Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 8.

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	31
12 " M.	00	40
6 " P. M.	00	40
Barometer,		29 5-10

Loyal Action of the East Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church.

The annual conference of the East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, met on Wednesday, in Baltimore. The following preamble and resolutions, signed Aquilla A. Reese and Geo. D. Chenewith, were read by the Secretary:

WHEREAS, Since the last annual session of this body, a fearful rebellion has broken out in several of the Southern States, threatening to overthrow the most benign government the world ever saw; and whereas, the federal authority has been compelled to use force of arms to suppress said rebellion and to maintain its own supremacy; and whereas, patriotism is a Christian virtue, taught in the Word of God, and enjoined upon us by the 23d article of the discipline; therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That as a body of Christian ministers in Conference assembled, we hereby express our abhorrence of the rebellion now existing within our borders as being *treasonable* in its origin, *sanguinary* in its progress, and as tending to retard the advancement of civil liqerty throughout the world.

Resolved, 2d, That we hereby approve and *endorse* the present wise and *patriotic* administration of the Federal Government in its efforts to defeat the plans and to overcome the armed resistance of the so-called Confederate States, with a view to maintaining and perpetuating the unity of this Government.

Resolved, 3d, That in our patriotic efforts in the past or present to sustain the Government of our country in this, her hour of trial, we are not justly liable to the charge of political teaching; and in the inculcation of loyal principles and sentiments, we recognize the pulpit and the press as legitimate instrumentalities.

Resolved, 4th, That a copy of the fore-going preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States, signed by the President, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Conference.

After an animated debate, these were adopted by a vote of 132 yeas to 15 nays. The nays were:

NAYS—Messrs. J. Wesley Brown, Deale, Dashiell, Hedges, Hall, Keppler, Kinsey, McCourtney, Norris, Parrish, P. H. Reese, Sargent, Stevenson, Spangler and Welty—10.

Rev. Henry Slicer refused to vote, saying that no Annual Conference should compel him to compromise himself on such questions.

Our Book Table.

HAND POCKET LIBRARY.—Messrs. Dick & Fitzgerald, of New York, have commenced the issue of a series of books under the above title. The idea seems to have been suggested by the exceedingly popular and convenient editions of the Greek, Latin and English classics, published by Tauchnitz, of Leipsic, which have been well known both in Europe and this country for so many years. The form is certainly the most convenient which can be given to a book designed for a traveler's pocket, and for use in a railway car; indeed, it is exactly the form in which the ubiquitous and indispensable "BRADSHAW" offers his dumpy guidance to the European tourist, and the no less useful and companionable Guide of Appleton, gives the American, in traveling circumstances, the means of finding his way by river or rail. Hence, we infer that by universal consent this is the exact size and shape of books best adapted to form the traveler's library. The first work issued by Messrs. Dick & Fitzgerald in the Home and Pocket Library is "THE WARDEN," by Anthony Trollope, which has had an immense English popularity, and, we doubt not, will, in this cheap and elegant reprint, achieve an equally great popularity in this country. The price is only 25 cents, and the publishers will mail copies, free of postage, to any address in the United States. Mr. Henry Miner is agent for Pittsburgh.

—THE same publishers have also issued a new novel by the author of "East Lynn; or, the Earl's Daughter," entitled "Castle Wafer, or, the Plain Gold Ring." This lady's previous works have established her in considerable favor with the story-loving public, and from the hasty glance we have taken into some of the chapters of "Castle Wafer," we have no doubt it will beguile many a lonesome hour, and win the authoress many admirers. It is a beautifully printed, large, double-column octavo, of 168 pages, and yet is sold at 50 cents—mailed, too, without any extra charge to any address, free of postage.

MR. HENRY MINER, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, is agent for Dick & Fitzgerald's publications.

THE PULPIT AND ROSTRUM.—This periodical, in its special department, deserves our good word. We willingly bear testimony to the neatness, care and accuracy with which it gives us in a permanent form the most important and significant speeches of the times we live in. The 28th number, just received, contains the Hon. Martin F. Conway's speech on "The War; A Slave Union or a Free?"—which is every way worthy of a careful reading now, and a preservation which this edition of it will claim from all-devouring time.

VERDICT.—Coroner McClung held an inquest yesterday on the body of the lad Edward G. Connor, who was killed by being run over by a train of cars on Liberty street. Thursday evening after the examination of a number of witnesses, the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts as published yesterday. No blame could be attached to the engineer or conductor, as the train, which was running very slowly, was stopped and the engine reversed as soon as possible.

HOUSE BURNED.—Last week, the dwelling house of Mr. Wm. Burkhart, in Allegheny township, Blair county, was entirely consumed by fire. The inmates saved but a few articles of household goods, the remainder was entirely consumed, including about a thousand weight of pork. Mr. Buckhart being absent in the army, the loss bears heavily upon his family.

DEATH AT A FUNERAL.—On Thursday last, Mrs. Foust, wife of Jacob Foust, of Gaysport, Blair county, fell on the pavement, whilst walking in the funeral procession of Miss Amy Rollin, and immediately expired. Mrs. Foust had attended to her household duties in the morning as usual, in apparently good health. She was quite advanced in life.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—Mr. R. Burge, of St. Louis, advertises $30,000 worth of manufactured tobacco at auction. The sale will take place on Wednesday, the 12th inst., on Main street, between Seventh and Eighth, in front of Mr. Burge's Iron Store Warehouse, St. Louis.

THEATRE.—Mrs. E. A. Vandeeren, an actress of acknowledged ability, having been engaged by Manager Henderson, will appear at the treatre on Monday evening. Miss Vandeeren has held the position of leading lady at the theatre in St. Louis and Cincinnati.

STORE BURNT.—The store at Blair Furnace, in Blair county, was burned to ashes on Friday night last. It contained about $3,000 worth of goods, owned by Orr & Co. It is thought that it was first robbed and then set on fire.

THEATRE.—Mr. Bass appears as Bailie Nicol Jarvis in the musical Scotch drama of Rob Roy to-night, which ends his engagement. On Monday the popular tragedian Mr. Neafie will appear.

REV. H. L. HITCHCOCK, D. D., of Hudson, will preach in the Third Presbyterian Church, to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7 o'clock.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Hon. Mrs. P. B. Muir, of the Soldiers' Aid Society, of Louisville, acknowledges the receipt of a box of valuable hospital stores, a contribution from Mrs. A. H. Miller, of Pittsburgh.

HAVE you seen those new and beautiful prints at 12½ cents, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

The Salt-Snow Question.

The Committee appointed by the Councils of Philadelphia to investigate the subject of salting railroad tracks in the city, have finished their labors, and are ready to report. The latest communication they received was from Prof. R. E. Rogers, who, after careful experiments upon salted and unsalted streets, presents an elaborate report to the Committee, of which the following is a summary:

That salt does not itself volatilise or evolve either of its constituents, and being an antiseptic or corrective of putrefaction, tends so far as it exerts any influence to preserve the atmosphere over the salted thoroughfares *pure* and *salubrious*.

That the practice of salting the railroad tracks is attended by the production in the liquid and semi-liquid measure of a temperature not more than a few degrees colder than that of melting snow.

That the use of salt, while it accelerates the thawing of snow, likewise, by forming a solution less readily frozen at night or in cold weather than simple snow water, promotes and greatly hastens the drainage of the city, and thereby in proportion curtails the period to which the feet of persons and horses are subjected to the cold.

That this depression of temperature is only temporary and continues just so long as the snow is melting. The solution, when once formed, obeys the laws of all other liquids, and may be warmed by the sun or other influences.

That the atmosphere at the elevation above the surface at which men and animals on the street breathe it, is not perceptibly colder by the use of salt.

That, so far as there is any hydrometic change produced in the air, the effect of salt is to render it more free from moisture, and practically drier. This effect at most is but small, and only occurs near the surface of the cold mixture.

That leather is penetrated by salt and water less readily than by pure snow water, and, in consequence of there being a small percentage of salt present it is not, when wet with it, sensibly more difficult to dry than when wet with water alone.

That there is nothing corrosive in the solution of salt and water, nor any specific power to rot or disintegrate leather or fade colors.

The Passenger Railways and the Firemen.

The following note was recently addressed to the Mayor, as President of the Firemen's Association, by the Presidents of the various Passenger Railway Companies, in reference to the unnecessary obstruction to the passenger cars by engines:

PITTSBURGH, March 6th, 1862.

B. C. SAWYER, JR., ESQ.,
President of the Firemen's Association:

SIR,—We respectfully request you to have the attention of the different Fire Companies drawn to the matter of the obstruction of the Passenger Railway tracks during fires; by the laying of hose *lengthwise* of them, or by stationing engines on, or so near them as to prevent the passage of the cars.

We feel certain that when the convenience of so many persons as those who travel in the cars is concerned, that it only requires to be brought to the notice of the different Companies which compose your Association, to ensure an effort on their part to avoid putting any impediment in the way which is not absolutely called for by the exegencies of the case.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
JAMES VERNER,
President C. P. R. Company.
JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK,
President P. A. and M. R. W. Company.
WM. M. HEISH,
President P. and B. P. R. W. Company.

The Mayor, upon the receipt of the above, issued the following request:

Chief and Assistant Engineers of Fire Department:

GENTLEMEN: I have just received the enclosed communication, and deeming it worthy of immediate attention, you will please take action in the matter, that private interests may not suffer unnecessarily when our department is engaged in the praiseworthy efforts of promoting and securing the public welfare.

Truly, yours, B. C. SAWYER, Jr.
Pres't Fire Department.

How to Make Maple Sugar.

For reasons known to all our readers there will be much more maple sugar made during the coming season by those who have the facilities than during any previous season. In view of this fact we append a few instructions which may not come amiss, and which our rural readers may rely upon as being reliable.

Almost every one knows how to make maple sugar; but it would seem from the quality of most we find in market, that few know how to make it right, or if they know how, they are too careless or too lazy to take the necessary pains.

Tap the trees with a half-inch augur, put in spiles of elder, and catch the sap in clean buckets or crocks; gather the sap into clean barrels or tubs, and boil it immediately down to good syrup; then strain it into a sound oak barrel, in which allow it to stand over night, by which time it will settle perfectly clear, without the use of eggs, milk or any such articles in boiling. Place a facet in the barrel, three inches from the bottom, through which the clear syrup can be drawn off without disturbing the sediment. Draw it off, boil over a brisk fire till (on dropping some of the syrup into cold water) it will break like glass, then dip into wooden trays, to cool, and when it is grained, stir it briskly and break the lumps. By this means it can be made as white as the best New Orleans or Havana, and will command the highest price in market. The best pans or kettles for making sugar are shallow, and made of sheet iron. They should be set in an arch or furnace, of brick or stone, that will stand fire. The great secret in making goop maple sugar is to have everything neat and clean, and perform the work with activity and care.

Arrest of a Horse Thief.

A few days ago we noticed the larceny of three horses from the stable of Hiram Pennington, of St. Clairsville, Ohio. The stable was entered on the night of the 28th of February, by lifting the door from its hinges, and after procuring bridles and halters the thief started on his journey. On Wednesday last a man, riding one horse and leading two others, appeared in the village of California, Washington county, and was immediately arrested by a citizen who had previously read an account of the larceny in one of the city papers. There was no question as to his being the thief, and he was subsequently conveyed to the county jail at Washington. The police in this city, and the owner of the horses, have been notified of the arrest.

Sudden Death.

We regret to announce the sudden demise of Mr. William Dyer, of the firm of Wm. Dyer & Co., pork dealers and grocers, Liberty street. He died on Thursday evening, at his residence on Lacock street, Allegheny, after an illness of a few days. The deceased has been in business in this city for a number of years, and was also a member of the firm of Samuel Dyer & Co., grocers, of Allegheny. He was well known as an upright, industrious and prudent business man, and was highly esteemed for his private worth and moral character. He was in the prime of life, and enjoyed his usual health until the beginning of the present week, when he was seized with a bilious colic which terminated in inflammation of the bowels.

PITTSBURGH PRISONERS.—Lewis Cochran and —— Campbell, of the Moorhead Cavalry, lately commanded by Captain Leopold H. Sahl, who were taken prisoners by the rebels, at Slippery Creek, in Western Virginia, have been exchanged, and arrived here to-day. Frank Wunderlich, a German, of the same company, and taken with Cochran and Campbell, died in Winchester from the effects of a severe wound in the leg.

CHARGE OF ROBBING THE MAIL.—James Brady, a stage driver between Morgantown and Phœnixville, Chester county, Pa., has been arrested and held to answer on a charge of robbing the mail.

REMAINS COMING.—The bodies of Captain Chapman and Lieut. Lysle were enclosed in metallic coffins, and will be shipped from Washington city to-day by Adams' Express.

JOHN GLASS, who lives on the Letort Spring, in South Middleton township, Cumberland county, fell dead while cutting wood in a clearing, one day last week.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1862.

I suppose now newspapers are at liberty to state that the grand army hasn't yet moved. It was supposed that it was going to do something of that sort a part of last week, but it was a mistake. It is alleged that the trouble was in the canal. The idiots who made the locks, many years ago, constructed them on so *narrow* a scale that certain boats recently built couldn't get through. It is one of the misfortunes resulting from lack of common intelligence in those who ought to have provided for such an emergency, when the canal was built.

It is unfortunate for the readers of newspapers that, however much interesting news a correspondent may possess in these days, he cannot publish it. This, however, has one advantage that a body can talk about other matters now, in a letter, which in the rush and hurry of ordinary times are overlooked. So I may refer for a moment to the defense of Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont, which was published in yesterday's *Tribune*. The testimony there is sufficiently full for his vindication, but not so complete as might have been. You will observe in many of the letters published, * * * take the place of lines. Several of those letters I had the satisfaction of perusing as they were written. The authors of them are doubtless this moment blessing their *stars* that this just man, Fremont, rests content with his own vindication and refuses to push his enemies to the wall, when by so doing he might injure the cause of his country, now in sore peril. The time *will* come when *all* these things will be brought to the light. Enough, however, is published to show that it was simply impossible for Gen. Fremont to succor the gallant Lyon at Springfield and Mulligan at Lexington. What is the brave Gen. Halleck's campaign in Missouri, but a repetition of Fremont's. Over the very track of Fremont's enthusiastic march in the last days of October and the first of November, the army under Curtis has again been led, and the history of the closing score of "The Hundred Days" again repeated. From the base of operations established by Fremont at Paducah the glorious victories—the principal ones we have to boast, were projected. All the talk about his "body guard" and his "exclusiveness"—the weak wrangle of petty parasites—has long ceased with those who are swayed by the truth. No one makes it an objection to the General commanding here that he has a body guard of some 300 and a staff of 45 men, though they even lack the recommendation to the *public* favor which Fremont's received. McClellan's have yet to achieve some brilliant success like that of Zagonyi at Springfield—immortal in the annals of renown.

Besure, Gen. Fremont can afford to bide his time. He is making history fast enough. He placed his foot on the great principle of right, justice, truth, when he issued his proclamation in relation to the hunted bondmen of the dark and bloody, accursed system of slavery. Posterity will take care of the name of Fremont, placing it among the highest in the temple of fame.

There is great anxiety here among some Pennsylvanians, that our Legislature should if possible arrange some plan by which Hon. William Bigler may be returned to his seat in the Senate, provided Mr. Cowan can be coaxed to resign. Does he represent the ideas of the people in Western Pennsylvania as ably or as truly as did Mr. Bigler? I trow not. His speech, yesterday, on the confiscation bill, was the merest echo of Lazarus (!) Powell, of Kentucky. Powell couldn't well have found the face to make it, as there is an "indictment" pending against him similar to that in the case of the United States vs. Bright—Cowan for defendant. But Mr. Cowan is a Republican! Well, to do him justice, he used to talk that way to us greenhorns from the country when we used to get together to eat raw beef and such like at Laurenceville and other places during the campaign, but bless you that was owing "*to the blind unconscious instinct*" which he alludes to in his late speech. The fact is, Messrs. Editors, you were all "sold" when you thought C. was a fit man, either by talent or principle, for Senator. Oh! how he stickles for the Constitution! So did Jeff. His "last will and testament," on the Senate floor, was all about the "Consti-chew-shun." Breckinridge was the fiercest defender of the Constitution I ever saw. He has carried the love of it away with him to Nashville and Bowling Green, and to the ——— no matter where. Mr. Cowan thinks that the confiscation of property is not only "against the Constitution, but against the laws of nations." Has he any objection to your property being, in good part, confiscated under another name called a TAX, on account of this cursed war! He don't say so. Nay, it would be dreadful to hurt the feelings of our "dear brethren," you know! Let us all go in, and even take the bread from our children's mouths to support the cause of our country, but don't let the war cost the dear brethren any thing! Which way do Mr. Cowan's "blind, unconscious instincts" run, if not Lazarusward? Which way tendeth his speech and vote for Bright? which way his efforts to defeat the Treasury bill? and this his last effort? May the Lord spare and keep Senator Wilmot long to honor his seat in the Senate. VISITOR.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 6, 1862.

In the Senate the report of the Committee on Federal Relations on Mr. Irish's resolutions, in regard to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, occupied a large space. Mr. Irish spoke at length in their favor, and before they are finally disposed of, all the talkers will have their say. The Democrats scarcely know what course to take. They all voted to insert a proviso that compensation was to be made to loyal masters for the value of their slaves. What course they will finally take on the resolutions they have not themselves determined. Some of them undoubtedly will vote in favor of ending Slavery in this District. Others of them appear still to hope for some basis of settling the rebellion that may again render them the allies of their old friends at the South, and they do not appear to be willing to do anything that would offend them.

In the House the Senate bill to repay the men who advanced money, provisions and uniforms to the three months soldiers, was the special order of the day. A pretty large slice of this expenditure, if paid, would go to Pittsburgh. The House had two bills, one prepared by its own Committee, and the other the Senate bill. They got into a muss over these bills, and then referred them back to the Committee to report to-morrow morning. These bills will undoubtedly become laws in three or four days, and enable your merchants to get their money, which has been a long time in coming.

The House spent the afternoon on the tonnage tax discussion. Speeches were made by a large number of members, including Messrs. Williams, Shannon, Bigham, &c.

No votes of a test character have been taken to-day. The opponents of repeal are exceedingly anxious to have the whole case referred to the Supreme Court. This is not satisfactory to any of the friends of repeal, because of the great advantage it would give the Company. Mr. Williams avowed that he had no confidence in the Supreme Court. Others less outspoken probably entertain similar sentiments. Mr. Scott, of Huntingdon, offered an amendment referring the case to that Court for final adjudication. No vote was taken, but when reached to-morrow will show the strength of the opponents of repeal.

The House resolved to hold an afternoon session to-morrow, perhaps at night, and Saturday. If so, you may this week hear of the first vote being taken. Of course none of your delegation will be home this Saturday. All must be on hand to vote. FORT PITT.

ARREST OF A MAIL ROBBER.—Officer Dougherty recently arrested in Ebensburg, Cambria county, a mail robber named Adam Keith, who committed a robbery at Newman's Mill Post-office, Indiana county, on the 25th of February last. He purloined letters of Mary Anderson, Elizabeth Anderson, and others, containing money. The evidence of his guilt is said to be strong. Keith belonged to some regiment now at Harrisburg, and was home on a furlough when arrested. He was brought to this city on Wednesday night, and after a hearing yesterday before U. S. Commissioner John H. Bailey he was committed to prison to await his trial at the next term of the United States Court, in May.

THE CONTINENTAL OLD FOLKS.—The far-famed troupe of Old Folks will give a series of entertainments in this city, at Masonic Hall, commencing on the 17th inst.

Midnight Edition.

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.—The message from the President concerning aid to the States, etc., was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., presented a memorial, signed by many prominent merchants of New York, asking immediate action to provide for the transportation of the mails from New York to Panama.

Mr. Anthony, of R. I., presented a memorial, from the officers and seamen on board the steamship Governor, asking compensation for losses from the wrecking of that vessel.

Mr. Foster, of Conn., presented a memorial from merchants of New York, calling attention to the cotton lands on the Southern coast.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, moved to take up the bill providing for the occupation and cultivation of cotton lands. Agreed to—yeas 25, nays 11.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Cox, of Ohio, it was resolved that the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the House the number, age and condition of the Africans who have been under the supervision of Maj. Gen. Wool, commanding at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, since he has had control of that department, together with the amounts of work or service performed by them; the pay, if any, which they have received, and the cost to the government for their maintenance and support.

Mr. Gurley introduced a bill to secure to the pilots, engineers, sailers and crews upon gunboats and war vessels their bounty and pensions.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase coin, and for other purposes.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, inquired of Mr. Stevens whether, in his opinion, it was necessary to authorize the sale of the $500,000,000 of bonds, recently authorized, in order to realize sufficient coin for the payment of the interest; which could not amount to more, next July, than forty millions on the six hundred and fifty millions of indebtedness.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., said he did not think it was necessary, but it was found by the Secretary of the Treasury that these bonds cannot be sold excepting at a great sacrifice, which he did not choose to make; hence, he suggested the passage of this bill, so that the specie section of the recently enacted United States note law may not be repudiated. Mr. Stevens added, in reply, that the new five hundred million bonds have not been issued.

Mr. Pendleton expressed himself satisfied with the explanation, and would vote for the bill. He, however, offered an amendment, which was agreed to, re-asserting that the demand notes shall be receivable for duties on imports with this exception. The bill was then passed as originally introduced this morning.

Mr. Harding, of Ky., rising to an explanation, said that he noticed in the newspapers, that the Chairman of the Committee on Territories had reported a bill providing for territorial governments in the seeding States, and for their subsequent admission into the Union, and this question had been discussed in the public prints—he was at a loss to know how this information was obtained.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, the chairman of the committee, informed his colleague thereon that the committee had authorized him to report the bill, and under instructions he had moved that it be printed and recommitted to the committee.

Mr. Harding remarked that the newspapers also said the Senate Committee on Territories had concurred in the provisions of this bill.

Mr. Ashley replied that he was not aware that that committee, with the chairman of whom he had been in consultation, had come to any conclusion on the subject. If the newspapers had made such a statement, the chairman of neither of these committees was responsible for it.

Mr. Harding said that only four out of the nine members of the Committee had agreed on this bill, and yet it was sent out as a report of the majority.

The bill to render valid and authorize the extension of the patent granted to John G. Mine, for improvement in the manufacture of lamp-black, was passed—yeas 73, nays 39.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the bill regulating the franking privilege being nominally under consideration.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, proceeded to speak of the condition of affairs in the Military Department of the West, when under the command of Gen. Fremont.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 6.—By the steamer Mt. Vernon, which arrived yesterday afternoon, we hear of a serious accident to the steamship Mississippi, chartered by the government to carry troops to Ship Island, which sailed hence with Gen. Butler and staff on board, a few days since. On Friday morning last she run on the Frying-Pan shoals, staving a large hole in her bows. She was hauled off by the Mt. Vernon, and proceeded on her voyage on Saturday afternoon. The Mississippi was provided with water-tight compartments, and she would probably reach Port Royal in safety, where her troops can be disembarked, and the damage repaired. Her Captain, named Fulton, is suspected of having intentionally run her ashore. The vessel was placed in charge of an officer of the Mt. Vernon, who will take her to her destination.

The Mount Vernon left Wilmington, N. C., on Monday last. The Fernandina was still there, and the sloop-of-war Jamestown was blockading New Inlet. The State of Georgia, Gemsblok and Albatross were at Beaufort. The Mount Vernon had not received a mail for forty days.

The Mount Vernon took a prize on Friday last—the British schooner British Queen—which was attempting to run the blockade. She was sent with a prize crew to Philadelphia. The crew of the schooner were brought here by the Mount Vernon.

The steamship Constitution sailed to-day.

The Suwanne arrived this morning, and it is expected will sail for Hatteras to-night.

The steamer Flora arrived from New York this morning. She carries the revenue flag.

The flag of truce which was sent out yesterday afternoon did not have any communication with the enemy.

A magnificent set of colors, consisting of an American flag and a blue flag, with the arms of the city of New York, was presented to the 10th New York regiment this afternoon by General Wool. They were presented by the city of New York. Appropriate speeches were made by Gen. Wool and Col. Fendix, and the whole affair passed off with complete success.

From Tennessee River.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, from Cairo, dated March 6th, says:

Lieutenant Gwin, of the gunboat Tyler, reached here last night from the Tennessee river. The enemy had not resumed their attempt to fortify Pittsburg landing.

Lieut. Gwin landed under a flag of truce, and was permitted to go a mile from the river before being stopped by the enemy's pickets. His object was to obtain an exchange of prisoners, which had been taken last Saturday. On the morning after the engagement, nine dead bodies and one hundred wounded were found in the enemy's encampment, which had been removed three miles from the river after the engagement. The Lieutenant thinks their loss was 20 killed and 200 wounded. Their force engaged was 1,000 infantry, 500 cavalry and six pieces of artillery.

At Corinth, Miss., 18 miles from Tennessee river, the enemy had 1,500 or 2,000 troops; at Henderson station, a few miles from Tennessee river, there were from 1,000 to 2,000, and on Bear creek, 7 miles back of Eastport, Miss., were 800 or 1,000 more also, reported fortifying Chicahawa.

The result of the recent election in Hardin and McNary counties shows the strength of the Union sentiment of Southern Tennessee. The former gave 500, out of 1,000 votes, for the Union candidates, and the latter 200 maj. out of 1,800 votes. The Lieutenant says the cry of the people is, send us arms and a sufficient force to protect us in our organization, and we will drive the rebels out of Tennessee ourselves.

A second visit to Columbus reveals many interesting facts. Col. Buford, who has made a complete examination, says the earth-works are six miles long.

The Tuscarora and Sumter.

BOSTON, March 7.—Private letters just received state that the U. S. steamer Tuscarora remained near Gibraltar on the 15th ult., and had changed her anchorage from Algesas to Orange Grove, bringing her within three miles of the rebel pirate Sumter, but still in Spanish water.

Restrictions on Trade Removed.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—The military restrictions on the trade between the Northern ports and Nashville have been ...

Mark[ets]

PHILADELPHIA, ... markets dull and ... demand for Flou[r] ... perfine at $5 12½ ... $5 75@5 87½. ... sells slowly at $ ... not much inqui[ry] ... 80; white at $1 3... at 74c. Corn in ... 53½@55c. Oat[s] ... Rio at 18½@20 ... the former sold ... molasses are qu[iet] ... of Mess Pork s[old] ... 6¾c; 500 bbls ... is less firm; s...

NEW YORK, ... of 7,000 bbls a[t] ... Ohio, and $5 ... sales nominal. ... quiet. Pork ... at 26c.

Receipts of ... Corn 2,370 b[ushels] ...

BROWN— ... ABETH B... days.

The frien[ds] ... funeral on ... the residen[ce] ... Clair town[ship] ...

DYER— ... LIAM DY[ER] ...

His fun[eral] ... Lacock s[treet] ... tery, at 1...

From ...

M[essage] ...

WASHINGTON, ... day transmitted to Congress the following message:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies which shall be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country there is the end; but if it does command such approval I deem it of importance that the States and people immediately interested should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it. The Federal government would find its highest interest in such a measure, as one of the most efficient means of self preservation. The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that this government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the slave States north of such parts will then say: "The Union for which we have struggled being already gone we now choose to go with the southern section." To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it as to all States initiating it. The point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that, while the offer is equally made to all the more northern, shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more southern that, in no event, will the former ever join the latter in their proposed confederacy. I say initiation because, in my judgment, gradual, and not sudden emancipation is better for all. In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census tables, and treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of this war would purchase, at a fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State. Such a proposition, on the part of the general Government, sets up no claim of a right, by Federal authority, to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, to the absolute control of the subject, in each case, to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them. In the annual message, last December, I thought fit to say the Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. I said this not hastily, but deliberately.

War has been made and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical reacknowledgment of the National authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle, must and will come. The proposition now made is an offer only.

I hope it may be esteemed no offense to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States, and private persons and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs? While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiative, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would soon lead to important practical results.

In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Advance of Gen. Banks' Division.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., March 6.—Reliable intelligence states that the enemy is in full force at Winchester, and have completed formidable earthworks on this side, mounted with sixty guns, including the field batteries.

Nothing of special importance transpired yesterday.

The work on the railroad progresses rapidly, and every point is strongly protected, from Cumberland to Harper's Ferry, and every facility is being afforded to the company. A large force is employed on the bridge and iron trestle work at the Ferry. The work has been found in better condition than was at first supposed by the engineer, and ten days is fixed as the time at which a through connection will be made.

All the commands of this division are in the best condition, and anxious for an attack on the enemy.

Bunker Hill was occupied by our forces yesterday, as the extreme outpost on the west.

There is some movement of troops to-day.

A scouting party of cavalry reports that Ashley's rebel cavalry last night attempted to cut them off when near Perryville, but were foiled in the attempt.

Four regiments of rebels, with a four gun battery, attempted, on the 3d inst., to flank Col. Geary, near Lovettsville, but were driven off without a battle.

Yesterday several deserters were brought into town by our cavalry. Among them was Lieut. Arthur Markell, of the Third Virginia volunteers.

A squad of Van Allen's cavalry to-day captured five rebel pickets, near Bunker Hill. They belonged to the 2d Virginia infantry, and were carried before the Division Provost Marshal, Lieut. Col. Andrews, of the Massachusetts 2d, for examination.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., March 6.—Smithfield, seven miles north-west of this place, was occupied to-day by a strong force. Gen. Banks has issued a General Order forbidding all kinds of depredations or marauding upon the property of citizens. He says no officer or soldier shall disturb in any manner the ordinary business of the country. He has appointed Major S. H. D. Crane, of the 3d Missouri regiment, as the officer in charge of all seizures of property for the use of the army. Country supplies which, on our arrival were cut off, are now coming in more freely. The public sentiment in regard to our presence is gradually undergoing a favorable change.

Important from the South.

CHICAGO, March 6.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from Cairo, says that the Federal pickets at Columbus were driven in, yesterday, by the rebel cavalry in the woods in the vicinity. The town was shelled by the gunboats. The rebels fled. It is reported that heavy cannonading was heard at Columbus at four o'clock this morning in the direction of New Madrid. The rebel army at that point numbers 40,000, it having been largely reinforced from Columbus and Memphis. They have also tight wooden gunboats.

From rebel papers we glean the following: "The steamer Cambridge was sunk, on the 23d, near Grand Glaise, Arkansas. Forty-two lives were lost."

The machinery from the various workshops in Nashville was removed, previous to the evacuation of that place, to Chattanooga.

The people of the South are warmly urging and demanding that Jeff. Davis take the field.

A bitter contest is going on in Memphis as to whether the town be burned on the approach of the Federal gunboats.

TRANSPARENT GREEN OIL CLOTH—1,250 yards just received from factory at the Oil Cloth W...

the Constitu... proceeds:

I do not care at this time ... refutation of this asserted and oft-r... heresy, or to take issue with the Senat... as to whether slavery is the real or predisposing cause of the rebellion; sufficient that it is the ostensible cause, and the one assigned by the slaveholders themselves. I maintain the right, whenever slavery makes war on the Government or the Constitution, to preserve ourselves and in doing so, to liberate the slaves of rebels, and whenever and however it comes to a question between slavery and the Union, or slavery and free government, the former must go to the wall, and must perish if necessary to preserve the latter. And I maintain that all this may be done in the name and on behalf of American constitutional liberty. Let those who take the sword abide by the stern arbitrament of the sword. The Government has inaugurated no war upon slavery, but has raised the great battle-ax against rebellion and whatever is connected with rebellion as its guilty cause and support, and let no man seek to avert the penalties from those who wantonly draw the sword against the life of this nation. All the rights of slavery are lost in this audacious attempt at the destruction of free government, and its cry to be let alone, while cannonading Sumter, is a pretense concealing its real purposes. The idea that that institution is inseparable from the Constitution, I deny with all the emphasis of my being. It is the great delusion of the times; and no greater fallacy was ever asserted than this attempt to link the institution and the Constitution indissolubly together, and to engraft the former upon the latter and make slavery the corner-stone of the nation. In a national sense, the institution has no legal basis whatever; and its aspirations for national recognition and protection are as far from the principles and purposes of the Government of our fathers under the Constitution as would be the recognition of the system of apprenticeship, or any other purely local system, good or bad. It would be left to local authority, so long as it does the nation no harm and threatens none. I fully admit its right to be let alone by the nation, under ordinary power of Congress; but when it rebels, and brings on war and public disorder, and menaces the life of the nation, it then subjects itself to the rules of war and to the penalties of war at the hands of the Federal Government. Sir, the questions that divide us are not so much questions of power as of what the safety of the Union demands. Here we shall agree, that whatever faction or institution raises itself against the Government must pay the penalty of its temerity by being itself overthrown. Wherefore this rebellion? Let the history of American politics for the last thirty years answer. The slaveholder has taken up arms, and forced upon the Government the alternative of war or submission. And to avert a disaster so terrible as the overthrow of free government, civil war has been welcomed by the nation, and to preserve this Government, half a million of men have rushed to arms. But now, when at last we are forced to make an advance into the enemy's country, our great solicitude seems to be how we can best do so with the least possible injury to the foe, and whether indeed it is constitutional to advance at all, if thereby the institution of slavery is to be endangered. The enemies of the Government have no rights of person or property which should restrain the nation in the advance of its arms. The great necessities they have forced upon us justify the waging of war for their overthrow and the condemnation of their property. But here, precisely here, it is said you must pause. You must not involve the right to control the slave, the cause and strength of the rebellion. Sir, higher responsibilities were never imposed on any nation than are now devolved on the American people; never before in all time was so much based upon a single issue—the experiment of free Government and the capacity of man to govern himself. A malignant aristocracy at length seeks to supplant Democracy. Jeff. Davis is founding an empire within our limits, and wants to be let alone. Alexander H. Stephens is laying broad the foundations of a Government of which Slavery is to be the corner-stone, and he demands to be let alone. Those attempting to break up the Government require to be let alone. Slaveholding is founding a despotism in the heart of the Republic, and claims to be let alone. The enemies of free Government everywhere are holding high carnival, and if we don't join it we are not expected to mar the festivities by our conduct. We are advised by all malcontents that we are endangering our Christian character by refusing to be ruined, that confiscation is barbarous and inhuman in this age, and that conciliation is the only truly great function of Government, and that national resistance to arrogant conspirators, and measures of self-preservation against organized rebellion, are cruel usurpations. Sir, what we are encountering and witnessing is only the old struggle of one class for power and privilege, which has so often convulsed the world, repeating itself in our history. To those who have incited this rebellion all the penalties of their great crime should be awarded. To the people deceived and misled, upon return to allegiance, I would give assurance of amnesty and protection, and all the privileges of free institutions, free schools and homesteads, even-handed justice, equality of political rights, privileges that ennoble and elevate the masses into the dignity of a sovereign people, and give to a popular government a secure support. It would be a libel upon human nature to suppose that the great body of the people of the South enter with alacrity into the purposes of the slaveholders to attempt to overthrow this popular Government. I would, therefore, discriminate in favor of the people, and would seek to establish in the Slave States a commonality with privileges and immunities which make a people truly sovereign, in the place of an odius aristocracy, who are no longer entitled to the protection of our Government. This is a great and glorious work, and in this contest the people of England, from whom we are descended, are with us, though the Government may not be. The people are determined that this contest shall succeed, and that free government shall be preserved. This determination is in harmony with the aspirations of all ages, and with that truth and justice whose reign is eternal.

CORN—50 sacks Ear Corn, for sale by ... E. DALZELL & CO.

TOGETHER WI... HAVING THEIR C... CONDITION OF THE ... BY SYSTEM.

CASE OF DANIEL A...

PITTSBURGH, Decemb[er] ...

DR. G. H. KEYSER:—I take pleasure ... this voluntary statement in favor of a m... pared by you called "LINDSEY'S BLOOD S..." I had suffered for five years with Scrofula ... broke out on my head and forehead so as to d... me very much, and took off the hair when th... ease made its appearance; it also broke out o... arm above and below the elbow, and eat into the ... and flesh so as to expose a fearful sore. The dis... on my head went so far that several small pieces ... bone came out. I was very weak and low spirited, and had given up all hope of ever getting well, as I had tried several skillful physicians and they did me no good. In September last, 1861, I was induced to try "LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER." I must confess I had no faith in patent medicines, but after I had used three bottles of Blood Searcher, the ulcers on my head and arm began to heal. I have now taken eight or ten bottles, and my head and arm are entirely well except the scars remaining from the sores. I will also state that I had the rheumatism very bad in my arms and legs. The Blood Searcher also cured the rheumatism. I am now a well man, over forty years of age, and I feel as supple and young as I did when I was twenty, and have increased ... weight twenty pounds. I would also state that the disease in my forehead was so bad, that when I stooped and lifted anything heavy, the blood run out of the sore. Dr. Keyser had a photograph taken of me by Mr. Cargo, the artist, after I began to get well. It does not show my appearance as bad as it was before I commenced taking the medicine. You can see the photograph, one of which is now in my possession, and also at Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street. I would also state that I took the Blood Searcher which was made before Dr. Keyser commenced making it. Although it helped me some, I did not recover fast until I got the kind made by Dr. Keyser himself. One bottle of his did me more good than two of the old. I believe it is a great deal stronger and better. I have recommended the Blood Searcher to a great many of my friends for various diseases, and I believe it has helped the whole of them. You may publish this if you wish, and I am anxious that all who are afflicted as I was may be cured. I live in this city, No. 4 Pine street, and am employed at Colville & Anderson's Union Marble Works, 54 Wayne street.

DANIEL A. BOYD.

A BLIND MAN CURED.

I live in Sligo, at Clinton Mill, and have been nearly blind in both eyes for nearly four years. I called on Dr. Keyser about three months ago, and asked him to give me directions to the Institution for the Blind in Philadelphia. He told me that I need not go to Philadelphia to get well, as he had medicine that would cure me, as he said my disease was in the blood. I was treated for it two or three times in the hospital in this city, and was relieved, but my disease always returned after a month or two after I came out of the hospital. I found my disease was returning and I called, by the advice of a good friend of mine, on Dr. Keyser, who has restored my sight, and my eyes are nearly as well as ever. The Doctor gave me "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" and a wash.

DAVID KINNOLLY,
Pittsburgh, July 5, 1861. Clinton Mills, Sligo.
Witness—E. F. M'ELROY, Anderson street, Allegheny City.

A BAD SORE LEG CURED.

PITTSBURGH, September 18, 1861.—I hereby certify that I have had a sore leg for over a year. It was covered with ulcers and sores so that I could not work for nearly a year. My leg swelled so that I was unable to do anything for a long time, for at least six months. I tried several of the best doctors in the city, but without any benefit; finally I called on Dr. Keyser, at No. 140 Wood street, who only attended me about two weeks, and gave me but two bottles of medicine, and I am now entirely well and have continued well for six months. I am employed at the Eagle Engine House, on Fourth street, where any one can see me. THOMAS FARRELL.

☞ Be careful to get the right kind, as there is a counterfeit in the market.

ja8:3tawdwF DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, sole proprietor.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

THE GREAT CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

The proprietor of this Medicine having made it the study of years to concentrate the life of the Pine Tree into a Medicine for diseases of the Lungs and Throat, is now offering to suffering humanity the result of his experience. This truly great and good medicine is prepared with much care, the tar being distilled expressly for it, is therefore free from all impurities of common tar.

It has cured more cases of Consumption than any known remedy on earth.

It will cure BRONCHITIS.
It will cure ASTHMA.
It will cure SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
It will cure COUGHS AND COLDS, and is an invaluable remedy for diseases of the KIDNEYS and URINARY COMPLAINTS.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits.

If you have the Dyspepsia use WISHART'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS, and if they do not cure you go to the agent of whom you purchased them, and receive your money.

Please call at his store and get a descriptive circular. A box of Pills sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of One Dollar.

D. G. C. WISHART, Proprietor...