Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 2.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, No. 55 Fifth street—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	32
12 " M.	00	38
3 " P. M.	—	39
Barometer	29 9-10	

Ralph Waldo Emerson and the American Lecture System.

The visit to our city of Mr. Emerson, the first and still the most distinguished of the modern school of lecturers, suggests the fact that the lecture system, as it exists in this country, may be considered as almost a peculiarly American institution—one of the 'peculiar institutions' of the free and intelligent Northern States—useful, beneficent and worthy of the appreciation and imitation which it has received and is receiving the wide world over, wherever a civilized and cultivated people may be found.

We think we are justified in making this claim on behalf of our American lecturers, and chiefly among these, of Mr. Emerson, who, more than thirty years ago, took the lead in this delightful and most efficient method of educating the people—the living generation both old and young—by the healthful stimulus of a poetic, or ideal, rehabilitation of the teachings of philosophy, in its various departments of natural science, sociology, æsthetics, and metaphysics, or transcendental speculation. This lecture system, we repeat, considering both its essential qualities and its distinguishing characteristics, appears to be of American origin and growth throughout—till it attained that fulness of stature, entitling it to be called "an institution," as, after the manner of our cotemporaries, we have ventured to call it. And its growth has certainly been such as could not have been attained elsewhere,—for the conditions favoring the rapid development of an idea of whatever kind, can no where else be found, as they manifest themselves in the free spirit of inquiry and bold spirit of innovation, generally prevalent in American society, resulting from the untrammeled thought and the vigorous life of a nation not yet committed to the prescriptions of a traditional system, with its time-worn groove of easy but unvarying movement.

First in the order of time, as we have already intimated, and still the most distinguished of all the lecturers whose names have become household words all over the land, Ralph Waldo Emerson cannot be announced to lecture in this or any other city in America, without attracting a marked public attention—without attracting, at all times, a large number of hearers—and those always from the most cultivated and intellectual portion of society. Even in England, some dozen years ago, we remember how the name of Mr. Emerson drew large audiences, wherever he went—and the English generally heard with delight and surprise the clear, trenchant style of him who had been misrepresented as an imitator of Mr. Carlyle, and of the Teutonic graces which characterize and (according to some) disfigure and obscure the style of that eminent writer.

We are not certain that the same misrepresentation has not led to the same misapprehension about Mr. Emerson even here. If so, all we care to say is, hear and judge for yourself. Like that of the best artists, Mr. Emerson's language always has a just relation to his subject,—in fact, is as nearly as may be a reflex thereof, or rather, a reflecting medium that may show the subject so as to favor not only *sight*, but, if possible, *insight*, also.

A friend of ours has spoken to us of Ralph Waldo Emerson in the manner following, and in his words we will reintroduce him to the public of Pittsburgh, before whom he appears after an interval of ten years:

"For thirty years he has stood on the rostrum, peerless and alone, speaking on all subjects—Art, Politics, Philosophy, and Religion—always honestly, truly and boldly. His numerous works on literature have moulded and influenced the opinions of many minds. His style, either as a lecturer or author is a model of chaste vigorous language, condensed almost to abruptness, but at the same time clear and perspicuous.

The singular beauty and intense life and significance of his language demonstrates that he has opinions or ideas to express, and knows just how to express them. His hearers are charmed by the rare union of poetic imagination with practical acuteness. A wild dreamer and brilliant transcendentalist, he may be, but withal is a man not easily deceived in matters pertaining to the ordinary course of human affairs.

"Mr. Emerson will deliver a lecture at Concert Hall to-morrow evening, on 'Clubs'—a title that gives but a faint idea of his theme, but from the deep philosophy, noble poetry, and manly morality that pervades all his writings we know it will be a rich intellectual feast.

"The Library Association should be sustained in procuring such lecturers as Ralph Waldo Emerson. He deserves the largest audience the hall can hold."

Tidings from a Prisoner in Richmond.

JOSIAH COFLEY, jr., who is well known to many in this community, was in the battle of Murfreesboro, as a member of the 21st Illinois regiment, which suffered perhaps more severely than any other that was engaged. On the second day he was taken prisoner, carried South, in company with more than three thousand others, almost to Mobile, thence back again, via Knoxville, to Richmond, where he arrived on the 16th of January. On the 17th he wrote to his father in this city by a paroled soldier. He says they suffered severe privation, but adds: "Our treatment by the rebel officers has been as good as was possible under such circumstances." He expected to be paroled in a few days. His brother Albert, who is a member, of the 78th Pennsylvania, was slightly wounded, but is not a prisoner, as was at first reported.

After speaking of a skirmish they had on the 25th, and the battle of the 30th, in which his regiment lost 150 killed and wounded, he says: "But this was small compared with the slaughter of the next morning, when, owing to the want of vigilance on the part of Gen. Johnston, our division had to sustain the onset of several times our number without any support. We were forced back, making repeated stands, until only about two hundred of our large regiment were left. We fought from behind any casual defence against the tremendous fire of the enemy. The way I was taken was this: Our men once fell back while I was busy firing, without my noticing it. I started after them, but the rebels were close upon me. I had gone but a few yards, when, finding that I was a target for numerous rifles, I threw myself down as if shot, and let the rebels pass over me. When they were gone, I struck out in the best direction I could to get around their left through the woods, but came upon some of their stragglers who took me into town."

VERMIN IN THE EXPRESS COMPANY'S CASE. We have already reported the case of the Adams Express Company vs. The Hagerstown Bank—being an action to recover some $3,000 paid to the bank by way of making good a loss. The company, while shipping a package of money for the bank, was robbed of over $3,000, which was taken out of the package by a crazy man, and burned. The bank was paid, but the company ascertained that the notes destroyed had been issued by the Hagerstown Bank, and involved no loss. The suit was to recover back the money. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $3,315, this being the full amount taken from the package and destroyed.

CAUSE OF DIPTHERIA.—A lady who professes to have studied the subject carefully, gives it as her opinion that diptheria is caused by not giving children sufficient salt in their food. The fact that soldiers are never afflicted with that disease, is alluded to by way of strengthening the lady's theory. If this be the true cause, however, who can explain why it is that half the youngsters in the Southern Confederacy have not died of diptheria ere this? We fear the salt theory won't hold good.

UNUSUAL.—During the early part of last week some of the farmers of Dauphin county were busily engaged in ploughing their fields for corn and oats, the ground having thoroughly thawed by the influence of the mild weather of the previous week. The scene was an unusual one for mid-winter.

The Gottschalk and Patti Concerts.

The concert given on Saturday evening, by the eminent pianist and composer, L. M. Gottschalk, was a complete success. The audience was large and appreciative, and the music was of the most superior order. Miss Patti was received with the warmest applause, and was encored throughout the programme. The "Laughing Song" and the "Echo Song" were received with enthusiastic plaudits, as was also the song "Comin' through the Rye." The wonderful performances of Mr. Gottschalk need no commendation from us, and we will not attempt either eulogy or criticism. Mr. V. De Ham, who assisted Mr. Gottschalk in the execution of the duet for four hands, was warmly applauded, and highly spoken of by his numerous friends in the audience. The tenor singing by Sig. Scola was well received. In a word, the concert was one of the most pleasing and successful ever given in this city.

This evening Mr. Gottschalk gives his last concert, with an entire change of programme. Among the most noticeable features are: The great polka, "Papillon," composed expressly for Miss Patti, by Gottschalk, and to be sung for the first time. Grand March from Tannhauser, for three pianos, to be executed by Messrs. De Ham, Behrens, and Gottschalk. The celebrated "Laughing Song" will be repeated. Grand scene from Travatore, "Romanza and the Miserere," sung by Patti and Scola—the chorus and orchestra parts being transcribed for piano and harmonium; Mr. Gottschalk at the piano and Mr. Behrens at the harmonium. There are other interesting features, for which we refer the reader to the programme.

Eligible seats can be secured during the day, at the music store of Mr. J. H. Mellor, Wood street.

DEATH OF C. L. MAGEE.—Many of our readers will be pained to hear the announcement of the death of Mr. C. L. Magee. He expired on Sunday, at his residence on High street, from the effects of an attack of paralysis. He was well known throughout the community, having for many years conducted business as a hatter. He was appointed as Sutler to the Sixth Regular Cavalry; but was compelled to abandon that position on account of ill-health, and been at home for several weeks previous to his death. His funeral takes place on Tuesday.

THE WEATHER.—Rain commenced falling again on Sunday afternoon, and the temperature is quite mild. There is said to be a foot of snow on the Allegheny mountains, and another freshet is probable.

AT HOME AGAIN.—F. R. Brunot, Esq., has arrived at his home in Allegheny, after a prolonged absence at Washington, where he was confined for some time by a severe attack of illness.

PROMOTED.—Capt. George W. Dawson, of Co. C, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, has been promoted to the position of Major of that regiment.

Letter from Gottschalk.

Messrs. Chickering & Sons:

GENTLEMEN: "The great sensation which, in all my recent concerts, has been produced by your pianos of the new model, the admiring testimony of the artists before whom I have played upon them, and, indeed, the unanimous verdict of the whole public, would excuse me from expatiating upon the excellence of these superb instruments, were it not that the qualities which distinguish them, in my opinion, constitute a veritable era in the progress of musical art, and deserve, in consequence, to attract the attention of all musical people.

"The problem which, for more than half a century, the great European manufacturers have been proposing to themselves, may be reduced to this: *How to obtain the greatest possible volume of tone without altering its charms, and at the same time to preserve its clearness and homogeneity through all the extent of the keyboard.*

"These different qualities seemed to exclude each other. For instance, one instrument charming in a parlor would become thin and powerless in a large concert hall; another only owed its force to the acuteness of its tone, or to a confused vibration produced by too great length of strings. You alone, Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS, have succeeded, as I fully believe, in combining the different elements which have so long been sought after, in a manner which will henceforth make our modern piano the most complete of instruments.

"Harmonious roundness of tone, force in the bass notes, limpidity in the upper notes, equality throughout all the registers, *singing quality* in the middle tones, and, above all, an astonishing prolongation of sound, without its becoming confused, were signs of an artistic progress which I at once discerned on playing the new instruments for the first time. Soon after, when I had been obliged to transport your piano several hundred miles by railroad, and play upon them without the time to have them re-toned, I was still more surprised at the rare solidity of their construction by finding them in as perfect tune as when they started. Furthermore, when giving concerts unassisted, and playing fifteen or eighteen pieces in succession, I have been capable of appreciating, by the comparatively trifling fatigue which I experienced, the precision and promptness of action which characterise your instruments.

"Accept, gentlemen, my sincere congratulations. Henceforth the United States may advantageously compete with Europe in the construction of pianos; and it is not the least of all our commercial triumphs that you have succeeded in matching and surpassing the efforts of Erard, the Pleyels, the Collards, and the Broadwoods.

Truly yours, L. M. GOTTSCHALK."

December, 1862.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

POLYORAMA.—The Imperial Lexicon derives this word from *Polus*, multus, and *orama*, views, and defines it "views of many objects." The learned editor of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* seems not satisfied with the length of the word and adds another M, and makes it Polymorama. There is an old saying, "Give an inch and he will take an L (ell.)

Ems are well known measures among printers. Now as the learned editor of the *Chronicle* has taken an "em," why not add an *Ell* and make Polymoramas Ellymoramas, and thus make this obscure word of learned derivation the name of an honest Irish girl *Polly Moramas*.

DIED:

McKEE—On Wednesday, Jan. 28th, at Frederick, Md., JAMES M. McKEE, of Manchester Lodge No. 403, I. O. O. F.

EDWARDS—On Saturday, Jan. 31st, THOMAS EDWARDS, in the 68th year of his age.

MAGEE—On Sunday evening, February 1st, 1863, C. L. MAGEE, in the 55th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 59 High-st.

S—T—1850—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acid ty of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and nervous Headache.
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
ja31 Corner Fourth and Smithfield streets.

PHILADELPHIA.

SHIRT AND COLLAR HOUSE,

1,000 DOZEN HICKORY SHIRTS;
1,000 DOZEN GREY, RED AND BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS;
1,000 DOZEN ASSORTED FANCY TRAVELING SHIRTS;
1,000 DOZEN WHITE MUSLIN SHIRTS, from $9 25 upwards;
1,000 DOZEN DENIM OVERALLS;
10,000 PAIRS COTTONADE PANTALOONS;

Manufacturers of the MINER'S WELSH FLANNEL SHIRTS, and a large assortment of LINEN AND MARSEILLES BOSOMS AND COLLARS, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

For sale by

BENNETT, RUCH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
No. 417 Church Alley, Philadelphia, Pa.
ja16:3md

$75 A MONTH.—I WANT to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machine. Address, S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.
de26:3mdw7

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatches to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1863.

COL. FORD'S CASE.

Col. Thos. Ford, after a month or more of persistent work has succeeded in procuring the following order, which enables him to leave the service without technical disgrace:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, Jan. 26, 1863.

General Order No. 21.—By direction of the President, so much of the General Order, No. 183 of Nov. 8, 1862, as dismisses Col. Thos. H. Ford, of the 32d Ohio volunteers, is rescinded, and he is discharged on the tender of his resignation, to take effect on Nov. 8, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

GOV. HAMILTON,

Of Texas, has unexpectedly arrived here again. It is believed that his representations will tend to insure Gen. Butler's return, while Banks will be left to carry out the original plan of the Texas expedition. It is stated here that Gen. Butler has already been invited to return, and now has the matter under consideration.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Contrary to general expectation, the Republicans, to-day, permitted the debate in the House to continue on the negro arming bill. Judge Thomas, of Mass., from the ultra conservative Republican stand-point, opposed it. Carey A. Trimble made an admirable speech in its favor. Mr. Pendleton made about as forcible a speech against it as the opposition have yet presented. The intention was to have called the previous question after Trimble's speech, but, in deference to the wishes of the opposition, the debate was permitted to proceed. It is now understood that Stevens will certainly close the debate by one o'clock on Monday. Every concession thus made to the opposition, is to leave them without an excuse for fillibustering. Some of them still threaten to do it, but it is hardly possible that they can muster strength enough to make the threat effectual.

The House Military Committee has agreed to report in favor of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars as an indemnification to Minnesota for injuries from Indian hostilities. They will oppose Gov. Ramsay's further request for $10,000,000 more, to which the Senate has agreed.

ARRIVALS.

Mr. Eads, the St. Louis gunboat builder, is here on business with the Navy Department.

Representatives from New Orleans have arrived, and are warmly urging measures for the arming of negroes there as the only salvation for Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1863.

SUPPER TO SOLDIERS.

Mr. Parsons, of Detroit, gave a sumptuous supper, last night, to the officers of the First, Fifth and Sixth Michigan Cavalry, in one of the corridors in the Senate wing of the Capitol. Speeches were made by Senator Howard and Representatives Kellogg and Trowbridge, of Michigan, and Representatives Colfax and Dunn, of Indiana. The general drift of what was said, was that we must rely upon shot and shell, rather than upon conciliation, mediation, legislation or proclamation, as the means to put down the rebellion. Maj. Gen. Hartsuff closed his remarks by proposing the health of the two Generals—who had not been and could not be beaten—Generals Rosecrans and "fighting" Joe Hooker. This sentiment was received with a whirlwind of applause by both civilian and military guests.

GENERAL BUTLER.

General Butler has not yet determined to accept the proposition of the Government to return to New Orleans. He is willing to go back and to do his best to accomplish the great work entrusted to him, if the means which he regards as indispensable are given him. He hesitates to attempt greater things with smaller forces than last year. General Banks will not, however, in any event leave the Mississippi river with his troops, unless he has struck one great blow towards the reopening of it.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican House caucus was again in session last evening. The proceedings are still under a veil of secrecy; but although action was taken on some matters of comparatively slight moment, it is safe to say that the principal business of the caucus was to talk.

THE CANAL AT VICKSBURG.

The canal around Vicksburg which General Grant is digging, is entirely a new one, Gen. Williams' canal having proved useless. At last accounts water was beginning to rush into its new canal. A battery has been planted at its foot, which commands one erected by the enemy opposite.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Has sworn its members to the strictest secrecy respecting its deliberations on the nine hundred million bill. The general impression is that the House bill is to be materially changed, so as to conform more nearly to the views of Secretary Chase.

BRILLIANT BALL.

Secretary Chase had a brilliant ball at his residence last night. General Hooker and other dignitaries, military and civil, were in attendance. The nations sufferings still leave ample time for gaiety at the Capitol.

AN IRON-CLAD REPORTED DISABLED.

Rebel papers report an iron-clad repulsed by a fort on the Georgia coast, with her turret disabled. It is known that one of the Monitors left Port Royal some time ago on an expedition to the Georgia coast.

THE GUNBOAT ISAAC T. SMITH,

Which the rebels claim to have captured, was one of the purchased vessels, and mounted nine guns.

THE GALVESTON AFFAIR.

The Court of Inquiry on the Galveston mischance, find it not a surprise, and imply censure on Renshaw.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Representatives Sheffield, Rice, of Maine, Noble, Webster and Trowbridge have been appointed by Speaker Grow a Select Committee to examine into the charges, extensively circulated in pamphlet form by Mr. R. Betts, against the Commissioner of Patents, Holloway.

Maj. General Hooker was in the city to-day.

General Butler and the Military Governor of Texas, Mr. Hamilton, were in consultation with the executive authorities.

There is nothing new concerning the Army of the Potomac.

Acting Lieut. E. L. Cavendy, commanding the United States gunboat Gocsbok, writing from Turth harbor, East Florida, on the 10th inst., informs the Navy Department, of the grounding, on the 7th inst., a short distance north of Beacon M., of the Steronda, from Hampton Roads, one of the Banks expedition transports. She was loaded with a company of troops, and a battery, with horses, forage &c. Lieut. Cavendy hedged her off the reef and waited for better weather to pursue her voyage. He also reports that the ship Sparkling Sea, from the same place, another of the Banks expedition transports, got on a reef about the same time and p ace, and will prove a wreck.

The *Star* says dispatches to-day was received from Gen. Dix, at Fortress Monroe, stating that yesterday Gen. Peeks' force, or a portion of it, had an engagement with an opposing rebel force, under Pryor, near the Blackwater river, in North Carolina, resulting in the route and retreat of the rebels, who had been driven six miles when the intelligence left our victorious and pursuing troops.

Full and satisfactory explanations passed between the French Minister and the State Department in regard to the recent alleged efforts to induce Mr. Mercier to depart from the just and friendly course of proceedings respecting our National Affairs.

Conversations have been held between the State Department and the Spanish Minister on the recent naval occurrences at Havana.

The Committee on Naval Affairs have before them the communication from the Secretary of the Navy recommending the appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the preparation of Iroquoe Island as a naval station. The Secretary of the Navy suggests that the acceptance of that donation from the City of Philadelphia for the purpose of an iron navy, need not conflict with the establishment of a navy yard at New London.

Acting Rear Admiral Lee has sent the following telegram to the Secretary of the Navy:

NEWPORT NEWS, Jan. 31.—*via Fortress Monroe, Feb. 1.*—The Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday contains the following dispatch:

Charleston, Jan. 30.—The Federal gunboat I. T. Smith, carrying 11 guns and 230 men, surrendered unconditionally to our forces this afternoon, after a sharp engagement at Stone river. The enemy's loss was heavy; only one man wounded on our side. Another gunboat escaped in a crippled condition. Our forces were under the command of Lieut. Col. Yates.

The following extract from a letter written by Acting Paymaster Fred. R. Thompson, of the United States steamer New London, detailing some incidents of the bombardment of Galveston, has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy:

OFF GALVESTON, TEXAS, January 10th, 1863.

We arrived off Galveston about noon to-day, and as soon as the Captain reported to the Flag Officer, the request went up from the flag ship to prepare for action, and get under weigh.

The Brooklyn stopped about two miles from the fort, while the New London and Scotia went close into it to draw, if possible, the fire of any batteries which the rebels may have erected. Surrounding the fort could be seen the tents of their troops, and towards them our fire was directed.

The ball was opened by the Brooklyn. She was lying about a mile and a half from us. We saw a puff of smoke at her bow, then heard a deep booming of her gun, while in the air we could hear the howling of her shells as they passed over us.

The Scotia followed with her 11-inch and Parrott at one extremity, while we moved along the front to the other extremity. We opened fire with one Parrott and a Sawyer, but elicited no reply.

We then went within a mile of the fort, and opened fire upon the encampment. The Scotia came after us, while the Brooklyn, with the tremendous range of her gun, planted a shell in their midst at a distance of nearly three miles. We were rolling tremendously, and had to fire as we were rising. Our starboard 30-pounder gun was fired, and we watched the shell. It exploded in the fort, and soon down came the rebel flag, the halyards being cut. The credit belongs to the New London. After firing several good shots the signal was sent up from the flag ship to cease action. We came about, and as we returned a field-piece battery was opened on us, but fell short, though near enough for us to hear and see the shot as it struck about twenty rods from us. We gave them a broadside, and the Scotia three 11-inch shells, all of which struck and exploded in the battery, the effect of which must have been tremendous, judging from what we could see.

Through a glass we could see the masts of the Harriet Lane over the town.

Our squadron has been reinforced by two more gunboats.

To-morrow being Sunday, nothing will be done; but when the bombardment is renewed it will be terrific. Galveston is doomed. On Monday we shall attempt to pass the forts at the mouth of the harbor.

The Fight on the Blackwater.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The New York *Herald* has the details of the fight near the Blackwater.

Gen. Pryor crossed the Blackwater on the night of the 28th with three regiments of rebel infantry, four detached battalions of infantry, 900 cavalry and 14 pieces of artillery. The next night Gen. Corcoran, under orders of Gen. Peck, advanced his troops to meet them. The rebels were found ten miles from Suffolk and a cannonading was commenced, which, after lasting two hours and a half, caused the enemy to retreat. Gen. Corcoran advanced all his force. His infantry with fixed bayonets drove the rebels nearly a mile, they leaving their killed and wounded behind. Gen. Corcoran continued to follow them up, and the rebels took another position two miles from the first battle field. At the latest information by mail, Gen. Corcoran was moving to flank them. The fight occurred by moonlight.

The telegram of yesterday indicates that the rebels were again driven from the last named position and were still being pursued.

Our loss was 20 killed and 60 wounded. Col. Kroderer of the 167th Penn'a, was dangerously wounded in the hip by a piece of shell; Capt. Taylor, of the 113th N. Y., killed. Gen. Corcoran had a narrow escape, and Capt. Blodgett, of his staff, was slightly wounded. Capt. Kelly, 89th N. Y., wounded in the arm, and amputation is thought will be necessary.

Among the officers wounded is Lieutenant Bailey, 11th Pa. cavalry, leg slightly. Rebel sources state that Col. Page, 9th Va., was killed.

Among the rebel regiments engaged were the 54th, 63d, 50th, and 29th Virginia. The rebels received reinforcements during the fight.

LATER.—The fighting is all over, and the rebels are driven beyond the Blackwater.

The following is an official list of killed and wounded in the fight on the Blackwater on Friday last:

6th Massachusetts—Killed, 3; wounded, 9.
13th Indiana—Killed, none; wounded, 12.
112th New York—Killed, none; wounded 1.
13th New York—Killed, 5; wounded, 19.
69th New York—Killed, 5; wounded, 8.
11th Pennsylvania Cavalry—Killed, 3; wounded, 6.
167th Pennsylvania—Wounded, 8.
165th Pennsylvania—Wounded, 3.
7th Massachusetts Battery, Co. G—Killed, 2; wounded, 6.
4th United States Artillery, Co. D—Killed, 4; wounded, 8.
Total: Killed, 24; wounded, 80.
11th Pennsylvania Cavalry—Killed: Fred. Heart. Wounded: Lieut. W. E. Barcley, leg, slightly; E. D. G. Morgan, leg; Joseph H. Holloway, foot; Albert D. Hodge, leg amputated; David Taylor, arm amputated; Thomas Fully, face, neck and side; James A. Beach, bowels, mortally; Harry Woodhall, paralyzed in the left side; Wm. Dargan in the right foot; Thomas King, left knee; Sylvester Willoy, left foot; Joseph B. Bader, leg; Henry Gleason, back; M. Scully, head; Wm. H. Sampiere, hand; John O'Brien, arm; John Robinson, right leg; Henry Sickman, back.
156th Pennsylvania—Wounded: John Holders, contusion by a shell; Wm. Poole, left arm injured; Dan. Spridle, struck by a shell, slightly.
167th Pennsylvania—Wounded: Col. Chas. A. Kroederer, severely wounded in the hip by a shell; David Schultz, hand, gunshot wound; Wm. Weigner, shoulder, by a shell; John Shoelder, hit in the hand by a shell; Daniel Schul, hip, wounded by a shell; Adam Dentler, hip, by a shell; Nathan Heizer, head, by a shell; Moses Riebeyat, leg, by a shell.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A special Washington dispatch announces the resignation of Gen. Campbell, formerly Governor of Tennessee.

It is said that Generals Cadwalader, Martindale and Van Allen are to comprise the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Franklin. Lieut. Colonel Petonzi will probably be Judge Advocate.

Major George C. Strong, of Gen. Butler's staff, is appointed Brigadier General.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 30th, says that General Burnside is offered the command of a new department, embracing North and South Carolina, and thirty days time is allowed for him to decide whether he will accept it or not.

Brigadier General Pratt, of the 6th Army Corps, has been appointed to command a division.

John Fitzgerald, son-in-law of Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and himself a wealthy banker of that State, committed suicide at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday, with a pistol. He leaves a property amounting to $400,000.

The British steamer Tubal Cain, from Havana on the 22d, arrived at this port this evening. She has on board Captain John Brown, of the brig Estelle, which was captured by the pirate Florida. Capt. Brown states that both he and his crew were kindly treated by their captors.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamer Australasian.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The steamer Australasian, from Liverpool, with dates to the 17th ult., and to the 18th via Queenstown, arrived at 7 p. m.

Napoleon confesses that his Mexican campaign is designed to prevent the extension of American influence southward.

There is a ministerial crisis in Spain, and O'Donnell is forming a new ministry.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, writing on President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, says he hears a very general expression of opinion that the first black outrage will be the signal for European intervention in the interests of humanity.

The London *Times* again replies to the New York Chamber of Commerce touching the Alabama, and admits that the resentment of the North is very natural, and the case, as seen from a Federal point of view, claims a certain degree of sympathy, but contends, however, that the complaints against the British Government really amounts to very little, and advances arguments against them.

Among the French diplomatic correspondence just published is a letter from Napoleon to Gen. Forey, in which it is confessed that the motive for the French policy in Mexico is the desire to prevent the United States from extending their authority southward over the American continent.

Messrs. Bright and Scholefield have been speaking in Birmingham in reference mainly to the belligerent right, etc. Mr. Bright did not think any change could be made in the determination of the Paris Congress. He questioned whether commercial men desired peace in America. It would bring ruin to many. He complained of Russell and Gladstone, and bitterly denounced the *Times* for misleading the public on the American question.

Movements are on foot in Liverpool to test the public opinion, by a meeting to consider the American war and emancipation question. A similar movement is to take place in Manchester, where a branch of the Emancipation Society is being formed.

SPAIN.—All the Spanish ministry have resigned, and O'Donnell was forming a new Cabinet.

It is reported that Posado will succeed Collantes as foreign minister.

GREECE.—There is talk of the Duke of Coburg for King of Greece, but is reported that he has declined.

It is rumored that Turkey is making warlike preparations.

THE LATEST.

An influential deputation from the Emancipation Society waited on Minister Adams on the 16th ult., to present a copy of the resolutions expressing sympathy with the anti-slavery policy of President Lincoln's Government. The Rev. Baptist Noell, Jacob Bright and others addressed appropriate observations to Mr. Adams, who, in reply, expressed his gratification at the proofs which were being offered of the friendliness of public opinion towards the United States. He said he felt sure that the representations which he should make on the subject would tend to remove the irritation which might have been felt among the people of his country. He then explained and defended the acts and policy of the United States, and pointed out that the legally established Government, which the slave conspirators had assailed, was really fighting in self defence, and on behalf of liberty and human progress.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says there will be no end to the war, except in mutual ruin. We can see none of those who speak of reducing the South to the state of San Domingo. They little realize the miseries and horrors which must befall the South ere the bleeding carcass lies unresistingly at the feet of the armed abolitionists.

A new Spanish ministry has been formed with Gen. O'Donnell, President.

The steamer Great Eastern and Europa arrived at Liverpool on the 17th.

Liverpool, Jan 16.—The sales of cotton for the week have been 54,000 bales, the market opening at a decline of ¼d, but recovered under the Etna's advices and closed at an advance of ¼d for stress, and quiet and steady for demand. Sales, 26,000 to speculators and 5,500 to exporters.

Petroleum oil easier at 2d.

From Jefferson City.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 31.—At an emancipation meeting held last night, Senator Gilthrop presented for consideration a bill for the emancipation of slaves in Missouri.

Section first accepts the President's proclamation to Congress for compensated emancipation.

Sections second and third create a fund for emancipation, consisting of Congressional apportionments, and such provisions as the State may make, and two per cent. tax on slaves.

Sections fifth and sixth provide that those loyal owners, who consent to emancipate their slaves, shall file their consent with the County Clerk on or before the 4th of July, 1863, and after proper returns are made to the state officer, warrants shall be issued by the state officer for the full value, that value being fixed by the appraisement of Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

Section eighth provides that the Commissioners shall make out after the 4th of July, 1864, lists of the slave owners who have not filed their consent to emancipation, and that warrants be issued to them for their slaves who shall thereafter be free.

Section ninth provides for the freedom of slaves as fast as warrants are issued for them.

Sections fourteenth and fifteenth provide for the apprenticeship of freed slaves year by year to their former owners; as far as practicable all slavery to terminate in 1864, and the inducement is great to abolish the institution in 1865. The bill does not provide for any freedom without payment, except those of owners who have forfeited their claims under the confiscation act, or may be convicted of treason, or misprison of treason. Considerable discussion ensued, but the substantial features of the bill met with several approvals. Senator Van Horn submitted a proposition that we will emancipate at all events, and in respect to value will out according to our cloth, and if Congress makes no appropriation we will devise some scheme to kill slavery in time.

The Pacific Railroad depot, telegraph office and engine house were consumed this afternoon, together with a small amount of Government stores. The total loss is about $10,000.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1863.

SENATE.—A resolution of thanks to Com. John L. Worden, of the Monitor, passed. Also a resolution tendering thanks to Coms. Davis, Dahlgren, Rowan, Porter and Stringham, omitting Gardner, he not being in command of an expedition.

The House bill to encourage enlistments, enrollment, and drafting of militia, was reported.

The bill to increase the salaries of the Chief Clerk of the Paymaster's Department to $2,000 was lost.

The Consular and Diplomatic bill was passed.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill was taken up, and an amendment reducing the appropriation to the Agricultural Department discussed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the negro soldier bill.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling favored it, and Mr. Thomas, of Mass., opposed it.

The bill was further opposed by Messrs. Trimble, Biddle, and Pendleton.

Mr. Davis, of Pa., made a speech in support of it.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., concluded with a strong Union speech.

Without coming to a conclusion on the subject, the House adjourned.

From New Orleans and Havana.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The steamer Columbia, from New Orleans on the 25th, and Havana on the 28th, arrived this evening.

Our Havana letter, of the 28th, states that the rumors place the Ovoto at the Grand Inacqua, at Bahamas, off Abaco, while other rumors state that she had a fight with a Federal gunboat, and was on fire off Abaco, and was being chased, off the Bahama Banks, by a war steamer painted black.

The New Orleans advices, of the 25th ult, represent all quiet in the city.

General Banks returned from Baton Rouge on the 23d.

Nearly all of the old troops, formerly under General Butler, are now at Baton Rouge.

Gen. Wertzel had returned from Berwick's Bay, and will soon go to Baton Rouge with his forces to assist in the attack on Port Hudson. The rebels have been strengthening the works there, and our gunboats, it is thought, cannot assist much in the attack, but the mortar fleet will operate more advantageously.

The Brooklyn Scioto, and other war vessels, are still off Galveston.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 31.—One thousand cavalry, under Forrest, with a battery of four pieces, are at the shoals awaiting the passage of the fleet to this point, which left from the vicinity of Franklin, Tennessee, for that place last night. A stupendous effort for the capture of the boats on the Cumberland river has been determined on by the rebels.

The river is at a stand. It was raining at ten p. m.

Morgan on Another Expedition.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1.—Morgan, with a considerable force is reported to be crossing the Cumberland river above and below Rowena, either to cut the railroad, or obtain possession of certain points on the Northern and Central Kentucky Railroad.

Sailed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The steamer Kangaroo sailed to-day with 20 passengers and $960,000 in specie.

Boileau Released.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Mr. Boileau, of the *Evening Journal*, has been released.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—There is a general upward tendency in breadstuffs, and Wheat is excited. Flour has advanced; 3,000 barrels of Extra Family sold at $7 50@8 25. There is nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. Wheat has advanced 5 to 10c. per bushel; 10,000 bushels sold at $1 62@1 72 for red, and $2 for white. Rye commands 95c@$1. Corn is in good demand, and 4,000 bushels yellow sold at 86@87c. Oats are selling freely at 60@64c. Provisions are looking up; sales of 600 barrels new Mess Pork at $15 50@$16; Bacon moved off at 9@11c for hams, 6@6c for sides, and 5@6 for shoulders. Whisky advanced to 57@60, and is now held at the latter rate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Flour better and advanced 2@3c; 15,000 bbls sold; State $7@7,35, Ohio $7,30@8, Southern $7,70@8,10. Wheat 2@3c higher; 70,000 bus sold; Chicago spring $1,48@1,50, Milwaukee Club $1,50@1,62, and red Western $1,60@1,70. Corn 1@2c higher; 80,000 bush sold. Beef quiet. Pork firm; Mess $15. Lard firm at 10½@10c. Whisky firm at 60@61c. Receipts of Flour, 9,000 bbls.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31—Noon.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; Western white $1,85@1,95, Southern $1,90@2, and red $1,62@1,65. Groceries firm and tending upward.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.
A. F. CRITCHY, General Agent,
No. 18, Fifth street.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, merchant tailor, would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has returned from the East with his new stock of fall and winter goods. His stock consists of the latest styles of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, selected from the latest importations. Gentlemen desiring a neat fitting garment, and at prices lower than at any other tailoring establishment in the city, would do well to give him an early call. Samuel Graham, merchant tailor, No. 54 Market street, one door from Third.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—Gentlemen can always find a superb supply ready made clothing for themselves or boys, at the clothing emporium of W. H. M'Gee & Co., corner of Federal street and Diamond Square, Allegheny. Those who prefer having their clothing made to order, are assured that the stock of materials for overcoats, business and dress suits cannot be equalled for variety and quality in this vicinity, while a good fit may be depended upon.

EYE AND EAR SCIENTIFICALLY TREATED, by Dr. Jones, of N. Y., now practicing at the St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, where he will remain till February 22d, 1863. Every afflicted person should read Dr. Jones' advertisement in another column of this paper, and then not delay, but put themselves under his treatment immediately.

DEAFNESS AND BLIN