Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 2.

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	57
12 " M.	00	58
4 " P. M.	00	59
Barometer,		29 6-10

Meeting of Allegheny Councils.

A regular monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening—members generally present.

In *Select*, a petition was presented for the grading and paving of Gerst's alley, in the Third Ward. Referred to Street Committee.

A petition, praying Councils to procure a reel and hose for the protection of property in the vicinity of the Diamond, to be placed in the Town House, was referred to the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose.

A remonstrance, signed by seventy citizens, against the opening of Palo Alto, Resaca, Buena Vista and Monterey streets, in the Second Ward, was read. The remonstrance sets forth the high rate of taxation, and estimates the cost of opening, grading and paving these streets at between $24,000 and $30,000; that said opening is unnecessary, and not desired by the property holders. Referred to Street Committee. In C. C., amended by instructing the Committee to stay proceedings on all the streets excepting Resaca street. S. C. nonconcur, but amend by staying proceedings on all the streets until next meeting of Councils. C. C. recede and concur.

The following ordinances were presented and passed—for the grading and paving of Second alley, from East to Middle streets; for the grading of Goodrich street, between Lacock street and the canal, and for the grading and paving of Gerst's alley.

The Finance Committee presented a report, with a resolution authorising the payment of sundry bills.

The Committee on Railroad Bonds presented a report relative to the basis of compromise agreed upon between the representatives of the city and the holders of the railroad bonds issued by the corporation, with a certified copy of the act of Assembly in reference to the same matter. The report was accompanied by the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the report of the said Committee be accepted and filed, and the action therein set forth approved and confirmed, and that the act of the General Assembly of the 18th of April, 1862, entitled "An act relative to the indebtedness of the city of Allegheny," be accepted.

Resolved, That the Trust Committee of Allegheny City are hereby requested and advised to transfer to parties surrendering coupons due on old railroad bonds compromised, stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, at par for such coupons, including those due Jan. 1, 1862.

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be instructed to devise the form of Bonds to be issued under said act, and to have the same published, at the lowest prices at which the same can be well done; to publish a circular to Bondholders, setting forth the act referred to, and proceedings of Councils, and such other matters as may seem discreet and proper to said Committee to be published, and that the Treasurer be instructed to advertise in two papers published in Pittsburgh, and one in New York, that the city authorities stand prepared to carry said compromise into effect, and referring bondholders to the proper parties for circulars and further information.

Resolved, That L. H. Meyer and J. F. D. Lanier, Esqs., of New York, be the agents of the city to consummate the compromise with outstanding bond holders.

The resolutions were adopted, together with an ordinance for the issue of new bonds amounting to $400,000, and appropriating $20,000 for the payment of interest due the present year—$4,000 to go to a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds. C. C. concurred.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the City Solicitor to report an ordinance opening and extending to low water line, on the Allegheny river, River avenue, Killbuck, Robinson and School streets, and Stevens' and Borland's alley, in the First Ward.

A resolution authorizing the Committee on City Property to contract for the grading of the southeast portion of the West Common, and fill up the ravine east of Marion avenue, by grading down the old grave yard lot, providing the same can be done without cost to the city, was read and referred to the Committee, with power to act.

It was resolved that when Council adjourns it adjourn to meet on Thursday afternoon, the 8th inst., at the Second Ward school house, to examine into the propriety of opening Palo Alto, Resaca, Buena Vista and Monterey streets.

In *Common Council*, sundry petitions were presented and referred.

The Gas Committee, to whom was referred the communication relative to the Allegheny Gas Company making a reduction in the price of gas furnished the city, for the public lamps, reported that the Board of Directors have agreed to reduce the price of gas one dollar per post. The price now paid is say $19 per post—but the company's contract with the city calls for $250 per annum for lighting, extinguishing, and keeping in repair the public lamps, while the company pay $850 per annum for that service, or $602 more than what they are allowed by the city—the number of posts having been increased from year to year until they now number 210. No increased pay has been asked by the company for this service, but they have reduced the loss of gas to the city and the citizens, and propose to continue to do so, provided no injustice will be done to the stockholders.

The report and the propositions of the Gas Company were accepted.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Gas and the Police Committee to inquire into the expediency of making it the duty of the Night Police to light, extinguish, and keep in order the public lamps of the city.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented:

Whereas, An independent Fire Company has been organized in the First Ward, with the intention of purchasing a Steam Fire Engine; and whereas, said Fire Company are without a suitable house for their Hose Carriage for the present,

Resolved, That Councils command that enterprise, and will not withhold their approbation and aid towards such a desirable public enterprise.

Resolved, That the Committee on Fire Engines be, and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the condition of the city hose now in the charge of Hose Company No. 1, and if said hose can, without danger or detriment, be divided, so as to supply two hose carriages, the said Committee are instructed and authorized to deliver over to the Hope Fire Company a sufficient quantity of said hose to render their new carriage serviceable in case of fire.

Read and referred to the Committee on Engines.

Shocking Accident.

A shocking accident occurred on Sabbath morning last at the oil or gas well, near Jethro, about a mile below East Liverpool, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad, by which a Mr. Isaac Sutton came near losing his life. It appears that Mr. S. was attracted within the inclosure of the "derrick," to witness the novel spectacle of the water being thrown up from the bowels of the earth by the escapement of gas from below, and while seated upon the platform he withdrew a match from his pocket to light his pipe, and throwing the unextinguished match, unthoughtedly, into the well, he was instantly enveloped in a sheet of flame, but presence of mind prompting him to throw himself into the creek near by, the fire was extinguished, but not until Mr. S. was most shockingly burned, and his recovery is very much doubted. He was taken across the river by some kind friends and humanly cared for. This is the second time this well has been on fire, and upon this, as on the former occasion, the "derrick" and other fixtures were entirely consumed.

DROWNED.—On Tuesday of last week, a boy about twelve years of age, the son of H. H. Connelly, Postmaster at Cookstown, Fayette county, was drowned in the river at that place, having fallen out of a skiff. His body was not recovered until the following Friday.

Our Book Table.

"A STRANGE STORY."—This is a new American edition, with four steel engravings, of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's latest, and if not his *best*, certainly, *strangest* story. Doubtless, every reader will say that it fully justifies the title. Its interests, whether arising from causes natural or preternatural, cannot be disputed. Perhaps it may put some readers, of the class Sterne has commended, who are willing to be pleased, "they know not how, and care not wherefore," into the mood of Hamlet, so that they will repeat his famous knot-cutting remark, as a motto for the book:

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
Than are dream't of in our philosophy!"

This new edition of "A STRANGE STORY" is by a Boston publisher, Gardener A. Fuller, and is sold at the merely nominal price of 25 cents, for a neatly printed duodecimo volume of nearly 400 pages. It is for sale at Hunt's Masonic Hall, Pittsburgh, and N. E. corner of South Common and Federal street, Allegheny.

THE HOPE HOSE COMPANY.—This new organization, created in the First Ward, Allegheny, has elected the following officers: Captain, H. Larimer; First Lieutenant, J. Morrow; Second Lieutenant, J. Wells; First Hose Director, R. Hood; Second, W. Richards; Third, G. Ellis; Fourth, S. Morrow; Fifth, J. Shuck; Sixth, E. Spratley; First Hose Engineer, J Sweeney; Second, W. Bois; First Plug Guard, H. Spratley; Second, S. McChesney; Axemen, J Silinberger, J. Selfridge, C. F. Ingham.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS, as dramatized by Miss Adah I. Menkon, will be produced at the theatre to-night, for the lady's benefit. Adah will represent Philip Pirrip, commonly known as Pip, and the remainder of the cast is fairly distributed among the members of the "stock." "Great Expectations," by Miss Menken, was very successful in Cincinnati, and we hope for a similar result here.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

The County Relief Fund.

We trust that the Commissioners will lose no time in securing sufficient funds to renew the payment of the small weekly allowances to the families of volunteers who may be in need of assistance. Indeed, we would rather see them levy a two mill tax at once, than wait to the first of June, as suggested. If the war should cease, and the money should not be needed, it could be applied for other purposes. At all events, relief should be extended to all who are in need, in consequence of the absence of their husbands, fathers and brothers in the army. It is due to them as a *right*, and the expense should not be looked upon as a *burthen* by those who are called upon to meet it. This relief is not a *charity*, but a *debt* which those in comfortable circumstances at home owe to the families of those brave men who are on the battle field. What is a two mill tax compared with the hardship, the suffering, and the privations which many of our men are undergoing? The hospitals, the grave-covered battle fields, and the wailing of widows and orphans, should be a sufficient answer to the money-grubs who croak about not being able to pay the two mill tax. There are men in the county—men of wealth, too—who would never pay a dollar to the war, unless it were squeezed out of them by taxation, while the noble and generous have subscribed upon all occasions.

What was the inducement held out to volunteers by those who could not, (or did not,) go to the war? "Go! Never mind your families! We will take care of them!" Such was the promise made by the people, and the faith of every county in the State stands pledged for the support of those families. The honor of the Commonwealth is also at stake in this matter, having given full power to every county to levy and collect a tax for this purpose. These pledges so made by the people, were repeated by Governor Curtin to every regiment before they departed from their homes. They were encouraged to march forth, by the assurance that the Government and people in whose behalf they battled, would never desert the families made helpless and orphaned by the absence of their natural protectors. These pledges have been thus far redeemed by Allegheny county, and it behooves her representatives at this juncture not to listen to the nonsense about the inability of the people to pay a two mill tax for such a purpose.

It has been said about persons getting relief who did not need it, and others suffering who would not apply. That some unworthy applicants are supplied, is no argument against furnishing relief to those who are deserving, and it is the business of the Sub-Committees to see that they pay nothing to those who are not entitled to it. On the other hand, those who will not avail themselves of the fund, have themselves to blame—but we apprehend this class is comparatively small. There are hundreds who *need* and *deserve* assistance, and for the wants of these immediate provision should be made, as they are now suffering from a stoppage of their customary supplies.

A "Poetical" Contribution.

By way of specimen, we give the following stanza, the first of nine, (one for each of the Muses, we suppose, was the idea of the writer,) which we have received for publication from a young lady. If we had the honor of a personal acquaintance, we doubt not that a thousand amiable and excellent things would charm us in the fair writer—the full and free possession of which would all be unquestionable—indisputable; but even the sweetest lips lisping the sweetest accents would not begin to us to suffer the fair lady to spoil all our illusions of *other* beauty, by accepting her verses as poetry. Before she could get through even the four lines following, we should certainly decide on some pretty, inoffensive way of "putting a period to her lips"—that we might hear no more of the "*Dialogue between Jeff and Abe.*" Here are the lines, beyond which, neither here nor elsewhere, with our consent, shall this "*Dialogue*" ever proceed:

"Old Jeff *says* to Abe, 'why don't you give up?
Do you suppose you can whip us,
Because we asked for independence?
You made a horrible fuss.'"

—Surely that is all sufficient.

PRESBYTERIAN INTELLIGENCE.—At the last meeting of the Washington Presbytery, seven young men were licensed to preach the gospel. The Rev. John W. Scott, D. D., President of Washington College, and the Rev. J. Sloan, D. D., were appointed commissioners to represent that Presbytery in the General Assembly, which meets in Columbus, O., on the 19th of next May. The sessions of the Presbytery were moderated by the Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., Professor in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny city, Rev. John Eagleson, D. D., clerk, and Rev. Alex. McCarrell, stated clerk.

TOBACCO GROWING IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—Many of the farmers in Westmoreland county are trying the experiment of tobacco raising this season. The seed was sown two weeks since. The raising of tobacco, since the Southern commodity is so scarce, has become quite a lucrative business in Lancaster and York counties, where hundreds of pounds were produced last year. Although there is considerable labor attending the raising of tobacco, yet when the yield is good it is said to be better than any other crop that can be raised.

NEW METHOD OF SHIPPING OIL.—The Warren *Ledger* says that oil is being sent down the Allegheny river in *boxes*. They are made tight, and about sixteen feet square, and some twenty feet high. They are filled directly from the wells or tanks along the creek; five of them are then fastened together and then run out of the creek, when twenty of them are formed together to form a river fleet. This fleet is run to Pittsburgh, where the oil is pumped into barrels and forwarded to market.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO PENSIONS.—The Attorney General has decided that all disabled soldiers of the three years' service are entitled to invalid pensions under the act of July 22d, 1861, and that all disabled three months' soldiers, called into service under the President's proclamation of April 15, 1861, are entitled to pensions under the acts of 1802 and 1816. He also decides that there is no law giving pensions to widows and orphans of deceased soldiers of the present war.

JUVENILE PICKPOCKETS.—Two little girls were arrested last evening on a charge of picking the pocket of Mrs. Jewell, of Prospect street, of a pocket book containing fifteen dollars. Mrs. Jewell was in White's store, on Webster street, when the larceny was committed. When arrested, the girls had spent three dollars, but the balance of the money was recovered. They were sent to the House of Refuge.

THE WOUNDED OF THE 77TH.—The following are the names of the wounded and missing of the 77th Pennsylvania regiment, in the battle of Shiloh: Corporal Edwin B. Cavell, hip. Privates—Wm. J. Jack, arm; Edward Acker, thigh; Geo. Sliffer, hip; Hezekiah Beck, wrist; Thomas J. McElwee, abdomen; H. Shultz, head. There was but one man missing, Geo. K. Taylor.

PRESENTATION.—Capt. John J. M'Culloch, of Co. C, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been presented with an elegant sabre, by his friends and neighbors in Unity township, Westmoreland county. The sword was forwarded to Washington, and presented through Capts. Covode and Weidman, of the same regiment.

DANGEROUS ALTERED NOTE.—Tens, altered from ones, on the Corn Exchange Bank, of Philadelphia, have been issued. The vignette is an oval portrait of Gen. Scott; the figure 10 on each upper corner; a female with sheaf and sickle on the lower left corner, and a female with a basket of fruit on the lower right.

A REBEL DOCTOR IN LIMBO.—On Monday last a doctor named Hortzogg was arrested up in the mountains, brought down to Wheeling, and confined in the Athenaeum. He is charged with having been a Surgeon in the rebel army, and also with assisting in the murder of a Union man in Webster county.

CALEB S. ZIMMERMAN, son of R. Zimmerman, of Greensburg, and a member of Capt. Palmer's Company, the "Anderson Troop," died at Savannah, Tenn., on the 9th instant, of typhoid fever. He was not buried with military honors, as he died after the company had left Savannah for the battle field of Shiloh.

AN ALLEGHENIAN PROMOTED.—Joseph May Bushfield, formerly a resident of Allegheny City, has been appointed Second Lieutenant in Captain Gibson's company, now in service in Western Virginia. Previous to his appointment Lieut. Bushfield was attached to the Medical Department.

DEATH OF WESTMORELAND VOLUNTEERS.—Samuel H. Davis and George Hutchinson, of Company B, 77th Regiment, Col. Stambaugh, died recently in Kentucky. They were from the vicinity of West Newton. David Beck and M. Errett, of Company I, Col. Coulter's Regiment, are also reported dead.

TEETOTALERS.—It is said that there are between five and six hundred men of the Tenth Maine Regiment, now guarding the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who never drank a drop of liquor in their lives. In this whisky drinking, lager beer swilling, wine bibbing country, an announcement of this kind is almost incredible.

C. S. WALLIS, of Muncy, Penna., who for twenty-two years had been employed as Treasurer of the Keystone Mutual Insurance Company, died last week of malignant erysipelas. He was very highly esteemed for ability and integrity.

SPORTSMEN will do well to bear in mind that it is against the law to kill blue birds, swallows, robins, or any insectivorous birds at any season. The penalty for violating this law is $5 for every offence.

COL. STEWELL.—This officer, in command of the 78th Pennsylvania regiment, is now acting Brigadier General, having command of three regiments, including the First Pennsylvania Cavalry.

PIANOS AT AUCTION.—Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, will be sold at the Masonic Hall Auction House, No. 55, Fifth street, one Piano-Forte and Stool, in good order. Sale positive.

NEW CLOTHING at auction, Friday night; see advertisement.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEN. TOM THUMB.—"A thing of beauty is a joy forever." Who does not realize the quotation, and are willing to acquiesce in its truth. Go then and witness one of dame nature's freaks, and look with wonder and astonishment on the above perfect specimen of the human form—perfect in mind and symetry—and you will not fail to admire. Independent of the "General," the musical morceaux by Messrs. Tomlin Bach and Titcomb are listened to with delight, and their efforts are crowned with enthusiastic applause.

GRAND OPENING.—We learn by a perusal of our advertising columns that J. M. Burchfield, Dry Goods Merchant, corner of Market and Fourth streets, has received, and ready for examination, a very large and varied stock of English and American fashionable dress goods of all descriptions. Customers will at all times find them well supplied with all the goods usually kept in an establishment of this description.

BARKER & Co., 59 MARKET STREET.—The immense and varied stock of dry goods on exhibition at the store of this firm, and the low prices at which they are selling, is, we believe, without a parallel in the history of dry goods in this city. We would urge upon our readers the importance of always examining their stock before purchasing.

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.

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.

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 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 they be kept thoroughly covered with it. A pot should be in every man's knapsack. 227

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 Homeopathic 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.

DIED:

BELL.—At his residence at Braddock's Field, at 2 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, April 30th, GEORGE H. BELL, in the 6th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on MORNOW, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock. Carriages will leave the St. Clair Hotel at 9½ o'clock.

DARLINGTON—On Thursday, May 1st, at 3 o'clock a. m., HILLBORN, son of Wm. M. and Mary E. Darlington, in the 7th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, May 2d, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, near Sharpsburg, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. Carriages will leave Robert Patterson's Livery Stable, Diamond street, at 1½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

The Confiscation Committee.

Mr. Grow has appointed Mr. Sedgwick, of Syracuse, upon the Confiscation Committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Olin. According to usage, the second member of the committee, Mr. Elliot, of Massachusetts, becomes its chairman, Mr. Sedgwick falling into the ranks. This change is of importance, as the majority of the committee, as now constituted, is in favor of a stringent measure. It is supposed that the Senate will pass the Trumbull bill with some of Mr. Sherman's amendments attached, and that the House Committee will recommend the House to pass the Senate bill.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

POTASH.—6 casks prime, just received and for sale by ROBERT DALZELL & CO.

THE LAWYER'S COMMONPLACE BOOK, with an alphabetically arranged index: KAY & CO., 55 Wood st.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NATIONAL TAX BILL.

700,000 SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD.

GOOD NEWS FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN.

M'Dowel and Banks in Supporting Distance

10,000 BALES COTTON BURNED.

Important Bill by Senator Cowan.

COL. CROCKER AND MAJ. CASSIDAY LOYAL.

ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS.

[Special Dispatch to the Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The *Press* correspondent says the Tax Bill will most probably not reach the Senate from the Committee this week. Senator Simmons, after a brief absence, has returned, but Senator Pearce still remains absent, from illness.

The published changes made on the House bill are by no means accurate, being unauthorized by the Committee, and are, therefore, calculated to mislead the public. It is evident that the House bill will be very much changed. Remonstrances still continue to pour in from every conceivable interest, but especially from liquor dealers.

Yesterday, the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce was presented, advocating an entirely different system of taxation from that adopted by the House.

Adjutant General Thomas, in conversation with Mr. Fessenden, yesterday, stated that we had seven hundred thousand active, energetic soldiers in the field in defense of the Union.

The best news continues to be received from Gen. McClellan. Although his work is necessarily slow it will be effectually done. No doubt is entertained on this point.

It is said that McDowell, Banks and Geary are now all within supporting distance, and the strategic movement of McDowell has so alarmed the rebels that a large force was sent forward on Monday to repel his advance. He expected to enter Fredericksburg yesterday.

Floyd's brigade, in a most miserable condition, arrived in Norfolk recently, on its way to Yorktown. Floyd is now in Alabama.

A letter from Nashville says, I am informed, that ten thousand bales of cotton have been burned in the counties of Williamstown, Maury, and Rutherford alone. General Pillow's overseer burned six hundred bales of cotton before leaving his Maury county plantation.

The Secretary of War has authorized an exchange of Austin E. Smith, late Navy Agent at San Francisco, and now a prisoner at Fort Warren, for William Ayres, of Philadelphia. The order for the release of Smith was given to-day. He is a son of Ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia.

Senator Cowan has introduced a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, providing that no civil process shall issue or be enforced against any person mustered into the United States military service, during such service, nor for thirty days after his discharge, and that any process heretofore or hereafter issued, shall be quashed on motion, provided that the statute of limitations shall not run during the term for which the right to bring such suit in a given case is thus suspended.

Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman, in accordance with the recommendation of Gen. Halleck, has been nominated for a Major General.

Gov. Morgan declares that he has satisfied himself that Col. Crocker and Major Cassidy did not desert, but were taken prisoners by the enemy, and that the stories of Col. Crocker having relatives in the rebel army, or is under indictment for murder, are false.

Our Consul at Geneva writes that during the six months he has been there, he has received no less than a thousand applications to enlist our army from Italian soldiers who wish to fight for liberty in America.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship America.

HALIFAX, May 1.—The Cunard steamship America arrived this evening with Liverpool dates of Saturday, the 19th ult., and by telegraph to the 20th ult.

The America passed the steamship China at 7:15 a. m., on the 21st, off Seacnol.

The London *Times*, editorially, expatiates on the importance of the struggle for New Orleans, and says that the occupation of that place by the Federals would be a tourniquet tightened over the great artery of the seceded States.

The *Morning Herald* has a sarcastic editorial on the protracted continuance of the American struggle. It sees no signs of exhaustion in the North or discouragement in the South, and believes that a speedy peace is hopeless. The *Herald* further says that the Government at Washington should be permitted to have one more chance, and if it fail the Great Powers should peremptorily interfere in behalf of the general well being of mankind; that this has not been done before is owing to the generosity of England, but France was ready, but it is now time that England should cease to stand between her own people and the relief they need.

Further experiments in the armor plating of ships is engaging the attention of France and England.

It is rumored that the French police have arrested twelve hundred workmen on the charge of sedition.

In Greek and Turkish affairs there is but little change.

The Austrian Government has sent two naval engineers to America, to inspect the Monitor and Merrimac, and the new coast fortifications.

There is great delight in all parts of Italy at the recent language of Lord Palmerston and Gladstone, on the Italian debate in the British House of Commons.

The Bombay mail of March 27, is on board the America. The news has generally been anticipated.

Authentic intelligence has been received that about five thousand Persian troops, with 100 guns, were on the way to Herat, and the cause of the Sir Dar Jon, of Herat, as directed by the King, had ordered 16,000 Sowars and infantry to march against them.

THE LATEST.—*Dresden, April 19.*—Saxony has acceded to the French and Prussian commercial treaty.

RUSSIA. The Russian Minister of the Interior has made two impartial propositions—one for the accelerating the liberation of the serfs, and the other for creating a system of parliamentary representation. The propositions have been referred to the Council of the Empire.

SPAIN.—Spain will not, as reported, withdraw her troops from Mexico—they will stay until the satisfaction demanded is obtained.

Liverpool, April 19.—The ship Sir Walter Scott was totally burned, off Flushing.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—*Liverpool, April 19th.*—The market continues close for Cotton, but some 3,000 bales were sold at firm prices. Flour had an upward tendency. Wheat is still advancing; sales since Tuesday at 1d@2d advance. Corn is steady. Beef has a downward tendency. Pork is easier. Bacon is buoyant. Lard is steady.

London, April 19th.—Consols for money 93⅞@94. American securities are dull and heavy; all descriptions have declined slightly; Erie R. R. 31@32; Illinois 48½@49½.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, May 1.—The river rose two inches in the last 24 hours.

The steamer Belle Creole arrived from Pittsburgh Landing, with dates to Wednesday noon. A reconnoissance in force was made yesterday morning from the right wing, four miles this side of Purdy, on the Memphis and Ohio road. They met a force of rebel cavalry who fled in great disorder to Purdy. Our forces taking possession of the town, burnt two bridges and ran a locomotive into the river. Three prisoners were taken. Our forces then retreated, having cut off all railroad communication with the country north of Corinth, which has been a great source of rebel supplies.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1862.

HOUSE.—Mr. Blair, of Mo., called up the bill which had been recently reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, authorizing the appointment of a Board on Fortifications, to provide for the sea coast and other defences of the United States, and other purposes. An abstract of the bill was published on the 24th of April.

Mr. Blair explained its provisions, and in response to a question, said it suspended the appropriations for fortifications already made, and provided that the money shall be expended upon such works of defense as shall be recommended by the commission proposed to be created by the bill.

The consideration of the bill was postponed till Tuesday week.

Mr. Dunn, of Ind., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the better organization of the Adjutant General's Department.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, to-day, amendatory of the act to provide for increased revenues from imports, to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, approved on the 5th of August last. It allows such portion of the tax as may be assessed by any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, to be paid and satisfied in whole or in part by the release of such State or Territory or District, duly executed to the United States, of any liquidated or determined claim pertaining thereto, of equal amount against the United States, provided that in case of such release, such State, Territory or District, shall be allowed the same abatement of the amount of such tax as would be allowed in case of the payment of the same in money, which shall be continued as applying to such claims of States for the reimbursement of expenses incurred by them in enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting its troops, employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, as shall be filed with the proper officers of the United States before the 30th of July next, and in such cases the abatement of fifteen per centum shall be made, or such portion of said tax as may be paid by the allowance of such claims, in whole or in part, the same as of the final settlement, and liquidation thereof had been made before the 30th of June.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Ill., from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to render freedom national and slavery sectional.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Pacific Railroad bill. The time was occupied in the explanation of the numerous amendments. The Committee rose without coming to a conclusion on the bill, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Howard, of Mich., presented petitions in favor of a general Bankrupt act.

Mr. Wright, of Ind., presented a memorial from John Brock, offering to build a city railroad in Washington, in sixty days, and pay $10,000 annually to the city.

Mr. Wright also presented petitions for a bankrupt act. He said none of them were from Indiana.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., offered a resolution, that the Secretary of War report to the Senate whether one Frederick Emory, who murdered Wm. Phillips, in Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1855, or 1856, had been appointed to any place in the department of Kansas.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, said that the Government, to-day, had before it the Kansas difficulty, and he presumed would remedy the evil. The resolution was laid over.

Mr. Davis, of Ky., offered a resolution, declaring that the war carried on by the United States of America, should be vigorously prosecuted and continued, to compel obedience to the Constitution and laws, in the limits of every territory, by all the citizens and residents thereof, and for no further end whatever.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, of Mass., the resolution was laid over.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Mass., the resolution, asking the Military Committee to enquire whether any further legislation is necessary to prevent soldiers and officers returning fugitive slaves was taken up.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said he was glad that the Senator from Iowa in his speech had called attention to the conduct of some officers concerning fugitives. He said that one General, who recently made an order returning fugitive slaves, was a native of Massachusetts, and he (Mr. Sumner) had used his influence to get him appointed. If he had known Gen. Hooker would have made such an order, he would never have tried to secure his appointment. When a General falls in battle, some sympathy mingles the feeling of regret; but when a General falls as General Hooker has fallen there is nothing but regret to be felt. He referred to the order of General Doubleday as a contrast, in which he did honor to his country. He also referred to the course of General McDowell in the West, and the Provost Marshal, of Louisville, as a disgrace to the army. He read an account of the oppression to which the blacks at Louisville had to submit.

Mr. Davis, of Ky., asked where he got that account.

Mr. Sumner replied from a newspaper in New York.

Mr. Davis said there was no doubt of its falsity.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., said he had abundant evidence of the disgraceful treatment of fugitive slaves by portions of the army.

The morning hour having expired, the confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., offered an amendment to the sixth section of Mr. Collamer's substitute, authorizing the President to make a proclamation and free the slaves of those who continue in the rebellion for thirty days after the time of its issue.

Mr. Morrill said that some of the bills, like those of the Senators from New York and Ohio, are hitted to effect something, and to touch the rebellion, and are produced by men who mean to crush the rebellion. The other bills are a class not intended to effect anything, and are produced by men who do not mean to do anything. The bill before the Senate was calculated to strike directly at the rebellion.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, disclaimed any fear to act on the subject, but had voted to refer the subject to a Select Committee, because he thought it might simplify matters. He did not believe that the passage of the bill would especially inflame the rebels, or strengthen the friends of the Government. He was in favor of some confiscation act—but he could not say that he favored this act, for he had not had time to examine it.

Mr. Davis asked to have an amendment read to the effect that the title to all property forfeited under the act shall vest in the persons or heirs of those who entered the service of the United States during the rebellion, and have been killed or disabled, and in the Union cause those property has been seized and confiscated by the rebels. He said there were many Senators whose chief object was to destroy slavery, no matter what else was done. He contended at some length that the true policy of confiscation was to devote the property according to his proposed amendment. He denied that slavery was the cause of the war. He contended at some length that the free States were responsible for the war of 1862, the war of Mexico, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

If the free States had not brought slavery into Congress we should not have had the present trouble. He referred to the pledges of the Republican party and said that if they passed this bill they would array the whole Southern people against the law. He was satisfied that slavery should take its chances of war and willing that slaves should be confiscated like other property; but if the Senate intend to make war on slavery then there will only be another war began. The people of New England had developed the mind to a great extent, but they were so smart and conceited as to think that they can manage everybody's business, and therefore they were meddlers, and continually poking their noses into other people's bucket of swill. After further discussion the Senate went into executive session and subsequently adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—In executive session of the Senate, to-day, the following nominations were confirmed:

Charles L. Lathrop, to be Collector of Customs for the District of New Orleans, Louisiana. This gentleman formerly resided in New Orleans, but left there on the breaking out of the rebellion. W. T. Sherman, Major-General, and Samuel P. Carter, of Tennessee, Brig.-General of volunteers; Charles M. Provost, Cyrus S. Halderman, both of Pennsylvania, and Marcellus V. Strong, of New York, Assistant Adjutant Generals, with the rank of captain.

The Navy department has made the following appointments:

Charles O'Neil, of Boston, master's-mate on the Cumberland, promoted to acting master, and ordered to the Boston Navy Yard; Hollis J. Blanchard, of Boston, appointed to acting master, and ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

Latest from Fort Wright.

CHICAGO, May 1.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Fort Wright, dated April 30th, says there has been no change in the outward appearance of things at this place within the last two days. Certain indications now point to a speedy termination of our protracted siege. I am not at liberty to say how soon. A deserter to-day from the rebel fleet says that the vessel to which he was attached has been employed for nearly a week past in cruising between Memphis and the fort. In a search for cotton every lot was discovered burned. These lots varied from five to sixty bales. The aggregate destroyed amounts to several thousand bales. The rebel gunboat fleet from New Orleans, has arrived off the fort and joined Hollins' fleet. They have now a sufficiently strong naval force to make a show of resistance.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Noon.—Flour firmer, with sales of 2,000 bbls. at $5 50 for extra and $5 65@6 25 for extra family. The receipts are very small. Rye flour steady at $3 37½ and corn meal at $2 56@2 70. Wheat scarce and in demand at $1 30 for red and white at $1 45. Rye advanced to 73c. Corn in active request and 1c. higher; sales 1,500 bush. yellow at 55½@56c. Oats active at 38c. Provisions more buoyant and the tendency is upward; sales mess pork at $12 50@13; green meats ¼c. higher. Lard firm at 8¾@9¼c. Whisky, improving; sales 500 bbls. at 23½@24c.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Noon.—Flour buoyant; sales 6,000 bbls. at $5 00@5 05 for State, $5 35@5 45 for Ohio and $5 30@5 50 for Southern. Wheat buoyant with a limited supply. Corn firm at 57c. for mixed. Pork unchanged. Lard buoyant at 7¾@8¾c. Whisky dull at 23½@24c. Receipts—Flour, 14,580 bbls. Wheat, none. Corn, 9,000 bush.

Stock Market—Stocks lower; Chicago and Rock Island, 50¾; Illinois Central R. R., 69½; Michigan Southern, 47¼; Reading, 45½; New York Central, 85½; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 30½; Tennessee 6s, 67½; Missouri 6s, 56½; Carolina's, 65½; Kentucky 6s, 81½; Indiana 5s, 80; Illinois Coupons, 1862, 91. U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons, 97½; Registered, 91¾; One Year Certificates, 99.

The Money Market and Sterling Exchange unaltered.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Evening.—Cotton quiet; sales 250 bales at 28½@29c. Flour steady; sales 9,500 bbls. Wheat firm; sales 17,000 bush. Corn heavy; sales 33,000 bush. Pork heavy; sales mess pork at $12 50@12 75. Lard steady. Whisky steady at 23@24c. Sugar unchanged.

Inhuman Conduct of the Rebels.

The following is the conclusion of the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in regard to the rebel atrocities at Manassas, a portion of which was received by telegraph:

Inhumanity to the living has been the leading trait of the rebel leaders, but it was reserved for your committee *to disclose as a concerted system their insults to the wounded and their mutilation and desecration of the gallant dead.* Our soldiers taken prisoners in honorable battle have been subjected to the most shameful treatment. All the considerations that inspire chivalric emotions and generous consideration for brave men have been disregarded.

It is almost beyond belief that the men fighting in such a cause as ours, and sustained by a government which, in the midst of violence and treachery, has given repeated evidences of its indulgence, should have been subjected to treatment never before resorted to by one foreign nation in a conflict with another. All the courtesies of professional and civil life seem to have been discarded. General Beauregard himself, who, on a very recent occasion, boasted that he had been controlled by human feelings, after the battle of Bull Run coolly proposed to hang General Ricketts as a hostage for one of the murderous privateers, and the rebel surgeons distained intercourse and communication with our own surgeons taken in honorable battle.

The outrages upon the dead will revive the recollections of the atrocities which savage tribes subject their prisoners. They buried in many cases naked, with their faces downward. They were left to decay in the open air, *their bones being carried off as trophies* sometimes, as the testimony proves, to be used as personal adornments, and one witness deliberately