Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 7.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	36
12 " M.	00	28
6 " P. M.		28
Barometer		29.3-10

The 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

A friend has shown us a copy of an official report of the condition of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, under the command of Colonel James M. Schoonmaker. It speaks well for the morals of the regiment throughout, and is highly creditable alike to officers and men. Its discipline is reported good—only two or three cases of insubordination having occurred since the formation of the regiment, and which were properly punished. The conduct of the men in camp is reported as remarkably good.

The knowledge of drill and tactics is reported very fair, taking into consideration the fact that the regiment has not been embodied much over three months, and that it requires considerable time to form a cavalry regiment.

The quarters of the men are clean, and in good order, but the tents are very small and of *flimsy texture*, affording but little shelter to the men at this inclement season. The arms—both side arms and fire arms—are kept in excellent order, and as clean as when issued to the regiment. Saddlery and horse equipments nearly new, and in very good condition. The horses are taken very good care of and have all been placed under temporary covering. The books *are extremely well kept*. The hospital is well supplied with medicines, and its arrangements are good.

Under the head of "General Remarks," the report states that the regiment has been organized in strict accordance with the rules and regulations of the War Department. Col. Schoonmaker is a very intelligent and gentlemanly young man, and appears to possess the necessary qualifications to make a good cavalry officer. There are also some very good battalion officers in the regiment.

This regiment has been wholly without pay since its enlistment and the men are consequently put to very serious inconveniences thereby. Many of them are without a cent in their possession. It only remains to add that the state of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry is, for so young a corps, very satisfactory.

We may state that the regiment has since been fully supplied with Sibley tents—the best in the service.

This exhibit of the condition of the regiment is highly creditable to both officers and men, and must prove very gratifying to their friends.

The Anderson Cavalry--Gen. Rosecrans' Order for their Release.

We stated some days ago, upon the best authority, that an order had been issued by Gen. Rosecrans, releasing the Anderson Cavalry from imprisonment, directing them to choose officers, and ordering them to report to his headquarters for duty. A member of the company sends copies of the orders to a friend in this city, to whom we are indebted for them. The first order is from Major General Rosecrans to Brig. Gen. Mitchell, as follows:

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1862.

General—Rev. Dr. McAuley and Mr. Kerr, of Philadelphia, have called to see me in behalf of those members of the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry who are under duress for mutinous or disorderly conduct. They assure me that the young men are perfectly well disposed, with a few exceptions, and all they want is to be assured that they will go on duty at headquarters, and get their organization completed—as I have never doubted they would be more useful there than elsewhere, and always intended to assign them to that duty, of which they have had informal assurance from their friends. I have said to these gentlemen the same thing.

I send this to you by these gentlemen, to say, that should their expectations as to the dispositions of these young soldiers be correct, you have authority to release them and return them to duty. You will, in that case, direct each company to name, in the order of preference, six of their most suitable men, out of which to choose company officers. Cause these lists to be forwarded to me immediately. Have the regiment refitted, and when ready send them up to the headquarters, where we can perfect their organization.

[Signed] WM. S. ROSECRANS,
Major General Commanding.

On the receipt of the above, Brigadier General R. B. Mitchell, commanding the post at Nashville, issued a special order, carrying out literally the instructions received from the General Commanding, and directing that all those in confinement who were ready to do duty as prescribed, should be unconditionally released and restored to duty, while those failing to avail themselves of this order would be retained in confinement to await trial by Court Martial.

The member of the Troop who enclosed the order does not state that a single man refused to accept the tendered conditions, and hence we infer that *all* have been released. He says: "This order gives us the privilege of electing our own officers, and the General distinctly states that we shall be attached to his headquarters. This being what we threw down our arms to obtain, we of course accepted the proposal made by the General, and are now awaiting our equipments, horses, etc., to proceed to the front."

ARRESTED.—Frank P. Robinson, of Pittsburgh, a Lieutenant in the 55th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, was taken into custody at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, on information before Capt. Brown, and placed under military arrest, for abusing the Governor in a most outrageous manner; speaking disrespectfully of his superior commanders and bragging that "Jeff. Davis ought, and would be, our next President." He flourished his commission as Lieutenant; which he only obtained a few days since, whilst he was damning and cursing the very man who had given it to him. He will be sent to Baltimore and turned over to Gen. Schenk, who will no doubt have him duly court-martialed.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—A fight occurred, yesterday afternoon, at Shoesberger's rolling mill, between a puddler and a coal hauler, in which the latter was very badly beaten. The coalman states that as he was drawing a load of coal to one part of the works, the puddler attempted to make him leave it at his furnace, and stopped his horse in order to force compliance. The puddler asserts that the coalman struck at him first with a shovel. The matter will be likely to undergo judicial investigation.

COL. J. B. CLARK.—A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* says that Col. Clark, of the 123d Pennsylvania volunteers, in the field, on the memorable 13th, before Fredericksburg, received orders to charge upon the rebels and their almost impregnable works. The Colonel, with surpassing coolness, halted his men, knelt down with his face towards heaven, and invoked a divine blessing on his men and the battle then progressing.

PICTORIALS.—Pittock, Fifth street, opposite the Post-office, has received all the eastern pictorials, containing some excellent representations of camp and field life. He also has a fine selection of card photographs of distinguished persons, among them the likeness of Miss Lavinia Warren, the intended bride of Tom Thumb.

DEGREE CONFERRED.—The Trustees of Rutgers' College, at a special meeting held recently, conferred the title of L. L. D. on the Rev. David Riddle, President elect of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. Dr. Riddle was for many years pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, of this city.

REV. DR. BRILEY.—This well known minister, formerly of this city, but now residing in Baltimore, will preach in Christ M. E. Church to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, and at Liberty street M. E. church in the evening at seven o'clock.

THE OIL EXCHANGE will meet to-day at 11 a. m., for the purpose of attending to business that was left unfinished at their last meeting, and also to attend to any other business matters that may come up.

Browning Association--Interesting Exhibition.

We attended last evening a private exhibition of the "Browning Association," connected with the Pittsburgh Female College. It was held in the College Chapel, which was filled by ladies and gentlemen who were present by invitation.

Miss Fannie A. Fish presided, assisted by other officers of the Association.

The exercises opened with music—"Homeward March," by Miss Ella Tenksbury.

Essay—"The Standard-bearer of Nations," by Miss L. M. Wood. This paper was very well written. The sentences were neatly constructed, and were susceptible of a pleasing delivery, but the reading was not sufficiently vivacious. The lady has a very distinct enunciation, and a good voice, and she should not hesitate to give it full play.

Music—"Organ Prelude," by Miss Wright.

Essay—"We live in Deeds, not Years," by Miss May E. Read. The subject matter of this essay was highly creditable to the author, but it suffered in the reading. The tone was too solemn and melancholy.

Music—Song, "The Maid of Saragossa," by Miss Priscilla Verner.

Discussion—"Resolved—that the aim of Education should be the harmonious development of *all* our powers, and not the special training of individual faculties."

Affirmative—Miss Sadie Wilkinson. This lady exhibited much ingenuity in her argument, the purpose of which was to show that all the faculties of the mind should be equally and harmoniously trained and developed—that a nice mental equilibrium should be preserved, and that the extraordinary development of one faculty to the neglect of others tended to prejudice, weakness, and mental aberration. The argument was read in a clear, well-modulated voice, which exhibited a good degree of elocution and training. We take exception to the phrase, "sight of his eyes," as inelegant.

Negative—Miss Anna Wilcox. The reasoning of this lady was strong, vigorous and convincing. Having the most popular side of the argument, she used it to good advantage and presented some very appropriate and forcible illustrations tending to negative the proposition under discussion. The delivery was good.

Music—"Return of Spring," by Miss Martha Davis.

Essay—"All the Girls," by Miss Mary Canfield. This was a piquant lecture upon the follies and foibles of fashionable young ladies, who indulge in light literature to the neglect of the rich stores of solid learning within their reach. "All the girls" read novels; "all the girls" attend moonlight picnics, and because "all the girls" do this and that, the essayist, "All the Girls," was written. The reading was quite spirited, and the essay was creditable to the writer.

Song—"Cavatina from Rigoletto," by Miss Priscilla Verner.

Poem—"Not one Falleth," by Miss Fannie A. Fish. This production was somewhat lengthy, and has evidently been prepared with much care by the talented authoress. It was read with much feeling and effect, but the voice at times would fail so low that we found it impossible to preserve the connection, and hence we are not prepared to speak of its merits.

The exhibition closed with an "Organ Prelude" by Miss M. Wright.

The music was under the direction of Prof. Robbook, and the performances were highly creditable to the young ladies named.

At the close, Mr. Pershing, President of the College, announced that the present term would probably close with a literary contest for a silver cup. He would not promise this, but if it should be decided upon due notice would be given. He hoped soon to have a more spacious and suitable hall, where exercises of this character could be conducted with the increased comfort to the audience and decided advantage to the performers. The present chapel is entirely too small, and unfit for speaking.

We learn that there are now upwards of *two hundred* pupils in attendance at this College during the present session, which has been the most successful winter term since its organization. The prospects for the remainder of the year are very flattering, and must be a source of pleasure to the energetic President and his Assistants.

The Suppression of the Jeffersonian --Chief Justice Lowrie Decides the Act Unjustifiable.

We have already reported the action brought by Wm. H. Hodgson, editor of the Westchester *Jeffersonian*, against Marshall Millward and others, for damages sustained by the suppression of the paper. The facts are well known to our readers. Damages were claimed in the sum of $20,000, and the case was ably argued before Chief Justice Lowrie, of the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice, in charging the jury, ruled against the propositions submitted by the defense, and held that the President authorized the seizure.

"What the law requires in order to justify such an act is written in the Constitution, Art. 4 of the Amendments: 'The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.' A similar law is written in all our State Constitutions, and it is simply the written expression of the unwritten or customary law of the people, known to everybody, descended through a long line of ancestry and of popular disturbances, and recognized by everybody in times when a quiet reason holds the control of the passions.

"Another law is to be connected with this one, in order that it may be seen how such warrants are to issue. It is also written in the Constitution, where it rests all judicial power in the courts established by law, and requires that no man shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, except by due process of law. This makes the courts the only authority whence any process can issue for the trial of rights or wrongs. Warrants properly issued by them are a shield to the officer who executes them. Warrants issued by others have no further authority than is contained in the emergency on which they are founded. If the circumstances—the pressing nature of the emergency—justify the act, they justify the warrant, but not otherwise. It is not usual to call such orders warrants, and they are not properly so called. They are merely orders of a superior to a subordinate officer to do a special duty which usually he ought to do without such order."

"There is nothing in the act of Congress of the 6th of August, 1861, that justifies it. It requires the President, in certain cases, to cause certain property 'to be seized, confiscated, and condemned;' but this means by due process of law. It is not to be done by the President himself, but by due process of law by the proper functionaries, and he is to see that they do their duty. These defendants undertook to do this act without warrant and without any proper occasion shown to us, and therefore they are mere trespassers. They are trespassers from the beginning to the end; and the first step in the matter being unjustified, no subsequent and unsuccessful proceeding under the act of 1861 can shelter them from liability for compensation."

The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $512.

Sabbath School Exhibition.

A very large audience was present at Masonic Hall last night to witness the exhibition of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church Sabbath School. When all did so well it would appear invidious to particularise, but we cannot forbear noticing the singing of Mrs. J. B. McClatchey. She was superb in every song she took part in, but her crowning gem was "Comin' thro' the Rye." In this song she was most enthusiastically encored, and after singing it a second time the applause was loud and long. Misses Maggie and Mollie Douglas sang "Willie Gray" very prettily, and without any embarrassment. The full, rich and musical sounds of the Carhart Harmonium, used on the occasion, added not a little to the charming effect produced by the singing, and its excellent qualities as an instrument for accompanying the voice have been universally admitted.

AT THE Mayor's office, in Allegheny city, yesterday afternoon, warrants were issued for the arrest of two boys charged with assault and battery. A colored woman also made oath that her husband had beaten her severely, and that she was afraid of her life. She therefore prayed that a warrant might be issued for his arrest.

GREAT BARGAINS can now be had in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Door Mats, &c., at J. Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth streets.

WHERE to get cheap Dry Goods is at J. Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth streets.

Destructive Fire on Liberty Street.

On Saturday morning, about half past twelve o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from the tobacco warehouse and manufactory of Mr James A. Mazurie, on the north side of Liberty street, a few doors east of the mouth of Smithfield. The alarm was given, but owing to the lateness of the hour the apparatus were not as promptly on the ground as usual. The fire had gained considerable headway before the engines were in full play, and the building was entirely destroyed, together with the great bulk of the stock and materials. Some goods were saved, but much the larger proportion was burnt up in the building.

The fire also communicated to the store of Messrs. Knox & McKee, flour and produce dealers, and it also fell a prey to the flames. A large quantity of flour and other articles was carried from the first floor and removed to a place of safety, but the great bulk was destroyed.

Adjoining the store of Mr. Mazurie, on the east, was the large liquor house of Messrs. Wm. Carr & Co. It was saved with great difficulty, and the stock was partially damaged by water. Above this were the well-known houses of Messrs. Schomaker & Lang, McCrickart & Co., D. R. Galway, John McCargo, Martin Hoyl, and S. H. Watson & Co., all in the same block. They escaped uninjured, but were saved with great difficulty, as the fate of Messrs. Carr & Co.'s liquor store trembled in the balance for half an hour. If it had caught, the impression was that the others could not have escaped.

On the West, adjoining the store of Messrs. Knox & McKee, is the large frame building occupied by Mr. Wallace as a marble works. It was on fire, but was saved mainly from the fact that the wind was blowing in the opposite direction.

The buildings destroyed were four stories high, and built of brick. We have no estimate of the loss, but it will be very heavy. We learn that Messrs. Knox & McKee had lately made large additions to their stock, Mr. Mazurie also did an extensive business.

The heat of the fire was intense, and the water from the melting snow streamed from the roofs of the houses on the opposite side of the street. The large plate glass in the show windows of the occupied by the stores occupied by Mr. Engelking, clothier, and Mr. Stevenson, jeweler, opposite the fire, were all cracked by the heat. The panes were four in number, and cost $175 each.

The firemen labored most manfully, and by their exertions alone tens of thousands of dollars worth of property were saved. All the Steamers were present except the Vigilant, which is now in Philadelphia for repairs. We did not learn the origin of the fire.

Hints to the People.

There is a great difference between drill and discipline. The first is physical, the second moral. Drill is the manual at arms, the art of marching and facing with the precision and mannerism of the well-set-up soldier. Discipline is the habit of obedience, faith in your corps and commander, faith in yourself, subordination to all above you, courtesy to all below you, moderation in triumph and patience in defeat.

There is a great difference between a military people and a warlike people. A military people love the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war," and delight in military pageants. A warlike people have an aptitude for arms, but care nothing for military display. From a warlike to a military people the transition is easy.

Tactics is the manœuvring of troops in view of the enemy. Strategy is the manœuvring of troops out of view of the enemy. One is limited to the immediate field, the other may cover a continent.

Artillery always draws the fire of artillery. The artillerist should remember this, and aim rather to cut up the enemy's masses than to dismount his guns.

No great nation should go to war without reserves to meet unexpected disaster. The moment of triumph rather than defeat is the time to raise armies.

An army in a campaign melts away like snow before a Summer's sun. Our readers must remember this.

Soldiers cannot be made to deliver their fire obliquely. A judicious commander will face his men directly towards the enemy, and not allow them to be under fire too long without returning it.

A charge on the field should always be met by a counter charge.

A battle is frequently lost just as it has been won. This is especially the case with raw troops.

A people that are true to themselves will be true to posterity. For the American Union to perish now would be a scandal to all time.

To doubt the integrity of the Union is to destroy it. A doubter is half a traitor, for no man will fight with all his heart for that of which he has doubts. Are the people prepared to stand a draft? If so, let them be up and doing. Remember the Union must be queathed to us as a sacred trust, and must be bequeathed to our posterity.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

Our Book Table.

Patriarchal Shadows of Christ and His Church: as Exhibited in Passages Drawn from the History of Joseph and his Brethren. By Octavius Winslow, D. D. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers, 1863. Pittsburgh: for sale by R. S. Davis, 93 Wood street.

This volume is not the result of the author's purpose to *write* a book. Its contents were preached in the first instance *written* at all; for though it now takes that more permanent form, the author tells us that the substance of the work was *spoken*, and was only rescued from the casual fate of what the poet has called "winged words," by the skill and faculty of the stenographic reporter. The serious and pious reader will rejoice that any intervention preserved so excellent discourses for a wider and more lasting usefulness, than had at first entered into the author's design.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. F. CLAYCOMB, General Agent,
No. 18, Fifth street.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, merchant tailor, is closing out his Fall and Winter stock of goods at extremely low prices. They consist of all the very latest styles of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, of which a large assortment is adapted for the Spring wear. Gentlemen wishing to save money would do well to call early, knowing that you will pay twenty-five per cent. more for goods in the Spring than at the present time. Don't fail to call and get a good fitting garment. Samuel Graham, Merchant Tailor, No. 54 Market street, one door from Third.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—Gentlemen can always find a superb supply of 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.

VOLUNTEERS for the army should not leave the city unsupplied with Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For sores, scurvy, wounds, small-pox, fevers, and bowel complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. Only 50 cents per box. 211

CHOICE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—J. M. Roberts, No. 17 Fifth street, is now opening the most choice stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods ever displayed in this city, and is selling them at remarkably low prices.

NOTICE to the property owners of this city is hereby given, that any repairs needed about their houses will be done promptly, if they leave their order at Cuthbert's Carpenter and Joining Shop, on Virgin alley, just above Smithfield street.

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 405 Liberty street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance. 6m

LADIES' FURS can now be had at New York auction prices, at J. Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth streets, opposite the Court House.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1863.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Illinois, New York and Erie ship canal came up to-day contrary to previous intentions. It was opened to debate, when Voorhees and others led off into a discussion of the interests the Northwest has in the Union. In reply to one of the customary remarks about the trade of the Northwest following the Mississippi river, Mr. Dawes brought out the fact that forty-nine-fiftieths of all the produce of the Northwest, even when the Mississippi was open, came east, while only one-fiftieth sought an outlet by the Mississippi. The friends of the canal hope to bring on a vote by to-morrow evening at the farthest. They express no doubts of the result.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

John D. Defrees, Superintendant of the Government printing house, expresses the opinion that the abolition of the paper duty would save a hundred thousand dollars in his office next year. Secretary Chase gives the whole receipts from duties on all kinds of paper, writing as well as printing, at less than fifty thousand dollars. Thus, for the sake of securing this income of less than fifty thousand dollars, the Government is submitting to an extra expense in its own printing of one hundred thousand dollars. The Ways and Means Committee say that their principal objection to repealing the duty is, that it is setting a bad precedent, and that a hundred other interests will be coming in at once and claiming similar legislation.

NEWS ITEMS.

Senator Wilson has received a large number of applications from officers desiring commissions in negro regiments and brigades. He thinks that a negro army, one hundred thousand strong, could easily be officered by white men on less than a month's notice.

It has just been ascertained that the first news of the New Year's Proclamation of Freedom was brought to New Orleans, by colored Unionists, from Port Hudson.

Private advices from the Missouri Legislature indicate that Gratz Brown will prove successful for Senator.

A section will probably be added to the Militia bill, pending in the Senate, providing a method for the filling up of old regiments.

CHARLESTON.

An uneasy feeling pervades all circles as to the effect of the alleged raising of the blockade at Charleston. The way to escape these difficulties would be to cut the gordian knot by taking Charleston. Doubt is still, however, cast on the whole story. It seems that no rebel papers, the next day, make the slightest mention of the affair, although other dispatches show they had direct telegraphic communication with Richmond.

REGISTER OF VOLUNTEER FORCES.

An appropriation has been agreed upon in the Ways and Means and Finance Committees for compiling a register of the volunteer forces and statistics thereof. It is understood that the Secretary of War will confide this work to George S. Smith, late of the Chicago *Tribune*, and formerly of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*.

VESSELS FOR JAPAN.

Secretary Seward to-day answered the resolution of the Senate, touching Minister Pruyn's arrangement to build ships-of-war for the Tycoon of Japan. He admits all the essential facts—that nine hundred thousand dollars were given to Minister Pruyn for that purpose by the Japanese Government, and by him sent to Thurlow Weed.

MAJ. GEN. ROUSSEAU

Arrived here, still quite ill. He is talked of as the emancipation candidate for Governor of Kentucky. Judge Holt expressed the opinion last night that the emancipationists could yet carry Kentucky at the next election. He insists that the rebel raids into that State have given a great impetus to the emancipation feeling.

THE CANAL AT VICKSBURG.

The advices from Vicksburg are not encouraging. Grant's canal makes very slow progress in changing the channel of the Mississippi, and the troops are placed in swampy and unhealthy positions, with considerable sickness as the result.

TRIAL OF GEN. M'KINTRY.

The general order, embracing the findings and sentence of the Court Martial in the case of General McKintry, covers sixty pages of foolscap. It will be published early next week. We learn upon good authority that the sentence is dismissal from service.

THE BLOCKADE AT CHARLESTON.

There were two lines of blockaders around the entrances to Charleston when the rebel rams came forth. It is supposed at the Navy Department that the outer line was not touched, it being seven miles from smooth water, too far for the rams to venture.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF NORFOLK.

General Viele has been transferred to active service, and General Rufus King succeeds him as Military Governor of Norfolk. So Carter does not go there.

PENSION SURGEONS.

Jacob B. Mitchell, Mound City, Kansas; B. F. Buckley, Freeport, Illinois.

BILL TAKEN UP.

The nine hundred million bill will be taken up in the Senate on Monday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The reports in regard to the encounter off Charleston harbor being from rebel sources, are doubtless greatly exaggerated. There has been no interruption of the blockade, and no such assumption will be admitted by the Government. A telegram was received to-day from Fortress Monroe, saying that General Dix is in receipt of rebel news from Charleston to the 3d inst., at which time the port was thoroughly blockaded. The Federal iron-clads are lying inside the "wooden walls." The former were not with the fleet at the time of the attack on the 1st inst. An attack upon the city was expected on the 3d. A dispatch boat, with the official account from Admiral Dupont, is hourly expected.

The evidence in the McDowell Court of Inquiry case is closed. He will on Monday submit a statement reviewing the testimony.

The Senate some time ago called upon the President to inform them whether any commissioner, representative or agent of our Government has been engaged by the Japanese Government to construct for them ships of war. A response to that inquiry shows that our Minister, Mr. Pruyn, was requested by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to have built in the United States, for that government, two steam sloops of war—twenty-four heavy guns each, and one steam gunboat, also with heavy guns. Mr. Pruyn says he was induced to take this order, expecting that on its arrival here the rebellion would be crushed, and that it would supply work to our mechanics. The Japanese, in addition, requested him to procure for them a rifling machine and a field battery of six guns. He accordingly fixed upon Thurlow Weed to designate an agent, without reward, and solicited C. B. Lansing, of Albany, as his associate. Of the eight hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars were required for these objects, two hundred thousand dollars were promptly paid.

Mr. Pruyn says he has been highly flattered by the proofs of the confidence given him by that government.

Secretary Stanton says, in reply to Secretary Seward's inquiry, it does not rest with the War Department to grant or withhold any permission to have war vessels built in this country for the Japanese; as to cannon for them, it is found impossible to have them cast as rapidly as the wants of our own service demand, and hence the military necessity forbids the execution of that part of the order.

Secretary Seward, January 24th, writes to Mr. Pruyn that no necessities of our service will forbid the compliance with the orders of the Japanese government, so far as the construction of vessels is concerned, but that the armament cannot, at present, be furnished and our minister is instructed to say that the government regards his services in the premises as entirely of an unofficial character. The steps taken by the Secretary of the Treasury for the recovery of the certificates of indebtedness, recently stolen from the office of the Treasurer of the United States, have been successful. The thief is probably found, and it is useless to offer them in the market, because of the notification to the public as put forth by the Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6, 1863.

HOUSE.—A supplement to the act to secure the rights of married woman was passed. It provides that the real estate owned by or belonging to any married woman shall be held and enjoyed by her as her own separate property, and her husband shall have no estate or interest therein during her life-time; and such real estate may be sold and conveyed, mortgaged and encumbered, by her and her husband, notwithstanding there may be judgments against the husband; and no judgment obtained against the husband before or during marriage shall bind or be a lien upon her real estate, or upon any interest the husband may be entitled to therein as tenant, by courtesy or otherwise.

A bill to fix and equalize the commission of County Treasurers in certain counties of the Commonwealth. It provides that where the county taxes are collected by County Treasurers, such officers shall hereafter be entitled to deduct and retain, out of the gross amount of moneys collected and received by them respectively, for or on account of State tax, the sum of 5 per cent, on the amount accounted for and paid over by them to the State Treasurer. It excepts the present incumbent in Bucks county, and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this act are repealed. Passed.

The bill relative to roads in the Commonwealth was lost.

The bill to authorize cemetery companies to make investments in State or Government stocks, was passed.

A bill prohibiting the use of deleterious drugs in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating malt or alcoholic liquors was sustained in debate by Patton, Benedict, Pershing, Kaine, and Vincent, on the ground that unprincipled manufacturers of and dealers in intoxicating malt or alcoholic liquors should be prevented from ruining the health and happiness of the good citizens of the Commonwealth. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, in order to undergo further amendment.

The House adjourned till Monday evening at seven o'clock.

SENATE.—Mr. Penney presented a petition for the passage of an act authorising Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, to elect three additional Supervisors; also, a bill to enable the trustees of the railroad stocks of the city of Pittsburgh to sell or assign said stocks. It provides that the trustees, or a majority of them, to whom were assigned certain railroad stocks of the city of Pittsburgh, in pursuance of an ordinance of the Select and Common Councils of the said city, entitled "an ordinance to authorize an assignment of the railroad stocks," passed March 19th, 1860, be and are hereby authorized to sell or assign said stocks, or any portion or portions thereof, in such a manner as they may deem most advisable in effecting a compromise with the holders of the railroad bonds of said city.

Mr. Wallace, a supplement to an act relating to lunatics and habitual drunkards. The following is added to the fourth paragraph of section two of an act relating to lunatics and habitual drunkards, approved 13th June, 1836: "If said lunatic or habitual drunkard is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, such a commission may be issued by the Courts of any county wherein any real or personal estate of such alleged lunatic or habitual drunkard may be situated."

Adjourned till Monday, 3 o'clock p. m.

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XXXVIITH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1863.

SENATE—Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, presented a petition from the citizens of Pennsylvania in favor of the National Currency.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., and Mr. Cowan, of Penn., presented petitions in favor of the organization of a reliable camp hospital and ambulance corps.

Mr. Arnold, of R. I., offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on printing paper.

Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate with the reports and maps of Captain John Mullan, who was engaged in the construction of the military road from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Benton. Adopted.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, introduced a bill to prevent and punish frauds upon revenue, and to provide for a more certain and speedy collection of claims in favor of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, the Senate took up the bill to aid the State of Missouri in emancipation.

After an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the Post-office appropriation bill, authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for carrying the mails in steamships from San Francisco to the several ports in Oregon, at a sum not exceeding $24,000 per annum.

The House then proceeded to consider private bills.

The House resumed the consideration of the Illinois and New York ship canal bill.

Mr. Olin, of N. Y., said a report has been authorized by the Committee on Naval Affairs and he claimed the responsibility of saying that in every material fact it is a tissue of misrepresentations and misstatement. The author of the report knew certain facts, and knowing them he must also have been aware that it was utter misrepresentation to say that canals could not be enlarged.

Mr. Voorhees, of Ind., said such stupendous internal improvements were opposed to the principles of his party. In the present condition of finances he was satisfied with the channels and canals which Almighty God has given the West. The gentlemen could no more turn commerce from its natural channels to the Mississippi and the Gulf, than they could cause the waters of that river to run upward.

Mr. Arnold, of Ill., briefly explained the importance of the proposed improvements with one month for commerce at New Orleans and another at New York. The destinies of the Republic are one and forever, and this was a strong consideration in favor of the bill.

Mr. Holman, of Ind., opposed the bill. He read a conclusion of the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs that this work was not intended for military purposes.

Without concluding the question the House adjourned.

Snow Storms.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Eighteen inches of snow have fallen here, and the storm still continues.

TORONTO, C. W., Feb. 6.—The railroad trains east of this point have been delayed four or five hours by the snow storm.

ALTOONA, Feb. 6.—The violent snow storm changed to rain during the night, and the snow which fell yesterday, and caused the delay of the train near Gresson, is rapidly disappearing. Early this morning the track was open, and trains are passing here as usual. The train which left Philadelphia last night, at 11o'clock, passed here at the regular time this morning.

Interesting from Mexico.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A letter to Gen. Hamilton, from the U. S. Consul at Monterey, says:

A million dollars worth of goods are sold there monthly, all of which are sent back to the rebels in the shape of powder, &c. At that time an order was being filled for 600,000 blankets.

J. R. Baylor, says the writer, is getting up another expedition for the invasion of Arizona and New Mexico. They intended to start about the first of January.

Union men are being hung in Texas on the slightest suspicion. A party of Germans were attacked on the Rio Grande by the Texan Rangers, but they succeeded in escaping with one wounded, and the loss of their horses.

About 1,000 Union men were on the frontier waiting for a chance to join the Federal army.

A letter from the U. S. Consul at Matamoras says that there was a force of 1,300 Mexicans, half of whom were well armed and mounted, up the river. They had been driven from Texas, and having been joined by a few Americans, were keeping the frontier, as far as San Antonio, in a ferment. Gen. Vidaurri had been appealed to by the rebel commander at San Antonio, to prevent the invasion of Texas by this force, but gave him no satisfaction, and nothing has been said by the Mexican authorities to our Consul on the subject.

Canal Opposite Vicksburg.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 2.—The project of cutting another canal at the point where the channel first infringes the island, was being discussed by the military authorities, and it was believed that it would be agreed upon.

It was confidently stated that with the large force at command it could be completed in four days. The commencing point will be higher up the stream than that of the present ditch.

Our forces were stretched along the banks from Young's Point to Warrenton, opposite Vicksburg. The soil is sandy and dries quickly after rain, and the camping grounds are considered good for the locality. The projected canal is to be on a larger scale than the former one. It is to be dug down to quicksand, so as to insure the cutting out, and to be large enough to use for boats to pass, thus facilitating operation below as well as above the city.

The whole horse-shoe opposite Vicksburg is in Federal possession. Gens. Grant, Sherman and McClernand rode over it on Thursday, making personal reconnoissance.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The steamer Roanoke arrived at this port to-night, from New Orleans on the 28th ult., and Havana on the 31st ult.

The New Orleans *Delta* says accounts from the rebel army at Port Hudson and elsewhere show the most wretched state of affairs existing among them.

Carrying out the conscription law among the rebels proves to be a very dangerous operation, as over twenty officers have been shot while endeavoring to carry it into effect.

A Bermuda paper of the 27th ult. has been received. It contains no news, other than the announcement of the fact that the steamer Princess Royal, since captured by our blockaders, had arrived at St. George, and was announced to sail on the 27th for New York.

The brig Wilhelmina, at St. Thomas on the 18th ult., spoke the pirate Alabama, on the 15th ult., in lat. 26° 4', long. 62° 27'.

No news to confirm the reported capture of the pirate Florida are contained in the advices from Havana.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Feb. 5.—Our forces at Vicksburg are repairing the crevasses in the levee, made last fall, in order to keep the water out of their camp.

There is now six feet of water in the canal, but it is doing but little execution in widening or deepening the channel.

The rebel force at Vicksburg is estimated at 60,000, and this is believed to be all that they can raise.

One thousand negroes are to be sent from Memphis to work on the canal.

A dispatch from Fort Donelson to-night says that the fight lasted from one until eight o'clock, when the rebels retired in great disorder.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 5.—There was a heavy snow storm last night, and to-day the river is rising rapidly, with the prospect of a rise. There is nine feet of water on the shoals.

J. D. Bingham, Quartermaster of this Department, has been promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in Gen. McPherson's command in the army of the Mississippi.

Frank McNairy, of blood hound notoriety, was killed in the attack on Fort Donelson.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 4.—About 5,000 cavalry, under Wheeler and others, who attacked our forces at Fort Donelson, were repulsed and utterly routed.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis' Division, with a Brigade of Cavalry, now occupy Franklin.

The Speculation in Specie.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A bill was introduced in the legislature to-day to prevent the banks of this State from selling specie above par during the time of their suspension of specie payments, and making void all contracts for the sale or purchase of specie, and prohibiting loans on specie, under penalty of a forfeiture of the bank charter.

A dispatch from Washington states that it is believed there that some measure will be adopted by Congress to prevent further speculation in specie, and the consequent depreciation of Government currency.

Another Morgan Raid said to be in Contemplation--Shelbyville, Tennessee, Reported Captured.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—Rumors, not traceable to any authentic source, prevail that Morgan's force in Kentucky contemplate a raid on Lexington; and that the bankers and business men there had gathered their moneys and valuables, preparatory to an escape.

It is also rumored that Shelbyville, Tenn., has been captured by Federal troops.

From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 5.—The indications are that the enemy are very much weakened, and his force opposite here are relying on the impossibility of our movements under the existing circumstances. But few pickets or fires are seen to-day.

A heavy snow storm commenced, changing into rain. There is a prospect of a re-inauguration of a muddy term.

Contraband Goods.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—It having been ascertained that contraband goods reached the rebels from this city through the West, the government has ordered that no goods shall be shipped hence to the West without a special permission from the Custom House.

Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 6.—All parties have been in caucus again to-night. An attempt was made to unite the Charcoals and Claybanks on the Senatorial question, but nothing was accomplished. Both parties stand firm.

The Steamer Arabia.

HALIFAX, Feb. 6.—The Royal mail steamer Arabia arrived at this port, from Boston, at 5 o'clock morning, and sailed again at 8 o'clock. The weather is thick. There are no signs of the Europa.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Cotton irregular; sales of 800 bales at 85@86. Flour declined 10c; 10,000 bbls sold at $6.90@7.15 for State; $7.05@7.85 for