Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 1.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 65 Fifth street, corrected daily:

	IN. SUN	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	57
12 " M.	00	58
3 " P. M.	00	59
Barometer,		29 6-10

The Pittsburgh Infirmary.

From the twelfth annual report of Rev. W. A. Passavant, Director of this institution, we extract as follows:

Since its commencement, *twenty-seven hundred and sixty-nine patients have been admitted into its wards.* Of this number, *one hundred and sixty* were received from January, 1861, to January, 1862, the smallest number happily for many years, owing to the remarkable health of our community during the greater part of the past year. The gratifying results of the medical treatment and nursing are as follows: Of those received, one hundred and seven were discharged cured, and twenty-three improved, four unimproved, two were dismissed as improper subjects, and one was removed by friends. Eighteen deaths occurred, eight of which were of pulmonary consumption and two of cancer, while several of the remainder were brought to the Hospital when already far gone with incurable diseases. Of the one hundred and sixty admitted, one hundred and six were males and fifty-four males; one hundred and fifty-eight were whites and but two colored; one hundred and nineteen were single and forty-one married; one hundred and thirty-two were Protestants, twenty-seven Roman Catholics, and one was an Israelite. Their nationality is given as follows, though it is known that Germans and Swiss are generally classed together by several of the physicians: fifty-eight were natives of the United States, sixty-seven of the different German States, twenty-one of Ireland, eight of England, two of Wales, two of Switzerland and one of France. From this brief summary it will be seen that the impartial provisions of the charter have been faithfully observed, and that no preference whatever has been had to any inquiry, but the worthiness of the sufferer, and the suitableness of the Institution to his relief or recovery.

The support of the Infirmary with its family of sick, has been a subject of more than usual solicitude during the past year. It will be remembered that its indebtedness on the 1st of January, 1861, was $1,065 41. Some eight hundred dollars of this sum were generously contributed by the members of the Board of Visitors present at the last annual meeting, so that shortly afterward, this incumbrance was removed. Such, however, was the depression of business in the community, and so complete the diversion of the public mind and the public benevolence to the wants of our soldiers and their families, that for nine months afterward, all effort for the collection of funds seemed impracticable. Under these circumstances, there was but one alternative to closing the Institution and disbanding the sick, many of whom were soldiers from the vicinity, and that was to continue its operations on credit, in the hope that a change in public affairs would finally afford relief. This course was adopted, as the one which the wants of the suffering clearly indicated to be the path of duty.

The cost of maintenance for the past year, including some necessary improvements and repairs, was $4,001 77, which, with the deficiency of $1,065 41 from 1860, makes the whole amount paid out, $5,067 18. The receipts from all sources, during the same period, including donations, annual subscriptions, nursing of pay patients, rents, &c., were $3,702 62, leaving a deficiency of $1,365, 56 on the 1st of January, 1862. The amount of this indebtedness has been a source of great regret, but having spared neither labor nor pains to reduce it as much as possible, so far from giving way to discouragement, we thankfully record the Divine goodness in the generous aid bestowed, notwithstanding the embarrassment of the times, and the diversion of public benevolence to other objects of need.

The Board of Visitors, composed of some of our most influential and worthy citizens, say in their report that "the appointments and management of the Infirmary are such, in all respects, as to merit the confidence and challenge the sympathy of the whole public. We are persuaded it already enjoys that *confidence* in its fullest measure, and we would invoke for it the active *practical sympathy* of our fellow-citizens. The stirring events of the past year have so absorbed the public mind, that the wants of this unobtrusive charity have been comparatively forgotten, while the sphere of its usefulness and the demands upon it have been very considerably enlarged, its revenues have been diminished, and the worthy Director has been permitted to struggle under the weight of a daily accumulating debt, with no means of discharging it, but the voluntary offerings of his fellow-citizens. It ought not so to be; and this community, proverbial for its deeds of charity, will not, we are confident, fail to provide the necessary means to replenish the exhausted treasury.

The officers of the institution are—Director and Treasurer, Rev. W. A. Passavant. Chaplain, Rev. H. Reck. Matron, Sister Elizabeth Ruppert. Attending Physicians, Jeremiah Brooks, M. D.; J. King, M. D.; Arnold Lange, M. D.; S. Floyd, M. D. Consulting Physicians, William Addison, M. D.; Jos. P. Gazzam, M. D. Board of Visitors, Thomas M. Howe, George W. Jackson, J. K. Moorhead, J. H. Shoenberger, William Holmes, Joshua Hanna, Josiah King, James Park, Allen Kramer, George W. Black, Robert Beer, Christopher Zug and W. M. Shinn.

The Relief Fund--Meeting of the Sub-Committees.

Pursuant to published call, the County Commissioners, together with a number of the Sub-Committees, or Boards of Relief, met at the Court House this morning at ten o'clock.

James Saulsbury, Esq., was called to the Chair, and George R. Cochran and W. M. Hartzell were chosen Secretaries.

The Chairman called upon the Commissioners to state the object of the meeting, as he understood they authorized a recall.

Mr. Hamilton responded and stated that the tax levied for the year 18[illegible] for the relief of the families of volunteers was expended, and the object of the meeting was to discuss the propriety of levying a special tax for the same purpose this year. If this and he desired the views of the Sub-Committees.

After a full interchange of views between the gentlemen present, in which it was conceded that many were obtaining relief who were not entitled to it, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the duty of citizens remaining at home, enjoying the luxuries of life, not to permit the families of any of our volunteers, who have sacrificed the comforts of home, and are risking their lives in our country's defence, to suffer for the wants of any of the comforts of life.

Resolved, That whilst the Relief Fund was only intended for those families who are in actual need of relief, we believe that many received of the fund who could have done well without it.

Resolved, That, in case a loan or new levy be made, we will use every exertion in our power to ascertain what names should be stricken from our rolls, and will give such information to the Relief Board.

Resolved, That our Commissioners be requested to take a loan sufficient to meet the present emergencies of the Relief Fund, and that when this meeting adjourns, it adjourn to meet on the first Monday of June, to decide on the amount of tax necessary to be levied for the Relief Fund.

It is expected that the Commissioners, in pursuance of the above, will negotiate a loan sufficient to meet the demands upon the fund until June next, and in order to make the expenditure as light as possible, all who do not absolutely require assistance will be stricken from the rolls.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTION.—The promotion of Lieut. Colonel Childs, to the Colonelcy of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, left vacant by the transfer of Col. David Campbell to the Fifth Cavalry, has been confirmed. Major J. T. Kerr, of Clarion, has been promoted to the position of Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth Cavalry, made vacant by the promotion of Col. Childs.

MISSIONARIES TO INDIA.—The Rev. T. J. Scott, a member of the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference, stationed at Martinsville, Ohio, and the Rev. [illegible] S. Johnson, of Richmond, Indiana, have been appointed missionaries to India, to join the mission under the care of the Rev. Dr. Butler, of the M. E. Church.

United Presbyterian.

At a late meeting of the Presbytery of Muskingum, the following action was taken on the amended version of the Psalms: Resolved, That whilst we believe that some improvement in our version of the Book of Psalms is desirable, and that it is the prerogative of the Church to make such an amendment, we regard the adoption of the proposed amended version as inexpedient at this time.....Rev. John Wallace was dismissed to the Presbytery of the Lakes, and Rev. E. B. Calderhead to the Presbytery of Wheeling.....Rev. Sample Ramsey was received on certificate from the Presbytery of Wheeling, and Mr. Samuel Boyle was received under the care of Presbytery as a Theological Student of the second year.....Messrs. T. P. Patterson, T. P. Proudfit, S. P. Clark and J. P. Sankey, after the usual trials, creditably performed, were licensed to preach the Gospel.....Mr. James White, having given like satisfaction to Presbytery, was ordained to the office of the Gospel ministry, and installed pastor of the congregations of Jonathan's Creek and Goshen. .....Mr. J. M. Buchanan, a licentiate of Presbytery, reported his acceptance of the call from the congregations of Rush Creek and Thornville; and with a view to his ordination and installation at the next meeting, Rev. J. C. March was appointed to preach the sermon, Rev. Thompson to charge the pastor, and Rev. J. P. Lytle to address the people. Judge M'Clurg was appointed to serve the edict on the congregations. Rev. S. Ramsey accepted a call from the congregation of East Union, for his pastoral labors for one-half time. His installation is expected to take place at a subsequent meeting.

Big Spring Presbytery has voted on the amended version of the Psalms, as follows: Ayes, none; nays, Messrs. Shields, McKee, Carlile, McBurney, Bruce, Adair, Wallace Baird. Ministers, Messrs. Black, Cummings and Schuyler, and ruling elders, Messrs. McElwee and Young, not having examined the amended version, were excused from voting.....The following were elected Delegates to the General Assembly: Revs. J. M. Adair and W. L. Wallace; Revs. F. McBurney and R. F. Baird, their alternates, in the order of their names. Elders: Mr. Jas. Barr and Wm. Young; alternates, Mr. James Wilson and Mr. John Ritchie. Rev. Adair, to sit on the Board of Home Missions..... On the Book of Discipline, Presbytery voted as follows: Ayes, Messrs. Shields, McKee Carlile, McBurney, Bruce, Adair, McElwee, Wallace and Baird, ministers; and Messrs. Cummings and Young, ruling elders; nays, none. Messrs. Schuyler and Black, not having examined the book as amended, were excused from voting.

The First U. P. Synod of the West will meet in the 3d U. P. Church in Allegheny city, on Wednesday, the 14th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. The special business is the disposal of appeals taken from the action of the Presbytery of Mansfield in the case of Rev. R. Gailey, and any other business connected with these which Synod may judge it expedient to take up.

The Presbytery of Monongahela will meet in Temperanceville, on the 6th day of May, at 10½ o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of considering the Book of Discipline and the Directory for Divine Worship, now in Overture before the Presbyteries from the General Assembly.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Messrs. Editors: I was much pleased to see in your valuable paper the name of the Hon. E. D. Gazzam announced as a candidate for State Senator. Dr. Gazzam has served three years in the Senate, and was distinguished by his ability and untiring industry. Ability to meet and grapple with any of his political opponents on the floor of the Senate; ability to understand properly all questions of State and national policy; industry to attend to the wants and interests of his constituents—being at all proper times in his seat. With such a record in his favor, his friends can with propriety urge his nomination now. The Republicans here are pleased that he has consented again to enter public life. He is too good a man to remain inactive.

Let him be nominated then, and with Penny and Gazzam, Allegheny county can afford to be proud of her Senators. MIFFLIN.

Bank Note Quotations.

Corrected especially for the *Gazette* by Messrs. Feid & Lare, of the *National Bank Note Reporter*. Rates uncertain at present:

PITTSBURGH, April 30, 1862.

	Discount.		Discount.
New England States...	½	South Carolina.....	no sale
New-York State.....	½	Virginia: Wheeling	½
New-York City.....	par	Wheeling brchs.....	4
New Jersey.....	½	Virginia, east.....	no sale
Penna. (Phila.).....	par	North Carolina.....	no sale
Penna. (Pittsburgh)..	par	Georgia.....	no sale
Penna. (Interior).....	½	Alabama.....	no sale
Delaware.....	½	Louisiana.....	no sale
Dist. of Columbia.....	3	Kentucky	½
Maryland, Baltimore.	par	Tennessee	no sale
Maryland, Interior....	2	Ohio.....	par
Iowa	1	Indiana, free.....	3
Michigan.....	1	Indiana, b'k state.	par
Missouri	5@6	Illinois	3@6
Canada	par	Wisconsin.....	3@6

The above rates are based upon bankable funds and not for coins.

EXCHANGE—Selling rates on New-York and Philadelphia ⅛ ⅜ cent. over bankable funds.

COIN—Selling at *5 over* bankable funds.

Write to the Soldiers.

Rev. A. M. Stewart, Chaplain of the 13th Regiment, writes from near Yorktown as follows:

"The friends and relatives of our soldiers at home could now do them nothing kinder than to write to them, and *mail them papers of interest.*

"A thousand things are there of which I might write—these you must imagine for the present. How I wish you were here, if but for one day—this is real campaigning—war, visible and audible—and immense preparations for a still grander exhibition. The Lord preserve and bless the right.

"As, from present appearances, we may be for some time in this locality, correspondents will direct their letters and papers to ——, 13th Reg. P. V., Keyes Corps, Peck's Brigade, Old Point Comfort, Va."

Decease of Another Soldier.

Mr. George Burns, a private of the 12th Michigan Regiment, and who was among the wounded soldiers from Pittsburgh Landing, died on Tuesday evening, at the Marine Hospital. The deceased was a very worthy man, and a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He enlisted near Niles, Michigan, and has a wife and family residing there. He was shot through the lung, but as he was able to walk about, his death was rather unexpected. His body will be taken home for interment, by one of his comrades in arms, who has recovered sufficiently to make the journey. This is the third death which has occurred in the hospital since the wounded soldiers were received.

City Mortality.

The number of deaths in this city, from April 23d to April 29th, as reported by Dr. A. G. McCandless, physician to the Board of Health, is as follows:

Males ..... 8 | Adults..... 7 | Total.....14
Females ... 6 | Children... 7 |

The diseases were—dyspepsia, 1; consumption, 3; drowned, 1; accident on steam cars, 1; brain fever, 1; pneumonia, 3; meningitis, 1; measels, 2; diptheria, 1.

PITTSBURGH, April 30, 1862.

It is with great pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of $6 87½, sent by the young ladies of Findley township, through the Committee, the Misses King, Pollock and Burns, for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers who have arrived here from the battle of Pittsburgh, Tenn. R. MILLER, Jr.,
Chairman Finance Committee.

AN ABSURD RUMOR CONTRADICTED.—The statement that eight men of the 11th regiment, (Col. Schlaudecker,) were under sentence of death for murdering a woman, is positively contradicted by one of the officers, and appears to be without foundation. The regiment is highly complimented by General Dix, as one of the finest in his command.

RECOVERING.—Dr. D. Bachman, of Reidsburg, Clarion county, who was shot some months since by a man who accused him of visiting his wife, and who was not expected to survive his injuries, is now able to walk about.

SOLDIERS' MONEY.—The Members of Co., "H," 28th Regiment, Penna. Vols., have sent their money to Geo. W. Ahl, for distribution. He can be found at Dr. H. Ahl's office, No. 144, Smithfield street.

THEATRE.—"Satan in Paris," with Miss Adah I. Menken in no less than six characters, and the beautiful piece of the "Golden Farmer," will be performed at the theatre to-night.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

CASE OF GEN. STONE.

Lieut. Robinson to Command the E. A. Stevens Battery.

THE CASE OF GENERAL SMITH.

THE BERDAN SHARPSHOOTERS.

Gen. Hunter to Equip and Arm the Blacks in South Carolina!

THE MERRIMAC!

Preparations for Another Attack.

TATNALL REMOVED FROM COMMAND.

WAGES IN NEW ORLEANS.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—The President has sent a communication to the Senate in reply to their resolution calling on him for information relating to the arrest and imprisonment of Gen. Stone. He states that he ordered the arrest; and the reason he not was tried are this was because the witnesses in the case were before Yorktown. This settles the question for the present.

The arrival of our vessels with New Orleans dates to the 26th, cannot be looked for at Fortress Monroe before Sunday or Monday next. In the meantime, we may reasonably look for authentic and reliable intelligence fully confirmatory of all the reports we have now before us from telegraphic sources.

Secretary Chase has ordered Lieutenant Robinson, to the command of the battery E. A. Stevens, commonly but erroneously called the Naugatuck, at Fortress Monroe.

Capt. Aiken, volunteer Aid de Camp to Gen. Smith, has written a letter to the Hon. Preston King, to be read in the Senate, in relation to the charges preferred in the House, by Mr. Morrill, against Gen. Smith. Capt Aikin was at Gen. Smith's side during the day, and speaks from personal knowledge.

The rebels at Yorktown have, on several occasions, since Sunday, attempted to strengthen their works, but as fast as they have placed sand bags or thrown up earth, their labors have been destroyed by our artillery. The Berdan Sharpshooters are also a terror to the followers of Jeff. Davis.

Surgeon General Hammond has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

An order just issued from the War Office gives general satisfaction. A certain number of thousands of guns and a certain number of thousands pairs of trousers, we will not say how many of either, are to be sent to General Hunter immediately. They will be handled and worn by loyal blacks.

Information from Norfolk, received at Hampton Roads, led to the belief among officers of the squadron that the Merrimac would soon sally forth from her lair. Every preparation had been made on board her for active service. Shutters had been made over her side port holes similar to those which were over her end port holes when she first appeared. She had provided herself with grapnels with which to grapple the Monitor, and steel wedges to stop the turret from revolving, and even chloroform, it was said, was to be used to stifle the crew. Tatnall had been ordered from the command because of his refusal to attack some days since, or, as others say, because of drunkenness, and had been succeeded by Arthur Sinclair, formerly a commander in the National Navy. The plan was, after sinking the Monitor, and paying a visit to Yorktown, to go to Washington and to New York.

Carpenters have been receiving, according to deserters' statements, four dollars a day for working on gunboats. Their pay is, however, in Confederate notes, which, according to the same authority, are uncurrent in many places. D.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, April 30.—The water in the Ohio rose one inch last night. It is now from six to ten inches above the old levee water stand. By the vigilance and exertions of the Mayor, who is constantly at work with large gangs of men raising the low places, and throwing up additional embankments, it is confidently expected that in this way danger will be averted. The principal streets are navigated by skiffs. Long trains of freight cars stand on the levee, occupied as dwellings by families who have been driven from their homes.

CAIRO, April 20.—A refugee from Memphis reports that Humboldt is occupied by a small rebel force, who are engaged in throwing up defensive works. He brings Memphis papers of the 26th inst., which contain little matter of interest further than the confirmation of the fall of New Orleans.

The *Avalanche* grumbles that the rebel authorities suppress the details in regard to affairs, and says nothing but the bare fact of the surrender is known. The same paper says that the Southern people are fast losing all confidence in their river defenses. It is generally admitted that the federal army can be no longer successfully resisted. It also intimates a lack of confidence in the stability of the Southern Confederacy by advising its patrons to invest whatever money they have in real estate, while purchases can be made in the money now in circulation, which is principally rebel treasury notes. The Conscription law is rigidly enforced, and the Union men are secreting themselves or flying to avoid its operations. The refugee reports that merchants of avowed secession proclivities are removing their goods to places of concealment for security. A large number of families are moving away daily. The idea of burning the town was abandoned in consequence of a determined opposition by property holders. It is reported at Memphis that Beauregard's force will exceed 80,000 men at Corinth. He has no hope of successfully resisting Halleck, who is believed to have two hundred thousand.

As our informant left Memphis, it was reported that the rebel gunboat fleet, from New Orleans, were in sight, and bound up the river, to join Hollin's fleet.

A steamer just arrived from Pittsburgh reports a serious skirmish between the advance federal army, 5,000 strong, and a large body of rebels, five miles from Corinth. The rebels were victorious. No mention was made of the loss on either side.

Cannonading was still heard when the steamer left.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 30.—The following order has just been issued from the Headquarters of the Pennsylvania Militia:

General Order No. 21.—In acknowledgment of the gallantry of the 77th regiment of infantry of the Penn'a volunteers, Col. F. S. Stambaugh, commanding at Shiloh, Tennessee, and of the first regiment of cavalry of the Pennsylvania volunteers, Col. Geo. D. Bayard, commanding at Falmouth, Virginia, it is ordered that "Shiloh, April 7th, 1862," be inscribed on the flag of the 77th regiment of infantry; and that "Falmouth, April 18, 1862," be inscribed on the flag of the first regiment of cavalry; and that this order be read at the head of all the regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers. By order of

A. G. CURTIN, Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSEL, Adjutant General.

The Governor has received through Adj't Gen. Russell the most gratifying intelligence from Surgeon General Smith, near Yorktown, in relation to a perfected arrangement for the care and prompt transportation of the killed and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers to points within the State. The floating hospital under his charge will accommodate over three hundred patients and can reach Philadelphia via Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, thus evading the roughness of a sea voyage. He concludes by saying that Pennsylvania is the only State on the Peninsula fully prepared for every emergency, and that these preparations will undoubtedly be instrumental in saving the lives of hundreds of brave men that would otherwise be lost for want of care and proper accommodation.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1862.

HOUSE.—Mr. Eliot, of Mass., submitted two bills—one for the confiscation of rebel property, and provide for the payment of the expenses of the present rebellion, and for other purposes; the other, to free the slaves of rebels, against the government. Referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Ky., asked leave to introduce a resolution inquiring by what authority General Hunter had issued an order to emancipate slaves.

Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, and others, objected.

The resolutions reported by the Committee on Government Contracts, were taken up.

Mr. Stevens motion to lay them on the table was rejected.

The following resolution of the series was read:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to adjust the claim against the Government for the five thousand Hall carbines, purchased through Simon Stevens, Esq., by Gen. John C. Fremont, on the 6th day of August, 1861, and afterwards delivered at the U. S. Arsenal, at the city of St. Louis, on the basis of a sale of such arms to the Government, for $12,50 each, rejecting all other demands against the Government on account of the purchase of the said arms.

An unsuccessful effort was made to amend the resolution by making it read: "purchased from Simon Stevens."

Mr. Fenton, of N. Y., moved to amend the resolution by adding—"provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to exonerate the Government from the payment of any claims arising from advances made in good faith, on certificates made by authorized officers of the Government."

This was rejected—yeas 53, against 71.

The resolution as originally reported, was adopted—yeas 75, nays 28.

Mr. Colfax's resolution was adopted by 90 against 17, as follows:

Resolved, That the course adopted by the Naval Investigating Committee, of 59, of communicating to the advisers of the government, copies of the evidence apparently adverse to them, and giving them the opportunity to cross examine the witnesses against them, or to refute or explain their testimony, is, in the opinion of this House, worthy of imitation wherever practicable by Investigating Committees appointed by order of the House of Representatives, specially when the said Committees receive and collect such testimony in secret session, and that it is contrary to the plainest principles of justice to condemn any citizen upon exparte evidence taken against him by a Committee in secret, and the purport of which has not, if practicable, been laid before him by said Committee, with an opportunity to explain or refute it before their report.

The following resolution reported by the Committee was adopted:

Resolved, That the practice of employing irresponsible parties having no effectual connection with the Government in the performance of public duties, which may be properly performed by regular officers of the Government, and of purchasing, by private contract, supplies for the different Departments where open and fair competition might be properly invited, by reasonable advertisements for proper proposals, is injurious to the public service, and meets the unqualified disapprobation of this House.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Holme from the Committee, was read:

Resolved, That Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, by inventing Alexander Cummings with the control of large sums of public money, and authority to purchase military supplies without restriction, without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services of competent public officers were available, and by involving the Government in a vast number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the business pertaining to the subject matter of such contracts, especially in the purchase of arms for future delivery, has adopted a policy highly injurious to the public service, and deserves the censure of this House.

The resolution was adopted by 75 yeas against 45 nays.

Mr. Holmes' second resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy, in the employment of George D. Morgan, without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, in the purchase of a large number of vessels for the public use, with a compensation dependent on the price paid for such vessels, and receivable from the seller, instead of employing responsible officers of the government, has adopted a policy unauthorized by law, destructive of public economy and public confidence, and deserves the censure of this House.

The resolution was rejected by 45 yeas to 82 nays.

The House, in Committee on the Pacific Railroad, was confined to perfecting a substitute which had been offered.

Subsequently the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Harris, of N. Y., presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, in relation to the system of taxation.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, made a report in relation to the barbarous treatment of the soldiers at Manassas. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wright, of Ind., moved to print an extra number. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the Washington and Georgetown Railroad.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., introduced a bill for the better organization of the Adjutant-General's Department. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Wade, the Homestead bill was taken up.

Mr. Carlile, of Va., offered a substitute for the bill. The consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, introduced a bill to amend the act of 1861 providing for a Military Hospital for invalid soldiers.

Mr. Powell's resolution, calling on the Secretary of State for information concerning the arrest of persons in the State of Kentucky, was taken up.

Mr. Powell, of Ky., said that he had been amazed at the opposition to this resolution. The substitute offered by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) was merely an attempt to avoid getting the information asked for.

After debate, Mr. Powell's resolution on the confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. Wilmot made a speech in favor the bill and was followed by Mr. Wright, was also in favor of some confiscation measure.

Mr. Cowan spoke at some length in favor of his motion to refer the bill to a Special Committee.

Mr. Howard, of Mich., offered an amendment to Mr. Cowan's motion of reference with instructions to the Committee to bring in a bill for the confiscation of the property of all the leading insurgents and the emancipation of the slaves of all persons who have taken up arms against the United States.

Mr. Davis moved to amend Mr. Howard's amendment by striking out all that which relates to emancipation. Rejected.

Mr. Howard then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Doolittle offered an amendment to Mr. Cowan's resolution, that the Committee report next Monday or Tuesday. Adopted.

After further discussion, Mr. Cowan's motion to refer was rejected. Adjourned.

Relief for the Pittsburgh Wounded.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—The steamer Telegraph No. 3 left for Pittsburgh, Tennessee, with surgeons, hospital stores and nurses, under the direction of Dr. W. S. Chipley, to bring back the Kentucky wounded, or await the result of the next battle, if necessary.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Noon.—Very little demand for flour; we quote at $5 12½@5 25 for superfine. Wheat in good demand, but very little offering; sales red at $1 27@1 30 and white at $1 38@1 45. Corn scarce and selling at 55c. Provisions more active; western mess pork sells at $12 50; sales 100 casks salt hams at 5½c., cash. Sales 200 kegs country lard at 7½c. Whisky firmer at 23c@24c.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Noon.—Flour 5@10c. higher; sales 11,500 bbls. at $4 90@5 for State, $5 30@5 45 for Ohio and $5 25@5 70 for Southern. Wheat firm but quiet. Corn advancing; sales 10,000 bush. at 58c. for mixed. Pork unsettled; sales mess at $12 50 @13 62½. Lard firm at 7⅞@8½c. Whisky firm at 23½@24c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls. Wheat, 2,800 bush. Corn, 9,400 bush.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Evening.—Cotton quiet; sales 100 bales at 28½@29c. Flour steady; sales 13,000 bbls. Wheat firm; sales 24,000 bush. Corn heavy; sales 61,000 bush. Pork heavy; sales mess pork at $12 50@12 75. Lard steady. Whisky steady at 23@24c.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Evening.—Flour firm and in good demand; sales of superfine at $4 20@$4 25. Wheat firm, at 85@95c. for red, and 90c.@$1 for white. Corn firm at 32c. and Oats at 24c. Rye advanced to 51@52c. Whisky firm at 15c. Provisions quiet but firm; sales 300 bbls. at $10 50 and 15,000 lbs. bulk meats at 5¾c. for shoulders, 6¼c. for hams and 6@5¼c. for sides. There is not much demand at these rates. Lard dull at 7¼c. Bacon shoulders sold at 5¾c. and sides at 6½c. Groceries unchanged.

Shocking Treatment of our Killed After the Battle at Bull Run.

Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The joint Committee on the Conduct of the War have made a report in regard to the barbarous treatment by the rebels at Manassas of the officers and soldiers of the United States army, killed in battle there. They examined a number of witnesses, whose testimony is submitted. The facts disclosed are of a repulsive, shocking, and painful character. The Committee say in conclusion:

The members of your Committee might content themselves by leaving this testimony to the Senate and the people without a word of comment; but when the enemies of a just and generous Government are attempting to excite the sympathy of disloyal men in our own country, and to solicit the aid of foreign governments by the gross misrepresentation of the war, and of the conduct of the officers and soldiers of the republic—this, the most startling evidence of their insincerity and inhumanity, deserves some notice at our hands. History will be examined in vain for a parallel to this rebellion against a good government, long prepared for by ambitious men, who were made doubly confident of success by the aid and council of former Administrations, and by the belief that their plans were unobserved by a magnanimous people. They predicted the war at a moment when the general administration had just been changed. Under circumstances of astounding perplexity, without a single reasonable shade of complaint, and in the face of repeated manifestations of moderation and peace on the part of the President and his friends, they took up arms and declared that they would never surrender until their rebellion had been recognized, or the institutions established by our fathers had been destroyed.

They drove from their midst all who would not yield to their despotism, and filled their prisons with men who would not enlist under their flag. They have now crowned the rebellion, by the perpetration of deeds scarcely known even to savage warfare. The investigations of your committee have established this fact beyond controversy.

The people of the loyal States, at last convinced that they could preserve their liberties only by an appeal to the God of battles, have risen to the standard of the Republic in response to the call of the Chief Magistrate. Every step of this monstrous treason has been marked by violence and crime. No transgression has been too great, and no wrong too startling for its leaders. They disregard the sanctity of the oaths they had taken to support the Constitution. They repudiated all their obligations to the people of the free States. They deceived and betrayed their own followers and crowned their armies with forced levies.

The witnesses called before us were men of undoubted veracity and character. Some of them occupy high positions in the army, and others high positions in civil life. Differing in political sentiments, their evidence presents a remarkable concurrence of opinion and of judgment. Our fellow countrymen, heretofore sufficiently impressed by the generosity and forbearance of the Government of the United States, and by the barbarous character of the crusade against it, will be shocked by the statements of these unimpeached and unimpeachable witnesses, and foreign nations must, with one accord, however much they have hesitated heretofore, consign to lasting odium the authors of these crimes, which in all their details, exceed the worst excesses of the Sepoys of India

Heavy Cannonading Heard.

CHICAGO, April 30.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Cairo says: An arrival from Tiptonville reports heavy cannonading heard throughout Monday and Tuesday night in the direction of Fort Wright.

There has been no arrival from the fleet since Monday noon. It is apprehended that the rebel fleet at the Fort had been reinforced by gunboats from New Orleans and attacked our fleet. This was not unexpected. The last advices from our fleet state that Commodore Foote was fully prepared to meet the enemy.

River and Weather at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—The river is falling rapidly, with 22 feet in the canal. Weather clear. Mercury 58°.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEN. TOM THUMB.—Who is there so stoically indifferent, or who is not moved with the concord of "sweet" sounds, produced by the gathering together of youth, fresh, blooming youth, in all its innocent hilarity; the speaking eye, bright smile and truly happy countenance is a picture which angels delight to contemplate. To all who would drive from their thoughts, for a season, the cares, anxities and turmoil of busy life, we would say attend the levee of the above distinguished "beau ideal" of man, and bring back to their memories the pleasures of childhood, long since entombed in the "grave of capulets."

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.

AN UNUSUAL ATTRACTION IN DRY GOODS.—On Monday, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street, the greatest double stock of Dry Goods ever exhibited in this city, and at the lowest prices; an assortment of Silks at 50 and 62½; Sacques, Manties and Dress Goods equally cheap. Be sure to see them before purchasing.

THE horrors of war can be much mitigated by that sovereign remedy, Holloway's Ointment, as it will cure any wound, however desperate, if it be well rubbed around the wounded parts, and be kept thoroughly covered with it. A pot should be in every man's knapsack. 227

GO TO MCCLELLAND'S Auction for your boots, shoes, and gaiters. Ladies' Lasting Gaiters 50 cents a pair; other goods in proportion. Sales at 2 and 7½ o'clock each day.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.—To-night, at the Masonic Hall Auction House, will be sold a quantity of miscellaneous books.

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. ‡

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 Homœpathic 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. ‡

1862. McCORD & CO. 1862.

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS.

BONNETS AND SHAKER HOODS.

Wholesale and retail,

131 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

We are now receiving a LARGE ADDITION to our already IMMENSE STOCK of HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BONNETS, SHAKER HOODS and PALM LEAF HATS.

Merchants visiting our city can buy from us at *lower prices* than in Philadelphia or New York.

ap29 McCORD & CO.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES WANTED.
1 for $5,000, 3 years, on city property;
1 for 4,300, 3½ years on city property;
1 for 3,400, 3 years, on city property;
1 for 3,100, 2 years, on city or county property;
2 for 2,000 each, 2 years, on county property;
2 for 1,500, 2 years, on good property;
4 for 1,000, 3 years, on city improved property;
6 for 500, 2 years, on city improved property;
4 for 400, 1 year, on city improved property;
2 for 300, 2 years, on city improved property.
Apply to [ap29] B. McLAIN, 102 Fourth st.

PUTASH—5 casks prime, just received and for sale by
ap30 ROBERT DALZELL & CO.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

Small Force of the Rebels--Camp Rumors--The Gallant Dash of the Massachusetts Troops.

Special Correspondence of the Evening Post.

BEFORE YORKTOWN, VA., April 26, 1862.—It is very generally believed that there are now only some forty thousand rebels in Yorktown, and that there were less than half that number there when we came here, and that the place might have been taken with a light engagement. There are two things to be feared—either that the rebels will retire a few miles and compel us to pack up and again prepare for a siege, or that they are becoming cognizant of our position and are amply preparing themselves for the siege, and, perhaps, for an assault upon some point at which we are not fully prepared. The camp grows uneasy, and all kinds of rumors are caught at and circulated. We give but little credence to these flying rumors, yet they are not without their effect. The desertion of a colonel and a major to the rebels has created some uneasiness in the ranks.

Our guns open fire upon the enemy's works each day, eliciting feeble replies. The rebel works extend in a continuous line for nearly a mile from York river; but at the extremities of the line there are but three batteries in a space of three miles. Several lines of rifle-pits connect these works. The rebel forces lie back in the woods, quietly concealed and awaiting our movement. Yesterday they sent up a balloon about a mile to our left. It went up a few hundred feet and suddenly went down. Other signs indicate that the rebels contemplate forcing our centre; and it is also stated by the Southern papers that the rebel army intends to make an assault at some point of our lines at an early day. If so, a warm reception awaits them. Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to know that we were to have an opportunity of meeting the enemy in a determined and desperate battle.

Our gunboats sunk a schooner in the river at Yorktown, to-day, and caused a hurried stampede of four or five other boats which were gathering for some unknown purpose. Our shell and shot were well aimed, and did some execution. About a dozen shots were fired, giving us an indication of what the gunboats can do in case of emergency.

A word about correspondents. If the reports from all our battle-fields were as wide of the mark and as carelessly written as those which are sent from this place, the world would know but little of what is really in progress. And if the ill