Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1862.

CITY AFFAIRS.

THE 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	24
12 " M.	44	40
6 " P. M.	00	23
Barometer,	29 5-20	

From Western Virginia--Attempted Bridge Burning.

On Wednesday night, (says the Wheeling *Intelligencer*,) a party of rebels, supposed to be under the lead of the notorious Sheets, came out of their hiding place in the mountains, and made a desperate effort to again destroy the Patterson's Creek bridge. They set fire to it, but the timbers being still green, refused to burn. They then undertook to tear the bridge down and render it impassable, but this was a job which they did not consider it safe to stay long enough to accomplish. The bridge was badly damaged, but was soon put in repair. If this Sheets could be caught and quartered, it would be a splendid thing for the country in which he luxuriates. Gen. Lander's army is now at Paw-Paw and vicinity. There are also troops at Old Town and at Cumberland, and a considerable number of our men left at Patterson's Creek only a few hours before the attempt to destroy the bridge, and yet these rebels have had the audacity to make this foray almost in their very faces. Our troops have scoured the whole country in search of this Sheets and his cavalry company, but he has a wonderful facility of disposing of himself so as always to be just where they ain't, no matter where that is. A sufficient force has been sent to the bridge to ensure its safety.

Soldier's Funeral--A Coincidence.

Robert H. Carrol, a cavalry soldier, who was killed in a recent charge at Bloomery Gap, was buried in Claysville, on the Hempfield Railroad, on Wednesday last, from the residence of his heart-stricken parents. The Washington *Reporter*, in speaking of the funeral, mentions a singular coincidence. Seventy years ago, two great grand-uncles of the late deceased fell by the bloody hands of the remorseless savage, on the very spot where now lies the subject of this notice. They were slain by the tomahawk when this land was a wilderness, and rudely buried when found. The genius of civilization came and transformed the forest into a garden. The red man has disappeared, but a moral barbarism—the dark fountain of human depravity—pours forth its revengeful tide in the form of treason, bloody treason, more to be dreaded than the war-whoop and scalping-knife of the savage.

As a testimonial of the gallantry and worth of the deceased, the Commanding General ordered a new military suit, and had the corpse neatly dressed and placed in a handsome coffin at Cumberland.

The Case of George F. Thompson.

This depraved creature had a hearing before Mayor Drum, on Saturday afternoon, and was confronted by some twelve or fifteen ladies, married and single, who had been subjected to his insults. They all identified him excepting three, who could not swear positively to his identity. Mr. James Gardner, and Mr. Joseph Kirkpatrick also identified him, and he was fully committed for trial, at the next term of Court. He denies his guilt in toto, and says the women are all mistaken, but the evidence against him is clear and overwhelming. Under the revised penal code, his offense is punishable by heavy fine, and imprisonment not exceeding one year. If the witnesses appear against him (and some of them will) his chances for a year in the penitentiary are quite flattering.

Narrow Escape from Burning.

On Saturday afternoon, officer Montgomery, while passing Sterratt's row, East Common, Allegheny, was attracted by the screams of a woman in the house of Mrs. Farrel, a widow. On entering he found Mrs. Farrel and Mary Morgan both helplessly drunk, stretched before the fire. Mary's skirts had caught, and she was screaming wildly, but unable to extinguish the flames, owing to her intoxication. Fortunately she could not get up, and the fire burnt very slowly, thus saving her life. Her clothing was saturated with water, and the fire put out before it had reached her limbs. They were conveyed to the lock-up, and kept there until they got sober, when Mary Morgn was sent to jail for thirty days, and Mrs. Farrel was discharged.

DEATH OF PENNSYLVANIANS.—The deaths of the following Pennsylvanians are recorded: John G. Wells, Co. I, 1st Pennsylvania; private Greirman, Co. E, 10th Pennsylvania; Levi Barrett, Co. E, 52nd Pennsylvania; Theodore Bolleau, Co. F, 104th Pennsylvania; Peter Kelsey, Co. E, 88th Pennsylvania; John Layport, Co. I, 8th Pa.; N. Fletcher, Co. F, 51st Pa.; Jonah Bender, Co. E, 23d Pa.; John Morgan, Co. E, 8th Pa.; Sergeant Patrick Cunningham, Co. A, 18th Pa.; Corrland Schofield, Co. I, 1st Pa. Reserves; Wm. Havarstraw, Co. D, 16th Pennsylvania; Richard Clift, Co. H, 52nd Pennsylvania; Charles Osbourn, Co. I, 104th Pennsylvania; Thos. Codrington, Co. G, 52d Pennsylvania.

SOCIETY EXHIBITION.—The Laurel Point Union Society gave an exhibition in Penn township, on the evening of the 14th ult., which was largely attended, and creditable to all concerned. It consisted of speeches, dialogues, essays, etc. Miss Sheridan and Miss Ireland, and Messrs. Aber, Ireland and Simons, are specially mentioned for the proficiency and talent displayed. A considerable sum was realized, and the proceeds are to be applied charitably.

SHOCKING DEATH.—Mrs. Hannah Warden, of Richland township, Guernsey county, Ohio, was found recently lying with her face in the fire, and literally burned to death. Her husband, Isaac Warden, Jr., had been away from home all day, working at his father's, and on coming home at night found his wife lying with her face in the fire, her head almost burned up. It is thought she must have fainted and fell in the fire.

THEATRE.—The Spring season opened on Saturday evening, under very favorable auspices, and the new company was well received. The interior decorations, new scenery, etc., were very much admired. To-night Mr. Charles Bass, the comedian, makes his first appearance in the arduous character of Sir John Falstaff, which he is said to render with great success.

FIRE.—At 6 o'clock Saturday evening a bed caught fire in a house occupied by a colored man named Richards, in Daniel Keif's court, off Fulton street. The bedding and bedstead were considerably damaged, and the house was completely drenched with water. Mr. Keif's loss is covered by insurance.

JAMES GAYNOR was instantly killed at the tunnel on the Schuylkill navigation, Berks county, a few days since, by the premature explosion of a blast. His brother, John Gaynor, was seriously injured at the same time.

REUBEN WEBNER was instantly killed, last week, by the falling of a tree, while cutting railroad sills, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad. William Mathew, engaged with him, was supposed to have been fatally injured.

JOHN HOFFMAN, aged forty years, lay down upon a chest in the bar-room of a tavern in Stonersville, Berks county, a few days since, and on attempting to wake him he was found to be dead.

JAMES E. MATHEWS, of Columbus, Ohio, was drowned at the Narrows, seventeen miles below Zanesville, one night last week. His body was recovered and identified by papers in his pocket.

JOHN TILLOW, an old and highly respected citizen of Portsmouth, Ohio, and a successful business man, died recently in that city.

REV. T. B. WELLES, of New Haven, Conn., has received and accepted a call from the vestry of Grace Church, Mansfield, Ohio.

LARCENY OF SHOES.—Alvira Owen was today committed to jail to answer for the larceny of a pair of shoes from Wm. Seibert.

FROM SATURDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

The Affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company--Col. Page's Minority Report--Discriminations.

Col. Page's minority report on the affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been printed in pamphlet form, and a few copies have been circulated among the merchants of Pittsburgh. The report, in full, would occupy, perhaps, two pages of the *Gazette*, but the subjects treated of are of great interest to our citizens, particularly those engaged in mercantile pursuits, and we subjoin the following synopsis from the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

Mr. Page's report appears to have been written with great care, and it is evident, from the facts and figures set forth, that the gentleman must have given a large amount of time to its preparation. He begins with an explanation of the circumstances which induced him to present a report differing so widely from the views of the remainder of the committee, and expresses his regrets that he was not able to act in harmony with them. He complains that the inquiry of the committee was not what it should have been; that the answers given to their interrogatories were vague and general in the extreme; and that, such as they were, no steps whatever were taken to verify them; that none of the books, accounts, or papers of the Company were examined, and no investigation of the property of the Company made, either as respects the nature and value of its assets, or the condition of its road, rolling stock and other equipment.

The writer's first complaint is that the road has cost too much. He exhibits a long array of figures to prove this, and says:—"It will thus be seen that the shareholders have been charged $22,154,533,03 for a road which, twenty days before it was opened through, was to cost them complete but $16,655,000, being an excess of over five millions of dollars." The net value of the road between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, he gives at $12,422,125, which is much less than the value put upon it in Mr. Thompson's report. He also complains that the equipments of the road are over valued by more than a million of dollars. After referring to the purchase of the main line and the lease of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, he comes to the stocks and bonds held by the company, and argues that, though being put down as worth $975,544, their market value, according to the rate of the Philadelphia Stock Board, is but $247,783,81. The entire aim of this part of his report is to show that deception has been used towards the stockholders, through a fictitious value having been placed on the road, and that they have not by any means the amount of property for their money that they suppose. The result of his investigations in this Department may be summed up thus:

	Value on books of company.	Present value, as calculated above.
Cost road from Har. to Pitts.	16,718,463 50	Track 12,422,125 00 B'ld'gs 1,125,000 00
Real Estate,	1,781,579 40	1,781,579 40
Equipment,	3,065,284 44	2,045,522 96
Purchase main line	7,500,000 00	6,814,751 00
Lease Harrisburg and Lancaster R	2,113,979 00	1,160,000 00
Stocks and bonds,	974,544 80	247,783 81
	$32,152,871 14	$25,594,762 17

The general policy of the Company next claims Mr. Page's attention. He proceeds to show that the road possesses immense advantages over all rivals in competing for the immense traffic between the seaboard and the Mississippi, and argues that, under a proper policy, Pittsburgh, commanding its nearest outlet to the sea, should be the gateway of its commerce and the most populous city of the West; while Philadelphia, through which the tides of its trade should set both ways, should be the commercial centre of the New World. There are two features in the management of the road which he says strikes him with astonishment, and which he thinks sufficient to account for the declining commerce of Pittsburgh, and the tenantless warehouses of Philadelphia, namely, the discrimination made against all business by river; and the policy of considering Pittsburgh and Philadelphia as way-stations in place of termini. The writer occupies two or three pages in explaining the extent and effect of the discriminations made by the company against freight received by river. "By a circular of Messrs. Clark & Co., special agents of the road, under date of October 1st, 1861," he says, "I find the charge for flour from Cincinnati to Philadelphia, by the river, to be $1 44 per barrel, from which the customary rates of river freight are allowed to the steamboat. From Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, the river freight is 75 cents per barrel, and allowing five cents for drayage in Pittsburgh, this leaves for our road the handsome amount of $1 14 per barrel. From Cincinnati to Philadelphia by all rail, the corresponding charge would be $1 54, of which, by prorating the share of our road is about 78 cents. I am unable to see why we should charge nearly 50 cents more by the river than to the rail for precisely the same service rendered. Surely, by allowing a fair opportunity for the development of the river trade, the increase of our business would much more than compensate for the substitution of a moderate profit in place of a rate so exorbitant."

The writer next adverts to the injustice of compelling our merchants to ship their freight through Clark & Co. "The business of the forwarding houses of Pittsburgh," he says, "is ruined, while the steamboats destined to act as feeders to our road are practically placed under the complete control of our special agents for through freights. A more efficient plan for destroying all competition for our business could hardly be devised, for we have one concern as a monopoly in place of thirty or fifty forwarders eagerly striving with each other to create business for us; and in place of a thousand or fifteen hundred steamboats soliciting and collecting freights for us at every accessible point, we have the dozen or fifteen packets which Clark & Co. agree to establish. At the same time their commissions are solely on the foreign freight, and it becomes their interest to use the influence we give them to encourage that business which pays us a merely nominal profit, and to obstruct or discourage that which pays us largely. I will not say that the enormous power over the business of a city like Pittsburgh, thus confided to those gentlemen, is abused; but I will say if it is not, it is owing to moderation on their part which can rarely be safely predicated of human nature, and I am willing to believe that the complaint which comes from Pittsburgh that all parties connected with the freighting business are ruled with a rod of iron, arises from the depressing results naturally caused by the system, and not from the acts of those intrusted with its management. In short, these contracts appear to me to be an unmixed evil, the only redeeming point being that they expire by limitation next August, or can be put an end to any time at three months' notice. That notice, in my opinion, cannot be given too soon."

The report next discusses the effects of discriminating in favor of through freight on the success of the road, and argues that this policy is most ruinous to the business interests of both Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The rates at which coal is carried over the road are reviewed, and the position taken that the traffic, while interfering seriously with the regular business of the company, yields it no profit whatever. He alludes to the facilities afforded these coal companies, the principal operators in which, it is alleged, are connected with the management of the road, and complains while we are rejecting flour at $12 62 per ton through, or 3.6 cents per ton per mile, we are carrying at 1.2 cents per ton per mile, nearly three times the Broad Top coal that we did in 1861. At $3 50, or even $3 60 per ton, in the cars of the coal companies, a fair assessment of all expenses, including deterioration of track and equipment, would probably show that every ton was carried at an absolute loss. What is the object of this misplaced liberality he does not pretend to say.

The writer winds up his report by alluding to certain discrepancies between the statements of the President and the sworn returns of the Auditor General relative to the income of the Company—the figures of the latter being much smaller than those of the former, the difference amounting in 1861 to half a million dollars. He then proceeded to offer a series of suggestions for the correction of those evils in the management of the road which he claims to exist, and from which we make the following extract:

With regard to the through traffic, the policy of the Company should be to consider Philadelphia and Pittsburgh as the termini of its road, and not as way stations. To abolish all agencies and arrangements for foreign business; to receive and transport at equitable rates all freights offering, giving no preferences to goods received through special parties, or from special connections. In this way alone can the road reap the full benefit of its unrivalled position, commanding, as no other road does, both the river and railway systems of the West; in this way alone can Philadelphia and Pittsburgh enjoy the controlling share to which their geographical position entitles them, of the vast traffic between this seaboard and the Mississippi.

RELEASED PRISONERS.—A Washington letter writer says: "The large number of released prisoners from Richmond, between seven and eight hundred in number, who have arrived here, have been mostly quartered at the Soldier's Rest, near the depot, though many are scattered through the city in the entertaining hands of friends. They are to be paid off and furloughed as fast as the execution of the necessary preliminaries will allow. Each soldier has already received $24,20, in full, for 120 days' rations, and their wages up to the 1st of January will, it is said, amount to $52 each. Most of them will probably go North by the close of the week, many of the California Regiment being from Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburgh."

SELLING IMPURE MEAT.—Stewart Hamilton, a very troublesome customer in the Allegheny market, was up before Mayor Drum, yesterday evening, upon a charge of selling impure meat to John Hartel. He had sold a hog, which afterwards proved to have been injured in the railroad car, while being shipped. The hams were very impure from coagulated blood, and the Mayor inflicted a fine of ten dollars, which he paid. He had weighed the hog on his own scales, contrary to ordinance, and was fined for that also, but intends to appeal from the judgment of the Mayor.

ONE OF THE KILLED.—Capt. J. S. Slaymaker, a native of York county, Pa., but for several years a resident of Iowa, was killed at the battle of Fort Donelson. He was about 27 years of age, and commanded a company in the Second Iowa regiment. A letter from Gen. Lauman says:

"Poor Jack Slaymaker lost his life in making one of the most brilliant charges on record. He had, with his regiment, reached the breastworks and passed in, when a ball struck him in the thigh and severed the main artery. He bled to death in five minutes."

DEATH OF A SURGEON.—We learn that Dr. David Minis, Jr., formerly of this city, but late a resident of Beaver, died on Friday of last week, at Roanoke Island, from exhaustion caused by over-exertion. He was surgeon in one of the regiments, and had charge of sixty-five wounded soldiers, after the battle of Roanoke. The deceased was a very worthy young man, son of David Minis, of Beaver, and son-in-law of Judge Agnew—the lease of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, he comes to the stocks and bonds held by the company, and argues that, though being put down as worth $975,544, their market value, according to the rate of the Philadelphia Stock Board, is but $247,783,81. The entire aim of this part of his report is to show that deception has been used towards the stockholders, through a fictitious value having been placed on the road, and that they have not by any means the amount of property for their money that they suppose. The result of his investigations in this Department may be summed up thus:

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.—Henry Burdett, tavern keeper, was to-day fined in the Court of Quarter Sessions, for selling liquor without license. In default of payment, he was committed thirty days to jail.

BURGLARY.—The residence of E. H. Stowe, Esq., at East Liberty, was burglariously entered last night, and a lot of silver spoons, forks, etc., carried off, together with a quantity of edibles.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NONE but a physician knows how much a reliable *alterative* is needed by the people. On all sides of us, in all communities everywhere, there are multitudes that suffer from complaints that nothing but an *alterative* cures. Hence so great a many of them have been made and put abroad with the assurance of being effectual. But they fail to accomplish the cures they promise, because they have not the intrinsic virtues they claim. In this state of the case, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, have supplied us with a compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which does prove to be the long desired remedy. Its peculiar difference from other kindred preparations in market is that it *cures* the diseases for which it is recommended, while they do not. We are assured of this fact by more than one of our intelligent physicians in this neighborhood, and have the further evidence of our own experience of its truth.—*Tennessee Farmer, Nashville, Tenn.*

DR. S. H. SCHENCK.—This celebrated physician, who has won such a high reputation by his eminently successful treatment of Consumption, that terrible disease which has been regarded as incurable by the great body of physicians, will be in the city on next Monday and Tuesday, to see patients. His long practice, added to his thorough knowledge and the perfection of the instrument which he makes use of in the examination of lungs, enable him to detect the slightest symptoms of disease. His Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills have become widely celebrated as remedies for diseases of the lungs and liver. We advise all who think they need his advice to call on him at Dr. Geo. H. Keyser's, 140 Wood street, where he has his rooms.

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. Mode & 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.

WM. FORREST, Carpenter and Joiner, Jobbing Shop Virgin alley, between Sixth 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 Homeopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne streets. ‡

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 245 Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession. ‡

DIED:

MOORE—On Sunday morning, March 2, JOHN WILLIAM, son of Albert A. and Hannah Moore, aged 4 years, 1 month and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from the corner of Erin and Webster streets, Seventh Ward, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....E. LAKE.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. CHARLES BASS,
who will appear as
FALSTAFF, THE FAT KNIGHT.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 3d.
With entire new Scenery.
HENRY THE FOURTH.
KING HENRY.....J. E. CARDEN.
HOTSPUR.....WM. HENDERSON.
HAL.....STUART.
To conclude with
SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
DICKORY.....J. S. MAFFIT.

NEW CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.,
AT
M'CALLUM'S,
No. 87 Fourth Street,
Bought previous to the late advance in prices, of which the fullest advantage is offered to purchasers
FOR CASH.
DRIED PEACHES AND APPLES—
25 sacks New Dried Peaches—halves,
10 bbls. do. Apples,
For sale by mh3 WATT & WILSON.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The War Department has received highly satisfactory reports from Gen. Wool, at Fortress Monroe, in regard to the military condition of that important fortress, and its state of preparation for any military operations which circumstances may require.

During last week interviews were held between Gen. Wool, on the part of the United States, and Howell Cobb, of the rebel army, respecting the exchange of prisoners of war. It is expected that an arrangement will be made which will probably speedily release all the United States prisoners, and regulate exchanges in future.

The last account from Col. Corcoran, received by the War Department, represented him to be on his way from Columbia, S. C., to Richmond, to be exchanged.

Provision has been made in the western States for the safe keeping and support of the prisoners taken at Fort Donelson and elsewhere in the west.

The duty of providing for our prisoners coming from the south, when they reach Washington, has been assigned to Quartermaster General Meigs.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—It is said to be clearly understood between the allied powers that a monarchy in Mexico will result from the invasion of that country, notwithstanding the assurances given to the United States that they should not seek any political object there. It is believed they have disposed of those assurances, by saying that the monarchy will be established by the free choice of the Mexican people just as the Empire was established in France by the free choice of the French.

Judge Freese has obtained leave to vacate for the time being his office as Assistant Adjutant-General and Provost Judge of Alexandria, in order to join Heintzleman's division as Provost Marshal.

The War Department refuses to transmit any letters to the Southern States.

Numerous passes have been given to women, children and persons in ill health to return to their friends and families. Passes for business purposes or to persons merely desiring to visit the South and West are invariably refused.

Reports from every military department, received during the past week, represent the troops as being in good condition, and that there prevails among them a vigorous patriotic spirit for action in the field. Numerous applications, by regiments and officers, have been made to be released from duty in guarding posts, and placed where they will have an opportunity of meeting the enemy in battle.

Maj. Gen. Hitchcock declines his appointment to that position, on the ground that the bad health with which he has been suffering for several years will not permit him to perform the duties of the field. His letter of declination utters strong Union sentiments his fervent desire that the rebellion may be speedily overthrown, and his confident belief that this will soon take place, and the authority of the Federal government everywhere established. He expresses great admiration of the brilliant achievements recently in the West, and of the military genius which they manifest.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28.—There is authority for stating, in reply to inquiries from distant points, that no battles have been recently fought in the neighborhood of the Potomac. If any had been fought, reliable information would have been given by the telegraph. The public are cautioned against reports of battles, defeats, etc., put in circulation by stock speculators and designing individuals. Whenever there is any news of importance to the public, in any matter relating to the war, it will be forwarded in an authentic form at the earliest possible moment.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—All is quiet across the Potomac opposite Washington. No news of public interest from that section of the army has been received to-day.

There is nothing in the official telegrams last received to show that the rebels are evacuating Columbus; nor has any information been received from Gen. Buell since the announcement of the taking of Nashville, when he was four miles from that city.

The newspaper reports of the rebels being surrounded at Murfreesboro have not yet been confirmed.

The Expedition up the Tennessee River.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Dispatches were received at the Navy Department to-day from Commodore Foote, inclosing a report from Lieut. Gwin, in which he says he returned to Cairo on the 23d ult., after having gone up the Tennessee river in the gunboat as high up as Eastport, Mississippi. He is happy to state that he has met with an increased Union sentiment in South Tennessee and North Alabama. He saw a few Mississippians in Iuka, in Marshall county, and a portion of Hardiman, all of which border upon the river. The Union sentiment is strong, and those who do not openly express themselves loyal, are prevented by their fears of the military tyranny and coercion which is practiced by marauding guerrilla companies of cavalry.

Learning that a large quantity of wheat and flour was stored in Clifton, Tenn., intended of course to be shipped to the South, a large portion of it having been bought for a firm in Memphis, on his way down he landed there, and took on 1,000 sacks and 100 barrels of flour, and 6,000 bushels of wheat. He also considered it his duty to take possession of the above, in order to prevent its being seized by the rebels, and used to aid in the rebel country.

The glorious successes of our armies at forts Henry and Donelson, he says, has been most beneficial to the Union cause throughout south and west Tennessee and Alabama. The Union men can now begin to express their loyal sentiments without fear of being mobbed, especially along the banks of the river.

He brought down, under arrest, a man named Wm. P. Poole, who has been active in oppressing the Union men in his community.

He has warned the inhabitants of the different towns along the banks of the river that he would hold secessionists and their property responsible for any outrages committed on the Unionists in their communities. He enlisted seventeen men, and brought down a portion of the refugees.

General Order from Gen. Halleck.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—General Halleck, in a general order issued this morning in regard to prisoners of war, states where any considerable number of prisoners are captured, the officers should be separated as soon as possible from the privates. A complete list should also be made, stating the name, rank and regiment of each person. One copy of the list should be sent to headquarters, and another furnished to the officers in charge of them. As a general rule officers will not be given paroles until they reach the Department, and then only by the authority of the General commanding the Department. Medical officers will not be separated from the privates, but will be required to attend their own sick and wounded; for this purpose they will be given special parlors, allowing them every facility. In the case of the sick and wounded, no distinction will be made between them, for the present, from the friends of the sick and wounded will be distributed to all alike. Prisoners will be rationed as our own troops. The Commanding Officers of the Departments will receive articles of clothing and comforts, which may be sent to prisoners by friends, and will permit them to receive from, and transmit to their friends, open letters, which must be inspected by a proper officer.

Money sent by friends should not be delivered to prisoners, except in small quantities. An account should be kept of such funds, and they should be dispursed upon orders from the prisoners to whom they belong. When prisoners are exchanged or released, they will be paid the balance due them. Chaplains will be allowed free intercourse with the prisoners to give them religious instructions. Their friends will be permitted there only when the commanding officers may deem it safe and proper, and then under such regulations as be may adopt.

Dispatch from Com. Goldsborough.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A dispatch from Com. Goldsborough to Secretary Welles, dated United States steamer Philadelphia, off Roanoke Island, February 23d, says: The reconnoitering party sent up the Chowan river has returned. It did not go up beyond Winton. There the enemy, in considerable force, opened a heavy fire upon the vessel in advance, the Delaware, with a battery of artillery and musketry, which induced our force to attack it in return, both by landing the 9th New York Zouaves and with the guns of the vessels that could be brought to bear. The enemy soon took to flight, and the houses he occupied as quarters were burned. Not a man on our side, of either arm, was injured.

From Fortress Monroe.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—The Old Point boat brings no news. The flag of truce boat, in prisoners, had not arrived when the boat left.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Arabia.

HALIFAX, March 1.—The royal mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 15th, via Queenstown on the 16th, put in here short of coal, at 2:30 this afternoon. The Arabia reports experiencing strong westerly gales during the whole passage. She has 60 passengers for New York.

Liverpool, Feb. 15.—The sales of Cotton on Saturday amounted to 12,000 bales. The market closing firmer, but unchanged.

Breadstuffs steady, but sales small.

Provisions quiet, but unchanged.

London, Feb. 15.—Consols are quoted at 92¾@93.

Austria having protested against the views of Prussia in reference to German affairs, the latter government, in a note to Austria and the other German States, says there appears to be no well founded motive for such a protest.

The French papers express the opinion that the Mexican question will lead to the fall of the Palmeraton Cabinet in England. It is positively stated that the Arch-Duke Maximilian has accepted the Mexican throne.

The United States gunboat Tuscarora is reported to be at Gibraltar, where the Pirate Sumter still remains without coals.

In the House of Lords, Earl Russel, in reply to Lord Stanhope, stated that the British Government had protested against the permanent destruction of any of the harbors on the Southern coast of America by the stone blockade, and the United States Government had answered its protest by denying any such intention.

The expense to England of the Mason and Slidell affair is understood to be £364,000.

It is understood that the address from the French Chamber, in answer to the speech of the Emperor, will contain a mild rebuke to the Pope, for not listening to the conciliatory propositions of France for the settlement of the Roman question.

The Austrian Concordat was to be revised with the consent of the Pope of Rome.

Advance of Gen. Banks' Army.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—Gen. Bank's army occupied Harper's Ferry, unopposed, on Wednesday, with all the necessaries for a permanent occupation. The advance took possession of Bolivar Heights, and yesterday pushed its reconnoissances to Charlestown, capturing a few prisoners. London Heights are also occupied, in order to prevent any flank movement by the enemy.

To-day, Charlestown was occupied by a strong force, and will be held against any attack.

The plans of the commander are not known, but the movement is probably intended to cover the reconstruction of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and bridges, and may perhaps go much more.

A train of cars passing between the station, was fired at to-day by a rebel battery, but no harm was done.

The troops are in excellent condition and will be protected from the inclement weather.

A accident occurred in transporting the troops and supplies over the river. The pontoon bridge was a complete success.

Hundreds of refugees have returned to their desolated homes, and those remaining are overjoyed at our presence.

Nothing reliable has been heard from Winchester, but current reports say it has been considerably reinforced.

A small body of the enemy are supposed to lie south of Loudon Heights, four or five miles back from the river, but they are not of sufficient strength to cause any alarm.

Affairs in Tennessee.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from Cairo says: Reports from Murfreesboro state that Gen. Buell had surrounded the rebels, at that place, so that none could escape. The rebels offered to surrender their position if allowed to march out with the honor of war. Buell refused, and demanded an unconditional surrender; said he would allow them two days for consideration, and if at the place was not surrendered at the expiration of that time, he would open fire upon them. The time expired this morning.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from Cairo, says that the rebel army, in its retreat from Nashville, left 1,600 sick and wounded, destroyed the bridges and burned all the steamboats that one, which escaped. The Texas soldiers fired the city in many places, but the citizens extinguished the flames. A great majority of the property owners remained. The excitement was intense.

Gov. Harris made a speech, in which he said he had done all he could and was going to leave, and advised them to follow him.

I learn from gentlemen thoroughly conversant with Kentucky, that the rebels are dismounting their large guns at Columbus. The sentiment in South Tennessee and North Alabama.

Gen. Harris's speech at Mississippians in Iuka, McNary, Wayne and Decatur, and a portion of Hardiman, all of which border upon the river. The Union sentiment is strong, and those who do not openly express themselves loyal, are prevented by their fears of the military tyranny and coercion which is practiced by marauding guerrilla companies of cavalry.

Learning that a large quantity of wheat and flour was stored in Clifton, Tenn., intended of course to be shipped to the South, a large portion of it having been bought for a firm in Memphis, on his way down he landed there, and took on 1,000 sacks and 100 barrels of flour, and 6,000 bushels of wheat. He also considered it his duty to take possession of the above, in order to prevent its being seized by the rebels, and used to aid in the rebel country.

The glorious successes of our armies at forts Henry and Donelson, he says, has been most beneficial to the Union cause throughout south and west Tennessee and Alabama. The Union men can now begin to express their loyal sentiments without fear of being mobbed, especially along the banks of the river.

He brought down, under arrest, a man named Wm. P. Poole, who has been active in oppressing the Union men in his community.

He has warned the inhabitants of the different towns along the banks of the river that he would hold secessionists and their property responsible for any outrages committed on the Unionists in their communities. He enlisted seventeen men, and brought down a portion of the refugees.

General Order from Gen. Halleck.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—General Halleck, in a general order issued this morning in regard to prisoners of war, states where any considerable number of prisoners are captured, the officers should be separated as soon as possible from the privates. A complete list should also be made, stating the name, rank and regiment of each person. One copy of the list should be sent to headquarters, and another furnished to the officers in charge of them. As a general rule officers will not be given paroles until they reach the Department, and then only by the authority of the General commanding the Department. Medical officers will not be separated from the privates, but will be required to attend their own sick and wounded; for this purpose they will be given special parlors, allowing them every facility. In the case of the sick and wounded, no distinction will be made between them, for the present, from the friends of the sick and wounded will be distributed to all alike. Prisoners will be rationed as our own troops. The Commanding Officers of the Departments will receive articles of clothing and comforts, which may be sent to prisoners by friends, and will permit them to receive from, and transmit to their friends, open letters, which must be inspected by a proper officer.

Money sent by friends should not be delivered to prisoners, except in small quantities. An account should be kept of such funds, and they should be dispursed upon orders from the prisoners to whom they belong. When prisoners are exchanged or released, they will be paid the balance due them. Chaplains will be allowed free intercourse with the prisoners to give them religious instructions. Their friends will be permitted there only when the commanding officers may deem it safe and proper, and then under such regulations as be may adopt.

Dispatch from Com. Goldsborough.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A dispatch from Com. Goldsborough to Secretary Welles, dated United States steamer Philadelphia, off Roanoke Island, February 23d, says: The reconnoitering party sent up the Chowan river has returned. It did not go up beyond Winton. There the enemy, in considerable force, opened a heavy fire upon the vessel in advance, the Delaware, with a battery of artillery and musketry, which induced our force to attack it in return, both by landing the 9th New York Zouaves and with the guns of the vessels that could be brought to bear. The enemy soon took to flight, and the houses he occupied as quarters were burned. Not a man on our side, of either arm, was injured.

From Fortress Monroe.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—The Old Point boat brings no news. The flag of truce boat, in prisoners, had not arrived when the boat left.

Sailing of the Kangaroo.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The steamship Kangaroo sailed to-day for Liverpool, with $179,000 in specie.

Secretary Seward has rescinded the order requiring persons leaving the country to procure passports.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Noon.—Flour is dull, and less firm; sales of superfine at $5 25, and low grades at $5 37½@5 75. The receipts are small. Sales of Rye Flour at $3 24@3 25, and Corn Meal at $3 00. Wheat is in good demand; 5,000 bush red sold at $1 33, and white at $1 40@1 45. Rye commands 74c. Corn is in better demand; sales of 5,000 bush new yellow at 55@58c. Oats are unchanged; 3,000 bush Pennsylvania old at 38@39c. Provisions are held firmly; sales of Mess Pork at $13 50@14 00. Lard is firm at 8¼c. Coffee is firm; 500 bags low grade Rio sold at 13½c. Sugars are steady. There is a speculation in Whisky, and 2,000 bbls Ohio sold at 28@27c.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Noon.—Flour heavy; sales of 6,500 bbls at $5 50@5 55 for State; $6 00@6 10 for Ohio, and $6 00@6 25 for Southern. Wheat is dull 10,000 bush at 65@62c for mixed. Pork quiet at $13 75@14 37½ for Mess Pork, and $10@11 for prime. Lard quiet at 7½@7¾c. Whisky held at 28c; buyers offer 27½c.

Receipts of Flour 5,300 bbls; Wheat 5,359 bushels; Corn 23,000 bush.

Stocks are firmer; Money lighter at 6½ per cent. on call. Sterling Exchange is dull at 112½@113¾. Chicago & Rock Island 56⅝; Illinois Central Railroad 61½; Michigan Southern 47½; New York Central 89⅝; Pennsylvania Coal 82, Reading 42½; Milwaukee and Mississippi 37¾; Virginia 6's 59½; Missouri 6's 53½; Tennessee 6's 60½; Ohio-100; Kentucky 88; Illinois war loan 78½; Indiana 5's 78½.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Evening.—Cotton buoyant; sales of 1000 bales at 22@22½c. Flour firm; sales of 9,000 bbls. Wheat heavy; sales of 65,000 bbls at $1 40 for red, and $1 47 for white. Corn heavy; sales of 32,000 bush at 60@63½c. Pork firm. Whisky firm at 27½@28c.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—Evening.—Flour very dull and prices are lower and nominal; good extra is sold at $4 30. Wheat in large supply, and prices nominal; there were no sales. Oats are in better demand at 28. Corn firm at 30c, and Rye 52@53c. Barley irregular; there is a large amount offering. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork sells at $11 50@12. Lard sold at 7½c. There is some demand for clear bacon sides at 6½c to army contractors as a general thing. Groceries are unchanged and dull, and not much doing. 20 bbls Linseed Oil sold at 78c.

Exchange firm at ½c premium.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: Mars has seized the telegraphs; clapped an extinguisher upon "our lightning correspondent," and reduced "you fellows" to first principles. I have no doubt that by the time you get this letter, you will conclude that "we correspondents" are some—if not more. Slow and steady you see!

It moves! The grand army I mean. The General left yesterday for Frederick. Columns of infantry, batteries of artillery, and squadrons of cavalry, in a rude state of preservation, have been excavated and set in motion. It won't do, I suppose, for me to tell all I know (what a pity) about the places where forces are concentrating. You may know all about it before you get this, and I trust the report may make your heart glad. This day has been one of feverish anxiety in this city. No trains through the day; said to be used in conveying troops to several places. The closing up of the usual sources of information gave the news market into the hands of the sec