Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 8.

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	45
12 " M.	00	36
6 " P. M.	00	43
Barometer,		29 5-10

Rev. George Gordon Refuses to Accept his Pardon.

We have already announced the pardon of Rev. George Gordon, by President Lincoln. The Cleveland *Herald* says:

"The pardon states that Gordon was legally convicted of violating the Fugitive Slave Law, but that owing to his piety, learning and calling, and the fact that he is probably sufficiently punished, he is unconditionally pardoned. It will be seen that the pardon errs when it says he was convicted under the Fugitive Slave Law.

This Document was taken to Gordon who, upon reading it, said that he would take the subject under advisement. He declared that if the matter were pressed, he should absolutely decline.

Gordon objects to the clause of the pardon, stating that he was legally convicted, &c. He declares that the conviction was illegal, and has ever insisted that his friends should so hold.

And so the matter rests, Gordon remaining in Jail, where he will probably stay until his term expires. Whether he wishes to test the Constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, as he says he does, or whether he thinks he may as well lie in jail, as to come out and be tried by the State Court for aiding Davenport to escape from jail, is beyond our knowledge.

Who Wants a Baby?

A lady, residing in this city, was waited upon, three weeks since, by a woman who represented herself as the wife of one Capt. Dawson, who had gone to the war; that she was left with a child, which she wished to give out to nurse, as she had a nice situation with a clergyman, where if did not suit her to keep the child; that she was willing to pay for its nursing, etc. The lady took the child, but never receiving any pay for her services, she made inquiry, and ascertained that she had been grossly deceived; that the mother was not the wife of Capt. Dawson, but a single woman, who was then leading a dissolute life in Allegheny. This statement was made to Mayor Drum, who subsequently found the mother of the child in a house of ill repute, and committed her to jail for vagrancy. The nurse is very anxious to get rid of her charge, and appealed to the Poor Directors of Allegheny, who referred her to the Overseers of the Poor in this city. So the matter rests at present. In the meantime, an effort will be made to get the mother to take charge of the little waif. Here is a chance for somebody. Who wants a baby?

Horrible Occurrence.

On Sunday morning week, in Pleasant township, Warren county, the dwelling house of Mr. Precure was discovered to be on fire, about 2 a. m. The house appears to have been enveloped in flames before the discovery was made. Three children, (two small boys and a girl about sixteen,) were sleeping in the chamber. They were aroused but the staircase and the only window were all on fire, so that there was no escape either way. An axe was passed up to them through the stove pipe hole in the floor, and the two boys, by staving a hole through the side of the house, escaped immediate death. The girl probably suffocated by the smoke, was unable to get out, and perished in the flames. The boys were so badly burned that one died at 2 o'clock, a. m., the same day, and the other at 6 p. m.

Mr. Precure is said to be an industrious and respectable man. He is a shoemaker by trade, and has been a resident of the county for twenty years.

THE WILLOW COPSE.—To-night, Pittsburgh's favorite actor, Mr. G. W. Couldock, commences an engagement at the theatre, and will appear in his master character of "Luke Fielding." Mrs. Vandeeren personates "Rose," and the remaining parts are in good hands. As it has been some two weeks since our citizens have had a chance to witness a dramatic representation, in consequence of the theatre being occupied by the illusionist, Robert Heller, we look for large audiences in attendance nightly, now that we have a finished star, who in times gone by has never failed to please.

SOUTHERN MONEY.—Any quantity of this commodity can be purchased, on reasonable terms, at Mr. Henry Miner's, Fifth street. Not only 10s and 50 of the Confederate States, but Virginia and Tennessee shinplasters, of the denominations of 15, 10, and 5 cents, can be had for the price of a song. They pledge the credit of Richmond, Winchester, Charleston, Nashville, etc., to pay Bearer the said sums—but as far as payment is a consideration, these *fac similes* are just as good as the original, and stand quite as good a chance of being cashed.

CLOSING OUT SALE.—Mr. J. M. Burchfield, corner Market and Fourth streets, announces a closing out sale until his whole stock is closed out. We advise our readers to go and make their spring purchases, if they wish to buy dry goods cheap for cash.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Judicious and Injudicious Policy.

Bad as the South is, there were some things in its past policy worthy of imitation, and among these, was that of keeping their members of Congress in their positions term after term, until they gained national reputations and commanding influence. They would select a man of fair ability, and send him again and again, until he became so well known, so familiar with the intricate machinery of politics and legislation, that new men were fain to attach themselves to them as their leaders and guides. In this way men do really improve in mental endowments, become the ruling spirits in the government, and pass for great men.

While the South steadily pursued this policy, as a general thing, the people of the North, both Whig and Democratic, adhered, with only here and there an exception, to the new term system, and the consequence was just what might have been expected, the South ruled. We pitted novices against veterans, men of no extended notoriety, against men who had gained national reputations, and who whatever their real merits may have been, passed for statesmen. It was an unequal contest, and, as might have been expected, the South gained, and kept the supremacy in the national councils. No one thing did more to break up the Whig party, than the sly, bland, insinuating secondacy of Southern experience, and tact over Northern greenness and inexperience. It was bold and confident assurance on one side, timid diffidence on the other; and hence, the South got the notion that there was no courage, no pluck, no skill to rule in the North. With them, a timorous, cowering representative was evidence of a constituency of like character. It was in this way that the Democratic party was dragged down, and made the servile handmaid of slavery, and it was for this that the Whig party was broken up by an indignant constituency.

If the Republican party would become the ruling party of the country, it must adopt a different policy. By and by representatives from the restored States of the South will be taking their places in Congress; and if we would not again have the yoke of slavery laid across our necks, we must have men in Congress able to grapple with them. The South has had the veterans for forty or fifty years; now, let us have them a while. Let us keep our good, well-tried men in. The experience they have gained, the self-reliance they have acquired, the influence which these give to men situated as they are, are of incalculable value to their constituents and the country.

When it can be shown that the main object of the position of a member of Congress is to accommodate a very few respectable gentlemen, who desire to enjoy its honors and emoluments, one after another, at short intervals, then can the short term policy be justified, and not before. The common sense rule which, in private life, keeps the faithful and competent foreman, salesman or book-keeper in his place, would be equally wise in the public service of which we are speaking.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

The Beaver County Murder--Arrest of Eli Sheets.

The Beaver *Star* gives some additional particulars of the recent murder of John Ansley, from which we learn that Ansley's horse, found dead in the road, was tracked across the field and found to proceed from the stable of a man named Sheets, who lived about a quarter of a mile from the place where the body was found. When last seen alive, Mr. Ansley was inquiring for Eli Sheets and was directed to his house. Sheets had been called to testify before the Coroner's jury at the time of the inquest and failed to appear. These circumstances, together with the fact that Sheets possessed a bad character in the neighborhood, tended to attract suspicion to him as being in some way implicated in the murder, and he was arrested, but, as stated, escaped from the officers at Darlington, while being conveyed to jail. He cut himself severely in going through the window at the hotel, as was discovered by marks of blood upon the fences he crossed in his flight.

After his arrest, Sheets was seen to hold several private conversations with a man named Fornaught, who was his nearest neighbor. Fornaught gave no intelligible account of these conferences, and was arrested as an accomplice of Sheets. Blood marks were found on his clothes, and several improbable and inconsistent stories were invented by him to account for them. The clothes have been sent to this city to have the stains analyzed, with a view of ascertaining whether they are caused by human blood. Fosnaught was taken to Beaver, on Sunday week, and lodged in jail. Sheets was last seen on the preceding Friday, in the neighborhood of Hilltown, Penna., where he has relatives. It is supposed that he is the same man who attempted to murder Mr. Jonathan Heatty, last August, but so many rumors are in circulation it is difficult to know which to credit.

Since the above was written, we learn that Sheets was arrested on Saturday morning last, at Wellsville, while endeavoring to cross over the Ohio river, on a ferry boat, into Virginia. He was taken on a charge of murder, but arrested for horse-stealing, having been followed from Unity, Columbiana county, Ohio. He was conveyed to New Lisbon, the county seat of Columbiana, and committed to jail.

On Sunday morning officers left Beaver, Pa., for New Lisbon, with the view of having Sheets removed upon a requisition, for trial on a charge of murder. He is a most dangerous and desperate character, and it is alleged that within a period of three weeks he had burnt a barn, from which he stole one horse, and left two others to perish in the flames; the stolen horse he traded to Ansley, and while the unfortunate man was in pursuit of him, to get back his property, he was brutally murdered; he was arrested, but escaped, stole another horse and burnt another barn, and was about escaping from the State when he was apprehended. It is to be hoped that he will now receive the punishment which he deserves.

The "Ten Cent" Shows.

We are gratified to state that his honor, Mayor Sawyer, has taken cognizance of the evils connected with the cheap exhibitions given at Trimble's Varieties, where small boys are nightly furnished with liquor, in connection with theatrical representations of a low order. Mr. Trimble has been notified by the Mayor, that unless he removes the bar from the same floor upon which the stage is erected, thus putting the temptation at least out of sight of the boys, he will not renew his city license for these exhibitions, which license expires about the first of May. This is a very wise step, and if the evil complained of is not effectually checked, it may be followed by another and wiser step, the withholding of the license altogether. Every good citizen will heartily commend the action of Mayor Sawyer in this matter.

In this connection we have a word to say in reference to the State license for theatrical exhibitions, which it is the duty of the County Treasurer to collect. The law provides that theatres, or "any place whatever for theatrical performances," shall pay a license of two hundred dollars per annum to the State, to be collected by the Treasurer of the proper county. We are informed that Mr. Trimble has not paid any such license, and if the late County Treasurer has been remiss in the matter, doubtless the present worthy encumbent will attend to it.

The "Melodeon," another "ten cent" concern, which has even a worse reputation than the "Varieties," but which has been closed up in consequence of a "financial collapse," is about to re-open, and Mayor Sawyer has been applied to for the necessary license. The license will not be given, unless under the proviso that no liquor shall be sold in the room, and then only for a couple of months, by way of experiment.

The liquor is the source of most of the profit, as well as of all the disturbance and annoyance, and if it can be got rid of, these cheap shows will die for lack of *spirit*. The "Melodeon" is also liable for State license, as they shift scenery, play farces, etc., as well as the "Varieties." The County Treasurer will see that the tax is collected.

The Criminal Court.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, this morning, before Judge Sterrett, the case of the Commonwealth vs. Addison Craig, colored, indicted for the larceny of fifteen calf-skins from the tannery of Jacob Stuckrath, Allegheny, was resumed, having been commenced on Friday. The testimony was not clear enough to justify a conviction, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Patrick Savage, charged with assault and battery upon William Watson, was tried and convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of three dollars and costs.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. George W. Exlar, charged in connection with W. C. Enright with conspiracy to defraud Archibald and James S. Johnston. The counsel for the prosecution, in opening the case, stated that the defendants, under the style of Enright & Exlar, had lately been engaged in the coal business in this city; that they had pursued a system of rascality which finally culminated in the charge for which they stood indicted. Mr. Enright had enlisted for the war, as a captain of a volunteer company, and was not on trial. The other defendant was present in Court. It was alleged that, in January, 1861, Enright visited the prosecutors, who are father and son, and well-to-do farmers residing in Beaver county, purchased two or three horses from them, giving his notes at sixty and ninety days. The notes matured, but were not paid, and it is further alleged that on the 30th of April, 1861, Enright executed an assignment to Exlar, with intent to cheat and defraud the prosecutors out of the sum of $320. The goods assigned were horses, wagons, harness, etc., valued at over $600.

Mr. Archibald Johnston was called to the stand, and had not concluded his testimony when Court took a recess. Messrs. Marshall and Brown, and S. Schoyer, Jr., appear for the defendants.

A GOOD ONE.—Jim McGraw, son of Mrs. Maria McGraw, of Monongahela City, has won the respect of Gen. McClellan by his rough way of doing his duty. The General was lately riding along the lines, seeing how the boys were getting along. Jim was on guard when McClellan rode up. He demanded the countersign. "I am the Commander-in-Chief, George B. McClellan." "Well, then, Commander-in-Chief, George B. McClellan, get down from your horse and give the countersign, or I will see what kind of a hole the muskets which J. K. Moorehead procured for us will make in the body of the Commander-in-Chief, George B. McClellan." The General dismounted, gave the word, and praised Jim for a good and faithful soldier, and told him whenever he wanted a favor to let him know.

CHURCH BURNED.—On Sunday afternoon, about two o'clock, Mount Pisgah (Presbyterian) church, Rev. McPherson, pastor, took fire and was totally destroyed, a few of the pews and the pulpit only being saved from the flames. The church was a one story brick building, situated near the Washington turnpike, in Union township, about two miles from the Saw Mill Ferry landing. Some persons were building a fire in the stove, and it is supposed that a spark from the chimney fell upon the roof and was fanned into a flame by the stiff breeze which prevailed at the time. The loss is between $800 and $1,000. No insurance.

AN UNFAVORY COLLISION.—A Cleveland paper says: "The Cleveland & Pittsburgh train, on coming into the city last night, 'collided' with a skunk. The locomotive brought in so much of the 'essence' on its wheels that it perfumed the whole depot."

The County Gauger--Important Bill Signed.

On Saturday, Governor Curtin signed the bill relative to the office of Gauger of Oil, and Inspector of Domestic Liquors in Allegheny county. It provides that all oil outside of the city of Pittsburgh shall be gauged by the County Gauger, and all domestic liquor outside of the city of Pittsburgh shall be inspected by the same officer. In other words, the long controversy between the City Gauger and County Inspector has been finally settled by the approval of this law, which excludes the city of Pittsburgh from its operations. The Gaugers elected by the Councils of Allegheny, Temperanceville, Manchester, etc., may henceforth regard their occupation as "gone." The law inflicts a penalty of thirty dollars, or thirty days' imprisonment, or both, upon any person who shall gauge or inspect oil and liquors outside of this city.

Owing to the immense trade in oil, and to the fact that nearly all the refineries are outside the limits of the city, the fees of the Gauger and Inspector will be very large, estimated at $20,000 per annum. The office will afford a handsome source of revenue to the county, as the law provides that thirty-three per cent. of the fees shall be paid into the county treasury. Mr. John Smithly has been appointed under the new law, and his duties having been clearly defined, and not conflicting with those of the city official, his functions will doubtless not again be questioned. We are surprised that Allegheny city was not also exempted from the operations of the law, as we can see no reason why she should not have the same privileges as our own corporation.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A single man named George Baird, residing at Sharpsburg, was the victim of a distressing accident on Saturday morning. He was standing on the "foreplate" in front of the "muck rools," at Lowry, Dalzell & Co's iron works, Sharpsburg, when he slipped and fell forward, and his clothing catching in the rolls, he was thrown partly through a space of about three inches, but was seized and held until the engine was stopped. He was taken out terribly crushed and died soon afterwards.

ORDINATION AND INSTALLATION.—The Allegheny Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church will meet on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the U. P. Church, Manchester, for the purpose of installing Dr. Clark as pastor of that congregation. In the evening, the Presbytery will meet in the Third Church, Allegheny, (Rev. G. D. Bradford's) for the purpose of ordaining Rev. Charles Dickey, and installing him as pastor of the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny.

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. Root & Cady, Chicago, have published in their usual excellent style, "General Grant's March," by Richard Zollner, and "Beautiful Rose," by Henry C. Work. The same publishers have already, we believe, brought out several pieces by Mr. Work, forming a collection of his Songs and Ballads in uniform style.

SENTENCED.—The notorious John Brown, colored, convicted of the larceny of boots and shoes from the store of John H. Albrecht, Manchester, was brought in this morning, and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. The defendant is perhaps fifty years of age, and has already served four or five terms in the penitentiary.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—Mrs. Woods and Mrs. Bailey, who recently removed from the lower part of Allegheny to a house on West street, in Sterrett's back row, were arrested and taken before Mayor Drum yesterday, charged with keeping a disorderly house, on oath of Margaret Grant. They were bound over in the sum of $300 each, to appear and answer the charge at Court.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, Merchant Tailor, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 54, Market street, one door from 3d street, where he is now opening a large and well selected stock of spring and summer goods, direct from New York. Having purchased for cash, he is prepared to offer inducements in both price and quality to all who may favor him with their patronage.

MESSRS. W. H. MCGEE & Co., Clothiers, corner of Diamond and Federal streets, are receiving their spring goods. The stock just purchased consists of the most fashionable patterns, and any one desiring to buy spring clothing of the newest style should call at their store and examine the goods, and we are sure they will not purchase elsewhere. They are ready to sell at prices to suit the times.

MEASLES are prostrating the volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. Holloway's Pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box. :224

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

A MAN AND WIFE wish to board in a private family on Penn street, betwen Wayne and St. Clair streets. A good price will be paid. Address D, *Gazette* office. 3t

THE attention of dealers is called to the sale of Fish, which takes place Tuesday morning, April 8th, at the Masonic Hall Auction House.

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at Hunt's Buck Store, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, and at the Omnibus office, No. 405, Liberty street. Day or night, all orders left in either the two places will be promptly attended to. :

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

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

EIGHTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SELLING LIQUORS, filed in the Clerks' Office up to April 4th, 1862:

Robert Armstrong, tavern,	Indiana township;	
Fred Arnsberg,	do	McKeesport;
Adam Appel,	do	West Pittsburgh;
Elias Bryar, other goods,	5th ward,	Pittsburgh;
George Bellstein, tavern,	4th do	Allegheny;
Ann Bennett, eating house,	Pitt township;	
Adam Beglar, tavern,	5th ward,	Allegheny;
Fred Elk, other goods,	Penn township;	
Jacob Klessor, eating house,	Lawrenceville;	
John Ulem, eating house,	3d ward,	Pittsburgh;
Henry Hespenheide, other goods,	4th ward,	Alleg'y;
John Hamilton, tavern,	5th ward,	Pittsburgh;
Elias Hook,	do 5th do	do
P. M. Hopkins,	do 4th do	do
Christ. Jaggi,	do	Reserve township;
Joseph Jamison,	do	McKeesport;
Joseph Kohnlstatter, eating house,	3d ward,	Pittsb'g;
Jacob Kiegel,	do 2d do	Alleg'y
Adam Kiligman, tavern,	4th ward,	Allegheny;
Michael Krapp,	do 1st do	Pittsburgh;
Xavier Karl, eating house,	2d do	do
J. K. Lanahan, tavern,	6th do	do
Isabella Lang,	do	Wilkins township;
Michael Leonard	do	Robinson do
Jno. Leibegrosser,	do	Penn do
Fred Lundell, eating house,	West Pittsburgh;	
John Leutcher, tavern,	3d ward,	Pittsburgh;
William Morgan,	do 2d do	do
Alex. Murray,	do 2d do	do
John Miller,	do 5th do	do
J. W. McNutt,	do	Collins township;
M. M'Cullough, jr, & Co, other goods,	4th w'd,	Pittsb'g
Wm. & McMahon; tavern,	McKeesport;	
John Nicholls,	do	2d ward, Allegheny;
James Norris,	do	Upper St. Clair tp.;
Mary O'Hara, other goods,	5th ward,	Pittsburgh;
Jacob Ott, tavern,	Lower St. Clair township;	
Geo. Pawkner,	do 4th ward,	Allegheny;
Lewis Ravis, eating house,	Reserve township;	
Joseph Schmidt, other goods,	5th ward,	Pittsburgh;
Maria Schilling, tavern,	2d do	Allegheny;
Charles Stoehr,	do 8th do	do
Antoni Begull, eating house,	3d do	do
Ludwig Schmidt, tavern,	6th do	do
James N. Tiddall,	do	Robinson township;
Edward Wolff,	do	Collins do
Lawrence Walker,	do	South Pittsburgh;
Catharine Wilbert,	do	1st ward, Pittsburgh;
George Walder,	do 2d do	Alleg'y;
M. Wallace,	do 5th do	Pittsburgh;
Charles Wenger, eating house,	5th ward,	do
John Wegner, tavern,	Manchester;	
Conrad Young, eating house,	Reserve township;	
Thomas Corrson, tavern,	West Pittsburgh;	
Thomas Dawson,	do 5th ward,	Pittsburgh;

The Court will meet on MONDAY, April 14th, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, to act on the above cases.

W. A. HERRON, *Clerk.*

EGGS!—45 bbls. fresh Eggs just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, Corner Market and First streets.

APPLES 150 bbls. Green Apples, in store and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, corner Market and First streets.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN WASHINGTON.

Our Forces near Yorktown.

SKIRMISHING BETWEEN THE OUTPOSTS.

The Killed and Wounded.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON April 7.—An extensive fire occurred at five o'clock this morning, destroying completely three large buildings, two of which were constructed with costly iron fronts, located on Pennsylvania avenue. They were respectively occupied by Mr. Tucker, dealer in sutler's goods; Wm. Eagan, dry goods merchant, and J. B. Wilson, Grocer. The adjoining stores of Cohen & Hoover, dealers in shoes, and Mr. Gregory, hardware dealer, were also badly damaged. The principal losers in their stock of goods, were Mr. Tucker, Mr. Egan, and Mr. Wilson. The fire extended to the rear of the buildings, on South Seventh street, several of which were occupied as taverns or restaurants. The origin of the fire is conjectural. The loss was very heavy, and there is but a partial insurance.

The Fortress Monroe boat, which arrived at Baltimore this morning, brings information from the neighborhood of Yorktown up to Saturday afternoon. Shipping Point had been taken by our troops, and other places on the route formerly occupied by the rebels.

Some skirmishing and cannonading had taken place between the outposts of the enemy and our forces, in which the following casualties are said to have occurred: Killed—Edward Lewis and Charles L. Lord, of the 3d Massachusetts battery, and John Reynolds, of the 4th Rhode Island battery. Wounded—Timothy Donoghue, in the hand; Freeman Kaaring, in the leg; and Charles Tucker, contusion of the chest—all of the 3d Massachusetts battery; Sergt. Joseph Wade, Co. C, in the arm; Cyrus Wilcox, Co. C, by piece of shell, in the leg; and C. W. Peck, of Co. F, in the leg—all of the regiment of Sharpshooters.

Our men are in good spirits and ready for any contest.

From Cairo, Tennessee River and Island No. 10.

CHICAGO, April 6—A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, dated Cairo, 5th, says that a teamster, who has just returned from Commerce, says that S. J. Ketchen, one of Jeff. Thompson's Colonels, is in the swamps back of that place with a squadron of cavalry, estimated at 200 men, and fears are entertained that the Union men in that vicinity will be subject to fresh persecutions, and the report is current to-night that Jeff. Thompson has assembled a force of considerable strength at Alcomb's Island, twelve miles west of New Madrid. His position is represented by the rebels as very strong.

The rebel gunboats and transports pass our batteries at Riddle's Point without difficulty. None have come above Point Pleasant.

A special dispatch to the *Post*, from Cairo, says that Daniel Wright, formerly a sailor at Oswego, arrived there to-day, having deserted from Gen. Beauregard's army a week since. He says there were about 60,000 troops at Corinth, but no heavy guns around the works. One regiment was under arrest, being rebellious. Their army presented a state bordering on insubordination. Our informant thinks there will be a stampede, if attacked.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, dated New Madrid, 5th inst., says that the gunboat Carondolet arrived there last night, having run the rebel blockade at Island No. 10, without damage. She had in tow, on the side exposed to the batteries, a barge loaded with hay, to protect her. The night was intensely dark and stormy. She passed the first battery before being discovered.

The second fired on her as soon as its guns could be brought to bear, but owing to the darkness and the speed with which she moved, the fire was totally harmless.

A third battery also concentrated its fire, but not a shot struck the boat. She passed the fourth and fifth batteries with the same fortunate result. Fifty-three shots were fired at her.

Three miles below the Island the rebel floating battery opened on her, and continued firing until the Carondolet was out of range. All through the passage a continuous fire of musketry was kept up from the shore, and many bullets struck the boat, but all hands being below, nobody was hurt.

The Carondolet did not discharge a gun during the passage. She passed the last battery within an hour after leaving the first.

A telegram from the Island, at six o'clock last evening, says that very heavy firing was heard in the direction of New Madrid. It is thought the Carondolet was engaged with some of the rebel gunboats. From one to eight o'clock heavy reports were heard every minute.

The escape of the Carondolet from injury, in running the blockade, is attributed to the fact that she hugged the shore of the Island so closely that it was nearly impossible for the rebels to depress their guns sufficiently to hit her. There is great rejoicing throughout the fleet at this signal success.

Capture of Washington, N. C.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following communication has been forwarded to the Navy Department by Commander Rowan:

U. S. STEAMER LOUISIANA,
Washington, N. C., March 26, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to your orders of the 20th instant, I proceeded to this place, arriving at the obstructions, about five miles below, on the morning of the 21st. The naval column consisted of this vessel, the Delaware, Lieut. Commanding Quackenbush, and the Commodore Perry, Lieut. Commanding Flusser. We were accompanied to the obstructions by the steamer Admiral, an army transport, with eight companies of the 24th regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, Colonel Stevens, and a small tug boat. We met with no resistance, the batteries having been abandoned and their armament removed by blasting and other processes. We soon forced a channel through the piles, though they had been driven very deep, in triple rows, and cut off three feet below the surface. At eleven o'clock last night we arrived abreast of the town, the Delaware bringing from the transport the field officers, two companies of troops and the regimental band. The authorities, with many of the citizens, met us on the wharf, where I briefly explained to them the object of our visit.

The military then formed, and we proceeded to the Court House, where, with all the ceremonies, were hoisted the flag of the Union. The troops returned to the Delaware with unbroken front.

I found on further consultation with the authorities on whom I made my demand for the restoration of the Hatteras Light property, that underlying an apparent acquiescence of the people of the town and neighborhood in permitting the building of gunboats and the construction of batteries to repel the approach of the United forces, was a deep-rooted affection for the old Union, and not a little animosity for its enemies. The latter element not being diminished by the importation of troops from a distant State. The result of this state of affairs was to be anticipated the abandonment of its defences by the troops, followed by the destruction of what remained of rebel property by the people. The launched gunboat had been towed several miles up the river, loaded with turpentine, and fired on the night of our arrival. A few hundred bushels of meal and corn, left in the commissary stores, was distributed to the poor by my orders. The most valuable part of the Hatteras Light property, the lenses, have been taken to Tarborough. I have hopes of their recovery through the instrumentality of the people of Washington. The rest of the property is secure with the channel buoys and moorings.

In addition to the batteries on the other side of the obstructions, the enemy had thrown up breastworks east of the town extending half a mile. They had also fortified their camps, which commanded the high road. A sketch of the river, from the obstructions to the bridge above the town, is enclosed; it includes all the fortifications. The woods and swamps in this and Hyde county are represented as being alive with refugees from the draft. Many of them encouraged by our presence came in. They are deep and bitter in their denunciations of the secession heresy, and promise a regiment if called to aid in the restoration of the flag. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. MURRAY,
Lieutenant Commanding.

To Commander S. C. ROWAN, commanding Naval forces at Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, N. C.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Hibernian.

PORTLAND, April 7.—The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., via Londerry on Friday, the 28th ult., arrived at this port at half past three o'clock this afternoon, with five days later advices than were furnished by the steamer Niagara, including the weekly report of the markets.

The royal mail steamer Arabia arrived at Liverpool on the 26th. The steamship City of New York arrived out on the 27th, and the steamer Borussia on the same day. The steamer Etna sailed for New York on the 26th ult.

The U. S. gun boat Tuscarora and the pirate Sumter were still at Gibralter.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The English journals criticize the commencement of the Campaign in Virginnia.

The London *Daily News* eulogizes General McClellan's tactics, and is of the opinion that the crisis is approaching, and although the Confederates are retreating they have prepared a field for a great battle.

The same paper rejoices at the adoption by the House of Representatives of President Lincoln's emancipation project, considering it as an immediate step in the cause of human rights.

The London *Times* reiterates its belief, that no practical use can be made of Mr. Lincoln's proposition itself, but regards it as important in admitting the principle of an accommodation between the North and the South. The *Times* believes that the real defence of the Confederates will be found in the vastness and desolation of their country, and argues that if they are really in earnest, the North must look for bootless victory, and exhausting conquests.

The London *Herald* thinks that a peace may possibly be conquered, by one side or the other, in or about Richmond.

The London *Times* has a letter from Russell, dated Washington, March 11th. The passage of the Federal army over the Long Bridge was a magnificent spectacle, imposing a display of military power. Russell also says, whatever may happen to McClellan, he can never lose the credit of having formed a disorderly mass of men into an army, and of having instilled into them the principles of soldier life and discipline.

Lord Palmeston is confined to his room by an attack of the gout.

George Peabody's unprecedented munificence has been formally consummated. In the correspondence, now published in the English journals, in which he places £150,000 at the disposal of Mr. Adams, the American Minister—Lord Stanley, Sir Emerson Tenent, and Messrs. Lampson and Morgan, as Trustees—for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the poor of London.

The King of the Belgians is reported to be ill, and in a critical condition.

FRANCE.—The rumors of ministerial changes in France are authoritatively contradicted.

The Paris Bourse is firm. Rentes are quoted at 70f.

ITALY.—There are rumors of ministerial modification at Turin, and various changes are reported, but none of them have received confirmation.

A ministerial circular has been issued, maintaining the rights of Italy to recognition as a power, asserting that Rome should be the centre of the government, and affirming that a solution of the Venetian question, according to the writers of Italy, is necessary to the general peace.

A grand banquet was given to Garibaldi, at Milan, on which occasion the hero and some of his companions made patriotic speeches indicative of approaching movements in favor of the Court of Italy.

Garibaldi left Milan on the 27th amid the cheers of the people. His tour through Lombardy is for the purpose of stirring up the young men to join his volunteer corps. Demonstrations are becoming quite frequent in Venetia, and numerous arrests are reported at Mantua and Venice.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Government has ordered Gen. Prim not to negotiate with the Mexicans till the allied troops have entered the city of Mexico.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Constellation, from Portsmouth, N. H., had arrived at Cadiz.

RUSSIA.—An imperial decree orders several modifications in the censorship of printed matter in Russia.

Liverpool, March 27.—Breadstuffs—Flour has a downward tendency; sales at 26@29s. Wheat dull and 2d lower; red western is quoted at 10s 6d@11s 6d; red southern 11s 3d@11s 10d; white western 12s@12s 3d; white southern 12s 3d@12s 6d. Corn still declining, and mixed 28s 6d@28s 9d; yellow 29s; white 34s@36s.

Provisions—Beef steady. Pork steady. Bacon in active demand. Lard quiet, but steady. Tallow quiet at 44s 6d.

Liverpool, March 28.—The sales of cotton for the week amount to 23,500 bales, the market being dull but without firm price. The midding quotations are ½d higher. Sales today (Friday) are estimated at 4,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export. The market is closing quiet but steady. Breadstuffs very dull and quotations nominal. Mixed corn continues to decline. Provisions quiet but steady.

London, March 28.—Consols quiet at 93¾.

American stocks—Illinois Central 43@44 per cent. discount; Erie R. R. 33¼.

The returns of the Bank of England for the week show an increase of £254,000 in the bullion.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following in regard to the Merrimac has been received at the Navy Department: When she run for Norfolk on Sunday, the 9th of March, in the evening, she had seven feet of water in her hold. One shot from the Cumberland had riddled her, and one shot from the Monitor through her port hole, dismounted two guns. The Monitor put a ball through the boiler of the Patrick Henry, and killed two men and scalded others.

The steamer Freeborn has arrived up from Liverpool Point, bringing some additional particulars of the skirmish at Stafford Court House. The number of troops captured some forty horses belonging to the rebel cavalry, a number of small arms and the mails in the Stafford post office, in which were found many letters, some of them being probably of importance to the Government. Six persons were also taken, who were brought up on the Freeborn, and taken to the old Capitol prison. As the crew of the Freeborn were taken off the horses and other property captured, the rebels opened a heavy fire upon them from a thicket, while the Freeborn returning the compliment with shrapnel, the enemy hastily decamped.

The mails for California, Oregon and Washington Territory are now transmitted overland from St. Joseph, Mo., to which place correspondence can be sent from any post office.

The Secretary of War received a war dispatch to-day from New Madrid, which states that Gen. Pope had just landed on the Tennessee shore; the whole movement had been a grand success. The General had received a ferry boat by the new route through the swamps.

Another gunboat had run the rebel gauntlet, and was at Gen. Pope's disposal.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—It appears from official dispatches received at the Navy Department, that when our forces reached Newbern they captured nine merchant vessels, their cargoes containing in the aggregate of about 4,000 barrels of rosin, beside tar, pitch, oil and shingles, nine bales of cotton, &c.

Richmond papers of the 5th have been received here to-day. They contain extracts from the New York papers of the 2d inst.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Telegraphic advices have been received here announcing the arrival of Gen. Buell's army at Shelbyville, Tennessee, and stating that they were welcomed with great enthusiasm by the citizens. Shelbyville is the seat of justice of Bedford county, and is 59 miles southeast of Nashville, with which it is connected by a railroad. It is only about 50 miles from the Alabama line.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The *Tribune's* Washington dispatches say: Soon after the publication of Mr. Montgomery Blair's letter to Gen. Fremont, in which the writer criticised somewhat freely the President's personal character, the Postmaster General tendered his resignation, but Mr. Lincoln refused to receive it, and it is said that the relations between this cabinet member and the President were never more kindly than at present.

The House committee on the general bankrupt law, consisting of, Messrs. Roscoe Conklin, of New York, John Hutchins, of Ohio, Benjamin F. Thomas, of Mass., John W. Noell, of Missouri, and Wm. D. Kelly, of Pa., have authorized the chairman to report the bill for a bankrupt law, which he introduced. The committee has adopted some amendments, most of them unimportant, suggested by Mr. Conklin. The bill will be reported at the earliest day possible, and will be pressed to a passage.

LIXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1862.

HOUSE.—Mr. White, of Ind., offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of nine members of the House to inquire and report at as early a day as practicable whether any plan can be proposed and recommended for the gradual emancipation of all African slaves, and the extinction of slavery States of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri by the people or local authorities thereof, and whether such an object is expedient and desirable; and that they further inquire and report whether the colonization of such emancipated slaves is necessarily a concomitant of their freedom, and how and what provision should be made therefor, and that they also inquire how far and in what way the Government can and ought to facilitate this object, and that they further be authorized, if, in their judgment, it be deemed expedient to extend their inquiries as to the slaveholding States, and report thereon. The resolution was passed—yeas, 67; nays, 52.

Mr. Mallory, of Ky., regarding the resolution as unconstitutional and absurd, previously moved to lay it on the table, but the motion was disagreed to—yeas 52, nays 68.

Mr. Wycklife, of Ky., requested that his name be omitted in the organization of the Committee, and that as a matter of sound parliamentary practice, that no member be appointed thereon, who voted for the resolution adopted early in the session, which he read from the journal, namely: "That neither the federal government, nor the people of any non-slaveholding State has the constitutional power to legalize or interfere with slavery in any State of the Union." He said that those persons in the North, who do not subscribe to the above proposition, are too insignificant in number to excite alarm in any portion of the republic, and that the increase of such number does not keep pace with the aggregate population of the Union.

Mr. Voorhees, of Ind., offered a preample, setting forth that the tariff bill, passed during the extra session, is unjust and oppressive to the agricultural portion of the community, including with a resolution, that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill, at as early a day as practicable, repealing the said law, and substituting therefor, a system founded on the principle of yielding an adequate am