Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 12.

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	40
12 " M. - - -	60	50
3 " P. M. - - -	00	51
Barometer, - - - - -		29 8-10

Escape and Capture of a Rebel Prisoner.

On Thursday morning, about one o'clock, a rebel prisoner named E. M. Swayne, confined in the Athenæum, Wheeling, made his escape on being let into the yard by a guard. He slipped off his shoes, and was away before the guard was aware of the fact. About daylight he reached the house of Mr. Andrew Britt, a mile or so in the country, where he told them he had escaped from the Athenæum.

Mr. Britt gave him some breakfast, and was preparing to bring him back, when one of the guard arrived in pursuit. The guard started in advance of the prisoner, and when he had proceeded some distance towards the city, Swayne seized the gun and shot at him, the ball passing through the soldier's cape and under his arm. The soldier then drew his revolver and fired twice at Swayne without effect. The latter then ran away towards the top of the hill, where he concealed the gun in a barn and took to the woods, still in his stocking feet. Mr. Britt, seeing that Swayne had escaped from the guard, seized his squirrel rifle and started in pursuit. After some pretty brisk running he came within shooting distance of the prisoner and commanded him so halt. Swayne stopped, and Mr. Britt brought him back to the city, where he was given in charge of the guards. Upon arriving again at the Athenæum, he was immediately hucked and gagged, and remained in that unpleasant fix for some hours. It was understood about the prison that Swayne was to be very severely dealt with.

Departure of the Hospital Boats.

The steamer "Hallman" and "Marengo," fitted out by our citizens, for the purpose of rendering aid to the wounded soldiers at Pittsburgh, Tenn., did not get off last evening at the hour previously announced—five o'clock. What occasioned the delay we did not learn, but we presume it was owing mainly to the shortness of the notice necessarily given to nurses and surgeons, and the limited time for getting supplies aboard. Several persons volunteered their services in addition to those named elsewhere, but we have not a list of their names. The boats got off at a late hour in the night, are now on their errand of mercy.

It is useless to disguise the fact that there is much diversity of opinion respecting the propriety of this movement. That the action of our citizens is well intended, no one for a moment doubts, but many express the belief that all the sick and wounded will be provided for before our boats can possibly reach their destination, which will not be until the middle of next week. Should they be unable to obtain a proportion of the wounded, however, and thus have an opportunity of rendering that aid which they so much desire, they may relieve much suffering by a proper distribution of their hospital supplies. It would be strange indeed, if, out of so many thousand wounded and sick, we could not obtain one or two hundred upon whom to bestow our attentions. At all events, we are glad to see our citizens exhibit their willingness to do something in this regard.

GOOD ENOUGH FOR SAUSAGES.—A gentleman, residing in a neighboring village, had a cow which grew sick and wasted in flesh until he became ashamed to own her. He sent for a German butcher, who came and looked at the animal, but declined to buy, saying—"him so poor I could not sell him for beef." The owner insisted on selling, and offered the brute for the low price of eight dollars. "Well, well," said Hans, "I take 'im—he's good enough for sausage—make nice sausage." The bargain was closed, and the cow is now—where? Let the lovers of sausages answer?

SUICIDE.—A farmer, residing in Lebanon county, last week committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn. On the evening previous to his death, he appeared to be in usual health and spirits, and, as was his custom, conducted religious worship in his family before retiring to rest. In the morning he went to his work as usual, but not returning as soon as was expected, sons one went to look for him, when he was found hanging in his barn, entirely dead. No cause can be assigned by his friends for the rash act.

ROBBERY IN ELDERSVILLE.—On Saturday night, 30th ult., the public house of John Allingham, of Eldersville, on the Pennsylvania line, was broken open and a fine watch, $400 in money, and a lot of jewelry stolen. The entrance was affected by breaking a pane of glass in the bar-room window and pushing back the bolt of the door. The money was taken from under the bed upon which Mr. A. and his wife were sleeping.

A NEW COMPANY ORGANIZED.—The People's Insurance Company, acting under the charter of incorporation approved March 13th, 1862, has been lately organized, and is now fully prepared for business. Judging by the starting names attached to the company, we will predict that it will rank high among the kindred institutions of this city.

SYNOD OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.—This venerable body, the meeting of large and influential, which was postponed on account of our national difficulties, will convene on the first day of May next, in the city of Lancaster, in this State. It is expected that there will be a large attendance of delegates, and business of much importance will be transacted.

THE Chaplains in the army have been ordered to resume the black uniform coat, and this reminds us of the beautifully fitting black suit, which recently adorned a clerical friend of ours. It was made by Carnaghan, Wood street, near Diamond, Allegheny City. Those who would be similarly clothed should call.

PAINFUL BEREAVEMENT.—A family residing in Powell's Valley, Dauphin county, has been sadly bereaved during the past few months. Of eleven members of the family, but two, namely, the parents, yet remain, all the children having died of scarlet fever or measles.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

Blair County Boys in the Winchester Battle.

Wm. Hileman, son of a worthy farmer, of Blair county, was shot through the breast, while gallantly charging with his regiment. He was only twenty-two years of age.

A bullet passed through the neck of David M. Lane, son of William Lane, of Hollidaysburgh. He is doing well, and is expected to recover.

Emanuel Brubaker, son of Ephraim Brubaker, of Allegheny township, died of wounds received in the battle. He was a little over 21 years of age. He was honorably buried on the battle-field.

George Junkin, son of Dr. Junkin, formerly of Hollidaysburg, who, against the remonstrances and tears of his loyal father, joined the rebels last spring, was taken prisoner by Albert J. Weaver, of Williamsburg, and Will Lowe, of Gayport.

Criminal Court.

John Brown, toll keeper on the Perryaville road, was acquitted upon an indictment for cruelty to a horse, but was required to pay one half the costs, and Dr. C. Boyer, the prosecutor, the other half.

B. F. Parker, said to hail from Detroit, plead guilty to two indictments for fraud. He is the "confidence man" who almost succeeded in swindling S. Fahnestock and W. S. Lavely, hardware dealers, out of some sixty dollars worth of goods, a short time ago. He was sentenced to eleven months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of fifty dollars upon each indictment.

Stephen Onverron, charged with receiving stolen goods, was tried and acquitted.

But one more case remains upon the calendar—that of young Moon, of Allegheny, charged with forgery.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 346 Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

The Expedition to the Tennessee River—Two Steamers to be Sent—Volunteer Surgeons and Nurses.

The Committee to make arrangements for fitting out an expedition to the Tennessee river for the purpose of sending aid and assistance to the wounded soldiers, met this morning at the Board of Trade Rooms, and agreed to fit out two steamers, the "J. W. Hallman" and "Marengo," one of which will be chartered by the Government, and the other by the citizens—both being furnished with surgeons, nurses, supplies, etc. at the expense of the citizens.

F. R. Brunot and Rev. W. D. Howard were instructed to go in advance and make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the boats at their destination, and the conveyance of the wounded to this city. These gentlemen left by railroad at one o'clock this afternoon.

Messrs. F. R. Brunot, James I. Bennett and Joseph R. Hunter, Committee, authorize the publication of the following notice:

Any of the citizens or ladies who have hospital stores or comforts for the sick, as named below, are requested to send them at once to the warehouse of Graff, Bennett & Co., Water street, near Market, for the use of the boat expedition about being started for Pittsburgh Landing, on the Tennessee river, and for the use of the wounded when brought to this city:

Bandages of old linen or cotton, (white); sheets, pillows or pillow slips; comforts, slippers, night shirts and drawers; dressing gowns, lacting, fruits, etc.

Dr. George McCook was directed to make a list of medical supplies to be furnished by Joseph Abel and Simon Johnston, Druggists, with the understanding that such supplies as are not used, shall be returned at the invoice prices.

Dr. W. D. Howard and Dr. J. F. McLaren having volunteered their services, will act as Chaplains of the expedition.

Messrs. Geo. L. McCook, Wm. Bagaley and J. F. McLaren, the Committee appointed at the citizens' meeting to procure physicians and nurses, made the following report to the General Committee, which was adopted:

The Committee, appointed to name the physicians and nurses for the expedition to the Tennessee river, have appointed the following named persons to act in that capacity:

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Geo. McCook,	Dr. Sundenburgh,
Dr. Patterson,	Dr. Perchnant,
Dr. Duncan,	Dr. Metzgar.
Dr. Fisher,	

NURSES.

MALES.	FEMALES.
E. B. Goddard,	Miss Mary M. Robinson,
C. D. Hinston,	Mrs. Jas. Little,
R. B. Farrar,	Mrs. Pollard,
J. D. Johnston,	Mrs. Bess,
J. W. Wells,	Miss Emma Davis,
Josiah Copley,	Mrs. Christian Ernest,
Rev. B. Slagle,	Miss Sarah Shepler,
R. Allingham,	Mrs. Mary Miller,
George F. Irwin,	Mrs. Mary McDermot,
Wm. McCreery,	Miss Bridget McDermot,
Thomas G. Smythe,	Miss Lizzie H Wright,
W. W. McGreggor,	Mrs. Eliza A. Lloyd,
James S. Thorn,	Mrs. Hawdon,
	Miss Anne Johnston,
	Mrs. Sarah J. Ammond,
	Mrs. Wm. McCreery.

The Second Medical Corps was organized as follows:

Dr. John Dickson,	Dr. J. H. Dickson,
Dr. Dickie Kearns,	Dr. J. B. Herron,
Dr. Wm. Hamilton,	Dr. W. C. Belter.

The Surgeons and Nurses are requested to report themselves on board the steamer "Hallman" at four o'clock this afternoon, as the expedition is expected to leave at five o'clock.

Killed by a Fall.

This morning, about eleven o'clock, some boys at play on Seminary Hill, Allegheny, discovered the dead body of a young man named William Quartz, lying at the foot of the precipice caused by the excavation of the old Theological Seminary which formerly stood on the hill. The deceased had been missing from home since Tuesday last, but as he had talked about going out to the country to get a job of work, his parents did not make any inquiry in reference to him, being under the impression that he was employed out of the city. He had been engaged with others in the removal of the old brick building on the West Common, which formed a part of Irwin's pipe works. It is supposed that he fell over the precipice on Tuesday. At all events his clothing was completely saturated with water, caused by the melting of the heavy snow of Wednesday afternoon, so that the accident must have happened prior to that time. He had evidently been up on the crown of the hill, West of the Seminary site, where the bank is almost perpendicular, and some twenty or twenty-five feet high. In falling, his head struck a projecting rock, some four feet from the bottom, which broke his neck and caused instant death. The only bruise about the body was on the top of the head, indicating that he had fallen head-foremost from the top of the bank.

The deceased was a single man, about twenty-eight years of age, and resided with his parents in the First Ward, Allegheny. He could pass over the hill on his way home from work, and perhaps save a little time in so doing, but he would have no occasion to visit the point from which he fell, and hence it is uncertain what took him there.

Coroner McClung held an inquest, and the jury found a verdict of accidental death.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 9, 1862.

This has been by far the most excitable day of the session at both ends of the Capitol. Last Friday the House, to accommodate members who wanted to be absent, had made the Congressional Apportionment the order of the day, with the distinct understanding that no factious opposition was to be made to it.

The most of the forenoon was spent in discussion, though some side issue of the previous question had taken place before the time of recess. But in the afternoon the windy element of the Philadelphia delegation, under the lead of Cessna, undertook to multiply amendments, calling the yeas and nays, forcing a resort to the previous question on every line of the bill, avowedly to prevent the passage on second reading to-day, and then to-morrow, when two-thirds would be required to suspend the rule, to defeat it entirely. The Speaker, in disgust, called Mr. Armstrong to the Chair, who is certainly entitled to great credit for the firmness and promptness with which he decided things.

Mr. Bigham became the sole floor manager, and after two hours of the noisiest fight on record, the rebel fortification was stormed and an evening session was secured. When the House met at 7½ o'clock the rowdy character of the opposition ceased and the Apportionment bill was passed to third reading without the dotting of a i or the crossing of a t. The Union and Republican members deserve great credit for the long continued, and ably conducted fight. Cessna showed very much of the same spirit which he has characterized the Democratic traitors of the South, and half a dozen of his noisiest followers had evidently had their training at the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions.

After this bill was disposed of the resolution to print 10,000 copies of the tonnage tax investigation report and evidence in English, and 3,000 in German, was passed by the House. Some sharp shooting occurred between the Philadelphia members and Messrs. Williams and Hopkins, in which the West suffered nothing. The Committee was discharged—the Speaker ruling it out of order to continue it after the adjournment of the Legislature.

In Senate, the repeal of the tonnage tax was the theme of an able and excited discussion. At a late hour of the night the whole of the House bill was stricken out, by a vote of 18 to 15, and instead thereof a new bill imposing a general tonnage tax upon all freight passing over railroads, canals and improvement companies of the State.

This new bill would undoubtedly produce considerable revenue to the State, and possibly the House may conclude to pass it. The treasurer of said companies is required to collect and pay over this tax in the same manner the tax on Bank dividends is now collected.

I do not know what the temper of the House may be on to-morrow. Probably the friends of repeal may conclude, as they have to get the Senate reformed, the best thing they can do is to collect three or four hundred thousand dollars from the Railroads as tonnage tax and agitate another year for the re-imposition of the three mill tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

FORT PITT.

ONE OF THE KILLED.—We learn that Robert Darragh Adams, Captain of a Chicago company in the 57th Illinois Regiment, Col. Baldwin, was among the killed in the battle at Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn. He was also at the seige of Fort Donelson. Capt. Adams was well known to many of our citizens, having for a number of years been engaged in the establishment of Mr. J. P. Smith. He has relatives here who will be pained to hear of his decease.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

The Presbyterian Banner and the Cause of the War.

NO. II.

We would like to present all that the *Banner* says of Slavery in the article of the 25th of January, but space forbids us. We could scarcely speak worse of it ourselves. On the 16th of November, 1861, the editor speaks of slavery thus: "Modern African bondage, as established by human laws, and as generally enforced, is a sin, and *a sin of the deepest dye.*" The editor is a preacher of the gospel, whose duty it is to warn and entreat sinners, as well as to edify saints. Suppose that he preaches next Sabbath on some sin of the *deepest dye*—slavery—debauchery—drunkenness, or any other sin—and announces to his audience, "Brethren, this is a sin—a heinous sin—a sin of the deepest dye—a sin which God hates and abhors, for he hates and abhors all sin; but it will subject you to great inconvenience, if any of you are guilty of it, to give it up all at once; rather, therefore, than bring evil upon yourselves by an immediate renunciation of it, I counsel you to give it up gradually and carefully—cautiously and prudently,"—would his message be likely to receive any favor from any congregation of christians? Would he preach such a sermon on any other subject than that of slavery? Such preaching *might* be *anti*-slavery, but I am sure it would be *anti*-scriptural. The editor of the *Banner*, I doubt not, believes in the definition of Repentance as laid down in the Shorter Catechism; now, according to that definition a real penitent must not only have a true sense of his sin, but he must *turn* from it. If, then, slavery be a sin we should abolish it at once. Granting it to be in the Constitution, which we do not believe, if it is in contravention of the Bible it should not be tolerated for a moment, nor find an apologist among honorable and upright men. If the Constitution gives sanction to a "sin of the deepest dye," every lover of God and holiness will curse it from all his heart, and labor for its annihilation.

The *Banner* evidently labors under great difficulty, sometimes, in assigning a *cause* for the war which is now desolating the nation. On the 25th of January, the editor asked the question, "What then is the fatal cause of the evil which we mourn?" and then subjoined the following answer: "It is THE SPIRIT OF OPPRESSION which prevails in Mr. MOORE'S new surroundings." On the 15th of March he writes as follows:

"There is a very general agreement in opinion, that slavery is, somehow, the cause of the rebellion. Some regard it as the direct and primary cause. Others regard aristocratic feeling and political ambition as the cause, but still admit that the conspirators could have accomplished nothing without the cry that slavery was in danger. A few ascribe the dissensions which culminated in secession and war, to the fanaticism of Northern abolitionists. These are doubtless deeply involved in the producing of our national troubles. But still, whatever they may have done was called forth by the existence of slavery, and slavery rising up to repel them, needlessly and with wicked hands, initiated the war. Thus manifestly, *slavery lies near the root of the evil*, and may be denominated the cause."

It is plain that it was a great effort on the part of the editor to arrive at this conclusion. Slavery does not lie at the root, but *near* to it, and "*may* be denominated the cause." Is there any thing that lies *nearer*, or *at* the root? If so the editor should have given the nearest and not the most remote cause.

The following is the latest deliverance of the *Banner* on the cause of our present calamities:

"It is fashionable with us, at the North, to say that slavery is the cause of the war; but the belief is even more nearly universal at the South, that abolition is the cause. It is well to look at causes, if we look wisely. We would not pretend to decide between the antagonists. This much is certain: If there had been no slavery, we had not had the war; and if there had been no abolitionism, the peace of the land would have flown yet as a river. The two impinging on each other, has caused the disruption. The powder and the spark, in contact, produce the explosion."

There is about as much good Lord! good devil! in the above extracts as we have ever found in the same space. It is, to us, a matter of great wonder that any Journal, and especially a religious journal, could in this day, amidst all the light of passing events, speak in such a strain. The New York *Times*, a journal which is "conservative" enough in all conscience, declared, immediately after our inglorious rout at Bull Run, "there is one thing, and only one, at the bottom of this fight—and that is the *negro*." The same paper continues: "And yet, both North and South are studiously ignoring the fact, and deceiving themselves and trying to deceive the world as to the cause of the quarrel." The President and the Cabinet, Congress and the army, the country and the world have received much light on the subject since that time. But notwithstanding all the light which the providential dispensations of Heaven have shed upon the cause of our national troubles—there is still some who are deceiving themselves and trying to deceive others. God hath declared as emphatically as the voice of Providence could utter it, there shall be no compromise of right with wrong—there shall be no mingling any longer of slavery with freedom. They are incompatible and antagonistic in their nature. They cannot under any possible contingency dwell together. They are as much opposed in their nature as light and darkness, truth and error, Christ and Belial. This has been the uniform teaching of Divine Providence since the rebellion broke out. The government, the declaration of the *Banner* to the contrary notwithstanding. It has been taught more plainly since the commencement of the war. "If our armies had been victorious at Manassas, they would have marched on to Richmond and ended this war on a false basis; both parties ignoring to the last the cause of the war." The *Banner* ignores it even until now. "The ghost of long-murdered liberty to millions of weak and despairing captives," must leave its "tomb" again, and "throw it into confusion—throw it into confusion and frighten it into 'panic and flight'" before the *Banner* will be brought to see the cause clearly. God hath employed the abolitionists of the North to set the government and the nation right in regard to the cause of the war. Let the editor call it "fanatical," or "rabid," or "fiery" if he pleases. Slavery is diabolism in one of its most detestable forms, and there is no wisdom in fighting the devil with any thing but fire. Slavery is a sin of the *deepest dye*, and nothing but fire will purge the nation of it.

The *Banner* maintains a philosophical neutrality. It "would not pretend to decide between the antagonists," although it first "set out" with anti-slavery principles. Neutrality between the "antagonists" is only another name for treason. The difficulty experienced by the editor in this matter calls to our recollection a case which we saw "reported in the books" in our school-boy days, entitled *Bellum versus Boatum*. A bull was put into a boat to be ferried over an arm of the sea. Whilst awaiting the pleasure of the ferryman, who was sauntering carelessly along the shore, the bull ate the straw rope with which the boat was moored, and both floated off and were lost. The owner of the bull then brought suit against the owner of the boat, and vice versa. And when the case came on for trial it was very difficult for the jury to decide "whether the bull ran away with the boat, or the boat ran away with the bull. But as the boat lay very near the root, it *may* be said to have been the cause, for if there had been no boat the bull would not have been taken away.

"*The powder and the spark in contact, produce the explosion.*" But the spark could do no harm if there were no explosive matter. Is it safe, then, to locate a magazine in the midst of the fires of liberty? We think not. But the editor of the *Banner* thinks it is. He says: "Freedom dwelt intermingled with, and side by side with slavery, for near half a century after our national establishment in 1776 in entire peace." We would like to see the proof of this. We have been unable to find it. John Adams has frequently declared that "The Northern and the Southern States were invariably fixed in opposition to each other." Andrew Jackson said in 1833: "The tariff was only the *pretext*, and disunion and a Southern Confederacy the real object. *The next pretext will be the negro or slavery question.*" Proof of the existing peace between liberty and freedom is not found in the history of the Missouri Compromise—nor in any other history—nor in common sense. The Catalinian conspirators of the South have declared again and again, that secession "*has been gradually culminating for a long series of years.*" Kelti avows that he has "been engaged in this movement ever since he entered political life." Pagaiism and Christianity dwell together in "entire peace" for a time, but violence shows itself occasionally, and must continue, and do so, until the one is completely abolished, and the other firmly established. They are entirely incompatible with each other. The dog will lie with apparent ease beneath the smith's anvil, and the sparks will not move him for a time, but so soon as one impinges on a tender spot he leaps up with great violence. Slavery and liberty have enjoyed a similar repose. But if they can live together in "entire peace," why should we maintain even a diluted anti-slaveryism? If they are in such glorious harmony, let them enjoy an undisturbed immortality!

The editor of the *Banner* cannot be an abolitionist, *because* the leaders make use of blasphemous language. We are not accountable for their language. But the church *is* accountable for the language and doctrines of her ministers and members, and yet, as we stated in our former paper, they have not even been admonished for their blasphemies. Dr. Moore, of Richmond, whom the *Banner* would receive again "*without a confession*," speaking of Jeff. Davis, says: *Davis means "God with us"!!!* A Presbyterian minister in Knoxville, Tennessee, said: "The Lord Jesus Christ was a Southern man, and all his Apostles were Southern men, save Judas, who was from the North." He said further: "I would sooner read a text from a *bible bound in hell*, than from one printed and bound north of Mason and Dixon's line."

Has any abolitionist ever said worse than the Presbyterian ministry of the South? Yet I hope the editor will not renounce christianity on account of their blasphemies; neither will we our abolitionism because some of our faith in this respect speak unadvisedly or blasphemously with their lips.

Slavery and the evils which grew out of it are the only cause of this diabolical rebellion. Abolitionism is no more the cause, than Christianity has been the cause of the savage persecutions to which its disciples have been subjected. Let slavery perish, then, and at once. We can unite heaven and hell as soon as we can unite slavery and liberty.

For the editors of the *Banner* I have the profoundest regard. They are men of great social and personal worth. But I am sorry to see them erring so far, and think an antidote is necessary. Therefore have I written these papers.

DOUGLAS.

FIRE AT COOKSTOWN.—One night last week the "pot house," attached to the "Navo Glass Factory," at Cookstown, Fayette county, was destroyed by fire. Three hundred bushels of pot shells, valued at over $1,000, were greatly damaged. The property belonged to John Fieran, Esq., who estimates his loss at $2,000. The insurance only amounted to $200.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAUTION.—The market is full of imitations, represented to be the same as *Brown's Bronchial Troches*, which are in many cases productive of positive injury. Many dealers will recommend inferior preparations and lower priced articles, affording more profit to themselves. Ask for and *obtain* only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which by long experience have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, when allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, have a direct influence to the affected parts; the sedative and soothing effect to the mucus lining of the windpipe into the Bronchii allays Pulmonary irritation and gives relief in coughs, colds, and the various throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

A NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.—By reference to the advertisement of Mr. Isaac Taylor our readers will perceive that he has opened a dry goods and variety house, at No. 29 Wood street. Mr. Taylor has had a long experience, having been engaged in the business for more than eleven years. He was formerly associated with the firm of Gregg & Co., and continued in the firm of Taylor & Gregg, until the time of dissolution, when he became the successor. He has all the books, notes and papers of the firm in his hands, and is alone authorized to settle up the business. His entire stock has been bought since the reduction, and the goods are offered to his customers low for cash. City and country merchants will find it to their advantage to give him a call, and merchant tailors can secure good bargains by purchasing from him.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The numerous appliances in the shape of tools manufactured for agricultural and garden purposes are really a curiosity. Mr. Knox has a full complement on hand at his new seed store, on Fifth street. They have been selected with an intimate knowledge of their utility to the farmer and gardener, and are of the very best manufacture. Such implements are now indispensable to successful culture of the soil, and, as they are sold very cheap, are within the means of almost any person needing them. The stock of such tools which Mr. Knox has on hands comprise a great variety of well manufactured articles.

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, is prepared to offer inducements in both price and quality to all who may favor him with their patronage.

THE PLACE TO GET THEM.—If any of our readers desire Spring Clothing, fashionable and well made, at prices according to times, they can procure them by calling on Messrs. W. H. McGee & Co., corner of Federal street and Diamond square, Allegheny. They have lately received their new Spring stock, and a better selection we have never seen.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—On Saturday afternoon and evening, and continuing each day at 10, 2 and 7½ o'clock, at the Masonic Hall Auction, will be sold the entire stock of boots, shoes and gaiters.

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

WM. C. WRAY'S, No. 78, Fifth street, opposite the Post-office, is the place to be accommodated with the best Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at Hunt's Book 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 Hommpathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

MARRIED:

DEALOW—LIGHTNER—On Thursday, the 10th inst., by the Rev. James Prestley, D. D., Mr. JOHN DELLOW to Mrs. ELIZA A. LIGHTNER, both of this city.

[The happy pair remember the printer, and in return we wish them much happiness throughout their journey in this world, and the world to come.]

DIED:

LEECH.—At his residence, in the borough of Lawrenceville, on Friday, April 11, inst., MALCOLM LEECH, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at 3 o'clock on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 12th inst., to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

CINCINNATI LEAD WORKS.

McCORMICK, GIBSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEAD PIPE,

SHEET LEAD,

AND BAR LEAD.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

PIG LEAD, PATENT SHOT AND BLOCK TIN.

NINTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND SYCAMORE.

Being exclusively in the Lead Trade, we can furnish the above to better advantage to DRUGGISTS, and dealers generally, than can be had elsewhere.

WHISKY BARRELS.—81 iron bound Whisky Barrels for sale by JAMES A. FETZER, ap9 corner Market and First streets.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS---FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1862.

HOUSE.—Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, expressed the desire that the House go into committee on private bills.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, suggested that the House take up the bill for the relief of Gen. Grant, which was assented to and the bill passed. It reimburses him $1,000, which amount, while serving as Quartermaster in Mexico, was stolen from his trunk, without neglect or default on his part.

Mr. Browne, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that William Vandever has not been entitled to a seat in the House, since he was mustered into the military service of the United States, as Colonel of an Iowa regiment, since September last. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., moved that the debate on the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia close in one hour after the consideration of the same be resumed in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, moved to amend so as to extend the debate to two hours, in order that a speech might be made on the Southern side, if desired.

Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, wanted to know what the gentleman meant by saying "the southern side."

Mr. Colfax as promptly replied that he meant no disrespect to any one.

Mr. Wadsworth objected to the term.

The Speaker called to order.

Mr. Colfax wished to be made his motion with the view to accommodate the other side, but as it had undesignedly given offense, he withdrew it.

Mr. Wadsworth. I made a point of order in the language used by the gentleman from Indiana.

The Speaker said that the Chair sees no reason why the gentleman from Indiana should not use the language he did, but the motion is withdrawn.

Mr. Stevens' motion was disgreed to—yeas 57, nays 64.

The bill was then taken up in committee.

Mr. Nixon was in favor of the general principles of the bill now pending before the committee, recognizing the express Constitutional power to abolish slavery here, or making a just compensation to the owners. He reviewed the causes assigned for the rebellion which were as causeless and senseless as the rebellion was malignant and wicked. The ambition of Southern leaders and slaveholders was at the origin, stimulated by the lust for power and arrogance. Years ago they commenced the work upon national disintegration, having ceased to control the Government they sought to reconstruct it with African slavery as the corner stone, and over it exercise their former sway. He wonder if the authors of this war as far as the constitution permits. The insurrection must be put down. It was time for the people of the South and European nations to understand that the people of the North are in earnest in this matter, and believe it will contribute to the triumph of this rebellion they will, should the necessities of war as a last resort require it, arm every slave of the rebel masters, drive the rebels beyond their borders and hold the territory for the home of the liberated negroes.

Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., said we are on no summer sea—we are in the midst of a storm of war. The country was convulsed from one end to the other. This state of affairs was enough to put all men on their deepest sense of responsibility, and he had felt it to an oppressive degree. The rebellion was without a parallel in the history of the world. Where did rebellion ever assume such gigantic proportions as this? Where was there so much to be destroyed, whether we considered the material prosperity or the beneficient institutions involved? But the immediate question was the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. For the first thirty or forty years of our existence, perhaps the records of Congress bear no trace of a measure contemplating such a change of condition. The proposition had been agitated time and time again in the palmiest days of Republic. It was judged impolitic by the predecessors of the gentleman from Pennsylvania here. They had just passed the bill which was now before the House for its action. What practical good or advantage would be derived from its becoming a law? Apart from other considerations, this was most inauspicious time for such action. Would not the passage of the bill strengthen them in the belief that such is the purpose of Congress? It would be considered by the rebels as the general purpose to interfere with slavery in the States. He repeated that this territory was coded for a single purpose.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, remarked that, considering the time which had elapsed since this bill was introduced, an opportunity having been given to the country in the meantime to judge of its propriety, if its provisions, he had hoped that the question would have been taken without further discussion.

Mr. Wickliff's substitute was rejected—35 against 84.

Mr. Menzies offered, as a substitute, that all children born of slaves on and after the 1st of May, shall be free, and at eighteen assert their freedom, etc. Disagreed to.

The Committee rose, and the bill was reported to the House precisely as it came from the Senate.

Mr. Stevens moved the previous question, which was recorded, and the bill was passed—yeas 93, nays 39.

Adjourned till Monday.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner, of Mass., presented a petition for the employment, in the suppression of the rebellion, of all classes without respect to condition or color.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., introduced a bill amendatory of the fugitive slave act.

Mr. Howe, of Wis., offered a resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire what troops have been, or are being, mustered into the service of the United States as Home Guards, who are still in service, or who refuse to go beyond the limits of their own State.

Mr. Lane, of Ind., said that the War Department were already mustering out of service this class of troops.

Mr. Howe said he had heard this morning that some troops from Maryland refused to go over the State line.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, said that some of this class of troops were being now enlisted. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Foster, of Conn., introduced a bill for the collection of agricultural statistics.

Mr. Henderson, of Mo., offered a resolution that a majority of the Senators now in the Senate, and duly elected, shall constitute a quorum. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the bill to remove all disabilities of color in persons employed in carrying the mails, passed—yeas 24; nays, Messrs. Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, Lane, of Ind., Latham, Nesmith, Powell, Starke, Willey, Wilson, of Mo., Wright—11.

The confiscation bill was then taken up.

Along debate ensued in the Senate on the Confiscation bill, but without action the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned till Monday.

Extensive Counterfeiting Establishment Broken up—A Large Amount of U. S. Treasury Notes Seized.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—The police of this city yesterday broke up an extensive counterfeiting establishment, and seized a lot of about $25,000 of bogus U. S. Treasury Notes, and some $10,000 of counterfeit notes on the State Bank of Indiana, together with eleven bank note plates and an assortment of implements and material used by bank note engravers. An adroit counterfeit note engraver named Harvey Walker, alias Hill, and a number of suspicious characters residing here, all known to have heretofore been engaged in the sale or passing of counterfeit bills, were arrested.

From Yorktown.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The steamer King Phillip arrived at the Navy Yard at half past 8 o'clock this morning, having left Shipping Point, York river, near Yorktown, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Capt. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Senator Grimes, Hon. Mr. Sedgwick, of New York, and several other arrived on the King Phillip.

Our forces before Yorktown are stated to be hourly gaining ground.

Nothing new has transpired on the river.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, April 11.—The only additional information received to-day from Pittsburgh Landing is that the pursuit has been kept up at a little distance beyond the position of our advance previous to the battle.

Several boat loads of prisoners arrived today from Island No. 10. The Generals and field officers are to be sent to Fort Warren, company officers to Columbus, and privates to Chicago and Springfield.

Gens. McCall and Gault and several subordinate officers are here on parole.

INTERESTING VIA FORTRESS MONROE.

Speculations About the Merrimac.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Position of the Rebels at Yorktown.

LEE AND JOHNSTON IN COMMAND.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—The Old Point boat has arrived. The following are the main points of the *American's* special correspondent's letter:

The storm has at length broke, and the sun shines brightly this afternoon, though the wind is still blowing.

Nothing has been seen or heard of the Merrimac to-day, and, in view of the recent terrible reverses to the rebels in the West, it is doubted whether they will have the courage to attempt offensive operations, even with their iron-plated monster. Still, desperate circumstances require desperate remedies, and their desperate strait may induce attempts at something in this way. If she ever does come she will probably make her appearance tomorrow.

Parties who come in from the army report no special change in affairs. Continual skirmishing is going on, and a brilliant little affair occurred yesterday morning, in which Griffin's battery participated with marked effect, killing and wounding 27 of the rebels.

The rebel position extends across the peninsula, from Yorktown to Warwick, near the James river, a short distance above Mulberry Point. The conformation of the land and the making in of the creek from James river shortens their line of defence and enables them to command, with their fortifications, all the roads of the peninsula.

Gens. Lee and Joseph E. Johnson are both reported to be with the rebel forces here, one commanding at Yorktown and the other at Warwick.

Gen. Magruder, holding a subordinate command, is with the reserves at Williamsburg.

According to reports from rebel deserters, the rebel forces number about 50,000, of whom 30,000 are reinforcements from the line of the Rappahannock and about Norfolk.

Despite the weather and bad roads, our Generals are pushing forward preparations for the assault of the rebel works, and not many days will elapse before Yorktown will be ours and Richmond threatened.

The glorious news from the West is acting as an excellent stimulant for our army, and greatly encourages the troops under the present hardships, to strive to win equal honors.

Berdan's Sharp-shooters give good accounts of themselves. They hold the advanced position, under the rebel batteries, from which they constantly harrass the enemy. A head above the parapet becomes an instant mark for half a dozen rifles, which, from a thousand yards distance, rarely fail to hit their mark. The rebels keep well under cover.

One sharpshooter, belonging to the California regiment, has almost wholly prevented the rebels from using a large gun in an important position. From a well selected rifle pit he keeps a constant aim upon the gun, and hardly an attempt has been made for two days to fire it without the rebels losing one or more men from his deadly aim.

One of the orders of the day is that one of our divisions has secured an important position, the holding of which may lead to the forcing of the rebel lines.

Much imports is positively being done by our troops, and a good weather active operations will hardly be postponed many days. The task before Gen. McClellan, the reduction of fortified intrenchments, is that for which