@8¼c. Whisky steady at 24c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Evening.—Cotton steady at 33c. Flour firm; sales 21,000 bbls. at $5 70@5 75 for State, $5@5 10 for Ohio and $5 35@6 30 for Southern. Wheat unchanged; sales 59,000 bush. at $1 33@1 35 for Chicago Spring, $1 35@1 36 for Milwaukee Club and $1 40 for red Western. Corn firm; sales 37,000 bush. at 65@66c. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard steady at 7¾@8¼c. Whisky firm at 24c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—Flour firm; sales superfine at $4 20@4 25. Wheat in fair demand. Corn firm at 29c. and Oats at 22c. Whisky dull at 17c. Hogs firm at $3 25@3 50; receipts 1,000 head. Mess pork in demand; sales 700 bbls. at $9 75 for city and $9 50 for low grades. Lard dull; sales of 300 tierces at 6¾@6¾c. and 1,200 kegs at 7c. Sales green hams at 3¾c. Cloverseed firm at $3 20@4. Sugar, coffee and molasses quiet.

Exchanges and Gold dull, at ¼@½ premium for the former and 3c. premium for the latter.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Fourth night of the engagement of the young and beautiful actress,

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

LADY OF LYONS.

PAULINE ..... MISS THOMPSON.
CLAUDE ..... MR. HENDERSON.

To conclude with

THE LAWYER.

SCOUT ..... MR. MAFFIT.

GROCERIES.

50 hhds. P. R. Sugar—fair to prime,
25 do Cuba do do
40 bbls. A. Coffee Sugar,
20 do B. do do
50 do Crushed and Granulated Sugar,
10 tierces Rice—prime,
50 bbls. Stuart's Syrup,
20 do Bristol Ale,
30 half chests Y. H. Tea,
20 do G. P. and Imperial Tea,
40 do Black Tea,
350 bags Coffee—fair, prime and choice,
75 butts Tobacco—fine and 10s,
20 do do man cured,
5 drums Codfish,
20 bbls. large No. 3 Mackerel,
10 do med. do do
In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Second street.

DRIED APPLES—20 sacks in store and for sale by WM. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO., 256 Liberty street.

CRUDE OIL! CRUDE OIL!

1,000 BBLS. CRYSTAL PETROLEUM, for sale by JAMES BAKEWELL & SON, No. 88 and 90 Water street.

800 BBLS. EX. FAMILY FLOUR for sale by T. R. GARFIELD.

MEDICAL.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED

BLOOD SEARCHER,

A SURE CURE FOR

Cancer,
Cancerous Formations,
Scrofula,
Cutaneous Diseases,
Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the Face,
Sore Eyes,
Tetter Affections,
Scald Head,
Dyspepsia,
Costiveness,
Old and Stubborn Ulcers,
Rheumatic Disorders,
Jaundice,
Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility,
Liver Complaint,
Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,
Female Complaints,
Epilepsy or Fits,
Paralysis or Palsy,
Syphilitic Diseases and
Caries of the Bones,

TOGETHER WITH ALL OTHER DISEASES HAVING THEIR ORIGIN IN A DEPRAVED CONDITION OF THE BLOOD, OR CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1861.

DR. G. H. KEYSER:—I take pleasure in making this voluntary statement in favor of a medicine prepared by you called "LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER." I had suffered for five years with Scrofula, which broke out on my head and forehead so as to disfigure me very much, and took off the hair where the disease made its appearance; it also broke out on my arm above and below the elbow, and eat into the skin and flesh so as to expose a fearful sore. The disease on my head went so far that several small pieces of bone came out. I was very weak and low spirited, and had given up all hope of ever getting well, as I had tried several skillful physicians and they did me no good. In September last, 1861, I was induced to try "LINDSEY