Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 28, 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.	54	40
6 " P. M.	00	34
Barometer,		29 4-10

The Alleged Poisoning Case--Hearing Before the Mayor.

Yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, the case of Thomas Connor, charged with attempting to poison his wife and family, together with fifteen or twenty boarders, at his house, No. 202 Smithfield street, was called up for a hearing.

Agnes Crook testified, in substance, that she was employed as a servant at Connor's boarding House; that Mr. Connor ate breakfast with the rest, on Monday last, and was also sick; he was so ill after breakfast that he did not eat any dinner. All who ate, seemed sick, excepting Mr. Warburton. She never heard Mr. Conner make any threats about destroying the household. She heard him say, on Saturday evening, while Mrs. Connor was away, that he would "break up housekeeping, and keep batchelor's hall." The witness took sick after dinner. Mr. Warburton ate breakfast, but took his dinner with him—he was the only boarder who was not sick. Mr. and Mrs. Connor, their children, and Mrs. Stewart, all grew sick after breakfast. Mrs. Connor did most of the cooking, but witness helped that morning to get breakfast. Mrs. Connor cooked dinner, and Mr. Connor was in the kitchen, frequently, every day. Witness had no idea what portion of the victuals contained the poison. Mr. Connor drank a portion of coffee which Mrs. Connor had poured out for herself, in the kitchen, before breakfast was served.

William Craig, gunsmith, testified that he became very sick, after dinner, and was attended by Dr. Halleck. He was not well yet. His opinion was that the pudding contained the nauseating substance. From what little he saw, he considered the relationship between Mr. and Mrs. Connor as very bad. He got drunk very often, and "jawed back and forward" a good deal.

Dr. Floyd testified that he was called to see Mrs. Stewart. She had vomited frequently, and experienced a burning sensation of the stomach and throat, causing great thirst. He believed she had taken something poisonous. Her husband, and others in the house, were also sick, and they seemed very much alike. The symptoms were those which mineral poison would most likely produce.

Dr. T. W. Shaw testified that he was called to see Mr. Graham; found him vomiting very violently, and complaining of thirst; thought he had taken some active poison, but did not examine the food or the substance thrown off. Graham thought that it was apple-butter pudding which had caused his sickness.

Samuel Graham testified that he and Mr. Connor generally ate breakfast after the other boarders. On Monday morning, he observed that Mr. Conner ate very little—not more than a bite or two of bread, and one or two sups of coffee. Witness ate very little breakfast, and did not feel any inconvenience from it; but he took a hearty dinner, and soon after became quite ill. He heard Mr. Connor's boy, who had been sent up to call his father down to dinner, return and say to his mother—"he does not want any dinner." Connor did not eat dinner that day.

J. Warburton stated that after breakfast he experienced a slight headache, but paid no attention to it until others in the house became affected. Mr. Connor complained of being sick, but looked about as well as usual. Mr. Connor and his wife were not on good terms—always quarreling—generally caused by his drinking. Ate no dinner in the house on Monday.

Theodore McClure ate breakfast heartily, and at eleven o'clock had a severe headache, but did not quit work. After eating dinner, however, he became very sick, vomiting violently. Agnes Crook told the landlord, next door, after the poisoning, that Connor had threatened to destroy the house.

Mr. Graham was re-called and testified that on one occasion Connor had read to him a paper, stating that, at such a time, his wife had left his house, and had remained at a certain place all night with another man. On another occasion he heard Mrs. Connor wrangling with him, and say—"You are a Jacoby—you would murder me if you could." On cross-examination the witness stated that Connor was generally under the influence of liquor. He did not believe the charges made against Mrs. Connor by her husband. She was an honest woman.

James Stewart and Edward Atkins were also examined, but no new facts were developed.

The examination closed here, and by agreement of the District Attorney, Mr. Miller, and the counsel for the defendant, Mr. Moreland, the case was continued until Monday afternoon, at three o'clock. A portion of the victuals which had been served for dinner was obtained, and will be submitted for chemical analysis. The defendant, in default of $1,000 bail, was remanded to jail.

The Death of John D. Davis--Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the Vestry, held in the vestry rooms of Trinity Church, on the 26th of Feb., 1862, the Rev. C. E. Swope having stated that the object of the meeting was to take such order as might be deemed expedient in consequence of the sudden demise of the late John D. Davis, senior Warden of Trinity Church, it was unanimously

Resolved, That it is with sincere regret that this Vestry have heard the announcement of the death of our late senior Warden; and whilst we submit with proper resignation to a dispensation so afflictive, whether to his family, the Church of which he had so long been a member, or the citizens at large, we feel disposed to pay the most unqualified respect to his memory.

Resolved, That as a token of regard to the virtues of our deceased Warden, to his character as a christian gentleman, his singular fidelity and disinterested discharge of his duties in his official relations with Trinity Church, his charity to the poor, his untiring zeal in everything that could contribute to the prosperity of the congregation of Trinity Church, his active exertions in the advancement of religion, and his devotion to the increase of the church at large, and as an evidence of our enduring recollection of his services, a tablet be erected in some conspicuous place within the walls of the church, with inscriptions suitable to the feelings cherished by the congregation, and as a memorial of the esteem in which his memory is held by the members of Trinity Church.

Resolved, That the Rev. C. E. Swope, John H. Shoemberger and W. P. Marshall be a committee for carrying the design above set forth into execution; and that they have the necessary power to complete the same, at the expense of the corporation of Trinity Church, in such manner as by them shall be deemed most advisable.

Resolved, That the Vestry will attend the funeral of their late beloved Warden, John D. Davis, in a body, at such time and place as may be indicated by the Committee of Arrangements.

Resolved, That Thomas M. Howe, Josiah King and H. L. Ringwalt be a committee appointed to aid the friends of the family, so far as may be necessary, in relation to the obsequies of the deceased, and that notice as to the time and place be given in the city papers.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Secretary and Chairman of the meeting, be transmitted to the family of the deceased. C. E. SWOPE, Chairman.

Robert Robb, Sec'y of the Vestry of Trinity Church.

Regimental Officers.

The following is an accurate list of the Regimental Officers of the 101st Pennsylvania Regiment, now at Camp Curtin:

Colonel—Joseph H. Wilson, Beaver.
Lieutenant Colonel—David B. Moore, Allegheny.
Major—Joseph H. Hoard, Tioga.
Adjutant—Robert F. Cooper, Washington.
Quartermaster—Ebenezer Williams, Allegheny.
Surgeon—John P. Hosack, Mercer.
Assistant Surgeon—Abraham P. Frick, Lawrence.
Chaplain—John D. Glenn, Allegheny.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, for March 8th, can now be had at Hunt's news rooms, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, and corner of Federal and South Common, Allegheny.

The Friendship Testimonial to Mr. Meeds--A Memorable Occasion.

The testimonial to Mr. J. B. Meeds, last evening, at the Scott House, as anticipated, was one of the most joyous and memorable we have ever attended. The idea of the old scholars was a very happy one, and felicitously carried out. To make the occasion fully understood by those who have not posted themselves from previous notices, we will briefly say that Mr. Meeds is the oldest Principal of a Public School in this city, having taken charge of the South (now Second) Ward Schools in the year 1835, and retained his position since that period up to the present time, with a likelihood of remaining in it as long as his health permits. He is a man of about forty-eight years of age, and remarkably youthful appearance; indeed, a number of his "boys" are much more impressed by the partial hand of Time. He is a fine scholar, and as a teacher ranks second to none in this district. Some of our most prominent citizens, in every position in life, have been tutored by him, and the beautiful testimonial presented last evening, is an evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by them. Not less than one hundred and fifty of the old scholars joined in the festive scene, and two of the Directors of the school in 1835, when Mr. Meeds assumed the management—Dr. Geo. E. Bruce and B. McLain—were also present as well as a large number of invited guests. The souvenir, as we have before stated, is a magnificent edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, a complete dictionary of arts, sciences and literature. It is in twenty-two volumes, and was purchased at a cost of not less than $150. The inscription on each volume reads thus: "To J. B. Meeds, from the old scholars of the South Ward Public School, as a token of their regard for his personal worth, and their respect for him as a teacher."

The presentation took place in the parlor of the Scott House soon after 8 o'clock. Mr. Andrew Patterson introduced Mr. Meeds to the company and to Edward Jay Allen, Esq., who had been chosen to make the presentation speech. Mr. Allen performed this pleasing task in an eloquent and feeling manner, recounting in beautiful words the remembrances of the old school. He prettily alluded to the fact that a large majority of the "boys" there present were now married, and their teacher was now the teacher of their children also. He begged the recipient to regard the gift in the spirit of affectionate friendship in which it was offered, and to value it for this, and not on account of its intrinsic value. Mr. Meeds, apparently much affected, replied the work in fitting and pathetic terms, and his remarks, as well as those of Mr. Allen, were loudly applauded.

After the presentation, Messrs. T. L. McClelland, W. J. Pope, J. B. McLatchy, E. J. Allen and Ed. Jones entertained the company with vocal and instrumental music. The whole party then adjourned to the dining hall, and sat down to a banquet that would have satisfied a king. After the clang of knives and forks had subsided, every one feeling satisfied with himself and all the world, the officers called the meeting to order. Ed. Jay Allen was President; A. Westervelt, Vice President; and H. H. Smith, reporter of the *Post*, Secretary.

A large number of absent scholars had sent letters, which were read amid much applause by the President. The regular toasts were then read by Mr. Smith, and when we left, (near midnight,) they were being answered, amid loud manifestations of approval. Together with the works goes an elegantly ornamented chart, containing the autographs of as many of the old scholars as could be obtained. The occasion will long be remembered by those who participated as one of unrestrained and elevating enjoyment. Songs were sung, jests were told, sentiments of the happiest sort were freely uttered, and the time passed merrily away. Sergeant Major Robert Taggart, of the Ninth Reserve Regiment, (formerly of the reportorial corps of Pittsburgh,) replied to a toast to the volunteers, saying that he believed the hopes of the loyal people would soon be realized. Mr. Taggart has had the typhoid fever, but is rapidly recovering his health, and is anxious to rejoin his regiment.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

The Remains of Col. Wynkoop--Interesting Case.

The Supreme Court, now in session in Philadelphia, have recently had before them an interesting case involving the rights of relatives in the disposition of the body of a deceased member of the family. The facts are these:

Col. Francis M. Wynkoop, died suddenly, from an accidental gunshot wound, at his residence, at Valencia, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on the 13th day of December, 1857. His body, very shortly after his decease, was removed to the residence of his brother-in-law, Thomas I. Atwood, at Pottsville, in said county, and from there buried in Mount Laurel Cemetery, in the borough of Pottsville, with military honors. Colonel Wynkoop had commanded a regiment during the Mexican war, composed in part of volunteer companies from Schuylkill county, and those whom he commanded, together with those with whom he served in Mexico, as far as practicable, attended his funeral and formed part of his military cortege. The local relatives of the deceased were desirous that the funeral should take place in Pottsville, and the remains deposited in the lot of ground in the Mount Laurel Cemetery owned by the mother of the deceased (Angelina Wynkoop.) To this the widow, Mrs. Anna McK. T. Wynkoop yielded a reluctant assent, with the understanding, as she claims, that the body might afterwards be removed to Laurel Hill Cemetery, at Philadelphia, but a portion of the relatives, however, whose assent is thus claimed, deny this allegation. Mrs. Anna Wynkoop, the widow, some time after the burial, made arrangements for the removal of the body to Philadelphia, and this coming to the ears of Mrs. Angeline Wynkoop, the mother, she, in writing, requested one of the wardens of Trinity Church, Pottsville, to forbid any trespass or opening of the ground, in any way, in her lot in Mt. Laurel Cemetery, without the written order of her daughter, Mrs. Atwood, or her son, John E. Wynkoop, until further notice, &c. In consequence of this order the keys of the Cemetery were refused to the undertaker employed by Mrs. Anna Wynkoop. The widow then, on the 30th of November, 1858, filed her bill of complaint, setting forth the desire expressed by Col. Wynkoop, in his lifetime, to be buried, after death, at Laurel Hill Cemetery, near the monument there erected to the memory of Mrs. Wynkoop's father, Major Twiggs; that she consented to his burial at Pottsville only after earnest solicitations by her husband's relatives, and after solemn assurance from the relatives that she should be permitted to remove the remains to Philadelphia, whenever she pleased to do so. In the bill she asserts that, as widow and administratrix, she has the legal right to remove the remains to Laurel Hill Cemetery, and an injunction was prayed to prevent the defendants (Mrs. Angeline Wynkoop and others) from interfering with the complainant in the removal of the body.

The answer to this bill of complaint, filed in the Common Pleas, at Schuylkill county, among other things, denied that Col. Wynkoop had ever expressed a wish to be buried at Laurel Hill; on the contrary, so early as the year 1847, the following passage was written by him on the fly-leaf of his bible, when he was in command of his regiment in Mexico, and just before he was to set forth upon a duty which was regarded by the army as extremely hazardous:

"MOUNTAIN PASS, forty miles from Vera Cruz, Monday evening, April 12th, in my tent, at Camp Santa Anna is within forty miles, with 15,000 troops. I go to reconnoitre to-morrow. I may fall there, and most probably will on the next day. I care but little where my bones may lie, but have an idle fancy which looks beyond dissolution and points out a green spot in the cemetery at Pottsville, where those I love might raise a simple stone, and visit it occasionally. It is a silly thought, but it is written here because I like the recollections it brings forth. I remember hear Anna's verses: 'Let Neddy plant the Willow,' etc."

Other allegations were made in support of his desire to be buried in Pottsville, but the Court of Common Pleas, of Schuylkill county, granted an injunction to the widow, and upon this decree being brought before the Supreme Court it was argued at length. It was urged on behalf of the mother of the deceased, that unless the widow could show, after the burial, she has a property or right in the mortal remain of her deceased husband, she cannot enter upon the admitted right of burial and right to protect inviolate the graves made under that right, vested in the mother of the deceased. Blacksone holds: "But though the heir has a property in the monuments and escutcheons of his ancestors, yet he has none in their bodies or ashes, nor can he bring any civil action against such, or indecently at least, if not impiously violate and disturb the remains, when dead and buried."

On behalf of the widow, it was urged, that the question of property in the remains is totally irrelevant to the real question. No right of property, therefore, is necessarily claimed or exercised in the mere change of burial place, and in reply to the allegation of property in the lot, it was contended that the appellant has but an easement in the burial lot, the legal title being vested in the officers of the Corporation of Trinity Church, who are the custodians of the cemetery, and make no objection. The right and duty of burial is in the administratrix. To select the spot for his final resting place, therefore, is necessarily included in her right to bury, and this right can neither be barred, waived, or abandoned by a temporary interment, with or without the promises of the relatives on the subject. In regard to the wish of the deceased, expressed on the leaf of the bible, the fact was referred to that this was written when he was an unmarried man. The decision was reserved.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 26, 1862.

The entire session of the House was occupied with the discussion of the bill to repeal the act of 1861, for the commutation of the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

This bill had been made the special order nearly two weeks ago. The discussion was opened by Kane, of Fayette county, who made a strong and vigorous speech in favor of the repeal. He was followed by John Scott, of Huntington, by the queerest speech of the session. His speech was a legal argument against the right of the Legislature to repeal, but fully one-half of it a terrible philippic against the use of money to pass such bills. The tone of his remarks implied, that even this bill had been passed by such means. Certainly one-half of it would just suit persons who have been understood as advocating its repeal. His position will be best understood by saying that his constituents are strongly for the repeal, while he is, and has been for many years, the counsel of the Railroad Company.

Mr. Tracy, of Bradford, followed in favor of repeal, when Mr. Williams got the floor, but, instead of his general argument, he, after a short introduction, offered a substitute for the bill. I will send you a copy by to-morrow. In has about as many "whereases" as the act of 1861, setting forth the sins of the company, and concludes by declaring the act to be null and void. He suddenly concludes by making his substitute to be printed, and made the order for Friday. The opponents of the bill rallied, and proposed Friday week. A war of tactics now commenced, in which half a dozen leading men of the House spoke. Mr. Bigham, of your delegation, urged the earliest day. The result was several calls of the yeas and nays, tending to show that the friends of repeal had a clear majority, but not two-thirds of the House. The last vote, on making it a special order, was 57 yeas to 35 nays—this not being two-thirds, it failed as a special order, though a majority, by adhering to the orders of the day, can call it up in half an hour on Friday morning.

The Committee on this subject have commenced its investigation, and sits every evening. I am not advised what course will be taken by the Directors of the Company, most of whom are present. The vote of to-day has satisfied me that a considerable majority of the House will vote for the repeal of the act of 1861. Its fate in the Senate is uncertain—the probabilities are, it will be lost there. Its friends say, if all else fails, then the Supreme Court is an impregnable barrier.

FORT PITT.

City Mortality.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, physician to the Board of Health, reports the following interments for the week ending February 24th:

Males..... 17 | Children.... 24 | Total..... 34
Females..... 17 | Adults..... 10 |

The diseases were as follows: small pox, 5; scarlatina maligna, 3; typhoid fever, 2; burns, 2; whooping cough, 1; convulsions, 2; measles, 2; inflammation of the lungs, 2; diptheria, 3; dropsy, 3; still-born, catarrh, fever, congestion of brain, disease of heart, atrophia, old age, consumption, asthma and epilepsy, one each.

The above exhibits an increase of mortality over previous weeks, and an increase in the number of deaths from contagious diseases. The deaths from small pox should remind all of the necessity of vaccination, particularly in the case of children.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLIES.—Mr. W. A. Gildenfenny, 45 Fifth street, near Wood, has received the *New York Illustrated News* and *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, for next week. We need only say that both are profusely illustrated, one of them having even a four-page engraving representing the capture of Fort Donelson, while the other has one-page and two-page engravings of equal interest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Powers' Hotel.

It is a great satisfaction in visiting a large city to find a hotel conveniently situated and having a certain homelike air about it, and therefore we heartily commend Powers' Hotel, New York city. Its proprietor, Mr. H. L. Powers, has recently made large additions to it, refitted, in fact modernized it, until now it has all the substantial conveniences of first-class houses without their exorbitant charges. Its tables are laden with the substantials and luxuries of the season in abundance; its chambers are roomy, with good beds and sufficient toilet appurtenances, while from its windows a better view of Broadway can be obtained than from almost any Hotel situated upon it. The ladies' parlors are spacious, and beautifully furnished, so that, even a rainy day in New York can be pleasantly spent in viewing the panorama of a great city, as it moves on with sights, scenes and incidents ever changing, and hardly equalled upon any stage. With its advantages of situation this Hotel has long been a popular stopping place for merchants visiting New York, but now, under its present management and with its recent improvements, we anticipate a "perfect rush." Among the regular boarders at this hotel is Commodore Nutt, Barnum's new man in miniature, who is said to be a hard nut to crack, and whose jokes keep the table in a roar.

It is a matter of some interest to our readers to know that they can find in New York city a hotel situated directly opposite the Astor House, offering to its guests the conveniences and accommodations of a first-class house for the unusually moderate charge of one dollar and fifty cents per day, and we recommend them to try Powers' Hotel. They will find that its proprietor possesses the accomplishment of knowing how to keep a hotel.

AN ELEGANT CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.—One of the best places within the range of our knowledge to purchase clothing, or furnishing goods, is the establishment of Messrs. W. McGee & Co., corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny. They never fail to render satisfaction to those who favor them with a call, and will sell at very reasonable prices. Remember the locality, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny.

OPENING OF THE THEATRE.—Manager Henderson will re-open the theatre, on Saturday evening next, with a good company. It has been renovated and refitted since the close of the season, and now presents a very neat and comfortable appearance. He hopes to offer such attractions during the season as will satisfy the public, and at the same time remunerate him for the expenses incurred.

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.

WE would refer our readers and business men especially to the card of Messrs. M'Faddden & Haney, headed "*City Freight Delivery*." These gentlemen are so well known in this city for their business habits, and punctuality in what they undertake, that further comment is useless, and we have no doubt that they will succeed in their new enterprise.

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

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

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

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1862.

HOUSE.—The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on disagreeing to the amendments to the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for the appointment of additional clerks in the Assistant Treasurer's Office at New York. Referred.

Mr. Wright, of Pa., introduced a resolution that the proclamation of Andrew Jackson on nullification, together with the Farewell Address of Washington, be printed for distribution.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., moved the addition of the Declaration of Independence. Agreed to.

A resolution was then referred to the Committee on Printing.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Upton election case.

Messrs. Delano and Harrison spoke in favor of Mr. Upton and Messrs. Loomis and Dawes against him.

The House declined by a vote of 73 against 50 that Mr. Upton is not entitled to a seat.

The Committee on Elections reported in favor of John P. Verree to the seat from the 3d Congressional district of Pennsylvania.

Resolutions were adopted calling on the Secretary of War for the report of the commission to examine into the affairs of the Western Military Department.

Adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson, of Mass., reported back from the Committee on Military Affairs the bill providing for a national foundry and furnace with an amendment, striking out the provision for a furnace.

Mr. Davis, of Ky., offered a bill as a substitute for confiscation. The bill was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Mass., the bill to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army was taken up.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, called the attention of the Senate to the very large increase in the salaries of surgeons, contemplated by the bill. He said he was willing to increase the number of surgeons, but would not vote for an increase of salary.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., moved to amend so as to provide that the additional surgeons be selected from the medical corps of the army. Adopted.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, moved to add, or the medical corps of volunteers, so that they could be selected from the volunteers as well as the regular army.

Messrs. Nesmith, Rice and Browning, opposed the amendment, as calculated to demoralize the medical corps of the army, and allow any one to select such as mere political and medical quacks.

The morning hour having expired, the case of Mr. Starke, of Oregon, was taken up.

The Senate admitted Mr. Stark by a vote of yeas, 56; nays, 19, and he took the oath.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill in relation to the medical department of the army.

The bill increasing the efficiency of the medical department of the army was taken up.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment that the provisions of this act be in existence as long as the rebellion lasts, and no longer. Agreed to. The bill passed.

The confiscation bill was taken up.

Adjourned.

Dispatches from Com. Goldsborough.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore Goldsborough, dated Feb. 20th. He had received official accounts of the visits of our vessels to Edenton; and to the Currituck canal, the latter being the popular designation of the link of the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal connecting North river with Currituck Sound. It appears that the obstructions of this link were mostly the work of the enemy. The light-house, at Cape Hatteras, may now be lighted with perfect safety.

The names of the men-of-war destroyed by our vessels since the fleet reached Hatteras Island are as follows:

Sea Bird, a flag steamer, Terrent, Curlew, Fanny—all steamers, and the Black Warrior, a schooner. The steamer Ellis was captured. A new gunboat on stocks at Elizabeth City was also destroyed, making seven vessels in all, and each of the first six was remarkably well armed as a gunboat. All of them, except the Curlew, were destroyed or captured in the attack at Elizabeth City, and it may be proper to mention that the whole of them, saving, of course, the one on the stocks, were struck by our projectiles of one kind or another in the course of the engagement.

On the 7th instant, as our forces took undisturbed possession of Edenton, part of a flying artillery regiment, variously estimated at from one to three hundred, fled precipitately without firing a shot. Many of the inhabitants also left in consequence. There are no fortifications at or in the water approaching to Edenton.

Among the results of the expedition are the destruction of eight cannon, and one schooner on stocks at Edenton. Two schooners were captured in the sound, one having 4,000 bushels of corn, six bales of cotton, taken from the Custom House wharf. There were no public stores in town. The Custom House was empty.

Gen. Goldsborough says he remained two hours abreast of the town, and was visited by the authorities and others, many of whom professed sentiments of loyalty to the old Union.

A proclamation, dated the 18th, signed jointly by Commodore Goldsborough and General Burnside, to the people of North Carolina, says the mission of the expedition is not to invade any of their rights, but to assert the authority of the United States, and to close with them the desolating war brought upon their State by comparatively few men in their midst.

The proclamation concludes as follows: We invite you in the name of the Constitution and in that of virtuous loyalty and civilization, to separate yourselves at once from their malign influence; to return to your allegiance, and not compel us to resort further to the force under our control. The Government asks only that its authority may be recognized; and we repeat in no uncertain manner or way does it desire to interfere with your laws, constitutionally established; your institutions of any kind whatever; your property of any sort, or your usages in any respect.

Promotions in Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiments---Presentation of State Flags.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 26.—The following important order has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS, PENN'A. MILITIA, Harrisburg, Feb. 26, 1862.

General Order, No. 17.—All promotions of officers in regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers, wherever the Governor has the power to appoint under the order of the War Department of the 4th of May, 1861, and the act of Congress of the 22d of July, 1861, will be made in the order of their seniority, and all Second Lieutenants will be appointed from the non-commissioned officers and privates in the companies where the vacancies occur. This order only applies to officers below the rank of field officers, and will be enforced except in special cases, which may be presented through the Colonels of regiments.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General.

A grand presentation of State flags took place to-day in front of the Arsenal. Four regiments of infantry, commanded by Cols. Campbell, Meredith, Lehman and Wilson, were drawn up, and presented a fine military spectacle.

From Fortress Monroe and Hatteras --Large Fire on the Mainland.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—The Old Point boat brings but little news of importance. There was no flag of truce yesterday.

The French frigate Pomone has sailed for Havana.

The reported loss of the steamer Express is unfounded.

The Spaulding has arrived from Hatteras. A large fire on the mainland was seen from Hatteras on Monday morning, which continued all day, and was still burning when the Spaulding left in the evening.

The blockading steamer Cambridge has gone to the assistance of the R. B. Forbes, ashore at Nag's Head.

The wind was from the East, and there was a prospect of another storm when the steamer left Old Point.

Supposed Evacuation of Columbus.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—Col. Wood's cavalry has driven the enemy out of Deat, Texas and Howell counties, Missouri, and taken sixty rebel prisoners.

A Cairo dispatch says that a heavy, rumbling explosion was heard yesterday in the direction of Columbus. The enemy are supposed to be blowing up their intrenchments.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Hibernian.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 13th, via Londonderry, on the 14th instant, arrived at this port at ten o'clock this afternoon.

The steamship Saxonia arrived out on the 9th, the Arabia on the 10th, and the North American on the 12th.

The state of affairs in America had been the subject of debate in the House of Lords, and the papers relative to the blockade had been promised to be produced at an early day, by Earl Russell.

European politics were unimportant.

The steamer Etna, for New York, had been detailed at Liverpool till the 13th.

Liverpool Markets.—The sale of cotton for three days, including Wednesday, amounted to 28,000 bales. The market is firmer, with an upward tendency, but the prices are unchanged.

Breadstuffs are still declining, except wheat, which is quiet but steady.

Provisions are dull.

London—Consols are quoted at 92¾@93 for money.

THE LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY—*Liverpool, Friday.*—The steamer City of New York arrived on the 13th.

Cotton—Sales of this week 54,000 bales. The market closed unchanged, though firmer. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady.

Provisions declining.

Consols—92½ for money.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Lords, on the 10th, Earl of Carnanon said that he had received information that no less than three British subjects were confined in the prisons of the Federal Government, and lain there for some months and denied a trial or their release, unless they took the oath of allegiance to the United States. He hoped the Government would take earnest steps in the east, and at once declare what was to be the position of British subjects in the Federal States.

Earl Russell said that Lord Carnanon could hardly have read papers which were laid on the table, for if he had, he would have seen that these cases had been brought under the notice of the Government. Neither had he made allowance for the peculiar state of affairs in the United States which justified urgent measures.

In England, Parliament had given the government in times of difficulty, authority to arrest persons on suspicion, and it had to be frequently done, without their being brought to trial. This government had complained of the arbitrary manner in which these arrests had been made, by the sole authority of the President of the United States, without legislative sanction. He was not disposed to defend the acts of the United States government. Congress had decided that the prerogative belonged to the President; and if he believed the parties were engaged in treasonable correspondence or conspiracies, as alleged, he (Earl Russell) could not see how her Majesty's government could interfere with a practice which was absolutely necessary, although it was exercised with unnecessary harshness. The American government alleged that they had undoubted proof of the complicity of these persons in conspiracies, and thus her Majesty's government was not in a position to contradict; But they had entered a strong remonstrance against the manner in which the arrests were made and the prisoners treated, and the care of these persons would be earnestly watched by them.

Earl Russell, in a late letter to Sir Charles Wyke touching the rumor that the Arch-Duke Maximilian would be called to the throne of Mexico, says: "If the Mexican people, by a spontaneous movement, place the Austrian Arch-Duke on the throne, there is nothing in the Convention to prevent it. On the other hand, we could be no parties to a forcible intervention for this purpose."

FRANCE.—Paris letters say that Sikdell was received by M. Thouvenal in a private capacity. His diplomatic assumption of that character is distinctly ignored.

AUSTRIA.—Letters from Vienna are filled with most lamentable accounts of inundations. The district submerged in Vienna alone comprises a population of 80,000 persons who have to be provided for. Several towns were also inundated by the Danube, including Presburg and Perth.

TURKEY.—A severe engagement had taken place between the Turks and Montenegrose, near Sesteras. The loss was heavy on both sides.

BERLIN, *Feb.* 13.—Important events are approaching in Germany. Saxony having proposed the reconstruction of Germany on a strong Federal Confederacy. Prussia replied that she considered the German Confederation as an international and not a federal part of Prussia, and hinted, also, that a reform of the Federal Constitution might be carried out in such a way that, besides the Germanic Union comprising Austria, a closer Federal Union might be formed between Prussia and such German States as might join her, thereby establishing a kind of political Zoll-verein, although this was no formal proposal, but a severe suggestion. Austria, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, and a majority of the other States, Baden and Coburg excepted, remitted a collective note to Prussia protesting against her views, and announcing their intention to hold a conference for the re-organization of Germany in accordance with the views of Saxony, and inviting Prussia to join the Confederacy. Prussia declined, and this is expected to lead to a dissolution of the Federal Diet.

Debates on the German question are expected in the Prussian Chambers, which may bring about a crisis in Germany.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—The Sumter is still at Gibraltar, although the English authorities gave her notice to quit. Several of her crew have landed, and will not re-embark.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.—The bank of France has gained during the month 47,000,000 of francs in specie.

News from the South.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.—The New Orleans *Bee* confesses the magnitude of the calamity at Fort Donelson, and condemns the neglect and apathy of the Confederate Government in not sending a sufficient number of troops westward. It says: "A general call to arms has become an inevitable necessity."

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 22d, says the Governor of Alabama has called for twelve regiments from that State, and if not forthcoming, other means will be used to fill the requisition. The Governor of Georgia also calls for twelve more regiments from that State, and says that if the requisition is not filled by the 4th of March a draft will be ordered.

A company near Kingston, Barton county, Georgia, is preparing to turn out a thousand pounds of saltpetre per day, from a saltpetre cave in that vicinity.

Peach and plum trees in Rome, Ga., are blooming, and the wheat crops are promising, but too forward.

Senator Hunter has been elected President *pro tem.*, of the Confederate Senate, and T. S. Brock, of Virginia, Speaker of the House.

Cotton cards are being manufactured in Dawson, Georgia.

Fifty-Two U. S. Troops Poisoned by Eating Rebel Food.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—The following dispatch was sent from Headquarters to-day: Major-General McClellan, Washington: Gen. Curtis has taken possession of Fayetteville, Arkansas, capturing a number of prisoners, stores, baggage, etc. The enemy burnt a part of the town before leaving. They have crossed Boston mountain in great confusion. We are now in possession of all their strongholds.

Forty-two officers and men of the 5th Missouri cavalry were poisoned at Mudtown by eating poisoned food which the rebels left behind them. The gallant Capt. Dolfert died, and Lieutenant Colonel Von Dental and Capt. Schwan have suffered much but are recovering. The indignation of our troops is very great, but they have been restrained from retaliating upon the prisoners of war.

H. W. HALLECK,
(Signed,) Major General.

Fayetteville in Our Possession.

CROSS HOLLOWS, ARK., Feb. 28.—Our army is waiting for supplies, and will not be likely to move for ten or twelve days.

Our troops took possession of Fayetteville at 11 o'clock, a. m., yesterday. The ruins of the town were smoking when the troops entered.

Price and McCulloch are beyond the Boston Mountains. A Louisiana and Texas regiment are with McCulloch. The rebels are badly demoralized.

The Weather in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—The weather is clearing up this afternoon, but the late severe rains have generally interrupted communication with the country, and made most of the streets of Sacramento navigable by small boats.

Generals Buckner and Tilghman en route for Fort Warren.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27.—Generals Buckner and Tilghman passed through here this morning, en route for Fort Warren, under charge of Col. Bootes.

The Steamers Iroquois and Quaker City.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The steamer Iroquois was at St. Thomas on the 12th inst.

The Quaker City sailed on the 4th, on a cruise.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Noon.—Flour dull; sales 2,000 bbls. at $5 75 for extra and $6 00 for extra family. Rye flour steady at $3 25 and corn meal at $3 00. Wheat firm; sales 7,000 bush. at $1 33@1 35 for red and $1 38@1 43 for white. Small sales rye at 73@74c. Corn steady; sales 8,000 bush. new yellow at 57c. Sales Penna. oats at 39c. and Del. at 37c. Provisions firm; sales mess pork at $13 50@14 00. Coffee firm; small sales of Rio at 18½@21c. and Laguyra at 20c. Sugar and molasses dull. Whisky lower; sales 500 bbls. at 25@25½c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Evening.—Cotton quiet at 21@22c. Flour heavy; sales 7,500 bbls. Wheat heavy; sales 8,000 bush. at $1 36 for Milwaukie Club. Corn heavy; sales 15,000 bush. at 62½@64c. Beef firm. Pork steady at $13 75@14 50 for mess. Whisky unsettled at 27@28c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—Evening.—Flour dull; sales superfine at $4 45@4 50 and extra at $4 60@4 65. Wheat 2c. lower; sales red at 96@98c. and white at $1 00@1 05. Oats dull at 28@28½c. Corn firm at 30c. Rye in demand at 52@55c. Barley dull at 70c. Whisky in demand at 18c. Provisions dull. Sales 700 bbls. mess pork at $13 00 and 250,000 lbs. bulk pork at 5c. for sides and $3 25 for shoulders and 200 hhds. bacon sides at 5½c. Bacon shoulders offered at 4½c. Lard firm at 7½c. Groceries steady. Coffee firm. Sugar and molasses dull and drooping. Money unchanged and quiet. Exchange pár.

Virginia News Items.

At Fredericksburg, Va., John Minor, Esq., recently died. Mr. Minor was a gentleman of the old school, and very much distinguished for his literary, scientific, and antiquarian knowledge. In early life he was a successful lawyer, but, being in possession of a competence, he devoted himself to scientific and literary studies, and was very thorough in such matters. He was brother to the late Head of the Law School at Charlottsville, and a relative of John Minor Botts. He was for many years Surveyor of Spottsylvania County. He has written several valuable pamphlets on the most difficult mathematical and speculative subjects