# Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 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 | 34 |
| 12 " M. | 00 | 40 |
| 6 " P. M. | 00 | 32 |
| Barometer, | | 29 5-10 |

### Compliment to Col. F. J. Herron.

This gentleman, who is now Colonel Commanding the Ninth Iowa Regiment, and whose gallantry at the battle of Wilson's Creek has earned him the highest praise, is everywhere winning "golden opinions." A gentleman, writing from New York to the Dubuque *Times*, gives a graphic description of a recent visit which he paid to Camp Herron, near St. Louis. Want of space prevents us from giving the letter entire, but as Col. Herron is an old Pittsburgher, (brother of our worthy Clerk of the Courts, W. A. Herron, Esq.,) the following extract will be gratifying to his numerous friends here:

"The sanitary condition of the regiment is excellent, as there are not over thirty sick, and in all, not more than 100 out of 1,150 men, unfit for service. When we remember that in the Iowa 12th there are not over *three hundred* men fit for service, this healthy condition of the Iowa Ninth becomes significant—of the facts of its better management, better location, and better care and treatment, too much praise cannot be bestowed on those who have contributed to bring about such a condition of things. The officers generally, of the regiment, are well liked and are all good men; but Colonel Herron, especially, is the idol of both men and officers—and who that knows him can be surprised at it? Ever among his men, attending to their wants, affable, pleasant and kind, but yet thorough and strict in discipline, with a bravery and courage that has been thoroughly, and for him gloriously, attested on the bloody field at Wilson's Creek, he is just the man to be loved and esteemed as a friend, honored and idolized as a soldier. With such commanders, and such a regiment of brave, able bodied, willing men, so thoroughly armed and disciplined, we predict that when the battle rages fiercest, and the slaughter is the deadliest, the iron hand of the Iowa Ninth will be felt with crushing force upon the battalions of the enemy, and a record of its efficiency made in letters of such deep red blood, that it will not soon pass from the memory of either friend or foe."

### Arrest of a Thief---Recovery of Stolen Goods.

On Saturday morning, the tailorshop of Michael McKenna, located in the village of Port Perry, at Lock No. 2, on the Monongahela river, was robbed of about thirty dollars worth of goods, consisting of Kentucky jeans, trimmings, etc. On Sunday he appeared before Mayor Sawyer, and stated that he had reason to believe the goods had been stolen by a shoemaker named George Oxley, who resided somewhere in this vicinity. Oxley and his daughter had been living at Port Perry for some time, and they were seen walking towards Pittsburgh, on the Connellsville Railroad track, before daylight Sunday, each carrying a bundle.

The matter was given in charge of officers Strain, Moon, Scott and Hamilton, who, after a diligent search, found Oxley at his residence in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, in an alley off Chestnut street. As soon as he was arrested, the members of the family began to abuse the officers, barring them out of the rooms, etc. They were compelled to force an entrance into one of the rooms, where the stolen goods were found sewed up in a common bed tick. The girl who had accompanied her father, and who is about fourteen years of age, stated that she was present when the store was robbed. Her father broke a window and took out such goods as he could reach, but did not enter the store.

Oxley is an Englishman, and the father of thirteen children, ten of whom are living. His home exhibits painful evidences of poverty, misery and crime. He had been working at Port Perry, but his last act there will doubtless consign him to the penitentiary. He was committed to answer.

### Plates for Iron-Clad Vessels.

A writer in the Philadelphia *Press*, in describing the iron-clad frigate Kensington, uses the following language:

When the construction of the frigate was broached, a doubt was expressed as to the ability of our iron manufacturers to turn out plates of sufficient size for the purpose. It is a legitimate cause of State pride that this doubt has been most successfully confuted. We are informed that in a short time Pennsylvania forges could turn out a sufficient number of these plates to fortify every vessel in the navy.

The plates have been designed by Messrs. I. P. Morris & Co., and are being made by the Bristol Forge Company, and by Messrs. Baily, Brown & Co., of Pittsburgh. They are fifteen feet long, twenty-eight and-a-half, and thirty-and-a-half inches wide, and four inches in thickness. A hammer, weighing two and a half tons, is employed in their manufacture.

No fears need be entertained as to the sufficiency of their thickness. By experiment it has been ascertained that plates but one inch thick have resisted cannon balls of two hundred pounds weight from an Armstrong rifled gun. The only effect of this tremendous missile has been to loosen the plates, but in no case to penetrate them.

DR. F. A. MORCHZISKER.—A special to the Philadelphia *Press* states that this gentleman, (who practiced here for several months) has been before the Military Committee of the Senate, urging the necessity of a military opthalmic institution. The doctor offers his services gratuitously to the government, and it is said that Senator Wilson takes a lively interest in the matter.

ONE OF THE "SWELL."—The notorious Bill Patch, who was arrested here last summer, while fleeing from Philadelphia, Va., where he had been making knives for the Secesh cut-throats, and who was subsequently "sworn" and discharged at Wheeling, has again been taken into custody on a charge of violating his oath not to advocate the cause of Jeff. Davis. They ought to "hang" him a little while, this time.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—The eighth annual report of the officers of the House of Refuge, for Western Pennsylvania, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1861, has been laid upon our table. The main features of the report have already been published. The number of inmates remaining in the institution, Dec. 24th, 1860, was 165. Received in 1861, 114; discharged, 80. Remaining, Dec. 24th, 1861, 206—boys, 148; girls, 58.

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, the talented actress, has been re-engaged by Manager Henderson for another week, and this evening she will personate two sisters, Edith and Zeldia, in a beautiful new five act play entitled the "Old Tower of Charlswood." The play is highly commended by several gentlemen who heard it read, and it is their endorsement that causes us to say it will doubtless prove a successful production and paying card to the management.

DROWNED IN A BARREL.—A little daughter of John Lyle, of Wayne township, Belmont county, Ohio, fell head foremost into a barrel containing water, a few days since, and was drowned. It is supposed to have reached for rain from the porch, and slipped down into the barrel.

APPOINTED.—Major Contracts for Beef Au[illegible] Beckwith has awarded to John Sn[illegible] with Harrisburg, the contract for 4,000 beeves, the privilege of 11,000, to be delivered either at Harrisburg, Chambersburg, or York, at three eighty-nine gross.

FOR SALE.—The splendid passenger packet J. T. McCombs, is offered for sale. This steamer is new, and will be a desirable investment for those wishing to embark in the river business. See advertisement in this morning's paper.

THE WILD WAGONER OF THE ALLEGHANIES is the name of a new poem by T. Buchanan Read, Esq., which Mr. Joseph R. Murdoch, the tragedian, has been reading to the elite of Cincinnati at Pike's Opera House, in that city.

## FROM SATURDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

### The Common Schools of the State.

The Superintendent of the Common Schools of Pennsylvania has sent in his report to the Legislature, showing the operation of the system in the various counties of the State. The whole number of schools in the State, excluding the city of Philadelphia, is 11,910, including Philadelphia, is 12,245. The number of pupils in all the schools, including Philadelphia, is 680,295, and the cost of their tuition is $1,773,666. The total cost of the system, including school houses, &c., is $2,900,501. The average length of the school term in the schools outside of Philadelphia county, was five months, seven and a-half days, and the average cost of each pupil per month, fifty-nine cents, or about $3 10 for the whole term. The increase of pupils in the State Schools during the year was 11,098. There is a very large difference between the amount of school tax levied and that actually paid into the treasury. The last year it amounted to $325,272, being $50,000 less than the year previous, and nearly one-seventh of the whole amount levied. It cost the large sum of $75,000 to collect the school tax. The receipts were $162,757 less than the expenditures. The report states that only two-thirds of the pupils enrolled, and which the State has credit for educating, attend school regularly, and that the term of instruction is not quite two thirds of the time it should be. The short-comings of the system are dwelt upon strongly. The report says:

Upon a close examination of the system itself, and of its operative agencies and their adaptedness to the work committed to them, it will be found that the deficiencies now presented to attention are the effect neither of their want of fitness nor activity. It is admitted that our school houses, with their furniture and apparatus for teaching, are incomplete—only about one-third being sufficient, and the other two-thirds either radically unfit for their purposes, or not yet rendered sufficient—that only about one-eighth of the schools are so graded as to incite the pupil to proper effort for improvement, while all the rest are without this strong incitement, and one-seventh of them positively without any classification of the pupils whatever—that only one-tenth of the teachers are, in qualifications, up to the legal standard, and nine-tenths are below it—many of them not even attaining the medium mark between proficiency in the branches enjoined by the law and its opposite, and that directors and other local officers do not yet discharge their important functions with the regularity and efficiency indispensable to full success. All this is true; but two other remarkable facts are equally true—one is, that there has been great improvement in all these agencies within the last seven years—so great as to be admitted by every candid observer, and it has even attracted the attention of other States; yet, the other is, that there has been no corresponding improvement within the same period, in the two results that have just been indicated as the true tests of a productive educational system.

There is no escape from the conclusion to which these facts lead us. The system has now its full working machinery, or nearly so, and in as good working condition as the period it has been in preparation for use will admit of. Most of it has been in operation for seven years, and confessedly improving in efficiency all that time. Yet the people do not appreciate the improved condition of the schools thus affected, by providing for a longer term of instruction, nor parents by causing, nor pupils by volunteering a better attendance, than the tables exhibited, in both cases seven years ago.

It is painful, and were there not the certainty of remedy by proper efforts within reach, it would be humiliating to make these admissions. It would be far more pleasant and much easier to glorify our great State by lauding her noble Common School System, pointing out its beautiful arrangement, and telling of the $3,000,000 it annually expends to educate its 669,000 scholars. In the past, this was all proper, and towards the past, it is still but merited praise. But we have now to do with the future and its loud and urgent claims. When we find that only two-thirds of the scholars are actually in school, and only for two-thirds of the time—at the lowest allowance—they should be there, we are constrained to admit an enormous waste of money and of time, and, worst of all, of the best opportunity this immense body of youth will ever have for preparation to meet the duties and responsibilities of life.

It has been shown that these failures in result are not attributable to the system itself and its agencies—or at least, that those agencies, admitted to be admirable and efficient, have not remedied them. The causes must, therefore, exist elsewhere. The help must come from beyond the system itself; it must be drawn from every educational element and all the elevating forces of society.

### Publication of Births.

The Bucyrus, Ohio, *Journal* says: "We intend, hereafter to add a new department to our paper, in connection with deaths and marriages—we mean that of births. It is the custom of New England papers to publish births, and we see no reason why we should not do so in this section of the country. There is certainly quite as much propriety in publishing the births as there is in publishing marriages and deaths. The only trouble we see in the way is to gather up these interesting items. We will make an effort, however, to inaugurate the system, and believe that it will become popular."

The editor then calls upon his friends to aid him in this laudable undertaking—or, as he more aptly expresses it, to assist in gathering these "interesting items." He adds, by way of caution, that every announcement must be accompanied by a responsible name. Notwithstanding this, we venture that before a month he will get into trouble by announcing a birth in some family where a cradle forms no part of the furniture, and where maternal affection has no higher object than a cat or lap-dog! But we commend the enterprise of the editor, and hope that he may surmount every difficulty. The form which he intends to adopt is given as follows:

"Born, on the 7th inst., a son, [or daughter,] to Mr. and Mrs. John Smith."

Should the system become popular in the Buckeye State, as the editor believes it will, we may be tempted to follow his example. For the present, we wait the result of his experiment.

### Something for Pupils.

Among the exercises submitted to the applicants for admission to the Philadelphia High School, were the following:

Parse the words *italicized* in the following lines:

"Lo, Lawrence Aylmer, *seated* on a stile
In the long hedge, and reiling in his mind
Odd *waifs* of rhyme, and bowing over the brook,
A tonsured head in middle age forlorn
Mused, and was *sunk*. On a sudden a low breath
Of gentle air made *treeble* in the hedge
The fragile vigorved bells and briary *rings*
And he looked up. There stood a maiden near,
Waiting to pass. In much *chase* he started
On eyes a bashful *azure* and oil hair,
In *glory* there the chesnut, when the shell
Divides it freefold to show the fruit *within*;
Then wondering, asked her, 'Are you from the farm?'
'Yes,' answered she. 'Pray, stay a little; pardon me;
*What* do they call you?' *Rosie!*"

The following sentence to be corrected, and give the reasons for each correction:

"The servant come to the room, where I was reading since an early hour this morning, to inform me of the decease of the eldest of the king's twin-sisters, who died without agreeing to her brother."

### Arrest of Young Thieves.

Mayor Sawyers' police to-day arrested three boys named Edward Smith, John Hough, and John Cox, charged with the larceny of two boxes of tobacco from the warehouse of Mr. G. Ludewig, Liberty street. The tobacco had been placed on the pavement, ready for shipment, when it was seized and carried off by the boys. The two packages were valued at $15. An Israelite named Gabriel Isaacs was also arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods. He had purchased one of these boxes, worth $7,50, for which he paid but $1,50. In default of bail, the whole party was committed to jail to answer at Court.

A large amount of tobacco and cigars has been stolen from different warehouses in the city, but no clue had heretofore been obtained as to who the guilty parties were. Other arrests will probably follow, and this system of rob[illegible] will be effectually broken up.

GIAMBONI.—We regret to learn that Big. Giamboni, the well known vocalist, met with a painful acci[illegible] a day or two since. While in Allegheny, he slipped and fell, breaking his thigh bone. As he is now sixty years of age, the accident is serious as well as painful. He is under treatment in the Mercy Hospital.

ACCIDENT TO BIG. [illegible]

APPOINTED.—Harry White, Esq., of Indiana, has been appointed Major of the 68th Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers.

### Decrease in Crime.

Among the very few favorable effects of the war, is the rapid decrease in crime, as exhibited in the returns of public magistrates throughout the county. Take, for instance, that expensive institution—the county jail. It now contains but seventy-five prisoners, all told. Of this number, only ten are Court prisoners, and five of these have been tried and are under sentence. The great majority are confined for vagrancy, drunkenness, etc. The next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions will doubtless be even shorter than the last, although the lapse of time between the two terms is much greater. Should this state of things continue throughout the year, the expenses for jail fees, jurors, witnesses, tipstaves, etc., will be very light.

It is also worthy of note that more than one half the inmates of the county jail are females. Before the war, the jail frequently contained within a fraction of two hundred prisoners, of whom but a small proportion were females—perhaps one in ten. Thus it appears that drunkenness, vagrancy, and petty offenses, are on the increase among the lower class of females, although there seems to be no adequate reason therefor, unless it be that the supplies of many of the "baser sort" have been cut off since the "roughs" have disappeared, thus compelling them to seek the bread of the county jail to ward off starvation.

### Highly Intelligible.

A veterinary surgeon, or "horse doctor," in Philadelphia, endeavors to enlighten the public on the injury he supposes salt does to horses' feet, and he introduces the subject in the following learned and intelligible style:

"Constituted opinion ever has a tendency to suppress the development of doctrine seeking new and independent existence. Nature is catholic, but men are sectarian and intolerant. Happily, however, as with the earth's first fruits under a covering of snow, while chilling influences checks growth for the time. Thus in the conflict between progressive and retarding influences, time is allowed for full development."

It is clear, from the above, that salt *does* injure horses' feet, and its use on railways ought not to be permitted. There is no use discussing the subject any further!

A GOOD IDEA.—A Memorial to Congress is now being circulated for signatures, in which it is as asked that Washington's Farewell Address be read in one or both houses of Congress on the coming Washington's birthday, and that the President and his Cabinet, the ex-Presidents, Judges of the Supreme Court, the representatives of Foreign Governments, officers of the army and navy, and distinguished citizens be invited to attend. Also, that the Farewell Address, or suitable parts of it, be read on that day, wherever practicable, at the head of the armies and on board ships of war, as an incentive to continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union.

A MISTAKE.—In our summary of the rate of taxation in Allegheny, we reported the city tax at five mills, whereas it is *ten mills* for city purposes. This will increase the total millage in Allegheny city to 52 mills, or a fraction over five per cent. of the valuation. Without the county railroad tax it will be 2½ per cent.—quite enough in all conscience.

A SOLDIER ROBBED.—A Washington letter writer says: "Mr. Moses Norris, of Pennsylvania, who had been entrusted with nearly $150 by soldiers of the 66th Pennsylvania regiment to take home to their families, was robbed of the amount while lodging at a house on 7th street, near the Centre market."

FREAK OF NATURE.—Some time ago, Mr. Jacob Smith, living near Shippenville, Clarion county, killed a rat in his barn, which had six well formed legs and feet, four of the feet belonging to the hinder part of the animal. It was certainly a great curiosity, and should have been preserved.

LATE PAPERS.—The New York dailies, of the latest date, can be had by calling at J. J. East's literary depot, Federal street, Allegheny. The *Illustrated News*, *Frank Leslie* and *Harper's Weekly*, and other pictorial and literary papers, can always be found on his counter.

CONTRACT FOR SHELL.—Hamilton & Clark, of Wheeling, have received a contract to make three hundred tons of thirteen-inch mortar shell for the Government. Each shell will weigh two hundred and twenty pounds.

DEATH FROM SCALDING.—A child of S. A. Powers, tavern keeper on Pennsylvania avenue, died yesterday from the effects of scalding. A kettle of boiling water was upset over the child the evening previous.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Two children belonging to Wm. Shadle, Monroe township, Clarion county, were burned to death on last Sunday by their clothes taking fire during the absence of their parents.

FOUND DEAD.—Patterson Briceland, son of John Briceland, of Canonsburg, was found dead in his bed, on the morning of the 30th ult.

HAIR PRODUCER.—One of the most excellent preparations ever invented for the hair is "*Upham's Hair Producer*," sold by Dr. Keyser, No. 140 Wood street; besides being a most excellent hair dresser, it will also start the hair where it is thin, and effectually stop the falling off of the hair when there is a dryness or debility of the scalp. It also restores it to its original color. The cheapness of the article, 50 cts., and its elegant qualities as a pomade, places it above all others.

SOUTHWARK STEAM MILLS,
Almond Street Wharf,
*Philadelphia, Nov. 14th, 1861.*

MR. SAMUEL C. UPHAM, 310 Chestnut street:

*Dear Sir*—About five years since my hair began to fall off and in a short time the top of my head became entirely bald. I had tried in vain all the Hair Restoratives I could procure, before I heard of yours; I have used one and a half bottles of your Hair Producer, and am happy to say that my head is now covered with a new and luxuriant crop of hair, and I am satisfied that a few more bottles will produce as fine a growth of hair as I ever had.

Very truly yours, L. B. M. DOLBY.

ARRIVAL OF CHESAPEAKE BAY OYSTERS, AND WHERE TO GET THEM.—A fresh supply of these delicious bivalves has just been received by Mr. Ely Young, of the Cornucopia. They are of the old stock, fresh and luscious, and for the lovers of the article, "the very thing." Mr. Young has them for sale by the bushel, peck or quart, at his wholesale depot on Fifth street, and at his model eating saloon, corner of Virgin alley and Smithfield street has them prepared either steamed, fried or otherwise, to suit the taste of his customers.

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.

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

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

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. ‡

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

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

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

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

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

# THE LATEST NEWS
## BY TELEGRAPH.

### From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 7—*via Baltimore*.—The steamer Eastern State arrived here this morning, having left Hatteras yesterday. She brings the important news that Gen. Burnside's fleet left the anchorage at the Inlet for the north, on Wednesday morning. The gunboats started at sunrise, and the troop ships followed soon after. Their destination was Roanoke Island. The weather was fine when the fleet left, and the news of the arrival of the expedition at Roanoke Island was hardly expected. When the Eastern State left three or four regiments were left at the Inlet. The Eastern State will return to Hatteras tomorrow morning.

The names of the sick who died on board of the steamer Suwanee during her voyage to this point are James F. Haskell, Co. I, 23d Massachusetts; Jesse Mack, Co. I, 11th Connecticut; Wm. H. Potter, Co. G, 8th Connecticut; Samuel Gilbert, of New Sharon, Vermont, seaman on the Maria Pike, and C. H. Cleveland, Co. K, 11th Connecticut. All but the last named were buried at sea. Charles W. Boyington, Co. F, 25th Massachusetts, died to-day of typhus fever.

Seven prisoners of war were exchanged on parole, and several other passengers came down from Baltimore this morning to go South. They were sent to Craney Island by a flag of truce, under command of Maj. Jones. No news or passengers were received. Nothing had been heard at Norfolk of the Burnside expedition.

The steamer Rhode Island, which arrived from Philadelphia yesterday, sailed for Port Royal this afternoon.

The steamer Suwanee left last night for Philadelphia for repairs.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of yesterday, has the following:

*Knoxville*, Feb. 5.—On Sunday last Colonel White's Tennessee cavalry encountered a force of Lincoln's infantry in Morgan county, Tennessee, estimated at one to three hundred, on the mountain side. White charged the enemy. Capt. Duncan rallied his men twice. Duncan was shot through the head and killed, by J. Roberts, a lad fifteen years old.

The Kentucky Unionists, then completely routed, fled in confusion, leaving seven dead.

The Savannah *Republican*, of Thursday, says: The glass revealed yesterday no new movements among the federal vessels lying in the cut, north of the river, beyond an addition to the number. Some imagine they have moved nearer to the river, but we could discover no material change in the position. Persons familiar with the water courses in that locality say they have not yet reached Wall's cut, but are lying in the river beyond that, which does not communicate with the main channel, yet, vessels occupying that position can readily command the main passage. It is the temporary charge of Mr. Stanton the control of the entire army with the exception of the army of the Potomac. It will be remembered that when Gen. Scott went to Mexico, he pursued a similar course, thus leaving himself free to attend to the more important matter in hand. Gen. McClellan and Mr. Stanton, it is needless to say, are on the best terms.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Further information has been received from Gen. Lander, by which it appears, that having, been reinforced, he marched on Thursday at the head of between seven and eight thousand troops, on the enemy at Romney. The rebel forces were about equal to his own. They declined fighting, however, and retreated across the river, destroying the wire bridge in their rear, and running off, probably to Winchester. As heretofore stated Gen. Lander is now in possession of Romney.

The U. S. gunboat Pinola, which has just been finished at Baltimore, arrived here today. She came up past the rebel batteries, accompanied by the Resolute, without being fired at. She will here take on board her armament and stores. She is in charge of Lieut. Com. Crosby, who is highly esteemed as a naval officer.

Dispatches received from Gen. Halleck at the headquarters, say that after the reduction of Fort Henry our forces proceeded up the river, in the direction of the railroad bridge, sixteen miles distant, and on the way reduced the batteries of the enemy on the other side of that river. No doubt is entertained here that our troops soon thereafter took possession of the bridge over the Tennessee river.

### Naval Letters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The following has just been issued from the Post Office Department under the act of Congress, approved Jan. 21, 1862: Sailors and marines in the actual service of the United States have the same privilege with soldiers of sending letters without prepayment of postage. All postmasters are instructed to mail, without prepayment of postage, all such letters when certified as follows: The envelope must bear the certificate of a naval letter, signed by a commander or lieutenant on board the vessel, with the name of the vessel, thus: "Naval Letter—Richard Roe, First Lieutenant U. S. Gunboat Kanawha, to John Smith, New York." This privilege does not extend to commissioned officers. All such certified letters must be rated with the postage at the mailing office, to be collected at the office of delivery. Letters addressed to such sailors and marines must be prepaid as before.

[Signed] JOHN A. KASSON,
Assistant Postmaster General.

### The Expedition on Savannah River.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—By the frigate Savannah we learn that the expedition on the Savannah river has been greatly magnified. It consisted only of a few small gunboats and a brigade of 2,000 men, which sailed from Port Royal to reconnoitre and give the men exercise. A portion of the boats entered the Savannah river by a small creek, but found the river obstructed, and had to return. They discovered the enemy's fleet and fired at them as they passed, but could not ascertain if any damage was done. The main part of the expedition had returned. When the Savannah left, a number of cannon were being sent through the creek, but it was not known for what purpose.

Com. Dupont has and in future will prohibit all communication between Port Royal and the North.

### The Rumored Removal of McClellan.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 8.—The rumor that Gen. McClellan had been superseded in chief command caused much excitement in Columbus. Resolutions calling on the Government for active and earnest warfare will be offered in the House.

### Rebel Prisoners at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 8.—Forty-six prisoners, captured at the Mill Spring fight, were brought here to-night, including Lieut. Col. M. B. Calter, of the 20th Tennessee, and three lieutenants of other rebel regiments.

### Gen. Butler's Expedition.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—The ships Ocean Pearl, Idaho and North America, with troops and stores forming a portion of Gen. Butler's expedition, sailed this morning for Ship Island.

### Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—Evening.—Flour unchanged and steady, and the demand is moderate, with sales of superfine at $4 15@4 20; extra sells at $4 25@4 30. Wheat firm at 89@90c for red, 95c@$1 00 for white. Corn firm at 38c, with the demand exceeding the supply. Oats sells at 28@29½c. Whisky in good demand and firm at 17c. Hogs are firm; 1000 head dressed, shipped from Chicago, sold at $3 20@3 35, and 500 do, city dressed, sold at $3 40@3 50; receipts 1,600. Mess Pork is in good demand at $9 75; sales of 1,500 bbls at $9 75@10 00, and are the closing prices. There is a good demand for bulk sides at 4c; sales of 250,000 lbs; shoulders not inquired for, and could not be sold at 2½c. Lard firm at 6½@6¾c.

There is nothing doing in loan money. The market is quiet and unchanged.

There is great indignation felt at the action of the United States Senate in refusing to pass the Treasury note bill.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Noon.—Flour held firmly, but the demand has fallen off; sales superfine at $4 25; extra at $5 62½, and extra family at $5 75@6 00. Rye Flour sells at $3 75, and Corn Meal sells at $3. There is a moderate demand for Wheat; 6,000 bush red sold at $1 24@1 28. 2,000 Pennsylvania Rye sold at 73c. Corn is in fair request; sales of 3,000 bush new yellow at 55½@56c. Oats are in fair request at 38@39½c. Barley is firm at 82c. Coffee is quiet; small sales of Rye at 19@21c. Provisions are rather in better demand; sales of Mess Pork at $12 25@12 75; 200 casks packed hams at 5½@6c; sides at 5c, and shoulders at 3¾@4c. Lard is steady at 7¾@8c. 200 bush Clover Seed sold at $4@4 25. 500 bbls of Ohio Whisky sold at 24@24½c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Noon.—Flour is dull; sales of 9,500 bbls at $5 70@5 75 for State; $5 05@5 10 for Ohio, and $5 00@5 40 for Southern. Wheat declined. Corn firm; sales of 25,000 bush at 68@69c. Pork steady. Lard steady at 7¼@8½c. Whisky steady at 24c.

Receipts of Flour 12,384 bbls; Wheat 2,618 bushels; Corn 2,913 bushels.

Stocks are lower.

### DIED:

MATTHEWS—On Sunday morning, the 9th inst., ANDREW MATTHEWS, in the 26th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Blocher, No. 65 Market street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

## NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1862.

We have had one fair day in Washington lately, which was Wednesday. This morning again, discomfort reigned with the rain and hailed with the hail.

The Armory Committee, somewhat diminished in numbers, is yet active in its duties. They met the House Special Committee again yesterday. Mr. Howe presented the argument for our side of the case in a very effective speech, which I am informed, (I did not hear it) was listened to with great acceptance, exciting no adverse feeling or criticism in other parties, while exhibiting the wishes and arguments of our own, in the best light.

The discussion before the Committee afterwards took, for a time at least, another channel. As I informed you in my last letter, Gov. Andrew, with a delegation from Mass., is here. This delegation appeared before the Armory Committee on Wednesday, to urge the establishment of a foundry or foundries, for the making of big guns. Their proper place would seem to have been before the Committee on Coast Defense, and I believe they met there too. Gov. Andrew has information from England of a recent date, which prevents his acceptance of the rose-colored "peace" news which is talked of generally. He said in his remarks, that the length of time necessary for a foreign fleet to take Portland—the best sea-port on the Atlantic coast—is the time needed for a steamship to sail three miles—say twenty minutes. Boston is in a better condition. It could make a show of defense against anything but an iron-clad ship, and that could lay Boston in ashes in spite of all our defensive works. In fact, as against such monster iron floating batteries, as England and France have now, our sea coast is defenseless. Gov. Andrew presented these facts in graphic language. He had no particular place to urge as a proper site for a national foundry, but the choice appeared to centre about the Hudson somewhere. This question was mooted, viz: how many big guns could be made at the foundries already in operation. It was proposed to ascertain how many, for instance, could be made in Pittsburgh per annum. Mr. Knapp, of the firm of Knapp & Wade, thought he could contract to make 1000 columbiads of the largest size, and 100 of the Rodman 20 inch guns, a lot of which will be demanded. This rather opened the eyes of the Boston men. They appeared to think that there was some one and another in Western Pennsylvania yet. On the armory question they had nothing to say. The small arm matter was in their minds, second to that of big guns, and how and where to procure them.

To-day our delegation was again before the Committee. There was further discussion. Rodman, Captain of Ordnance, presented his views in full, but I cannot give them even in little. I find the opinion very prevalent this evening with our people that the Committee will report in favor of an armory and foundry in the West and a foundry in the East—say on the Hudson. The latter, with Springfield, would make the balance just. It will require a strong fight to get any proposition of this kind, involving the expenditure of money, through the House. That will be the judgment of the people on their Representatives should a foreign war find the country in the condition represented by Gov. Andrew? Think of that?

Messrs. Samuel McKee, Wm. Phillips and John A. Pears, glass manufacturers, arrived here from Pittsburgh to-day. They will represent the interests of that branch before the committee now elaborating the war tax. Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnston, R. E. Sellers and Robt. Finney, Esqs., I met here also to-day.

The expulsion of Bright is one of the best things the Senate has done.

The times demand that there should be something to assert the dignity of that body, where bullying slave-drivers have wielded the lash for years, and treason under the name of "Democracy" of the Bright stamp has held high carnival. Messrs. Cowan and Harris made each a short speech—a desperate attempt at braving it out, but it was evident their hearts felt very heavy. They would have given much if they could have recalled their committal to the traitor's cause. Let Bright pass.

These stormy nights how my heart sinks as I hear the hail and rain beating against the window pains. Oh, how gloomy it seems, as one gazes out into the ebon night, and thinks of his brother keeping his weary watch, by desolate stream, or on bleak hill side, watching and listening for the footfall of the foe in the pauses of the wintry stream. Their shelters of canvass alone covers your brother from the beating winds! Mud and discomfort rex him, and yet his heart is warm, and and his eye glows with holy ardor for the cause in which he *desires* a glorious issue of freedom. I could have wept on Monday as I saw a stalwart man, in the flush of youth, bent nearly double with the rheumatism, dragging himself painfully along. How many such there are! In the pools and sloughs of mud around this city, where a thousand troops have trodden whole fields into unsightly quagmires, the Union army bides its doleful time. Sisters and mothers and lovers in distant homes are saving their little earnings that they may make up their packages of comforts; they knit many a coarse sock, in which lies more precious than any pearl from the depths of ocean, are woven; they send many a gift which has doubtless cost a comfort at home, but oh, how richly has that cost been repaired in affection gratified. A gift of love is its own reward. Oh, grim and dreadful is war! There is wailing in the cottage and the mansion already. How many a widows' weed in the land. The cause is holy, and dignifies and canonizes the grief. Else, what were our land now but a howling wilderness of sorrow? It has its sacred graves, its Bunker's Hills, its Winthrops, a Greble, and an Ellsworth, with how many others, lie in their bloody shrouds, and each day must increase their number. Our ears must for many a day be stunned with the roar of cannon! the mourners have yet to go about the streets with crape and wailing, finding no joy but that so sad that

"Such as these have lived and died."

To all which I may add as an item of fresh news, that Mrs. Lincoln gave an elegant and superb, and—"all that soft of a party"—at the White House on Wednesday night, where the candies and cateracts (I believe that is the term) of sugar, and pigs asking to be ate, and boned turkies with truffles, and—dear me, I can't begin to tell the things. There were diamonds—paste and others—there was much fiddling (though Nero wasn't there) and dancing, as I was informed.

Your correspondent has been here only a short time, and being a sort of a looker on in Vienna, was not a little surprised at how nicely every thing goes on here. True there's no money in the Treasury and no prospect of any thing but taxes. When I get back to smoky old Pittsburgh I will try to get Mr. McClurg to paint the two pictures but faintly sketched by the weak pen of a VISITOR.


WINES AND LIQUORS.

OLD PORT WINE,
SHERRY WINE,
MADEIRA WINE,
CATAWBA WINE,
HUNGARIAN WINE,
CLARET WINE.
OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
CATAWBA BRANDY,
BLACKBERRY BRANDY,
OLD RYE WHISKEY,
JAMAICA RUM,
HOLLAND GIN.

For sale, for medicinal purposes, by
SIMON JORDSTON, Druggist,
And dealer in choice Family Medicines,
fe3 corner Smithfield and Fourth sts.

SUPERIOR CHEWING TOBACCO.
SUPERIOR CHEWING TOBACCO.
SUPERIOR CHEWING TOBACCO.

I am this day in receipt of a large assortment of excellent Chewing Tobacco, including
20 GROSS JOHN ANDERSON & CO'S SOLACE.
Also an assortment of
SUPERIOR HAVANNA CIGARS.
JOSEPH FLEMING,
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets.

U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S
WARRANTS, AND OTHER CLAIMS
AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, BOUGHT BY
PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.
ja24:1md JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

30,000 DOLLARS. 30,000
The above sum will be loaned in sums ranging from $500 to $5,000, and for a term of from two to five years, secured by bond and mortgage on city or Allegheny county property. Apply at PETTY'S,
fe3 No. 13 St. Clair street.

2000 BXS. W. R. CREAM CHEESE,
500 do. Hamburg do
500 do. Eng. do
for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.
fe3

NEW FRUIT FIRST OF THE SEASON.—Messina Oranges and Lemons, just received and for sale by REYNER & BROS.,
fe3 Nos. 128 and 129 Wood street.

DRIED APPLES—20 sacks in store and for sale by WM. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO.,
fe4 120 Liberty street.


# HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

### Latest from Missouri.

ROLLA, Mo., Feb. 8.—News from the west indicates that the preparations for a decided blow against the enemy are nearly complete. The forces for this movement are nearly all concentrated at this point, whence it intends to move against the adversary, and in a few days the whole command will probably be on the march westward. Gen. Sigel and Asboth's divisions have reached Lebanon, and Maj. Wright's battalion of cavalry has moved thirteen miles west of that point.

Gen. Davis' brigade was reported to be crossing the Osage river on Wednesday, and a portion of it was expected to arrive at Lebanon on Thursday.

Two of Maj. Wright's scouts reported that Price made a speech to his troops, telling them that they were surrounded and must either fight or surrender, and that they all decided to fight. Price is said to have been heavily reinforced from Arkansas, and to have collected large supplies and provisions on the road leading from Springfield to Fayetteville.

Capt. Wood had arrived at Waynesville with 27 rebel prisoners, including five captains taken between Lebanon and Springfield.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—A correspondent of the *Republican* says that the property captured at Fort Henry is valued at $200,000.

Nine hundred prisoners of war were transferred from here to Alton to-day, where quarters have been prepared in the old penitentiary.

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