Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 8, 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	38
12 " M. - - -	00	40
6 " P. M. - - -	00	40
Barometer, - - - - - -		29 6-20

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE is issued for this week, and contains a very large variety of reading, to wit: Notes from the Capital; Case of the Traitor Bright; He is not Fallen; Late from Cairo; From Eastern Kentucky; Hayti and Liberia; From Texas, Mexico and California; From General Lander's Division; Ericsson's Battery; City and Country; Congressional; Commercial, etc., etc. For sale at our counter.

A Patriotic Work of Art--Middleton's Portrait of Washington.

We have recently seen several very flattering notices of this beautiful work of art, and last evening had the pleasure of seeing the portrait itself. It is certainly a most admirable picture, noble and pleasing in expression, and beautiful in color and finish, and in justice to Mr. Middleton and his assistant artists, who, we understand, have been over a year in bringing the work to its present perfection, we must say that it exceeds our highest expectation, and is equal to the high encomiums it has received from the press. We doubt not that it is what its proprietors claim, and what some of the best judges have admitted—the best portrait of Washington ever made since Stuart's original painting, from which this is copied. Of all portraits or paintings this is just the picture, it seems to us, in times like the present, that every patriot and friend of the Constitution and Government of Washington will like to have in his house. It is patriotic as well as ornamental, and can but have a good effect upon the family and the rising generation.

It is an oil painting, and yet it is not done with the brush; if it was it could not be afforded at the price it is. It is in oil colors, on canvass, and to all intents and purposes, is an Oil Painting. It is done, we understand, by a new art or process, by which, after months of scientific and laborious experimenting, the artist is enabled, it is claimed, to do what no one has hitherto been able to do—to produce that shading of the features, and those lines of expression, which, in the original, reveal so skillfully the less obtrusive graces of Washington's countenance, and at the same time to produce the smoothness and soft blending of colors of the best painted photographs—and all at a much less expense that if done in the ordinary way. The portrait is what is called "cabinet," or half-life size—just the size for the parlor—and is neatly framed in a heavy oval gilt frame, with the best French plate glass in front.

The work is executed by Middleton, Jordan & Co., of Cincinnati, and is furnished only to subscribers.

Mr. Jordan is now in our city, and will, during the next few days, call upon our leading citizens with a sample copy, for the purpose of taking orders for the work. It is emphatically a Patriotic Portrait—surpasses all previous attempts at copying Stuart's original, and should be in every parlor in the country.

Our Book Table.

THE SECESSIAD. Pittsburgh: published by J. P. Hunt; Allegheny: J. P. Hunt, corner of Federal street and South Common. 1862. Price 10 cents.

IF GREECE had her Homer to sing the 'Wrath of Achilles' and the 'Battle of the Frogs and Mice,' why should not we have our Bard to sing the thousandfold Achillean wrath of a whole Chivalry, and how the Knights of the South, that were foster-brothers of the little picaninnies, rose up to fight the Mudsills of the North? It is, therefore, on the perfectly just and natural assumption that there is but one answer to this question, and that every reader can find that sole possible answer for himself, we at once proceed to state, that, as the Scian Muse had long since given the world an *Iliad*, because Achilles got angry during the siege of Troy, there would have been an evident gap in our literature, had not some yet unnamed Muse given us the 'SECESSIAD,' to tell us how Jeff. Davis and *his* myrmidons went on the rampage of Secession, and tried to besiege Washington City, but didn't get there till the old Priam of the place had got away—shedding tears and wringing his hands;—unlike the other Priam, not only in running away, but in having no sons to leave behind him—no friends to follow him—no, not even a slave base enough, now, to do him reverence!

But though the theme of the "SECESSIAD" might suggest as many 'books' as the *Story of Troy*, as many 'cantos' as the *Orlando Furioso*, or as many 'adventures' as the *Nibelungen Leid*, our poet has not yet opened his 'epic' or 'heroic' vein, so as to put to the proof, either his powers for a sustained flight, or what has been called the 'gift of continuity,' or the powers of his readers over their faculty of attention, which may be called patience, especially if we observe that it is not improved by exercise. In fact, the author of the SECESSIAD, though he doubtless knows that Art is long, wisely acts as if he also had the more important knowledge, that Life is short. Hence, instead of the twenty-four books, or cantos, which he *might* have written, all he *has* written lies within twenty-four pages! Had he invoked the Epic Muse, of course it would have been far otherwise. Even Satire may sometimes attain the proportions of a "*Dunciad*" or the unpruned redundance of a "*Lousead*"—never to mention that the author of "*Hudibras*" left his poem pretty much in the same condition as that famous canto, where

> "The story of the Bear and Fiddle
> Is told; but breaks off in the middle!"

The "SECESSIAD," however, has none of these faults: it is short and sharp, and seems as obviously a thing of the 'cut and thrust' species, as ever sword that was drawn from its scabbard.

We would fain quote several passages we have marked in reading the "SECESSIAD," but as we have already extended our notice beyond the limits we usually prescribe to ourselves, we must forbear. Some of the double rhymes, however, are so happy, and have so much play in them, that we may be tempted, one of these days, to quote the passages where they occur for the special benefit of our laughter-loving readers. We make this promise only conditionally, we should say,—and one condition must be, that our friend, Mr. Hunt, shall hear a few hundred mere dimes chink into his drawer, before we make so considerable an invasion on his rights of copyright.

THE REBELLION RECORD, EDITED BY FRANK MOORE, PUBLISHED BY G. P. PUTNAM, NEW YORK.—We have received Part XII of this excellent work, which we have already characterized as the one complete standard reference-book in relation to the history of this Rebellion. The present part contains two portraits on steel—very well engraved—one of Brig. Gen. McCall, the other of Brig. Gen. Burnside,—and with this part the second volume closes. The weekly numbers, or the monthly parts, or the two volumes now complete, may be ordered from any bookseller or dealer in periodicals.

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW, FOR FEBRUARY, 1862.—This number commences with a paper on "a National Currency and Banking System," which is sure to be read with interest at the present juncture, when this whole subject, next to the War, (and indeed *with* the War, for that, too, must have a money-basis,) engages the attention of the leading men of the country, and is widely discussed among the people generally. There are some other papers likely enough to have their share of interest for various classes of readers—and the monthly reports and journals will of course have the usual attractions for those specially concerned in the matters to which they relate. The Merchants' Magazine may be ordered from the Publisher, William B. Dana, New York, or through any periodical dealer.

DISCHARGED.—The Smiths, whose arrest for the double murder near the South Mountain, Cumberland county, we noticed last week, had a final hearing before Justice Sponsler, of Carlisle, on Thursday last, and for want of evidence were discharged.

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON will appear at the Theatre to-night in the character of Victorine, in the beautiful three act drama of the "Work Girl's Dream." On Monday evening Miss Thompson will produce a new piece, written expressly for her.

Mr. Park's Letter of Acceptance of the Presidency of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association.

We take pleasure in presenting the following letter of acceptance from Mr. Park, who has just returned from Washington City, where he has been laboring to secure the location of the Armory:

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 6th, 1862.

W. H. KINCAID, Esq., Secretary of the Young Mens' Mercantile Library Association: *Dear Sir:*—Your esteemed note of the 15th ult., apprising me of my election to the responsible position of President of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, was forwarded to me while absent at the city of Washington. I returned home on Tuesday last, but owing to the accumulation of business during my absence, have been prevented from communicating with you until now.

In accepting the honor conferred upon me by the young gentlemen composing the Association, permit me to say, that I do it with the greatest diffidence, and an embarrassing sense of my want of ability and qualifications to discharge properly the duties thereby involved in this relation. I rely, however, upon the assistance, forbearance and courtesy of the members; and trusting that as the result of our united, zealous and persevering efforts, the moral and intellectual character of our city and neighborhood will be promoted. The diffusion of knowledge and intelligence, the culture of the moral and intellectual faculties—as well as the general prosperity and respectability of our city, being the great and noble objects which our institution desires to accomplish by means of the books, magazines and periodicals provided in our Library rooms, and also by oral and popular lectures delivered by eminent and eloquent men, from all parts of our country; may we not be encouraged in the hope that these means may be so used as to accomplish the objects for which they are designed.

I am, very truly and respectfully, yours,
JAMES PARK, JR.

CORRECTION.—In our report of the proceedings of the Common Council, yesterday, we were in error in stating that Mr. Killen "thought Mr. McMaster had treated this body with contempt, and that he was unworthy to hold the responsible position he occupied." What he did say was, "that Mr. McMaster had treated the authority of Council with contempt, but whether he had done it intentionally or not he was not prepared to say. It was due to himself and friends that the cloud of suspicion now resting on him, if he was innocent, should be removed by an investigation, and if he was guilty, it was due to the Council that he should no longer hold the responsible position of its Clerk."

NOT THE MAN.—A dispatch was received at the Mayor's office, yesterday, from Rochester, that a man with a gray horse, which he had stolen, had passed through that place about 3 o'clock on Friday morning. The police heard of a man and horse answering the description, crossing the St. Clair street and Monongahela bridges, and they pursued him to Brownstown, where they overtook and arrested him. It was ascertained, however, that he resided in the vicinity, and he was immediately released, the officers being satisfied that they had arrested the wrong man.

THE Subsistence Committee return their thanks for contributions of clothing and delicacies for sick and convalescent soldiers in our army of the west, to the following kind and generous donors: Mrs. Bughman, A. Kramer, Miss Speer, A. H. Lane, Dr. Beals, Rev. Miller, Mrs. J. Semple, Miss L. Thaw, Mrs. M. Townsend, John H. Oliver, "A Friend," Mrs. Wallingford, Miss M. Leech, Mrs. A. G. Loyd, Etna township, Ladies 1st Evangelical Lutheran Church, one box from employees of Penna. Salt Works, Natrona, Pa.; one box Union Aid Society, New-Waterford, Ohio.

CHILD SCALDED.—A little daughter of Mr. Werdenholder, a resident of the Second Ward, Allegheny, was badly scalded on Thursday evening by the upsetting of a cup of boiling water. She was badly blistered on the breast and arms, and her recovery is considered doubtful.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

The Rate of Taxation for 1862--Something for Taxpayers.

We understand that the County Commissioners have just levied the county tax for the current year, which includes an assessment of *twenty-seven mills* (or nearly three per cent.) for the interest on railroad bonds due and falling due the present year. They have also levied a tax of five mills for county purposes, and two mills poor tax. This announcement will doubtless startle many of our readers, but as it is "only a beginning," they should endeavor to preserve their composure.

The Councils of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have also made their assessments for 1862, and the rate of taxation may be regarded as fixed. What, then, have we to pay during the present year? The cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have made no provision for the collection of a railroad tax at present, believing that an equitable compromise can yet be effected. This does not, of course, exonerate those holding property in either city, from the payment of their share of the county railroad indebtedness, now levied. Then let us look at matters as they now stand.

In the two cities, the rate of taxation will be about as follows:

PITTSBURGH.

City tax	5	mills.
School tax (average)	4	"
Poor tax	3	"
State tax	3	"
County tax, proper	5	"
County Railroad tax	27	"
Total	47	"

—or, 4 7-10 per cent. on the present valuation.

The above does not include the city business tax or water rents.

ALLEGHENY.

City tax	5	mills.
School tax, (average)	5	"
Poor tax	2	"
State tax	3	"
County tax, proper	5	"
County Railroad tax	27	"
Total	47	"

The above is also exclusive of water rents, which are not properly regarded as a tax. The amount foots up the same as in Pittsburgh.

In the boroughs and townships the rate will be equally high. The school tax, for instance, taking the whole county, averages over 5½ mills. Then there is a road tax in the townships, which amounts to considerable.

The two mill tax for the relief of the families of volunteers was not levied, but it no doubt will be before the year is ended.

It is stated that the railroad tax will be placed in a separate column, and that the Treasurer will not insist upon its payment until the end of the year, in hopes that a compromise may be effected in the meantime.

If the railroad levy is paid, the rate of taxation for 1862 may be put down in round numbers at about *five per cent.* of the present valuation.

An Alleghenian Killed at Ft. Henry.

Among the brave men who fell in the battle at Fort Henry, yesterday, was Marsh Ford, an old steamboat pilot, well known to all boatmen on the Western rivers. A telegraphic dispatch was received to-day announcing the melancholy fact of his death, but no particulars are given. He was engaged as pilot on one of the gunboats, most probably the Essex, which suffered terribly in the engagement. Mr. Ford was about forty-five years of age, and has a wife and family residing in the Second Ward, Allegheny. He was a pilot of many years experience, and made a most careful and competent officer. His remains will doubtless be brought home for interment.

THE INSANE CRIMINALS.—A meeting of gentlemen connected with the Boards of Guardians of the Poor, Prison, &c., has been held at Philadelphia, for the purpose of adopting some measure by which the Legislature of Pennsylvania may be induced to make better provisions for the criminal insane of this State. After some discussion on the subject a resolution was adopted declaring it "to be the true policy of the State to provide for the criminal insane, by having some appropriate institution, and in case the present Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg is not capable of accommodating the criminal insane, an additional building should be provided for at once in connection with that institution, or elsewhere, under the authority of the State."

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.

WHOLESALE BUYERS OF DRY GOODS, see Barker's & Co.'s advertisement.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6, 1862.

Dr. Cheever, of the famous church of the Puritans, New York, lectured last night in the Hall of the House, on the relations of slavery to the present war. This famous divine is known to be the representative man of the extreme abolition wing—quite up to the Wendall Philips type of thought. In manner he is not by any means the equal of Mr. Philips or Henry Ward Beecher. His argument, however, was vigorously and logically put. In fact more matter could scarcely be compressed into two hours than was found in his lecture.

His remedy to end the present war is a proclamation by the President declaring all slaves owned by disloyal masters to be *ipso facto* free. He thinks that if Gen. Fremont had not been interfered with, and the doctrines of his proclamation had been acted on in the camps, this war would already be about ended. He did not directly assail the national administration, though he gave quite a number of thrusts at Gen. McClellan.

A good many ardent Republicans said they coincided fully with his argument. For my own part I must confess that such lecturers as Dr. C. would tend powerfully to destroy confidence in the army and national administration. He says the great curse of this country, since this war commenced, has been the effort to conciliate the border slave States—and clearly intimated that both the President and General McClellan are subject to these influences. His lectures certainly do not tend to arouse patriotism and encourage citizens to enlist for the war. On the contrary, like all fault-finders, his remarks tend to disgust with the present order of things, and offers no substitute that sensible people can follow.

The Senate this morning passed a joint resolution in favor of a national armory and foundry. This resolution ought to have named Pittsburgh as the place where the same ought to be located. The fact that some dozen of competing points in the State would have combined against it, prevented Mr. Irish asking instructions in favor of Pittsburgh. I hope the House will pass the same to-morrow, inasmuch as the Congressional Committee will report in a few days.

The Pittsburgh Committee, at Washington, have been busy collecting and distributing information in favor of Pittsburgh as a site. Their pamphlet presents a fair abstract of the argument, and they have, by their personal influence, convinced many who had never before looked into the matter. Your citizens are under many obligations to these gentlemen for their voluntary labors in behalf of the Smoky City. If you do fail, you can console yourselves, that it was neither owing to the goodness of your cause, or the weakness of your committee.

The action of both House and Senate, to-day, has been confined to local bills, of no special interest to your county. Two remonstrances were presented against the exclusive privileges asked for by Mr. McKee, at the Sawmill Run ferry. Also, petitions from the officers of Col. Jackson's Regiment, for the payment of uniforms, procured by them from some of our Pittsburgh clothing men.

FORT PITT.

Letter from Col. Black's Regiment.

CAMP BETTIE BLACK, Feb. 3, 1862.

EDS. GAZETTE: We are still in the land of "secesh," and getting along finely, considering the depth of the mud, which ranges from six to twelve inches in camp and still getting deeper; but if it does not get dried up pretty soon, I think we will be very apt to float off one of these days, and it will be hard to tell where we may land; but it is to be hoped, if such should be the case, that we will land somewhere so we may be near enough the secesh to get a shot at them.

A very distressing accident occurred in Company C, Capt. Monk, on Saturday evening last, about sunset, resulting in the death of Corporal Lowrie, who happened to be in Captain Monk's tent. While in the tent he took down his brother's (Lieut. Lowrie) revolver, which was hanging near, and was loaded; and he was so unfortunate as to have it pointed towards his head, when it was discharged by himself, the ball entering the temple on the right side of his head, and penetrating the brain, causing almost instant death. Deceased was a young man of about twenty-two years of age, a good soldier, and much loved by all his comrades; and his death is very much lamented by all who know him, both as a soldier and companion.

Dr. J. P. Webb, Assistant Surgeon of the regiment, and having been resident physician of the Brigade Hospital since about the 15th of October, was, on Saturday last, presented, by the patients of the Hospital with a very elegant regulation sword and sash; and, also, E. G. Krehan, the worthy Hospital Steward, of the same institution, was presented at the same time, by the nurses and attendants, with a very fine sword and belt; and the donors may rest assured that if it is necessary they will both be well used in defense of their country, for they are both patriotic and very attentive, and much beloved by all whom they have had under their charge.

There appears to be a general reformation taking place in camp at the present time, as there are two prayer meetings every night in camp, and on Sundays bible class is conducted and carried on very successfully, as there is quite a large crowd attends, and appears to take great interest in both.

There has a temperance association been formed in camp, and most of the commissioned officers and quite a number of non-commissioned officers and privates have pledged themselves by signing a pledge, which is to prevent them from touching any malt or spirituous liquors while in the service; and if they only stick to it and sustain their honor, as we have not the least doubt they will, it will be a great benefit to the regiment, for rum and soldiers should have no dealings whatever; and as nearly all the officers have set the example, we may expect to see no intoxicated liquors in the regiment. T. H. D.

THE greatest bargains ever offered in this city in the way of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, are now to be had at the Jewelry Store of J. M. Roberts, No. 16 Fifth street, as in consequence of the present depression in trade he is closing out his entire stock at cost, and many articles at much less than cost. Also, pays particular attention to the repairing of fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, in which he employs none but the best workmen. Charges moderate.

CHILD SCALDED.—Last evening about six o'clock, a child of J. A. Powers, proprietor of the Sixth Ward Exchange, on Pennsylvania Avenue, about seven years old, was terribly scalded by the upsetting of a tea-kettle full of boiling water. She was blistered from her breast to her feet. Dr. Gallagher dressed her injuries and left her in a critical condition.

PROMOTED.—By a special order issued by Gen. Rosecrans, Capt. D. L Smith, of Allegheny City, has been appointed Commissary of Subsistence at Clarksburg, Western Virginia, and will proceed thither to relieve Lieut. Charles Allen, of the Third Ohio. Lieut. Allen is ordered to Kentucky, where his regiment now is.

ROBERT ALLEN, of Co. D., Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. Jackson, is now in this city, and will leave for camp on Monday next. He will take such small packages and letters with him as may be left at 102 Grant street.

WHOLESALE BUYERS OF DRY GOODS, see Barker's & Co.'s advertisement.

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

WHOLESALE BUYERS OF DRY GOODS, see Barker's & Co.'s advertisement.

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. ‡

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. BEALS, Water Cure and Homoeopathic 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. ‡

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

THE TENNESSEE RIVER EXPEDITION.

ANOTHER VICTORY!

FORT HENRY TAKEN!

Two Generals, One Colonel, Two Captains and One Hundred Privates Captured!

THE GUNBOAT ESSEX DISABLED!

THIRTY-THREE MEN KILLED!

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD BRIDGE IN OUR POSSESSION.

The Stars and Stripes in Tennessee.

&c., &c., &c.

CAIRO, Feb. 7.—Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, was surrendered yesterday, at 2 o'clock, after a determined resistance. The fight, which lasted an hour and twenty minutes, was conducted by the gunboats Cincinnati, Essex and St. Louis. The Cincinnati fired one hundred and twenty-five rounds, and received thirty-four shots from the rebel guns, but only one man was killed. The St. Louis fired one hundred and ten shots, and received no damage.

The Essex was disabled at the tenth round by a ball striking her boiler. Thirty-two men were killed and scalded to death. Capt. Porter was baldly scalded, but not dangerously.

Two rebel Generals, one Colonel, two Captains and one hundred privates were taken prisoners.

The fort mounted seventeen guns.

The land forces did not reach the scene of action for two hours after the surrender.

The Memphis and Ohio railroad bridge, fifteen miles above the fort, has been taken possession of by our troops.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—The following is announced from Headquarters: Fort Henry is ours. The flag of the Union is re-established on the soil of Tennessee. It will never be removed.

By command of Major-General Halleck.
W. W. SMITH, Captain and Aid de Camp.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—The *Gazette* and *Commercial's* Cairo correspondent gives the following account of the bombardment and capture of Fort Henry:

Yesterday, at 12:30 p. m., the gunboats Cincinnati, St. Louis, Carondolet and Essex, the Tyler, Conestoga and Lexington bringing up the rear, advanced boldly against the rebel works, going to the right of Painter Creek Island, immediately above which, on the east shore of the river, stands the fortifications, and keeping out of range till at the head of the island, and within a mile of the enemy; passing the island in full view of the rebel guns, we steadily advanced, every man at quarters, every ear strained to catch the Flag Officer's signal gun for the commencement of the action. Our line of battle was on the left, the St. Louis next, the Cincinnati for a time being the flag-ship, having on board Flag Officer A. H. Foote, and next the Essex. We advanced in line, when, at 12:30, the Cincinnati opened the ball, and immediately the three accompanying boats followed suit. The enemy, not backward, gave an admirable response, and the fight raged furiously for half an hour. We steadily advanced, receiving and returning storms of shot and shell, when, getting within three hundred yards of the enemy's works, we came to a stand, and poured into them, right and left. In the meantime the Essex had been disabled, and drifted away from the scene of action, leaving the Cincinnati, Carondolet and St. Louis alone engaged.

At precisely forty minutes past one, the enemy struck his colors, and such cheering, such wild excitement as seized throats, arms, and caps, of the 400 or 500 sailors of the gunboats can be imagined. After the surrender, which was made to flag-officer Foote by Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, who defended his fort in the most determined manner, we found the rebel infantry encamped outside, for a force, numbering four or five thousand, had cut, and were leaving the rebel artillery company in command of the fort. The fort mounted seventeen guns, mostly 32 and 34 pounders, one being a magnificent ten inch columbiad. Our shots dismounted two of their guns, driving the enemy into embrasures. One of their rifled 32-pounders burst during the engagement, wounding one of their gunners. The rebels claim to have but eleven effective guns, worked by 54 men—the number, all told, of our prisoners. They lost five killed and ten badly wounded. The infantry left everything in their flight. A vast deal of plunder has fallen into our hands, including a large and valuable quantity of ordnance stores. Gen. Tilghman is disheartened; he thinks it one of the most damaging blows of the war. In surrendering to Flag-Officer Foote, the rebel General remarked: "I am glad to surrender to so gallant an officer." Flag-Officer Foote replied: "You do perfectly right, Sir, in surrendering, but you should have blown my boats out of the water before I would have surrendered to you."

In the engagement the Cincinnati was in the lead, and, flying the flag-officer's penant, was the chief mark. Flag-officer Foote and Captain Stembel crowded her defiantly into the teeth of the enemy's guns. She got thirty-one shots, some of them going completely through her. The Essex was badly crippled, when about half through the fight, and crowding steadily against the enemy, a ball went into her port side, forward port, through a heavy bulk head, and squarely through one of the boilers, escaping steam and scalding and killing several of the crew. Capt. Porter, his aid, S. P. Britton, Jr., and Paymaster Lewis were standing in a direct line of the balls passing. Britton being in the centre of the group, a shot struck him on the top of his head, scattering his brains in every direction. The escaping steam went into the pilot house, instantly killing Ford and Pride, the pilots. Many of the soldiers, at the rush of the steam, jumped overboard, and were drowned. The Cincinnati had one killed and six wounded; the Essex had six seamen killed and two officers and seventeen men wounded, and five missing. There was no casualty on the St. Louis or Carondelet, though the shot and shell fell upon them like rain. The St Louis was commanded by Capt. Leonard Paulding, who stood upon the gun-boat and fought the guns to the last. Not a man flinched, and with cheer upon cheer sent shot and shell among the enemy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Secretary Welles has received the following dispatch:

U. S. FLAG STEAMER CINCINNATI,
(*off Fort Henry, Tennessee River,*)
Feb. 6, via Cairo, Feb. 7.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

The gunboats under my command—Essex, Commander Porter; Carondolet, Commander Walker; Cincinnati, Commander Stembel; St. Louis, Lieut. Commanding Paulding; Conestoga, Lieut. Commanding Phelps; Taylor, Lieut. Commanding Guinn; and Lexington, Lieut. Commanding Shirk—after a severe and rapid fire of one hour and a quarter, have captured Fort Henry, and have taken Gen. Lloyd Tilghman and his staff, with sixty men, as prisoners. The surrender to the gunboats was unconditional, as we kept an open fire upon them until their flag was struck. In half an hour after the surrender I handed the fort and prisoners over to Gen. Grant, commanding the army, on his arrival at the fort in force. The Essex had a shot in her boilers, and after fighting most effectually for two-thirds of the action, was obliged to drop down the river, as I hear that several of her men were scalded to death, including the two pilots. She, with the other gunboats, officers and men, fought with the greatest gallantry. The Cincinnati received thirty-one shots, and had one man killed and eight wounded—two seriously. The fort, with twenty guns and seventeen mounted, was defended by General Tilghman with the most determined gallantry. I will write as soon as possible. I have sent Lieut. Commanding Phelps and three gunboats after the rebel gunboats.

(Signed) A. A. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 7, 1861.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stevens of Pa., said that the United States Note bill, passed yesterday, provided for the payment of the interest on bonds semi-annually in coin. This, he said, was inadvertently inserted, and by the unanimous consent of the House, he, to-day, amended the bill by striking out these words, leaving it to the convenience or option of the Treasury Department to pay interest in coin or paper.

Mr. Holman, of Ind., from the Committee on Government Contracts, reported a joint resolution declaring that certain lands were granted to Missouri on condition that the Government troops and military supplies be transported over such railroads as might be constructed from the proceeds of the sales thereof free of charge, but in consideration of the fact that the ability of the Hannibal and St. Joseph and Pacific Railroads has been greatly impaired by the public enemy, the Secretary of War is authorized to make such an adjustment with these roads for transportation as may be just and reasonable during the existence of the rebellion, provided that the charges do not exceed those fixed by the War Department.

Mr. Holman showed the necessity for the adoption of the resolution, and maintained that the Government could not transport troops, munitions and supplies as economically, were it to take possession of the road, as private parties.

After a debate, the resolution was recommitted to the Committee on Government Contracts.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, from that Committee, reported a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House of the amounts paid to each of the several railroad companies for the transportation of troops and supplies since the commencement of the present difficulties, together with other information on the subject.

Mr. Van Wyck, of New York, moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Government Contracts. He spoke of the advantages taken of the trembling necessities of the country by speculators of the cattle contract, made in this city, whereby $50,000 was realized on 2,000 head; of the agency of Alexander Cummings, of New York, of the immense amount of money paid out to him without any vouchers of his purchase; of linen, pantaloons, London porter, Scotch ale and Dutch herring for the use of the army. He next spoke of the charter of the steamer Cataline, and of the horse contracts at Huntendon, Tenn. A huge contract brokerage system was sought to be established at the commencement of the difficulties, whereby five per cent. was to be paid on contracts. As a friend of the administration, he had the right to insist that it shall drive corruption from the land and treason from the capital. He then spoke of Mr. Morgan's agency, and the peculations in the Department of the West.

Mr. Davis, of Pa., said that no man was more earnestly desirous than himself of bringing to justice every man charged with fraud on the Government. He was particularly interested in bringing one man to justice—namely his own brother. He asked the Committee and House to unite with him in his efforts to have Captain Davis, Assistant Quartermaster, who is charged with crime, arrested, court-martialed, and if found guilty, and the penalty is death, have him shot. His brother knew nothing of the charge of defrauding the Government and soldiers until it was published to the world through the report of the Investigating Committee. He, Mr. Davis, had in vain sought to have his brother's transactions inquired into, and had been before the Committee with that view, but he was told that it would cost $500 to bring Capt. Davis to vindicate his reputation. All these investigations will amount to nothing, unless means are taken to punish the wrong doers. His brother's reputation was worth more to him than that of any other man living. All he asked was, that if his brother was guilty, punish him, and if he is innocent, let the fact be declared.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., said that he could appreciate the sensitiveness of the gentleman touching the representation of his brother, Captain Davis. He said that the first knowledge he had of the charge against him was in the report of the Committee. Now the truth is, he came before the Committee and furnished them with certified copies of the papers himself. If Captain Davis led the Committee into error by giving as true copies those which proved not to be so, the Committee are not to be blamed. If the Captain would come before the Committee, he would have a chance to correct his own mistake; but to enable him to do this, it could hardly be expected that they should send for him.

His friend, Mr. Davis, had done all he could to have his brother court-martialed. He honored him for it, but the gentleman should not find fault with the committee that he had not been successful.

Davis replied that he had simply intimated that his brother knew nothing of the charges of fraud against him till it was published. The committee had interrogated him as to General Fremont's body guard, whether they rode on bay horses with drawn swords; how they were dressed, &c. His brother stood before the country as a felon. He repeated that he only asked that he be punished if guilty, and righted if innocent.

Mr. Dawes read from the testimony to show that Capt. Davis purchased from his son, in Philadelphia, certain blankets, and repeated that Capt. Davis could appear before the committee to set himself right.

Mr. Holman, of Ind., offered the following:

Resolved, That the conduct of Secretary Cameron, in employing Alexander Cummings without legal guarantee, to make purchases without restriction, of large amounts of military supplies, and the conduct of Secretary Welles, in employing Mr. Morgan without requiring guarantees, for the purchase of a large number of vessels, the compensation depending on the prices paid, instead of employing responsible officers, have adopted a policy highly injurious and destructive to the public service and interest, and are deserving of the censure of this House.

At this point, Mr. Sedgwick, of N. Y., sent up the dispatch, received from flag officer Foote, by the Secretary of the Navy, informing the latter of the capture of Fort Henry. Applause both on the floor and in the galleries succeeded the reading of the dispatch.

The motion at the earlier stage of the proceedings, that the consideration of the report be postponed till Tuesday of next week, was then agreed to.

Mr. Blair, of Mo., from the Committee of Conference, on the disagreement of the two houses to the amendments to the bill making the appropriation for the defences of Washington, made a report, which was agreed to. It provides that no volunteers or militia, in any State or Territory, shall be mustered in on any terms or conditions, to continue in service therein, beyond 40,000 in Missouri and 4,500 in Maryland, according to the former authorization.

Mr. Blair explained that the committee did nothing with regard to the home troops in Kentucky, for the reason that the bill in which the raising of them depended, was pending in the Senate.

Several private bills were then passed, when the House adjourned till Monday.

SENATE.—Mr. Anthony, of R. I., presented a resolution from the General Assembly of Rhode Island in regard to the permanent location of the Naval Academy at Newport. The said State had tendered exclusive jurisdiction to the United States the necessary land, &c. He referred briefly to the loyalty of the State and the fact that Newport had suffered greatly by the rebellion, and was one of the finest harbors in the country.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, presented the memorial of a number of Mercantile firms of New York against any repeal of the present warehousing system.

Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, presented several petitions in favor of emancipation. Also in favor of homeopathic surgeons.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin, requesting that Senators and members of Congress from that State vote for the abolishment of the franking privilege.

Mr. Harris, of New York, from the Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the credentials of Benj. Starke, and other papers, without expressing any opinion as to the effect of the papers, or any action of the Senate, reported a resolution that Mr. Starke was entitled to take the Constitutional office as a Senator.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, asked to file the minority report the Committee had not seen fit to report on the testimony. He could not agree with the majority of the Committee.

Mr. Harris said the Committee did not express an opinion as to the effect of the papers on any subsequent action of the Senate. The papers were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to reduce the expenses of the Government in the survey and sale of public lands.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain Samuel F. Dupont, and the officers and seamen under his command, for the victory at Port Royal. Adopted.

Mr. Hale, from the Naval Committee, reported back the bill providing for the construction of twenty iron clad steam gun-boats, with an amendment. The United States Note bill was received from the House, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army. Referred.

Mr. Latham, of Cal., introduced a bill relative to the warehouse system in the Pacific ports of the United States.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, moved to take up the gunboat bill. He said that if the intelligence which came to the city this morning, of the capture of Fort Henry by our gunboats, on the Western waters, was true, then no bill was more important. The bill was taken up. The amendment of the committee appropriates $10,000,000 for the purposes of the act.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., read a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, saying that the Department could probably build ten or twelve boats in six months and double that number in a year. That the Department do not intend to conform to any particular plan, but intend to avail themselves of the experience gained in the progress of the work; that the cost ranges from $360,000 to $580,000; but, that Captain Ericsson proposed to build four in six months at $225,000; that the purposes of the boats were to reduce the harbors of the enemy and open them to the Union army. The Secretary earnestly recommends the appropriation of $10,000,000.

Mr. Hale, said that the vessels already built by Capt. Ericsson was built by contract, and was completed within a day of the time specified.

The bill was amended so as to limit the number to twenty, and passed.

The report of the Naval Committee on the Secretary of the Navy's letter, in regard to Mr. Morgan's purchase, was taken up.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., said he considered the subject of much importance to the Senate and to the country. What he was about to say was to be said, not as a republican or a member of any party. He stood here to-day to plead for the country. He had been accused of being an opponent of the administration, but he wanted it distinctly understood that on this subject he had nothing to buy and had nothing to sell. The administration had not a gift that he desired, and he had nothing they wanted, except a faithful interest to the country. No earthly consideration could make him leave the place he occupied here; but this matter cannot be winked out of sight; it cannot be concealed or covered up; no sophistry can make anything else of it, but what it is. There have been some objections made against this resolution. The Senator from Maine (Mr. Fessenden) thought it was not dignified on the part of the Senate to act on the evidence that we had. That objection was removed now. The evidence is that the Secretary of the Navy, having occasion to purchase some vessels, employed his brother-in-law, and for less than five months service paid him $70,000. He laid aside the question whether this sum was paid out of the public funds, but returned to the assertion that, directly, the purchase of these vessels cost the government twice that sum, and indirectly cost millions. If you should tell a man that he must pay you $100 commission on a sale; then if he be of human nature, he would put twice that sum in his charge. This transaction had gone through the land. The people know that when they were pouring forth blood and treasure for the support of the government, the Secretary of the Navy was paying Mr. Morgan about $12,000 per month from these hard earnings.

Mr. Dixon, of Ct., defended the Secretary of the Navy.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

The Civil Appropriation bill was taken up, and the amendment in regard to the printing of treasury notes by the American Note Company, The bill was then postponed temporarily, and the bill to authorize an additional issue of United States treasury notes was taken up and passed. Also, the bill to authorize the issue of ten millions of demand notes.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, a part of the appropriation for seeds, &c., was ordered to be applied to the investigation of preparing flax as a substitute for cotton. The bill was passed.

Mr. Johnson handed to the clerk a dispatch from Com. Foote, of the capture of Fort Henry, which was read to the Senate.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee, reported a joint resolution for the payment of awards to the Commission to investigate military claims in the Department of the West. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill to define the pay and emoluments of the army was taken up.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 6.—The United States steamer Suwanee, of the Burnside expedition, arrived this forenoon. She left Cape Hatteras yesterday morning, having come out of the inlet the day before. The fleet was still inside the inlet, and nothing had been done. Most, if not all, the vessels had gone over the bar, and about 6,000 troops had been landed.

The Suwanee was considerably damaged by the storm, part of her bulwarks and wheel houses having been stove in, and her upper works injured. She brings a large mail, and thirty-four sick men, from the expedition. Five died on the passage. After landing the mails and passengers, the Suwanee will go to Philadelphia to repair.

The gun-boat E. H. Herbert was lost, in addition to those before mentioned.

A forward movement was shortly expected.

There was a rumor circulated that the rebels had offered, through a flag of true, to give up Roanoke Island on condition that Elizabeth city should not be attacked.

The Louisiana has been got off without serious damage.

The steamer Albany arrived this forenoon from Annapolis, with Quartermaster and other stores, for the Burnside expedition.

It has been raining all day.

A flag of truce went to Craney Island. A large number of ladies and children returned to go North, and also Lieut. Preston, of the 71st New York, to be exchanged, and J. H. H. Sands, of the 4th Michigan, a prisoner of war, released on parole. No news was brought down.

Memphis, Feb. 7.—Three federal gunboats appeared on the Tennessee river yesterday. They opened fire on Fort Henry. The latter responded. There was no damage done to the fort. The Federals are landing troops two miles from the fort, and an attack is expected. The Confederates are in full force on Tennessee river, and no damage from the Federals is apprehended.

Nashville, Feb. 4.—Gen. Beauregard and suit arrived here this evening. Heavy rains during the night and to-day, interfered with the preparations of his reception. He will proceed to take command of the Northwestern army.

Norfolk, Feb. 5.—There is no doubt that the Commissioners appointed by the Washington Government to visit the Federal prisoners in the South are at Fortress Monroe, but there is not the slightest probability that our Government will permit them to visit the Confederate States.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 5.—A private letter written last evening in Savannah, and received here this morning, states heavy firing heard in the direction of New River, on the South Carolina side, on Monday morning, which lasted for over four hours. It was supposed to be an engagement with the enemy's gunboats. A messenger who reached here this morning, says he was informed by a Confederate officer in Savannah, that our batteries at New River had been attacked and that one at least of the federal gunboats had been destroyed.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of to-day, says the firing heard yesterday was at Red Bluff. The enemy destroyed all the houses in the neighborhood. Nobody hurt.

Richmond, *Feb.* 5.—General Sterling Price, of Missouri, arrived here on official business last evening. He desires to be confirmed a Major General, and seeks pay, clothing and supplies for his army in the west.

A serious riot occurred in Richmond on Tuesday night, which was so extensive and disastrous that it is feared the city will be placed under martial law. During the excitement persons were heard cheering for the Union.

The troops at Norfolk are being sent south very rapidly to repel the advance of the federal troops into the Cotton States. There are but few soldiers to be seen in Norfolk now. As those troops are being sent as far south as Mobile, it is probable that the rebels have been misled as to the design of Gen Burnside.

Drafting will be commenced throughout the South on the first of March. Great numbers of the soldiers express dissatisfaction with the course pursued by the rebel Government, in this particular.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that the Missouri difficulty has been satisfactorily arranged. General Price will doubtless be commissioned a Major-General, and the Missouri troops received into the Confederate service as twelve-months volunteers.

The Legislature, yesterday, the 4th, went into secret session, for the purpose of considering an important communication from the Governor, upon a subject in regard to which it is understood the State and Confederate authorities are entirely agreed. Its purport will not transpire at present.

An order was issued from the War Department on the 4th, ordering all military commanders to impress all saltpetre found in their districts, except such as is in the hands of original manufacturers, government agents and contractors, paying therefor 40c. per pound and no more. The order is issued in consequence of the monopoly of speculators, and the exorbitant rates charged the government.

The *Dispatch* says, in an editorial, that Spain is the natural ally of the South. If the South had one friend from the beginning of her troubles, it has been Spain. We think it due to her generous and chivalric people to have sent representatives to the Spanish Court, and thereby laid broad and deep foundations of at permanent and close unity with that nation. It is not too late now to rectify the omission, which was not dictated by any want of courtesy.

There is no news from the Burnside fleet or about the Merrimac.

The steamer Rhode Island arrived from New York this afternoon.

Adjutant-General Schouler, of Mass., arrived this morning.

The Constitution sailed this afternoon.

Interesting from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—There is high authority for stating that there is no truth in the report that the recent flag of truce brought to headquarters here a communication threatening the lives of the hostages, Colonel Corcoran and others, in event of the execution of the Missouri bridge-burners; there is in the communication no allusion whatever to that subject. It is not believed that its contents will be officially made public.

The President has approved of the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to procure from such officers and enlisted men of the United States army, as are now, or hereafter may be held as prisoners of war in the so-called Confederate States from time to time, their respective allotments of pay to their families and friends, upon which certified allotments the Secretary shall cause drafts to be made payable in the city of New York or Boston, to the order of such persons to whom allotments were, or may be made, and to remit the drafts to the address of such persons as may be designated.

Abram Felder has been officially recognized as Vice Consul of Switzerland for the States of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, and the Territory of Nebraska, to reside at Highland, Ill.

Gen. Wm. F. Smith telegraphs that this morning a part of his scouts returned with five prisoners belonging to the 1st Cavalry, and one citizen. The remainder of his regiment engaged the enemy near Flint Hill, in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House. Capt. Curry reported that he needed no assistance. The Cavalry dismounted and assaulted a house, and took the inmates prisoners. One of our captains and a private were wounded. Another detachment subsequently returned with four prisoners belonging to the First North Carolina regiment, three of them non-commissioned officers. Six horses and eight of Colt's rifles were also captured. The prisoners will be sent to Washington.

From the Upper Potomac.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 7.—This forenoon, Capt. Baylor and three of his rebels, concealed behind a stone wall just above Harper's Ferry bridge, one either black or painted, by displaying a flag of truce induced a loyal Virginian to go over. When nearly across, Baylor and two others fired and killed the ferryman. Our batteries on the heights shelled the buildings. Subsequently some of our men crossed and set fire to twelve buildings, including the Wager and another hotel, railroad buildings, &c. The whole of the lower part of the town is now in ashes. A necessity existed for burning the buildings, as they have been a hiding place for the rebel riflemen who have been annoying our troops for weeks. The number of rebels is not known, but many are seen to mount horses and leave the outskirts of the town by the Charlestown road. This afternoon, a rebel flag of truce, in the hands of Baylor's men, came to the ferry, but were warned off by Col. Geary. A large rebel mounted picket guard has been stationed all afternoon near Bolivar.

Pursuing the Rebels.

PADUCAH, KY., Feb. 7.—Gen. Smith, on the west, and Gen. Grant on the east side of the river, are pursuing the retreating rebels. It is reported, and credited by some of our officers, that the rebel troops at Fort Henry were not true to the rebel cause, and took advantage of the opportunity offered by the attack to run away from a fight that was distasteful to them.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—Great joy was felt to-day regarding the victory on Tennessee river, and at the passage of the Treasury Note bill. The excitement on 'Change, when the news was announced, was intense.

Pirate at Nassau--Gunboat Dawn.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The pirate steamer Carolina, was at Nassau on the 29th ult.

The U. S. Gunboat Dawn, from Fortress Monroe, arrived here this morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—Flour firm; sales superfine at $4 15@4 20. Wheat in fair demand. Corn firm at 30c. and Oats at 28c. Whisky firm at 17c. Hogs firm at $3 25@3 50; receipts 1,000 head. Mess pork in demand; sales 2,000 bbls. at $9 62 for city and $9 50 for low grades. Lard dull; sales of 600 tierces at 6⅞@6¾c. and 1,200 kegs at 7c. Sales green hams at 3¼c. Cloverseed firm at $3 90@4. Sugar, coffee, and molasses quiet.

Exchange and Gold dull, at ½@¾ premium for the former and 3c. premium for the latter.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Noon.—Flour declined; sales 9,000 bbls. at $5 65@5 70 for State, $6 00@6 10 for Ohio and $5 95@6 30 for Southern. Wheat advanced; sales 35,000 bush. at $1 32@1 35 for Chicago Spring. Corn firm; sales 15,000 bush. at 65@66½c. Pork firm at $12@13 for mess. Beef steady. Lard steady at 7½@8½c. Whisky steady at 24½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Noon.—Flour firm; sales 2,500 bbls. at $5 50@5 62½ for extra, $6 00 for extra family and superfine at $5 25. Sales rye flour at $3 50 and corn meal at $3. Wheat in demand; sales 10,000 bush. red at $1 34@1 36 and white at $1 40@1 47. Rye steady at 72c. Corn dull; sales 5,000 bush. new yellow at 56c. Oats steady at 38½c. Provisions dull; Coffee firm; sales Rio at 18½@21c. and Laguyra at 22½c. Sales 500 bush. Cloverseed at $4 25@4 35. Flaxseed firm at $2 20. Whisky dull; sales 200 bbls. of Ohio at 24@24½c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Evening.—Cotton steady at 30c. Flour firm; sales 15,000 bbls. at 5 70@5 75 for State, $6@6 10 for Ohio and $5 95@6 25 for Southern. Wheat unchanged; sales 9,500 bush. at $1 33@1 35 for Chicago Spring, $1 30@1 31 for Milwaukee Club and $1 46 for red Western. Corn firm; sales 53,000 bush. at 65@66c. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard steady at 7½@8½c. Whisky firm at 24½c.

MARRIED:

McDOWELL—McKNIGHT—On the 6th of February, 1862, by Rev. D. G. Bradford, Mr. JAMES H. McDOWELL and Miss AMANDA McKNIGHT, all of Allegheny City, Pa.

DIED:

CUMMINS—On Friday morning, February 7th, MARTIN CUMMINS, member of Col. Wilson's 101st Regiment, aged 23 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Michael Cummins, West Pittsburgh, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at one o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HERRON—On Friday night, FANNIE D., second youngest child of William A. Herron, of Minersville. Notice of funeral in this afternoon papers.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

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

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,

WORK GIRL'S DREAM.

VICTORINE.........MISS THOMPSON.

To conclude with

JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEYS.

PUG.........MR. MAFFIT.

STAR CANDLES—Just received from Cincinnati a supply of Procter & Gamble's full-weight Star Candles for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOHN A. RENSHAW, Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

HICKORY NUTS—3 sacks Shellbarks in store and for sale by WM. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO., 299 Liberty street.

NEW FRUIT, FIRST OF THE SEASON.—Messina Oranges and Lemons, just received and for sale by REYMER & BROS., Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

CRANBERRIES, CRANBERRIES.—25 bbls. Cranberries just received and for sale by FRANK VAN GORDER, No. 114 Second st.

DRIED APPLES—20 sacks in store and for sale by WM. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO., 299 Liberty street.