Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12.

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	50
12 " M.	62	54
6 " P. M.	00	50
Barometer,		29 6-10

The Board of Trade on the Pennsylvania Railroad Minority Report.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh, held on Saturday, March 8, the following report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting to consider the minority report of a committee of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, appointed February 4th, 1861, to examine into the condition and policy of the road, was read:

Mr. President and Messrs. Directors of Board of Trade, of Pittsburgh: Your committee appointed to examine the minority report of a committee of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and report the same to this Board, would respectfully state that after a very brief examination of the report, in the short time allowed us, we are only the more firmly convinced of the ruinous policy pursued by that company toward our entire State, and especially so as regards the great cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

That the policy which creates and maintains a great monopoly of the proper terminii of the road as forwarders, to the exclusion of all others, cannot but be alike disastrous to the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, also to the great steamboat interests as well as to the road itself, creating, as it does, but a few isolated agents, at a heavy expense to the company, indirectly, instead of the hundreds or even thousands of steamboat owners, merchants and others, who would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity, and bring to bear their vast capital and influence in soliciting and procuring freights free of cost to the road.

Your committee are entirely unable to see any good reason why Leech & Co., at Philadelphia, and Clarke & Co., at Pittsburgh, should receive the enormous commissions paid them by the company for services which our merchants are begging leave to perform free of all charge to the road and for which our city has been languishing ever since the present policy was inaugurated.

Your committee do not deem it necessary to enter into a lengthy argument at this time, when such glaring facts as are here adverted to are brought almost daily into public notice, but ask your attention to a few brief extracts from the very able report of Col. Page, submitted to our examination.

Says this able report, on page 20;

"But beyond this we have an additional advantage so great that it alone should render our city the emporium of the United States, and our road the most profitable one in any country. This is our connection with the Eastern head of navigation, of the vast river system of the West. This magnificent claim of internal communication comprises 14,000 miles of navigable waters, bearing 1,600 large steamboats and penetrating every corner of the fertile valley lying between the slopes of the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains. Pittsburgh, commanding its nearest outlet to the sea, should be the gateway of its commerce and the most populous city of the West, and so Philadelphia, through which the tides of its trades should set, both ways, should be the commercial centre of the New World. It would, therefore, seem extravagance to make even the most sober calculation of the value of a road between two such marts, possessing a monopoly of a trade destined to be the largest the world has seen.

Such are the possibilities of our road if its capabilities be developed with liberality and intelligence. What its actualities are, let the declining commerce of Pittsburgh and the tenantless warehouses of Philadelphia answer. The foregoing pages, I think, have shown that our road is suffering with a similar decline.

There are two points in the management of the road which have struck me with astonishment, and which I think are sufficient to account for these results. First, the discriminations made against all business by river; and, secondly, the policy of considering Pittsburgh and Philadelphia as way stations in place of termini.

Again, on page 21, [illegible]

"The Ohio river should be to our road all and more than all that the lakes are to the New York Central. Navigable, on an average for a greater portion of the year than the lakes, its supplies of freight, are not tapped on the one hand by the Welland Canal, and on the other by the Erie Canal, the latter of which alone, during the past year, has carried between four and five millions of tons. Mr. Thompson himself, in a letter addressed to you, Jan. 10, 1860, admitted that "if we could return to the palmy days of Ohio steamboating, this company would have to maintain a double amount of rolling stock during the short period that the river is navigable," and Mr. Lombart, your comptroller and auditor, in a statement of the freight business in 1859, renewed May, 1860, (which will be found in Appendix A,) informs us at that very time, that "the equipment of the Pennsylvania Railroad is not worked up to more than one half of its full capacity, and that it could be worked up to its full capacity, with a little increase of outlay over the cost of fuel, and wear and tear of track, in running all the cars loaded instead of partially so." The "palmy days of Ohio steamboating" waited but the word of your directors to return, for the steamboatmen were chafing at the idleness which your policy forced upon them and were petitioning you to take in the cars, which Mr. Lombart says were rattling half empty over the road, the freights which they were eager to bring. The policy of discriminating in favor of rail freight, however, prevailed, and the result may be seen in a comparison between the business done by your road, with every advantage, and that of the New York Central with every disadvantage."

Again, on page 28:

"I have said above that Pittsburgh is the head of Eastern navigation of the Mississippi system, but in this I was in error; the course of trade has practically placed Cincinnati in that enviable position. It is there that the produce seeking an Eastern market strikes the competing roads and is diverted from the highway which ought to be ours. Even there, according to distance and facility of access, we should be able to monopolise it, but since it appears that we cannot prevent its describing the arc of a circle to New York, in place of following the chord to Philadelphia, we might at least, by removing restrictions on the great natural route, restore to Pittsburgh her original pre-eminence and invite the business to a point where no rivals can share it with us."

And again, on page 41, Col. Page's report, recommends "That with regard to the through traffic, the policy of the company be to consider Philadelphia and Pittsburgh as the terminal of its road and not as way stations; to abolish all agencies and arrangements for foreign business; to receive without distinction, and transport at equitable rates, all freights offering, giving no preferences to goods received through special parties or from particular connnections. 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 location entitles them, of the vast traffic between the seaboard and the Mississippi.

Submitting for your action the following resolutions, your Committee close their duties:

Resolved, That we recommend to the shareholders and Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the adoption of the systems of management, as recommended in the report of Col. Page, in making the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh the termini of the road; in making uniform rates of freight to the river and railroad connections; and giving to all shippers equal facilities and abolishing the agency system; believing if such a policy is adopted it will result advantageously to the interests of the road and revive the once flourishing but now declining commerce of the two cities.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to confer with the Philadelphia Board of Trade and Corn Exchange on this important subject, and report the result to a special meeting of this Board.

WM. M'CREERY.
WM. M. SMITH.
J. B. AMZER.

Col. STEWELL's regiment is now at Nashville, Tennessee, at which point the bulk of Gen. Buell's army is quartered. They arrived there on the 24 inst., experiencing on the way not a few of the hardships incident to a soldier's life.

Senator Cowan in Indiana County.

INDIANA, Indiana Co., March 8, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: We thank you for the rebuke you have administered to the recreancy of Senator Cowan. It may be of interest to you to know that the true Republicans of Indiana county always suspected the soundness of Mr. Cowan on the slavery question. He visited our Courts frequently, and when a campaign was approaching, was always called upon to address our meetings. It was noticed that in his speeches he never touched upon the morality of the slavery question, but discussed it as a question of political economy. The New England abolitionists were particularly obnoxious to him. Niggers were represented as "skunks," who would stink free labor from the territories; he never claimed any rights for the negro. The whole issue with him was the antagonism of free and slave labor in the territories, and he would illustrate this by comparing it to two men who should agree, for a wager, that their dogs should fight, but when one of the men, instead of bringing his dog into the ring, should throw a skunk into the ring, the other would indignantly step out. This was a style of logic that did not suit sinners men. A few persons, at least, thought that so grave a question was susceptible of a more dignified illustration. As to the stink which Mr. Cowan dreaded from the presence of "niggers" in the territories, it could not, in its worst possible type, exceed that which now issues in huge volumes from the great Westmoreland Senator. LEX.

Meeting of the Central Board of Education.

The Central Board of Education met Tuesday evening, March 11th.

Present, Messrs. Duncan, Hunter, Lowe, Marshall, Sargeant, Varnum and President Negley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The monthly reports of the Principals of the High and Colored Schools were read and ordered to be filed.

The monthly report of the Secretary was read and ordered to be filed.

Warrants were authorised in payment of the following bills, viz:

G. F. Schuchman & Co., for printing and binding warrant and receipt books	$ 16 00
R. C. and A. H. Sawyer, for candles, &c.	3 22
J. W. Barker & Co., for toweling	1 75

On motion of Mr. Marshall it was

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives at Harrisburg be requested to move for the exemption of the city of Pittsburgh from the provisions of House bill No. 60.

Mr. Varnum tendered his resignation as member of the Central Board of Education.

On motion, the resignation was accepted, and the Secretary instructed to inform the Ninth Ward Board of the vacancy.

On motion of Mr. Hunter it was ordered that the Ward, High and Colored Schools be closed from the evening of March 28th until April 7th.

On motion, adjourned.

FROM HUNTINGSVILLE.—Several military gentlemen reached Wheeling on Monday evening, from Huntinsville and Cheat Mountain Summit, among them Capt. Staley, Brigade Quartermaster, and Capt. Latham, of the 2nd Virginia regiment. The force at Cheat Mountain is not doing much besides looking over into the secesh camp on the summit of the Alleghany, a distance of about 20 miles.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—A bold attempt was made on Sunday night to rob the ticket office of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad at Steubenville. An entrance was made by means of a sliding panel from the lady's sitting room into the ticket office, and broke the lock of the case, containing tickets of all sorts and sizes; but no money being there, the thief had all his trouble for nothing.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

Interesting Question of Prison Discipline.

In the Supreme Court, on Saturday, the constitutionality of the act of May 1st, 1861, relative to prison discipline, was put under discussion. The first section of the act provides that the warden or superintendent of the several penitentiaries in this State shall keep a record of every infraction of prison rules, by the prisoners, and the punishment inflicted therefor, which shall be laid before the inspectors at their stated meetings, etc. The second section provides that those prisoners who shall not violate said rules, shall be entitled to a deduction of one day from the term of his imprisonment, from the first month, two from the second, three from the third, and three from each of the remaining months of the first year of his sentence; and to a similar deduction, during the second year of good conduct, of four days for each month, and to a deduction of one day per month for the remainder of his term—said deductions to be stricken off for subsequent bad behavior.

The constitutionality of this act has been doubted by the Inspectors of both the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries, and the question was raised by the Prison Discipline Society of Philadelphia. It was brought before the Supreme Court upon a writ of habeas corpus, in which Wm. Johnston was relator, and the Warden of the Eastern Penitentiary respondent. Johnston was sentenced on the 28th of May, 1861, for ten months, and under the "deduction" system his discharge is asked on the 22d of March inst. His name was used merely to make a test case.

Judges Woodward, Thompson, Strong and Reed were on the bench. It was stated that Inspectors had declined to carry out the proviso of the act, owing to its doubtful constitutionality, but it was urged by counsel that the question was not for them to decide.

Justice Woodward suggested that the Legislature had reduced the sentence of a Court and he propounded the question: Was this lawful?

Justice Reed suggested that if the Legislature has the positive power thus to reduce a sentence, they could diminish the term for any reason. If they had the right to cut off one day, then they had the right to cut off twenty days in the month.

The difficulty with Judge Strong was that the Warden was made a judicial officer; and was it within the power of the Legislature thus to confer judicial power? If the Warden did not decide, it was left to the Inspectors, and they were then asked to exercise judicial functions.

Judge Woodward said the whole operation was to abreviate a judicial sentence. The sentence which a Court imposes is part of the power granted to the Judiciary, and was it possible for the Legislature, directly or indirectly to alter that?

The case was fully argued, in view of these important points suggested by the Judges, and a decision was reserved.

Mr. Williams and the Teachers.

The Teachers' Institute of Versailles township, at a meeting held at Braddocksfields, on Saturday last, took Hon. Thomas Williams to task for making use of the following language, in the House of Representatives, while debating the proposed supplement to the school law:

"When a year meant a year, teachers were conscientious. Now it is otherwise. All that is required of the teacher, is to secure the good favor of the school directors. According to this bill we are to throw in the Saturdays to teach the teachers. Why, who is to teach the teacher? I think the man who undertakes to teach, and yet is to attend an Institute to be taught more, had better stop teaching."

The Institute passed resolutions characterizing the sentiments of Mr. Williams as "cold fogyish," and regretting that the utterance of such opinions had caused the teachers to greatly diminish that respect which they formerly entertained for him. The assertions in regard to a lack of "conscientiousness," and "seeking the favor of directors," are pronounced "indignities, deserving of profound contempt."

In regard to matters of conscience, we have nothing to say; but it does seem to us that Mr. Williams was far astray when he condemned the system of education pursued by professional teachers. No man knows better than he, that nine-tenths of the teachers employed in our common schools require constant training in the higher branches of education, and they deserve great credit for the various means which they employ for their improvement and advancement. They do not step out of the college into the school room, for the purpose of teaching six days in the week for twenty-five or thirty dollars a month! Doubtless the objectionable words were uttered in the heat of debate, and without due deliberation which is characteristic of Mr. Williams.

GEORGE BEATTY, aged eighty-two years, and one of the oldest citizens of Harrisburg, died in that city on Monday.

"Ministers' Sons and the War."

EDITORS GAZETTE: There has been much delight experienced in our community, for a few days, owing to the announcement made in our city papers that a goodly number of the Old School Presbyterian ministers have sons in the army. There may be premonitory symptoms in this phenomenon, that the Old School Presbyterian Church is, *at last*, about to take the side of truth and righteousness on the question of slavery. If she had done so long ago, perhaps our worthy ministers might not have been under the necessity of offering their brave sons in sacrifice to the insatiable Moloch of War. It is the opinion of the writer that most of the Old School ministers should have gone *themselves*, and asked their sons to accompany them to the war, in order to counteract by their arms what their anti-scriptural legislation has inflicted upon the nation. It is extremely problematical whether our nation would now be cursed with war, had it not been for the course pursued by the General Assembly on the slavery question. It is a hopeful sign of the times, however, that she is devoting her sons to the quelling of a rebellion, which she has to some extent, at least, fostered. It has been declared from her pulpits that she was "the bond of union between the North and the South." How feeble has the bond proved!

We hail with delight her symptoms of returning reason. May her sons have their heads shielded by the shield of the Almighty in the day of battle; and may she learn how feeble is the bond which slavery ratifies.

Still, so far even as the furnishing of troops is concerned, she does not rank highest among the churches. Proportionally, I think, she is far in the minority. Other churches which have been battling against the *cause* of rebellion for many years have furnished in proportion more members, more ministers and ministers' sons for the army. LIBERTA FIAT.

Another Bank Bill.

A revised and amended copy of a bill relative to banks, has just been reported to the House from the Bank Committee. Its purpose, in brief, is to exempt the banks of this Commonwealth from all pains and penalties incurred by their violation of law in suspending specie payments; gives them immunity in their illegal acts until the second Tuesday in March, 1863; declares that the notes of the *solvent* "suspended" banks, the notes of the free banks, and the demand legal tender notes of the United States, shall be deemed, taken and computed for all purposes as specie paying bank notes; removes the penalty for making loans and discounts or dividends during suspension; authorises them to increase the amount of their small notes from twenty to forty per cent. of their capital, and to deal in stocks.

This bill is pronounced by some as objectionable in every feature, and wholly unwarranted. The *Ledger* says:

"The laws passed by the Legislature governing the banks were in full force on the 7th of October last, when they suspended specie payments, and committed all the other illegal acts from which it is now proposed to remove the penalties. If they, with impunity, disregarded the law and the penalties then, and have lived in open violation to them ever since, why not continue on in contempt of all authority until the time fixed in the bill for resumption; for if it should not suit their convenience to resume then, there is no reason to suppose they will do it."

Illegal Liquor Selling--Cross Firing.

A few days since, Mrs. Shaurs, proprietress of a tavern in the vicinity of the German Catholic church, Fourth Ward, Allegheny, was arrested and fined $50, for selling liquor on Sunday. The place has long been complained of, and it is said that the members of the church were much annoyed by the men who congregated about the tavern. Mrs. Shaurs, suspecting that the information had been given by one of her neighbors, Mrs. Weaver, accordingly visited the house of the latter for the purpose of having satisfaction. A fight ensued, in which Mrs. Shaurs was roughly handled, and came off second best. Having failed in her lawless proceedings, she hastened to the office of Alderman Scott, and preferred a charge of assault and battery against Mrs. Weaver, who was arrested and held to bail. Mrs. Weaver subsequently visited the Mayor's office, and entered a similar charge against Mrs. Shaurs, with precisely the same result—so they will have to fight it out in Court.

Educational.

A Teachers' Institute will be held in McKeesport on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 3d, 4th and 5th. A very interesting session is anticipated, and it is expected that the Deputy State Superintendent, S. P. Bates, Esq., with other distinguished educators, will be present and participate in the exercises. The Institute is under the charge of a competent committee, and a list has been issued requesting the presence of teachers, directors, and all others interested in the cause of education. The well known hospitality of the good people of McKeesport and vicinity, and the pleasantness of the location, should induce many of our city teachers to attend. The session will be held during the spring vacation, so that all who wish to attend can do so.

Township Conventions of Schools will be held in Pine on the 12th, in Richland on the 13th, and in Moon on the 15th inst.

The Pennsylvania Reserves.

The Washington *Sunday Chronicle* says the ambulances on Saturday last brought a large proportion of the sick in the camps to this city. Some of them will be placed in the hospitals here, and others will be sent to Philadelphia and other Northern cities. The general health of the troops is very good. Some regiments have scarcely a man upon the sick list, and others, after being five or six months in the service, have not lost, by death, a single man. No better proof of the admirable condition of the fifteen Pennsylvania Reserve Corps could be given than the simple fact that, exclusive of the soldiers connected with their batteries of artillery, they number 12,484 effective men.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.—Alfred Graham, who was so severely burnt yesterday, by the explosion of gas at Gray's pit, Saw Mill Run, died the same day from the effect of his injuries. The other three will recover. Coroner McClung held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. These men lost their lives through their own imprudence, as the presence of the gas had been known to them on Saturday, and they entered the pit after resting over Sunday, and giving the vapor time to accumulate, without exercising a proper degree of caution.

WAGONS, SPRING CARTS, &c.—A very good assortment of wheeled vehicles, from which farmers and others can select, can be found at the Wagon Manufactory in the rear of Federal street station, near Marion avenue, Allegheny. The firm were largely engaged in southern trade, before the war broke out, and had a heavy stock of thoroughly seasoned timber on hand. They are now selling out this stock at a great reduction in price. Call and examine.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—It will be seen by reference to advertisement that Messrs. Gregg & Taylor, dry goods merchants, 99 Wood street, have dissolved partnership, and that Mr. D. Gregg, is authorised to settle the accounts of the late firm. A co-partnership has been formed by Messrs. D. Gregg and John Richardson, and the business will be conducted as heretofore, under the style of D. Gregg & Co.

T. BUCHANAN READ, ESQ.—This distinguished American poet, let it be borne in mind, will read on Thursday evening, at Concert Hall, a number of select pieces from his own writings, now so popular throughout the country. Tickets can be procured, at any time, at the book and music stores.

A. S. MCCLEARY, Esq., a member of the California Regiment, and a newspaper reporter, (one of the unfortunate Ball's Bluff prisoners) has, since his release, obtained a lieutenant's commission in the volunteer service, from Gov. Curtin, and has left for the seat of war.

WILD GEESE.—Within a day or two past, numbers of wild geese passed over the city in a northern direction. The presence of these fowls indicates that the winter has passed, and they are now returning to the great lakes at the North, where they spend the summer and rear their young.

THE Republican Editorial Convention meets in Harrisburg to-morrow.

DEFINITELY.—Dr. G. Bill, No. 246 Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

Midnight Edition.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MANASSAS EVACUATED!

RETREAT OF THE REBEL ARMY!

OUR FORCES IN POSSESSION.

&c., &c., &c.

Dispatch to the Evening Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The *Intelligencer* asserts this morning, in positive terms, that we occupy Centreville, and that the rebels have evacuated Manassas, and says the news has been received at headquarters.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MANASSAS has been evacuated by the rebels, and our forces have taken peaceful possession.

The telegraph from Fortress Monroe reports everything quiet there, and at Newport News.

There has been no other news of public interest received this morning.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Reliable details of the evacuation of Manassas, and its occupation by our troops, have not been received. The official announcement states that the entire fortifications were abandoned and everything possible burned by the rebels.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A correspondent of the *Tribune*, dated last night, says our troops occupy Centreville and Fairfax Court House to-night. Two companies, under Maj. Hatfield, were ordered yesterday morning to go to Fairfax Court House, by the old Braddock road. When within a mile of the place they met the enemy, who retreated before them. At five o'clock last evening they entered the Court House, followed by a full regiment. The two companies under Major Hatfield were then ordered back to Fare' Cross Roads, where they met the body of the regiment, and bivouacked for the night. At 12 noon to-day, Hatfield's company were within sight of the village, and found that it had been evacuated in the night, leaving tents and other property behind in large quantities. Lieut. Alexander, of the Lincoln Cavalry, arrived soon after with a detachment of men, and pressed on as far as Cub's Run, three miles above Centreville, where he discovered a vast number of tents left standing—the enemy had retreated toward Gardonsville.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 10.—The gunboat Whitehall took fire at 2 o'clock this morning, and was totally destroyed. Three of her guns, which were all shotted, went off at intervals, and one shell burst in the air, sent several fragments in various directions, doing no damage. The other guns was saved by the harbor crew.

The Minnesota was not afloat when so reported in my letter of Sunday. Her crew having been sent on shore, her guns were spiked preparatory to her destruction, when, by the exertions of Capt. Howe, of the Spaulding, she was finally got off during the night, and resumed her usual position at the entrance of the roads.

The Monitor came down early this morning, and was most enthusiastically cheered as she passed the various vessels in the harbor. A number of gentlemen went aboard during the day. She does not appear to have suffered at all, and is as ready as ever for another engagement. Her officers and men speak in the highest terms of her performances, and think they might have destroyed the Merrimac without much difficulty if they had been allowed an opportunity.

The British sloop-of-war Rinaldo arrived this forenoon from off Charleston. No news.

Three officers on board the Congress were killed—Lieut. James B. Smith, commanding, acting master Thos. Moore and coast pilot Wm. Rhodes—Captain Wm. Smith, who, until recently transferred, commanded the Congress, was unhurt.

The most recent estimate of the number killed is forty; twenty-seven were sent ashore wounded, and *forty* were taken prisoners, not including any officers so far as known. Master's mate, Peter Hargobs, is missing and may be among the prisoners. On board the Cumberland the Rev. Mr. Lenhart, the chaplain, was drowned, and the master's mate, John M. Harrington, was killed; no other officers were lost and none are known to be seriously wounded. But few of the wounded on board escaped to the shore, and the remainder were drowned. The whole loss is probably not over 150.

On the Whitehall, Andrew Nesbit, third assistant engineer, Robert Waugh and Charles O'Connor, seaman, were killed. Three men were wounded on the Oregon, but none killed. The Minnesota had six men killed and several seven wounded. She received a large number of shot and was well riddled. The Roanoke received two shots, doing no damage. No casualties occurred on board, except the falling of a man from the rigging.

Latest from Europe.

PORTLAND, ME., March 11.—The steamship North American has arrived, with Liverpool papers of the 27th and advises by telegraph to the 28th ult.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool, for the week, were 54,000 bales, the market closing firm and unchanged. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Provisions steady.

London, Feb. 28.—Consols, for money, 93⅜ @93¾;—

GREAT BRITAIN.—The papers relative to the southern blockade had been submitted to Parliament.

Earl Russell, in a letter to Lord Lyons, dated Feb. 15, says that the fact of ships having successfully run the blockade don't prevent the blockade from being effective, and argues that a neutral State ought to execute great caution with regard to a *de facto* blockade, and ought not to disregard it unless the power of blockade is abused.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £146,000.

The unemployed laborers at Liverpool had made a demonstration, but were peaceably dispersed by the police.

THE LATEST.—*Paris, Feb. 28th.*—The *Opinions Nationale* says that a re-actionary movement is being prepared in Southern Italy, for next spring. Re-actionary bands are organising at Trieste, Malta and Rome, and will disembark simultaneously at several points on the Neapolitan coast.

The *Presse* says that France has sent orders to the commander of the naval station at China not to permit the repetition of atrocities similar to those committed by the rebels at the capture of Ning Po. The English Government will send similar instructions.

Trieste, Feb. 27.—The garrison of Tripolitza, following the example of the garrison of Nauplia, has revolted. It is believed that the insurrection at Lauplia will hold out. Many Greeks now staying at Leghorn, Genoa and Ancona are preparing to return to Greece. The number of insurgents will soon be considerably increased. The insurrection is considered important, because it might influence the state of things in Turkey.

Londonderry, Feb. 28.—The iron clad steamer Warrior has arrived at Plymouth. It is reported that she steers well, and there is no leakage.

The London *Herald* asserts that Sir Robt. Peel and the Hon. Wm. Cowper are about to exchange offices in the Cabinet.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that the excitement consequent upon Prince Napoleon's speech is increasing.

The *Daily News'* correspondent says that it is rumored that the conflict between the Emperor and the Corps Legislatif, on the subject of Count Palikaos Dotalon, is likely to end in a compromise—the House voting him a life pension of 50,000 francs, and the Government consenting not to have it made hereditary.

The Returned Richmond Prisoners.

HARRISBURG, March 11.—Governor Curtin has procured an extension of the furlough of the returned Richmond prisoners for 20 days. An order to that effect will be issued to-morrow.

Generals Buckner and Tilghman in Close Confinement.

BOSTON, March 11.—Generals Buckner and Tilghman were yesterday placed in close confinement at Fort Warren. The reason for this course is not stated.

THE U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Supreme Court will not hear the argument of any case after Thursday, the 20th inst., nor of any case after Friday, the 21st inst., the Court intending to adjourn on the 24th inst.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 11.

HOUSE.—Mr. Baker, of Ky., introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for the establishment of a national foundry at Chicago, Ill., and at Pittsburgh, Penna., and at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and for the fabrication of cannon and projectiles for the government. It proposes an appropriation of half a million for that purpose. Also for the establishment of a depot for a saltpetre and powder factory and magazine at Indianapolis, Ind., and for a powder factory at Trenton, N. J., and appropriating $200,000 for each.

Mr. Kellogg introduced a bill for the establishment of naval depots and navy yards on the lakes. Referred to the Select Committee on Lake Defense.

Mr. Walton, of Vt., reported from the Committee on Printing a resolution, which was adopted, that there be printed for the use of the House 50,000 copies of Washington's Farewell Address, Jackson's Anti-Nullification Proclamation, and the Declaration of Independence.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., reported back from the Committee of Ways and Means the bill to establish a branch mint at Denver City. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Speaker announced that the next business would be the motion to postpone until Thursday the resolution introduced yesterday relative to emancipation.

Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., asked permission to make a statement.

Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, objected.

The House, by two majority, postponed the bill till Monday.

The resolution being now open to debate, Mr. Blair offered the following proviso: That nothing herein shall be construed to imply that Congress will consent to any partition of the territory now held by the United States. On the contrary it is again affirmed, by the unalterable resolution of this House, to prosecute this war until the Constitution is restored to its ancient supremacy over every State rightfully a part of the Union.

Mr. Pendleton suggested an amendment, which was read for information, that in order to redeem this pledge Congress, at the present session ought to pass a bill for the levying and collection of a tax, within the current year, for the payment of the pecuniary aid so tendered to the States.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Ky., opposed the pending resolution as unwise and unconstitutional.

Messrs. Biddle and Crisfield gave reasons why they cannot vote for the resolution. Messrs. Dimmick and Olin spoke in favor of it. Mr. Crittenden thought it injudicious.

After a lengthy debate, Mr. Roscoe Conkling moved the previous question, which was seconded.

The Speaker decided, the point having been raised, that all the amendments of Mr. Blair, of Mo., and Mr. Pendleton, read at an early period of the day, were not before the House. The decision was sustained.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to table the resolution. Negatived; yeas 34, nays 81.

The resolution then passed; yeas 88, nays 31. Adjourned.

Affairs in New Orleans and Memphis.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, from Cairo, says that two Union men reached Cairo from New Orleans to-day. They left that city on the 26th ult., and by careful traveling were enabled to get off in safety. Both spent the winter in New Orleans, where the greatest excitement and secession prevails. The approaches to the city on the south are pretty well defended. On the north the fortifications run back as far as Carrollton. The only persons in the city, not regularly enlisted, are Jews.

The city is also full of secret Union clubs. At least 12,000 citizens belong to these clubs.

The condition of things is no better in Memphis. The *Appeal* advocates the burning of the city as the last resort, but the Mayor has issued a proclamation that any person detected in setting fire to houses be immediately hung.

Beauregard had left Jackson, and was expected to take command at Island No. 10. A large number of gunboats are laying at the foot of the island to take off the troops in case of defeat.

No further news from Gen. Curtis as yet.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Flour continues very dull, and price drooping; there is no shipping demand, and sales are confined to the wants of the trade at $5@5 25 for superfine, $5 37½@5 50 for extra, and $5 50@$6 for extra family; receipts moderate. Rye Flour dull at $3 25, and Corn Meal at $2 75. The demand for Wheat is better, and 8,000 bush. red sold at $1 32@1 33, Pennsylvania, and western red $1 30, and southern white $1 40@1 45. Sales of Rye, on arrival, at 74c. Corn dull; some 5000 bush at 53@55c. for yellow, and 2500 bush. white at 50c. Oats is very dull at 37@38. Coffee, Sugar and Molasses without change. Provisions steady; sales Mess Pork at $13 50@$14, and prime at $11. Dressed Hogs had advanced to 5¾@5¾. Lard firm at 8¼@8¾. Whisky sells at 24c.

NEW YORK, March 11—Noon.—Flour heavy; sales 5,500 bbls. at $5 30@5 40 for State, $5 80@5 95 for Ohio, and $5 80@6 10 for Southern. Wheat is declining. Corn declining; sales 20,000 bush. at 59@61c. Beef unchanged. Pork dull; prime $10@10 87½. Dressed Hogs are steady. Lard is quiet at 7¾@8¼. Whisky dull at 25@25½c. Receipts—Flour, 16,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,216 bush.; Corn, 21,444 bush.

From Last Night's Second Edition.

Important from Fernandina, Florida.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—The U. S. steamer Alabama, Captain Lanier, arrived here this morning direct from Fernandina, Fla., bringing Capt. Davis, late Flag Officer of the South Atlantic squadron, as bearer of dispatches from Commodore Dupont to the Navy Department, announcing the capture of Fernandina and Brunswick by the fleet under his command.

We are indebted to Capt. Davis for an outline of the operations of the fleet since it left Port Royal—about the first of March—on what was announced as an important expedition, the place of destination having been held back at the request of the Government. The first point of coast approached was the town of Brunswick, Georgia, the enemy abandoning their works and precipitately fleeing at the approach of the gunboats. It was taken possession of and the gunboats left in charge. This gives the Government control of the whole coast of Georgia from South Carolina to Florida.

Brunswick being disposed of, the fleet moved twenty miles further to Cumberland Sound, the entrance to the harbor of Fernandina. The fleet entered Cumberland Sound in the following order:

The Mohican, Flag-ship of Com. Dupont, Ottawa, Seminole, Pawnee, Pag, Bienville, Alabama, James Adger, Florida, Seneca, Huron and the Pembina. They were followed by the small armed steamers Isaac Smith, Potowski and Penguin.

The shells of the fleet caused a hasty evacuation, and Fort Clinch was immediately taken possession of, and the flag of the Union raised on the old staff which has been so long disgraced by the traitor's colors.

This is the first of the old Southern forts of the Union that has been recovered since the proclamation of the President, declaring that they all should be restored to the Union.

When the expedition came in sight of Fort Clinch the rebels were discovered making a hasty flight. They fired two or three shots at random from the barbette guns of the fort. The shells of the fleet having caused a hasty evacuation. Fort Clinch was immediately taken possession of, and the flag of the Union raised on the old staff, which had been so long disgraced by the traitor colors.

As the fleet approached the fort a train of cars was observed leaving Fernandina, and as the track runs some three miles along the shore of the Sound, Com. Dupont sent one of the gunboats in pursuit of it. An exciting race took place, the steamer throwing shot, at the flying train, and some of them falling in such close proximity that some of the fleeing rebels jumped from it and took to the bushes. Among the latter is said to have been the late Senator Yulee, of Florida, accompanied by his servant. The train, of course, outran the gunboat and escaped.

The old casemated fort, which, having been taken possession of, the flag was also speedily raised from the rebel earthworks abandoned by the enemy. Twelve large guns fell into our possession, including one immense rifled gun of 120-pound calibre. Five of them were found in Fort Clinch, and the others were in the earthworks. The rebels had hastily removed a portion of their guns, which were said to be at St. John's, further up the Sound. An expedition was preparing to go up and capture them, when the Alabama sailed. A considerable amount of ammunition was also captured, and on the same evening, the rebel steamer Darlington, loaded with wagons, ammunition and camp equipage, was captured whilst endeavoring to escape. The expedition accomplished its mission on the 4th of March, the anniversary of the inauguration of President Lincoln. The troops of Gen. Wright were landed, and Com. Dupont handed to his possession the forts and earthworks, which were quickly garrisoned. Most of the male inhabitants of Fernandina had fled, and the city was also taken possession of. This has been one of the most useful forts to the rebels, a large number of vessels having ran the blockade here.

From Gen. Curtis' Army.

ST. LOUIS, March 10—8.25 P. M.—The following is an official dispatch to Maj. General McClellan, at Washington:

The army of the South-West, under General Curtis, after three days hard fighting, has gained a most glorious victory over the combined forces of Van Dorn, Mcintosh, Price and McIntosh. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 1000, and that of the enemy still larger. Guns, flags, provisions, &c., were captured in large quantities. Our cavalry are in pursuit of the flying enemy.

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

CROSS HOLLOWS, Ark., March 1.—Vigorous reconnoissances are kept up to watch the enemy's movements, and foraging parties are active in obtaining supplies. Pork and beef are purchased in the vicinity in abundance, and about half the quantity of flour required is obtained in the same manner, and all of our forage.

Price, whose retreat is acknowledged on all sides to have been ably conducted, has found refuge in Boston Mountain. From two deserters, who came into camp yesterday, it is ascertained that he is encamped on Coon Creek Road, while McCulloch is posted one and a half miles distant. The latter had burnt the village near the Indian frontier known as Cant Hill.

The supplies of the rebel army are obtained from Van Buren.

It is stated on good authority that Price and McCulloch had a violent quarrel before leaving Cross Hollows.

At Fayetteville we found all the telegraphic dispatches up to the time of the evacuation by the rebels. A dispatch from McIntosh to Herbert, in command at Cross Hollows, urges him to press forward and reinforce Price at Springfield, at all hazards, as that point is important to be held by the Confederates.

Ex-Senator Johnson, of Mo., who opened a recruiting office in Springfield for the rebels previous to Price's departure, was the first to reach Fayetteville, where he stopped several days.

The clemency of General Curtis and the judicious policy inaugurated, in relation to the treatment of the citizens of Benton county, is bringing its reward in the general confidence, already showing indications of being reciprocated among the fugitives who fled at our approach.

Confederate bills, which were twenty-five cents discount on our arrival in Benton county, have suddenly become valueless, and the inhabitants refuse to take them.

Major Wright learns that the citizens of Keitzville know of the intended attack on that place, and communicated the intelligence to the rebels, but kept all intimation of it from Capt. Montgomery.

On the afternoon before the fight, the ladies left one by one, and during the attack all were out.

Major Wright also learns that there are five hundred and fifty rebels in Cedar county, Mo., and one hundred and ninety in Dade county. These parties are committing depredations, and swearing vengeance against Union men.

The health of the troops has been good, particularly on the march.

The Naval Battle at Newport News.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Lieut. Worden, who handled the Monitor so skillfully and gallantly, is here, in the hands of the surgeon. He was in the pilot house of the Monitor when the Merrimac directed a whole broadside at it, and he received his injuries from the minute fragments of shells and powder driven through the look-out house. Lieut. Worden was partly stunned by the concussion, and was carried away. On recovering he asked, "Have I served the Minnesota?" The reply was, "Yes, and whipped the Merrimac." He responded, "Then I don't care what becomes of me." His injuries are not supposed to be dangerous.

Lieut. Wise arrived this forenoon, bringing dispatches from Fortress Monroe. But few particulars have yet transpired, as his interview is not closed. The following items are reliable:

Capt. Radford