Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. R. Shaw, Optician, No. 85 Fifth street—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	22
12 " M.	00	34
6 " P. M.		34
Barometer		29 8-10

Decision under the Confiscation Act.

Our readers may remember the seizure of the steamer Allegheny, by the United States Marshal, under the confiscation act—one-fourth of said boat being the property of Robt. Watson, a citizen and resident of New Orleans. The vessel was seized on the 16th of November, 1861, and a libel of information filed by the United States District Attorney, R. B. Carnahan, Esq.

In the meantime, the city of New Orleans was re-taken by the United States troops, and members of Congress were elected by the people and admitted to seats in the National Legislature. The question was, whether the action of the United States authorities, and the people of New Orleans and vicinity, did not relieve that portion of the State of Louisiana from the operations of the Confiscation law.

Mr. Carnahan held that the possession of New Orleans was merely a military occupation, which did not relieve it from the effects of the law. While it was admitted on all hands that Mr. Watson was a loyal man, yet the legal presumption was that every resident citizen of the Confederacy was a rebel, and his property was consequently subject to seizure.

Judge McCandless yesterday rendered a decision in the matter, holding that the forfeiture had already occured, and that it was merely enforced by these proceedings. He recommended the portion of the vessel owned by Mr. Watson, but recommended that the Secretary of the Treasury remit the forfeiture.

Mr. Carnahan, United States Attorney, argued the case for the Government, and Alex. Watson, Esq., for the claimant.

Interesting Case in the Common Pleas.

On Monday morning, in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Stowe took up the case of Sarah C. Leichtenthaler vs. John Lockhart and Wm. Frew, doing business under the name of Lockhart and Frew. This was an action brought by the widow, for damages sustained by the death of her husband, through the alleged negligence of the defendants. The circumstances are briefly these: John Leichtenthaler was engaged as a brakesman on a coal train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and was in the immediate employ of Messrs. Dickson, Stewart & Co., coal merchants. On the 23d of November, 1862, while the coal train was running up past the oil refinery of Messrs. Lockhart & Frew, located at Negley's run, the cars were thrown off the track and Leichtenthaler was killed. The accident having been attributed to the negligence of the defendants, in piling oil barrels so close to the railroad track as to come in contact with the cars, suit was entered against them for damages sustained by the widow in the loss of her husband—the amount claimed being $10,000.

The hearing of testimony occupied nearly four days, and the evidence, as might be expected, was somewhat contradictory.

The case was ably argued by Messrs. Marshall and Brown for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Robert Woods and John H. Hampton for the defendants.

Judge Stowe charged the jury on Friday afternoon at one o'clock, and the Court took a recess until four, at which hour the verdict was expected to be rendered. The jury notified the Court that they would not be able to agree for some time, and after instructing them to seal their verdict if they agreed before morning, the Court adjourned.

Allegheny Soldiers' Aid Society.

The meeting on Thursday was well attended. The following acknowledgments are made with thanks:

Mrs. Brewer, $12; Mrs. Whitten, $5; Mrs. Maguire, $5; Mrs. McCay, Sewinsley, onions, apples and dried carrants; Mrs. Sproul, 2 flannel shirts, 2 cans fruit and reading matter; Mrs. R. D. Cochran, 9 cans fruit and vegetables; 3 coats, vests, vest and 3 shirts; Mrs. Patterson, jar of jelly, fruit and pair of socks; Mrs. Moore, 2 pr. pantaloons, 2 cans of fruit, package of dried peaches; Mrs. Wiley, 3 pair socks; Mrs. Brunot, 5 lbs of yarn.

The farmers are asked to send vegetables, fruit and whatever they will to the rooms of the old Westoffice, Water Alle. Any parcel left at Westoffice, Water Alle, will be gladly received at any time. The meetings will be held every Thursday at 3 o'clock p. m. The ladies hope that a Ladies' Branch Society will be formed in the surrounding villages, and that every one in country or town will systematically work for and contribute to this cause so dear to all, so long as our soldiers are in the field. Dried fruit should be served up in small sacks, with a label sewed on.

Flax Cotton.

We learn that the scarcity of cotton, and the consequent extravagant price to which this staple has advanced, has compelled our mill owners to cast about for a substitute. It has been, and now is, used as a substitute for the cotton staple, in the manufacture of woven fabrics. While cotton could be purchased at from eight to twelve cents per pound, of course flax could not be introduced as an economical substitute; but at the present time flax would be much the cheaper staple, if it be had in sufficient quantity.

Our cotton mill owners are now preparing themselves for the change, and intend offering cash inducements to our farmers as will induce them to sow a considerable quantity of flax this Spring. After the new crop is ready to manufacture, we may expect a great revolution in the manufacture of all textile fabrics. We shall have more to say on this subject anon.

The following contributions to the Sanitary Committee were received yesterday:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$200
Pittsburgh Gas Company	200
Citizens' Bank	150
Pittsburgh Trust Company	100
Columbia Oil Company	50
D. McCandless	20
W. B. Foster	20
J. W. Oates	20
Lyle & Gillespie	20
R. S. Rahmestock & Co.	20
W. Bakewell	20
Wm. Glass	5
L. Hirsh & Co.	5
Cash	3
C. A. Berry & Co.	10
	25
Total	$863.

WILL SOON CLOSE.—Those of our readers who have not as yet availed themselves of the inducements offered by J. L. Carnaghan, No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny, to the purchasing of clothing, are reminded that it is a very few days that opportunity will be lost to them. The stock, consisting of first class garments of all descriptions, both for gentleman and boys, has all been marked down, as has the desirable assortment of piece goods of the finest kinds. A beautiful selection of gentlemen's furnishing goods, of all varieties, will also be found at astonishingly low prices.

ANOTHER CATARACT REMOVED.—On Thursday Dr. J. A. Jones, of New York, performed another operation for cataract, in his office at the Monongahela House. The subject was an aged gentleman residing in this city, who had lost the entire use of the left eye. The cataract was speedily and successfully depressed, and the vision restored. Dr. Jones will remain here until the first of April, and as his time is drawing to a close those afflicted should lose no time in consulting him.

THE LATE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The employees of the wrecking train have been busy for the past week, at Slip Rock, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Juniata county, in removing the broken cars from about the engine, so that it could be again removed to Altoona. There was little of the first class left, except the fact that it was of solid construction. The engine and baggage cars were not so much broken, but all were either torn apart and removed or subsequently burned.

The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor.

Nearly two months have passed away since the Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor first commenced its benevolent operations.

The fact, *"the poor ye have always with you,"* was fully realized in this great city, and, through the efforts and liberality of several noble hearted gentlemen, the Association found placed at its disposal a sum sufficiently large to enable it to organize and commence a systematic course of visitation and relief.

Of the generous donations from our citizens, more will be said in the annual report of the Association.

The Association finds, in addition to the class who, through predisposition, improvidence, intemperance, and other vices, become poor and dependant; beside the infirm and aged, who are incapable of labor, a class of persons who have never before required aid. The civil war which has swept over the land for the past two years, bringing disaster and distress in its train, has thrown upon the Association a large number of the virtuous, but unfortunate, poor, requiring sympathy and aid. The anguish of bereavement, the wretchedness of widowhood and orphanage, the suffering of poverty, consequent upon this terrible war, have formed another tie to link the hearts of the noble and generous to suffering humanity.

There is one fact so important to the Association, to the poor themselves, and to all who acknowledge an interest in their welfare, as to justify its introduction in this report:

Among the able-bodied poor there are two classes, those who *can* and *do*, and those who *can but do not* work. Of the latter we would say, *"if a man will not work, neither shall he eat."* Work is a blessing; it is of divine origin. *"My Father worketh, and I work,"* said the Son of God. *"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread,"* is the primary law of human subsistence, and a *Divine benefaction.*

To the first class, those who *can* and *do* labor, the Association desires to call the attention of the public.

The Directors, in their visits among the poor, often meet with women requiring aid, who, were they adequately remunerated for the labor they perform, would be amply able to support their families comfortably. Said a poor woman, to one of the Directors, as she bent over an elaborate piece of braiding, for which she was to receive a mere pittance from those who employed her, but, for which, the lady, to whom it belonged, was to pay an exorbitant sum, *"if I can, by working all day, and every night till eleven o'clock, earn two dollars a week, I am very thankful."*

"Work! work! work!
My labor never flags;
And what's left is my wages for a bed of straw,
A crust of bread, and rags."

Another Director asked a frail, feeble looking woman as she sat stitching a man's heavy overcoat, how much she received for such a piece of work; her answer was, *forty cents.* Another, making pantaloons, on being asked the same question, showed the Director her account with her employer, in which was written with his own hand, *"thirty cents for making two pairs of pantaloons."* Another informed the Director she received *twenty cents a pair,* and found her own thread and silk. Another poor woman, with no other means of support, and suffering from rheumatism, was found making and stitching in the nicest manner, shirts at *twenty one cents a piece.*

"Work! work! work!
Till the brain begins to swim,
Work! work! work!
Till the eyes are heavy and dim;
Seam, and gusset, and band,
Band, and gusset, and seam,
Till over the buttons I fall asleep,
And sew them on in a dream."

On being asked if, in consideration of the great advance in prices of all the necessaries of life, they had asked of their employers an increase of wages, they answered, in many instances, that their employers had promised week after week, that they should be better paid, but that, as yet, no change had been made; while the high prices of everything were reducing them to the unpleasant necessity of accepting aid from the Association.

While the Association disclaims all wish to dictate, and while it rejoices that the laboring man is amply repaid for *his* service, it *does* claim the right to thus publicly *implore* all persons employing poor laboring women in this city to pay them, at least, a *living price* for the hard tasks they perform. By so doing, they will lessen the labors and expenditures of the Association, and, what is of *far greater importance,* will prevent the honest, self-reliance, industry and independence—thereby saving her from the temptations of misery and want, and retaining her within the golden circle of virtue and happiness. The blessings of the perishing, and of a merciful God, will rest upon those who deal liberally with the poor and oppressed.

During its first month, the Association has distributed three thousand five hundred and twenty bushels of coal; has relieved three hundred and twenty-eight families, at an expense of six hundred and twenty-three dollars and ninety-one cents.

Although in its infancy, and claiming no exemption from the defects common to everything human, the Association is encouraged to believe that much good has already resulted from its labors.

Of the spirit that animates the Directors, no other proof is needed, than that of seeing them, at all hours of the day, wending their way to the homes of the wretched and suffering.

MRS. LEVI WADE, Secretary.

The Pittsburgh Female College.

The closing exercises, connected with the Winter session of the Pittsburgh Female College, were conducted in the College Chapel on Friday evening, and consisted of a literary entertainment and musical soiree.

Before the hour fixed for the commencement of the exercises, the chapel was completely filled with a very fashionable audience, many were unable to obtain tickets were unable to secure seats. Many were unable to gain admittance.

The exercises opened with a performance upon the piano by Miss Martha Davis.

Biographical Sketch—of Charlotte Brontë, by Miss H. Chidley. This was a well written sketch, and was read in a full voice, distinctly heard all over the room.

Music, on the organ, by Miss Maria Wright. This young lady performs remarkably well on this instrument, and exhibits a degree of proficiency alike creditable to herself and her talented preceptor, Prof. Rohbock.

Essay—Man's Moral Imperfections; by Sadie Parry. A very clever performance.

Music, by the Vocal Class, with piano accompaniment by Prof. Rohbock.

Essay—Sacred Spots in the Orient; by Miss Sadie Wilkinson. This was an excellent composition, and the reading was elegant.

Music, by Miss Agnes Phillips.

Essay—Thought; by Miss Lydia A. Robison. The style was somewhat flowery, but the embellishments were so tastefully arranged as not to mar the subject.

Song, by Miss Priscilla M. Verner.

Poem—The Soldier's Dream; by Miss Cora J. Stevens. This production was much above the average of school compositions, and the audience testified their appreciation by applause, which, however, was promptly suppressed by the President, as against the rules.

The closing exercises were exclusively musical. The Vocal Class sang "Hark My Soul Rest," and "Hail! Columbia," with fine effect.

Vocal and instrumental performances were also conducted by Misses Priscilla M. Verner, Alice B. Tait, Ella Strawbridge, Mary Hugus, Anna B. Dalzell, Agnes Phillips and Nettie Cobura.

At the close, Mr. Pershing announced that the Winter term, just concluded, was the most gratifying and prosperous in the history of the institution. The attendance had been larger than at any other winter session. The Spring term will commence on the 26th, at which time it is desirable that all the students should be in attendance.

The Doxology was then sung, and the audience was dismissed with prayer and benediction by Rev. Snively.

It must be gratifying to the friends of this institution, and particularly so to its energetic and talented President, to witness its rapid growth and advancement. It is a college well conducted throughout, and eminently deserving of the patronage of the public.

We cannot close this notice without the remark that Mr. H. Rohbock, Professor of Music, fills his chair with great acceptance, as the progress and proficiency of his pupils amply attest. The musical performances, both vocal and instrumental, were very fine, and reflected great credit upon pupils and preceptor.

BISHOP O'CONNER'S LECTURE.—There have been rumors in circulation through the city that Bishop O'Connor's health would not permit him to come to deliver his lecture as announced. We are glad to say that these hopes and preparations have been set to rest by a card from Rev. P. McMahon, in which the Bishop announces that he is on his way to Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Reported for the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 12, 1863.

HOUSE.—On the motion will the House agree to the amendment offered by Mr. Bax, of Montgomery, the yeas and nays were required by Hopkins, of Washington, and Laber, and were as follows—yeas 52, nays 44.

On motion, will the House agree to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of amending as amended, [this was the test vote on adopting Mr. Vincent's amendment.] The yeas and nays were required by Messrs. Labar and Kline, and were as follows—yeas 50, nays 46.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Smith, of Chester, in the Chair. After some time spent in consideration of the bill, it was reported, with amendment, in accordance with the instructions of the House.

And on the question, shall the bill pass, it was determined in the affirmative and ordered that the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

The House adjourned at 1 h. 30 m. to 3 o'clock.

In the afternoon session, there not being a quorum of members present, on motion of Mr. Hopkins, of Washington, the House adjourned till 10½ to-morrow morning.

[Most of the members of both Houses of the Legislature accepted the invitation of G. A. Nichols, Esq., Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, tendered through Hon. G. D. Coleman, of Lebenon, to visit the Cornwall Iron Mines, Lebanon county, and to partake of a supper in the town of Lebanon. The party returned at 8½ o'clock in the evening, highly gratified with their visit and the hospitality extended them.]

SENATE.—The following petitions and remonstrances were presented:

Mr. Graham—Petition of citizens of Scott township, Allegheny county, praying for the repeal of the road laws, passed March 20th, 1858; also, remonstrance of citizens of the borough of Lawrenceville, Allegheny county, against opening a proposed street, to be called Main street.

Mr. Reilly—Five remonstrances from citizens of Schuylkill county against the passage of a law granting to corporations the right to hold land for mining purposes.

Mr. Round—Remonstrances of similar import.

Mr. Wallace—Petition of citizens of Blair county praying the passage of a marriage license law.

Mr. Clark—Petition of citizens of Luzerne county for a National Convention.

Mr. Clymer, petition from citizens of Berks county against negroes coming into the State.

Mr. Cerrill, remonstrance of citizens of Philadelphia against the passage of any law to obstruct the immigration of colored persons into this State.

The following bills were reported as committed to their respective Committees. Bill relative to perpetuation of testimony in cases of law records; bill relating to actions of ejectment; bill supplementary to an act passed January 20, 1858, entitled an act to authorize the Comptroller and Commissioner of Allegheny county to compromise with the bondholders of the bonds of said county; bill to provide for the better inspection of Common Schools of the State; supplement to an act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the Salem and Doherty turnpike road company, the Athens and Troy turnpike road company, and the Spring House and Sunnytown turnpike road company, and the Pittsburgh, Farmers' and Mechanics' turnpike road company, and to revive the act entitled an act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Beaver turnpike road company, approved April 16, 1829.

Mr. Penney introduced a bill incorporating the United Presbyterian Board of Publication.

On motion of Mr. Wallace, the Senate proceeded to consider a further supplement to an act entitled an act to establish a system of free banking in the State of Pennsylvania.

Messrs. White and Lowry moved to amend the same by inserting after the word "Commonwealth" in the seventh line, the words "or of the United States."

Upon this a debate ensued, pending which, the Senate adjourned.

B.

"Our Voice if not our Vote."

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CAMP AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA., March 7, 1863.

The members of Company A, 100th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, being called together for the purpose of giving expression to their sentiments in regard to the war, on motion of James Stocking, Joseph H. Templeton was called to the chair, and Isaac N. Garretson appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by Horace B. Durant, a committee was appointed by the President to report resolutions for adoption by the meeting.

Horace B. Durant, Claysville; James B. Kennedy, Washington; Elavin Alvey, Taylorstown, were appointed said committee.

The committee having retired for a time, returned, and through their chairman reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were taken up and adopted *seriatem:*

WHEREAS, A vast civil war is now convulsing our beloved country, involving the dearest interests of man, for which we have voluntarily yielded up all the endearments of home, and have imperilled our fortunes and our lives; And, whereas, On the results of the present momentous struggle depend not only our liberties and future greatness as a nation, but also the triumph of freedom and equal rights throughout the world, and the salvation of our race from the curse of being; And, whereas, The conflict has called forth every element, both north and south, hostile to the principles of Government—a wily and desperate foe in front, and the mean, cowardly abettors of treason menacing us from the rear and shamefully stabbing hands with traitors at home; therefore,

Resolved, That we spurn with contempt any proposition of "*workers peace*" to a compromise, which is not only regarded with merited scorn by the enemy, as coming from such an ignoble source, but which has been plainly pronounced by the rebels themselves as utterly impossible.

Resolved, That "*northern sympathizers*" are in direct hostility to the Administration of this Government, and its own preservation; that all their public acts and resolutions give material aid and comfort to the enemy, while, at the same time, they are endeavoring to disheartan our soldiers in the field; in short, that they are an integral part of the rebellion; by the law of nations traitors, and as such should suffer the traitor's doom.

Resolved, That there is no other means now at our disposal for suppression of the rebellion and restoring peace to our country, except in an active and determined prosecution of the war, until every vestige of treason and its accursed cause shall be blotted forever.

Resolved, That we are willing to incur danger, and undergo toil and privation in the sacred cause of right and freedom, now, to every; and that any measure of a treasonable cause to the contrary are simply shameless slanders, not only upon this company and regiment, but also upon the veteran Ninth Army Corps, and our armies everywhere.

Resolved, That we do give, and we believe it to be the duty of all loyal citizens and soldiers, to give their hearty approval to the several acts of the Administration for the overthrow of the rebellion.

Resolved, That we regard with pleasure the assurance that any new being used by our loyal friends to oppose traitors and treason.

We would urge upon them the most vigilant efforts, and, if need be, the most desperate and summary measures to that end. We would say, "Our hearts are with you in the noble work, and your example, in turn, shall cheer your sons and brothers far away upon the tented field."

Resolved, That Andrew G. Curtin deserves the heartfelt thanks of all Pennsylvania soldiers, to whom, in a eminent degree, both in active service and in the hospital, he has been a friend and benefactor. To his untiring energy and patriotism the country is indebted, and his name cannot fail to be immortal upon the page of our national history.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the various loyal papers at home, with a request to the same for their publication.

Dr. J. A. Jones.

For the benefit of those who require the services of a physician or surgeon, we append a few more cases from the books of Dr. J. A. Jones, whose office is at the Monongahela House and is still visited daily by many from far and near. He has arranged to leave Pittsburgh in April, so that the time is growing short.

The following copy of a certificate given by Friday will speak for itself. We have been deaf in my left ear for some four years that could not hear a watch tick. I placed myself under Dr. Jones' treatment, and he has cured me so that I can hear a watch tick for from my ear, and can hear a whisper, with the ear that was deaf, across a large room. I cheerfully recommend Dr. Jones to the afflicted.

[Signed] ZEBULON HESS."

Mr. Hess resides near Washington, in Washington county. The operation performed on his ear was done in the presence of Mr. Crossan, the proprietor of the Monongahela House.

We select the following from numerous certificates of cures, received by Dr. Jones since our last notice:

John Cooney, who resides four miles from Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, had his eyes turned for many years. The sight in one eye was entirely impaired by the operation his eyes were straightened, and the sight quite restored.....Henry Almon, of Allegheny city, had one eye crook ed from his birth (congenital strabismus). It was straightened by the Doctor, and the man now see perfectly.....Henry Bendy, residing near Greensburg, Westmoreland county, had been afflicted for eleven years with deaf ness. He was cured after ten days medical treatment.

MARMPA.—The lovers of equestrian performances will have an opportunity of gratifying their taste next week at the Theatre, Manager Henderson having effected an engagement with the accomplished horsewoman, Mr. Rivers, who will appear in the character of "Mazeppa," with his trained pony, Shah horse Hiawatha. A new and startling feature will be introduced—that of running the horse around the entire dress circle, with Mazeppa lashed to his back. Other novelties are in preparation, which will be introduced during the engagement.

[ADVT.]

FOR CHURCH AND WIFE.—Pittock has to-day 750 card photographs of this little couple and still receives new lots every day.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatches to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1863.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The vote on Frank Blair stood 28 to 7—a hard fight.

The Senate adjourned with the question of Gen. Steel's confirmation under discussion.

Gen. Stevenson's case, who was arrested by Hunter for disloyal conduct, has not yet been considered, and will probably be rejected.

PERSONAL.

Major Gen. Lewis Wallace, President of the Military Commission, engaged in considering Gen. Buell's campaign, is here, and says that the trial will last a couple of weeks longer. The Court will find the facts simply without being empowered to pass judgment. Gen. Wallace was obliged to decline an invitation to address the Union meeting in New York. Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden is also here and talks unconditional loyalty, agreeing with Gen. Rosecrans' position.

In the accounts of the Commissary of Subsistence, examined by the Third Auditor, serious frauds were found, which will be subjected to the investigation of the Assistant Secretary.

John Tucker has prepared an elaborate answer to the charges of the Grimes Committee.

REBEL STEAMER CAPTURED.

The steamer Vanderbilt has captured, off the Island of St. Thomas, another anglo-rebel steamer, as large and valuable as its predecessors, named the Petroff, part of the cargo of which was made up of the usual multafarious articles of blockade runners, consisting of an engine with complete machinery.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Went to New York this morning for the purpose, it is said, of raising one hundred millions for immediate uses, fifty millions from sales of twenty year bonds, and fifty millions by the issue of new short bonds, authorized by the recent law.

PAROLES.

The complete regulations on the subject of paroles, which Gen. Halleck has prepared, and which are much more rigid than the text of his book on international law would seem to justify, will soon be published to the army.

CONFIRMED.

General Fred Steele was confirmed by a vote of 20 to 17; Hurlbut was also confirmed. General Krzesnowski was rejected. General Mitchell, of Kansas, and Stevenson was probably not resched.

EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED.

Dr. Samuel Oake, of Chester, Illinois, and Dr. E. E. Webster, of Carlinville, Illinois, were appointed Examining Surgeons, by the Commissioner of Pensions, to-day.

PARDONED.

The statement that Isaac V. Fowler, the defaulting Postmaster at New York, has been pardoned is at least premature. The Attorney General's opinion is against pardoning him.

PROVOST MARSHALS.

Other things being equal, disabled soldiers will be selected as Provost Marshals, under the National Militia, in preference to other appliants.

THE REBELS CROSSING THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

It is rumored that the rebels are preparing to cross the Rappahannock, for an attack on Gen. Hooker, but it is not credited.

ARREST OF A REBEL AGENT.

A man was arrested to-day with papers upon him proving that he had crossed our lines eight times as an agent of the Southern Confederacy.

GENERAL SUMNER

Left for Syracuse this morn ng, and will enter on his duties at St. Louis on Thursday. He says that he shall take the field in person when there is fighting to be done.

GENERAL ROUSEAU

Left this evening to take command of his old fighting corps. Lieut. Ben Hutchins, of the 6th Regulars, has been added to this staff.

NEWS ITEMS.

It is reported that several new Major and Brigadier Generals will be appointed after the Senate adjourns.

Secretary Seward gives a dinner to the mulatto Hayden Minister next Tuesday.

"Lecompton" Jones is here.

Gen. Blair is urged for the command of the Department of Texas.

The Senate agreed to adjourn at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations for officers in the Revenue Cutter Service, under the act of February 4th, last:

To be Captains—John A. Webster, George W. Alden, Henry B. Nones, A. V. Fraser, Douglas Ottinger, Thomas Sands, Francis Martin, Stephen Cornell, John McGowan, George Clark, John Faunil, John S. Chase.

To be Lieutenants—John A. Webster, Jr., John Hirton, Amasa L. Hyde, George B. Glyer, Gilbert Knapp, D. C. Constable, John M. Jones, Thomas M. Dungan.

To be First Lieutenants—James D. Usher, Benj. F. Kelley, Richard A. Morsel, Anson S. Rogers, Alfred B. Davis, Alvan A. Fenger, John F. Schultz, J. Wall Wilson, Robert H. Travers, Timothy Treadway.

To be Second Lieutenants—John G. Bend, Daniel Tompkins, James M. Selden, John E. Wilson, Henry O. Porter, Edward A. Freeman, Samuel C. Colesberry, John G. Baker, Samuel S. Warner, Henry J. Benson, Robert S. Ralston, Theodore Spencer, Jos. Amasin.

To be Third Lieutenants—Thos. W. Loy, Charles F. Shoemaker, Thomas Mofit, Marin E. Phillips, Frank Barr, Henry D. Hall, C. Everett Webster, Augustus G. Carey, Hugh R. Graham, Martin C. Rogers, Daniel B. Hodson, Wm. O. Feggett, Wm. E. Holloway, Wentworth E. Simms, Cyrus W. Pease, Geo. W. Alden, Edward D. Dickerson, David E. Ritchie, H. C. Gardner, Joseph Casey, Pennsylvania.

To be Chief Justice of the Court of Claims—Hon. E. Este.

Chief Clerk—Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

To be Solicitor—John W. Rouray, of New York.

To be Consul for United States at Lagnyra, Brazil—

To be Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, B. C.—

To be Consul at Marseilles—To be Consul at Dunoss, of South Carolina—Edward Conner, of California—To be Consul at Guaymas, for the Grand Duchy of Baden, Edward Conner, of California—To be Consul at Guaymas, Mexico—Dolphus S. Payne, of New York—To be Secretary of Legation for the United States Marshal—Connecticut—To be United States Marshal—Connecticutory of Idaho, Elias Perkins, of Pennsylvania.

Under the act to promote the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers, Col. Joseph G. Totten, to be Brigadier General and Chief Engineer; Lieut. Cols. Thayer, De Russey and Baxter are to be Colonels; Majors Bowman, Barnard, Cullom, Benham, Humphreys and Macomb are to be Lieut. Colonels; William Scholan, of Kansas, is to be Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers; Captains Mordecai, Ingalls and Ekin, Assistant Quartermasters, Ingalls and Ekin, Assistant Quartermasters of Volunteers, have been confirmed as Assistant Quartermasters in the army, with rank of Captains to fill vacancies, and other minor military confirmations, have been made and appointments of about fifty hospital chaplains were acted on.

To be Brigadier Generals of Volunteers—Lieut. Col. A. W. Bliss, Col. A. T. A. Bliss, Col. James Nagle, 6th Penna. Vols.; Col. Thomas Welch, 45th Penna. Vols.; Col. Robt. F. Foster, 41st Vols.; Col. Francis B. Pinton, 42d N. Y. Vols.; Col. A. C. Pilyin, of Vt.; Col. Isaac Wistar, of 71st Penna. Vols. From Nov. 29th, 1862; Col. Alex. Hays, 63d Penna. Vols., from Sept. 29, 1862.

The Secretary of the Treasury left this morning for New York. It is believed that he visits New York to make a loan of fifty millions of dollars, which is required for the payment of adjudicated claims.

On the meeting of the Senate to-day the body immediately proceeded to an executive session. The President of the United States having no further communication to make, as was ascertained, it was agreed that the Senate shall adjourn without delay to-morrow.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Australasian.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The steamer Australasian from Liverpool on the 28th ultimo, via Southampton on the 1st, arrived at this port to-night.

The Polish question was the all absorbing topic, excluding almost the affairs attending the American rebellion.

In the British House of Commons the policy of Russia was strongly denounced.

The movements of the insurgents continue in Poland with unabated zeal.

The response of Mr. Seward to the mediation proposed by the French Emperor has been published, and produces in general unfavorable comment.

The Ministerial crisis in the Spanish Cabinet still continued.

The London *Times* says that Mr. Seward if not preternaturally right is comprehensibly wrong, and after criticising and dissenting from his view of the affair, says that he is at least consistent with all that he has written from the commencement of the rebellion, but whether he is consistent with the facts the *Times* would rather leave events to decide. The *Morning Post* treats the subject with much bitterness. It looks upon the letter of Mr. Seward in reply as a mere piece of buncombey, but emanating as it does from the Washington Cabinet, it is truly incredible, according to the *Post*, that that body should have sunk so low as to endorse so much arrant falsehood and absurd nonsense.

The London *Morning Star*, on the other hand, praises the dispatches of Mr. Seward, and considers that it is unanswerable in argument. It shows that henceforth not even the mildest form of interference can have the least hope of acceptance from the American government.

It is stated that the Confederate loan has all been freely taken, in the continental markets.

The Captains of the relief ships George Griswold, Achilles and Hope were entertained at a grand banquet by the Mayor of Liverpool, during which friendly speeches were freely interchanged. The Consul of Dudley, in his speech, asserted that it was the earnest desire of the American government, as well as the people to perpetuate amicable relations with England.

The Princess Alexandria had left Copenhagen for Reigland, and was received with great ovations along the entire route.

The claims of the British government against Brazil has been modified one-half.

The Polish question continues the prominent topic in England. An important debate had taken place on the subject in the British House of Commons, in which all the speakers condemned the policy of Russia, but the future action of the British government was left untrammelled by any resolution.

FRANCE.—The feeling in Paris continued decidedly in favor of the Poles, but the general impression was that the diplomatic measures, already inaugurated, would suffice for a settlement of the difficulty.

PRUSSIA.—An important debate was progressing in the Prussian Chambers on the neutrality of that government. The policy of the government in interfering was vehemently attacked by many of the speakers. M. Bismark defended the course of the government.

Italy is quiet.

It is asserted that the reports as to the terms of the Convention with Russia are mythical.

No troops are to be allowed to pass the frontiers of Prussia without the express consent of the government.

POLAND.—The dispatches show a continued, if not increasing, activity on the part of the insurgents.

Engagements had taken place at various places, with varying success.

A report was current that General Klappa had gone to join the insurgents. The veteran General Dembenski had also left Paris for Poland.

The total force of insurgents was estimated at 45,000, but no single corps numbers more than 3,000.

It is stated that the Emperor of Russia has ordered the arrest of the author of the ukase of the insurrection in Poland, at any price of blood or treasure, within 30 days.

SPAIN.—A Ministerial crisis had taken place at Madrid. Senor Varrazus was at first spoken of as the successor of O'Donnell, but the latest advices say he is out of favor, and M. Mayscos and Concha had been summoned to the Palace.

London, Sunday, March 1st, via Queenstown.—In STOCK EXCHANGE, yesterday, Consols; after official hours, were quoted at 92¾@92¾.

Paris, Saturday, March 28.—Rentes opened at 67f@68c.

A cabinet council was held yesterday afternoon.

The drawing room levee held on the birthday of Majesty, by the Princess Royal, was most numerously attended.

London.—Breadstuffs declining. Sugar steady. Coffee advancing. Rice steady. Tea firm. Tallow quiet. Rosin dull. Spirits Turpentine firmer.

Consols 92¾@92¾.

American Stocks.—Illinois Central shares 41¾ to 40¾ per cent. discount; Erie B. B. 44¾ to 45¾.

HAVRE, Feb. 28.—Cotton has a downward tendency; sales of the week, 5,000 bales.

Small stock of breadstuffs on hand. Trade in the interior is stagnant.

Turin, Saturday, Feb. 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the debate upon the proposed loan was continued.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, February 28.—The Frankfort Journal of to-day states that a conversation between Russia and Prussia, as drawn up at St. Petersburg, has been considered by the Berlin Cabinet. It was decided to be too general in its character, and Prussia had requested that its language should be more distinctly defined. The same paper states that the desire of Prussia has led to further negotiations, which, most likely, are not yet concluded.

Berlin, Feb. 28.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the debate on the affairs of Poland was continued.

Cronstadt, Feb. 28.—The Czar of Today announces that the Russians have been beaten by Largiewicz, near Malagorsac, after an engagement which lasted five hours. The town was laid in ruins.

Rebel News.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 13.—The Richmond *Examiner* and *Dispatch*, of the 12th, have been received here. They contain no news of interest from Charleston, Vicksburg or Port Hudson.

A dispatch from Charleston, dated the 11th, says that all is quiet there. The city was full of rumors of an impending attack, but nothing authentic was known.

The *Dispatch*, in its ladder, speaks discouragingly of the prospects of obtaining food, and says that the improvement of flour and grain by the Government discourages its production.

The *Examiner* contains an announcement that Gen. Beauregard has revoked all furloughs, and recalled absentees to their posts.

Murderer Executed.

WHEELING, March 12.—Robt. Fool was executed to-day for the murder of Adam Bach, of this city, in August last.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—The flour market is inactive, but prices remain without change; sales of 1500 bbls. at $6.25 for superfine, $7 for extra and $7.50 @8 for extra family. Rye flour dull at $5, and corn meal at $4. Not much demand for wheat; sales of 4,000 bush. at $1.70@1.74 for red and $1.80@1.95 for white. Rye commands $1. Corn in fair demand; sales 10,000 bush. yellow sold at 80c for prime and 82c and 91c for white. Oats sell freely at 72c for Delaware. Small sales of Rio at 33@33½ and Laguayra at 35c. Sugar steady; sales of 400 hhds Cuba at 11½@12c. In provisions more doing. Sales mess pork at $16; 50 barrels of hams in pickle at $14@20c per lb; 200 tierces of lard at 11½@11¾. Whisky sells slowly at 50@57c.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Flour firm; sales 10,000 bbls. at $7@7 15 for State, $7 20@7 30 for Ohio; and $7 50@7 85 for Southern. Wheat advanced 1c; sales 60,000 bush. at $1 40@1 45 for Chicago Spring; $1 62@1 67 for Milwaukee Club. Corn advanced 1c; sales 40,000 bush. at 90@94c. Beef dull. Pork quiet. Lard firm at 10¾@11¾c. Whisky dull at 47@48c. Receipts—four 10,000 bbls. wheat 1922 bush., corn 763 bush.

STOCKS heavy; Chicago and Rock Island 93¾; Illinois Central 97½; Michigan Southern 102; Pennsylvania Coal 122; Reading 90; Missouri 6's 62; Gold 140½; Demand Notes 140½; Treasury 7-10 10 ¾; United States Coupons 6's 103½.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—Flour unchanged and firm; superfine $5 30@5, and extra 6@6 10; 6,000 bbls extra sold at $6 25, to be delivered within the next twenty days at the buyer's option. Wheat is held firmly; sales $1 30@1 50; White $1 60@1 65; but these rates above the views of buyers. Corn in good demand at 88@90c. Rye advanced to $1. Oats firm at 60@70c in bbls. Whisky 42c and in demand. Mess pork firm at $14.25@14.50—the latter the price asked; bulk meats quiet at 4½ for shoulders, and 6@6¾ for sides; an active demand for hams, and prices higher; sales of 14,000 pieces at 8½@9¾c. Cheese still dull at $5,75@6.

Gold 138@140; Demand Notes 136, and Silver 140@145. Exchange advanced to par and ¼ premium—the latter the selling rate.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Cotton dull at 83c. Flour firm; 15,000 bbls sold at $6,90@7,15 for State, $7,70@7,80 for Ohio, and $7,75@7,85 for Southern. Wheat firm; 30,000 bush sold at $1