PITTSBURGH POST.

JAMES P. BARR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 6.

CITY MATTERS.

The Western Penitentiary.

We have received the annual report of the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, which includes the reports of the various officers of the Institution. We extract some items of interest:

The Inspectors report the following counties in arrears of their assessments for keeping prisoners: McKean, $94,76; Vernango, $85,58; Butler, $21,85; Elk, $26,08; Greene, $60 80; Huntingdon, $157.48; Somerset, $116 76; Cambria, $123,54 total, $685,61. They recommend some enactment to enforce speedier payment of dues.

They report the extension of Block B, so far completed that part of it can be occupied this month and say that when it is finally completed they can, for a short time, re-establish the system of seperate confinement, the Warden having been obliged, from want of sufficient cells to confine two prisoners each in eighty of the old apartments.

Of the $102,000 appropriated by the Legislature, $50,100,44 remained from 1860 and work to an amount greater than the balance was performed, in anticipation of an appropriation this year of $25,000, for which they ask the Legislature, and $25,000 more for the extension of Block C, in addition to the usual appropriation for officers' salaries, &c.

The extension of the gas works and the benefits resulting therefrom are next mentioned.

The Board make serious complaint of prisoners being sent to the institution for two, six and ten months, which they say is not within the original objects of the institution. On this subject they say:

"It is impossible to bring these transient convicts under any settled system of mental, moral or mechanical instruction in the short space of their imprisonment. They cannot be taught the use of the shuttle nor the awl, nor can they be brought under the influence of moral or religious teachings to any extent that would be beneficial to them or to the State. Nor are these the only objections that exist to the receiving of convicts for less than one year. It would be impossible, if the practice is persevered in, to comply with the purposes and requirements of the law, which looks to seperate and solitary confinement. The cells would, without exception, soon contain two or more inmates, even if the most effective and expensive measures were taken to increase their number, and the ground now enclosed within the walls of the prison would soon become inadequate to contain buildings enough to hold the prisoners that would be sent hither for confinement from all parts of an extensive district, rapidly increasing in population. Of course, as they could learn nothing, they could earn nothing. Nor would the counties in the district save any thing to their treasuries. It would cost more, upon the average, to send a convict, under guard, to the Penitentiary, than it would to maintain him at home for three, or perhaps for six months. What the counties might gain in having their prisoners subsisted in the Penitentiary, they would lose twice over in the fees and expense paid the Sheriff for delivering their criminals here; and besides this they would have to pay the increased assessments that must be levied for maintaining them while here."

The Directors state several serious objections to the "Act relative to Prison Discipline, approved May 1st, 1861, providing, for the abatement of sentence for good conduct. They say it would require additional officers, at increased cost, make the duties of the officers of the prison difficult, onerous and almost impossible to perform, while it would be a virtual delegation of the pardoning power of the Governor to the Inspectors of Penitentiaries. In conclusion they endorse the argument of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary on that subject— and also the following resolutions adopted by them:

Resolved, That the Act of 1st May, 1861, entitled an "Act relative to Prison Discipline," is of such doubtful constitutionality that it is not the duty of the Board, in the absence of judicial instruction or legislative revision, to assume the extraordinary powers attempted to be granted thereby.

Resolved, That the construction of said Act is so ambiguous that the Board is unable satisfactorily to carry the same into execution.

The Warden reports the present capacity of the prison at 280 cells, which will be increased to 318 when Block B is finished. This will leave a surplus of only thirty cells. At the close of 1860 there were 811 prisoners in confinement, of whom 9 were females. 118 were received and 136 discharged (119 by expiration of sentence, 12 by pardon and 5 by death) during the year, leaving, December, 1861, 788 prisoners; 773 males and 15 females. The whole number of prisoners received from the opening of the prison, July, 1826, has been 2,549, viz: 2,165 white males, 52 white females, 290 colored males, 42 colored females.

The prisoners in confinement January 1st, 1862, were charged with the following offences:—Arson, 15; murder, second degree, 15; larceny, 87; forgery, 5; burglary, 34; horse stealing, 12; passing counterfeit money, 5; assault and battery, with intent to kill, 16; robbery, 4; rape, 2; passing counterfeit coin, 9; perjury, 2; robbery and arson, 1; manslaughter, 23; burglary and larceny, 18; aiding an escape, 1; homicide, 1; assault and battery, with intent to rape, 6; stealing letters from U. S. mail, 1; highway robbery, 7; obtaining money on false pretences, 1; counterfeiting silver coin, 9; felony and larceny, 6; aggravated assault, 5; seduction, 1; attempt to burn, 1; counterfeiting gold coin, 1; incest, adultery, 1; attempt to ravish, 2; felonious assault, 1; attempt to murder, third account, 1. Total, 288.

Of these 96 are from Allegheny, 25 from Erie, 15 each from Mercer and Crawford, 14 each from Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland and Warren, etc.

Their occupations are as follows: shoemakers, 16; tailors, 8; laborers, 120; carpenters, 12; tinner, 1; house servants, 17; blacksmiths, 12; boatmen, 10; wagon makers, 3; cook, 1; hostler, 1, farmers, 11; harness maker, 1; stone cutters, 5; hatter, 1; baker, 7; glass blowers, 6; machinists, 8; moulders, 2; brush maker, 1; silver platers, 3; sailors, 6; trunk maker, 1; coopers, 4; peddlers, 2; millers, 3; miner, 1; cigar makers, 2; painters, 8; puddler, 1; drummer, 1; cabinet makers, 5; paper hanger, 1; architect, 1; butchers, 5; fisherman, 1; bricklayer, 1; clerks, 8; brick makers, 2; piano maker, 1; brewer, 1; sadler, 1; idleness, 1; pilot, 1; book binder, 1; brass moulder, 1.

Their nationality is: Pennsylvania 129, Ireland 37, Germany 21, Wales 1, Maryland 7, Massachusetts 2, New York 28, Ohio 18, England 6, Connecticut 3, Scotland 2, New Jersey 2, Tennessee 2, Missouri 2, Canada 4, Vermont 3, Kentucky 3, Prussia 1, France 2, Indiana 1, Virginia 17, Bavaria 1, New Hampshire 1; and their ages: from 10 to 20, 18; from 20 to 30, 111; from 30 to 40, 11; from 40 to 50, 81; 50 to 60, 19; 60 to 70, 6; 70 to 80, 3.

Five deaths occurred during the year, four of pulmonary consumption and one of paraphlegia. Good health has prevailed and the monthly average of prescriptions has been smaller than in 1860. Of the discharged prisoners, 24 have served a term of 2 years, 20 a term of 3 years, 3 a term of 4 years, 2 a term of 5 years, 1 a term of 6 years, 1 a term of 11 years, and 2 a term of 18 years, which gives an average of more than 2 years for 53 prisoners. Six have served a second term, 2 a third term, and 1 a fifth term, all of whom were discharged in good health.

The Moral Instructor says that the plan inaugurated last year, of receiving contributions from visitors for the Prison Library, has answered the most sanguine expectations. More than one hundred dollars have thus been realised during the last twelve months, a part of which has been expended for books, and the balance now in hand (fifty dollars) will soon be applied to the same purpose. I think we shall, in this way, be able to procure a sufficient supply of interesting and instructive books for the use of our prisoners.

The report, as a whole, is a model of perspicuity and brevity and its typographical appearance is highly creditable to the printers, Messrs. Barr & Myers.

CORRECTION.—We publish the following by request. The writer informs us that he was in camp when the package alluded to arrived and was informed by several members of Company H. that the socks had been distributed among them. We cheerfully give the card a place in order to correct any erroneous impression produced by the first publication:

MR. EDITOR:—While in Camp Tennally some weeks since, my attention was called to a local item in your paper of the 8th of January, headed "Socks for the Soldiers" of Co. H, (of Butler Co.) 13th regiment, Penn'a Volunteers. It seems that the ladies of the County had made up a box of socks for the members of the company and sent them to Mr. Carson, of Allegheny, for shipment:—the First Lieut. of the company being home on a furlough shipped the box and took a receipt for the same; the socks arrived at camp some days after the Lieut. and were faithfully distributed according to the desire of the ladies. The item has done great injustice to the Lieutenant and should be contradicted.

A. P. C Co. F, 13th Regiment.

The Re-Organization of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.

The recent change in the affairs of this company would seem, from the report of J. Edgar Thompson, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to the stockholders, to be a most salutary one. The report says: "The road is now worked under the direction of a committee, but it will be transferred to the new corporation under the style of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, on or before the first of March next. In this new corporation the Pennsylvania Railroad Company holds over one million of dollars of its mortgage bonds, and $816,050 of its stock. The re-organization of the debt of the Company upon a basis of entire equity to all the interests seems to have acted like magic upon its securities; the First Mortgages having been sold at ninety-five per centum, which a short time since could have been obtained at fifty per centum, and the Second Mortgages can now be sold for much more than they cost the Pennsylvania Company; they are, however, worth more than the present market value. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company has, during the past year, done a large and profitable business, fully sustaining the policy which dictated its completion as an independant line to Chicago, and at the same time demonstrating its ability to meet the interest upon all its Bonds, while the shareholders will ere long begin to receive regular dividends."

ROBBED.—A young man from Baltimore, Mason by name, appeared at the Mayor's office yesterday and stated that he had been at the house of Em. Black, Third street, on Tuesday night, and after leaving found his pocket book, which contained some $150 in Treasury notes, missing. He believed the money had been taken by a girl named Frank Okermann, with whom he had been in conversation. Mayor Sawyer sent his police to the house, a search was made and a roll of $100 in Treasury notes found behind a chest. Mason made no information, and there being no evidence to hold the girl, who had been arrested, she was discharged, Mason pocketing the loss, if there was any.

RUNAWAY—HORSE KILLED.—Yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, one of the horses attached to the car on the East Liberty Passenger Railway ran off at the top of Soho hill and dragged the car down at lightning speed, the brakes being rendered almost useless by the condition of the track, which was icy. When the car reached the level the horse slipped and was almost instantly killed, the tongue, which was broken in the descent, penetrating his body to the depth of a foot, causing his death by bleeding. The other horse was so badly wounded (the skin from his side being stripped off) that it will be necessary to shoot him. None of the passengers were injured.

THE CANALS.—The revenue and expenses of the canals last year were as follows: Revenue: Susquehanna Division, $436,698 28; Juniata Division, $25,182 98; Western Division, $9,551 16; Miscellaneous sources, $4 726 62; total, $176 109 04. Expenses: Susquehanna Division, $68,544 03; Juniata Division, $48 261 62; Western Division, (chiefly caused by freshets) $39,065 93; total, $155.872 59. The decrease in the revenues is $33,256 79, which is attributed to the paralysis that pervaded the business interests of the country. The freshets during the past season were quite destructive to the Juniata Division west of the Allegheny mountains. The damage has been partially repaired.

CITY MORTALITY.—The deaths in the city for the week ending February 1st, were 15, viz: 9 males, 6 females; 14 white, 1 colored; 4 adults, 11 children. Two adults died of consumption, and five children of congestion of the lungs.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.—The Board of Trustees of Washington College, at their last meeting, appointed Rev. J. N. Pressly General Agent for Washington College for the current year. The Board insisted on Mr. Pressly's acceptance of the appointment, even though it should involve the resignation of his charge, believing the interests of the institutions demanded the entire time and labor of an agent of his tried efficiency. Mr. Pressly was prevailed on to accept the appointment, and has, we believe, tendered to Presbytery a demit of his charge of the congregation of Albia.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.—The sales of cattle during the week ending February 3d, amounted to 1295 head. The prices received show a slight advance upon last quotations, some lots having sold as high as 9 cents per pound. The governing prices, however, were from 7 to 8½ cents, while a few lots sold as low as 6 cents. Cows are less activ; 60 having found buyers at from $20 to $22 each. 3300 Sheep res ised $4 25@$5 net. Over 4000 Hogs brought from $4 25 to $5 per cwt. net.

Bank Note Quotations.

Corrected for the *Post* by Feld & Lare, of the *National Bank Note Reporter*.

(The *Reporter* is published monthly, at One Dollar a year, in advance. Office, Dispatch Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Rates uncertain at present.

PITTSBURGH, February 5, 1862.

	Discount
New England States	¼
New York State	¼
New York City	¼
New Jersey	par
Pennsylvania, (Philadelphia)	¼
" Pittsburgh	par
" Interior, western	¾
Delaware	1
District of Columbia	5
Maryland, Baltimore	2
" Interior	2½@3
Virginia, Wheeling and Branches	5
" Eastern	no sale
North Carolina	"
South Carolina	"
Georgia	"
Alabama	"
Louisiana	"
Kentucky	1
Tennessee	no sale
Ohio	½
Indiana Free	½
" Bank of the State	½
Illinois	no sale
Wisconsin	"
Iowa	2
Michigan	2
Missouri	5@50
Canada	"

Exchange selling rates on New York and Philadelphia ½ ⅌ cent. over bankable funds.

Coin selling at 3½ ⅌ cent. over bankable funds.

DIED FROM SCALDING.—Some two weeks ago, a little son of Patrick Shevlin, residing on Second street, First Ward, was badly scalded by pulling over upon himself a kettle of scalding water, producing injuries of which the little fellow died on Tuesday.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—Messrs. D. Hutchinson, Jas. Robb and Geo. B. Jones, the newly elected members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, were sworn in yesterday by Mayor Sawyer. The new Board then proceeded to the new organization: Mr. Geo. Albree was chosen President and Mr. George Fortune, the present very efficient Secretary to the Board, was re-elected.

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.—This lady pleased every one in a critical audience last evening by her admirable rendition of the arduous part of Cynthia, in "Flowers of the Forest," displaying a power seldom exhibited by one so young. To-night she appears as Pauline, in the "Lady of Lyons," when we hope to see a larger audience than she has yet attracted. Those who do not attend will miss really fine acting.

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PRIVATE DISEASES—DR. BROWN'S MEDICAL and SURGICAL Office, No. 50 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dr. BROWN is an old citizen of Pittsburgh, and has been in Practice for the last twenty-five years. His business has been confined mostly to Private and Surgical Diseases.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS in need of a medical friend, should not fail to find on the sure place of relief. The Doctor is a regular graduate, and his experience in the treatment of a certain class of diseases is a sure guarantee to the sufferers of obtaining permanent relief by the use of his remedies and following his advice.

DR. BROWN'S REMEDIES never fail to cure the worst form of Venereal Diseases, Impurities and Scrofulous Affections. Also all diseases arising from a hereditary taint, which manifests itself in the form of a tetter, scurvy, and a great many forms of skin diseases, the origin of which the patient is entirely ignorant. To persons so afflicted, Dr. Brown offers hopes of a sure and speedy recovery.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS

Dr. Brown's remedies for this alarming trouble brought on often by that solitary habit of sensual gratification, which the young and weak-minded often give way to, (to their own destruction,) are the only reliable remedies known in this country—they are safe, and make a speedy restoration of health.

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Dr. Brown's remedies never fail to cure this painful disease *in a few days*—he will warrant a cure. He also treats Piles, Gleet, Gonnorrhœa, Stricture, Urethal Discharges, Female Weakness, Monthly Suppressions, Diseases of the Joints, Pimples in the Face, Nervous Affections, Pains in the Back and Kidneys, Irritation of the Bladder, together with all diseases of an impure origin.

A letter describing the symptoms, containing a fee, directed to DR. BROWN, No. 50 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa., will be immediately answered. Medicines sent to any address, safely packed and secure from observation.

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2D EDITION.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Last Night's News up to Two O'clock.

Thirty-Seventh Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 5.—HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the Treasury Note Bill.

Mr. Crisfield, of Maryland, said he acted with that broad National catholic party which includes the whole Union within its embrace and looks to the maintenance of the confederacy and restoration of the Constitution as our fathers made and understood it. President Lincoln came into power without his agency, and some things had been done by this administration of which he did not approve, but believing him honest and patriotic, he conceived it to be the duty of every patriotic citizen to sustain him; therefore he should give to the administration, in the great work before them, a candid, honest and unreserved support, especially as to its financial policy, because that, of all others, is most important, for on the supply of money depends the existence of the army, and as a consequence the life of the nation. The Committee of Ways and Means had commenced at the top of the building. They should first have reported a tax bill, thus laying a broad foundation on which the whole structure of public credit could repose. In discussing the bill, he said the legal tender clause was palpable violation of the Constitution, and he would not vote for the bill if it designs to give paper the equal value of gold. Should that clause be retained, public credit could not be sustained by it. It was a system of repudiation and forced loans in the worst form. It would not only destroy the credit, but place a stain on the National character which ages could not wear out.

Mr. Pike, of Me., favored the bill as a hard money man. He could not vote for the measure without the legal tender clause, as it was really the specie clause.

Mr. Alley, of Mass, said upon decisions of this hour are involved in a great degree the prosperity and growth of all the material interests of this country for generations to come, no less than pecuniary salvation in the present. Beneficient as this measure is as one of relief, nothing could induce him to give it sanction, but an uncontrollable necessity. To dispose of the bonds of the Government, at anything greedy avarice may dictate, and the alternative really amounts to this rather than revert to this measure is sucking the very life blood of the nation to fertilize the already prolific soil of the capitalist. Congress has power to-day to inaugurate a system of financial policy, both for the government and people, which will establish our property upon a firm foundation and give strength and stability to our institutions. Let it not disappoint, in this moment of peril, the just expectations of the American people.

Mr. Bright, of Pa., said he had to sustain the President in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, in declaring certain ports blockaded, and for other extreme measures which were justified by the public necessity; now they were called upon, according to the terms of his bill to declare it constitutional and legal to make money out of paper. He did not feel justified in going so far as to cast his vote for any such measure. He would vote for taxation to the utmost limits. We have the means, the property and the money, but the issues now proposed would bring upon the country more ruin than the rebels have already thrown upon it. The notes authorized by the bill are payable at no place or time and are to be made a legal tender in payment of all debts. He argued the constitutional question that they could not make anything but gold and silver a legal tender.

Mr. Horton, of Ohio, said if the bill should pass, which he hoped would not be the case, it would be a departure from the financial system of the country. He advocated Mr. Morrill's substitute, which proposes the payment of interest in coin, and for the redemption of the notes in ten and twenty years, and stated at length his objections to the pending measure.

The Committee then rose, after it was mutually agreed upon that the general debate on this bill is to cease on the expiration of two hours after the House shall again take it up.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Carlile, of Va., moved to take up the resolution he offered some time since in regard to the finance of the country. He said he offered the resolution for the purpose of calling the attention of the Senate to the finances of the country.—The expenses of the country are now at the rate of fifty millions per month.—He had hoped ere this to have some plan from the Secretary of the Treasury, but the only plan he had proposed was the issue of paper currency. He was opposed to any union of the government and the banks, and was not willing that the government should be dependent on the banks. If the government depends on an irredeemable paper issue, financial ruin must follow. He advocated the passage of his resolution as affording a safe and sound basis for specie currency. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The morning hour having expired, the bill was laid over and the Bright case was taken up.

Mr. Anthony, of R. I., said he had arrived at the conclusion that he must vote for the resolution of expulsion, though he should do it with a great deal of pain. In times like these the Senate must not be filled with men the least suspected of disloyalty. He thought that any Senator who could write such a letter as that to such a man—to such a traitor—was unfitted for a seat in the Senate.

Mr. Harris, of N. Y., made reply to the attempt of the New York Legislature to dictate to him his course on the subject.—On a question of political expediency or national policy he would listen to the Legislature, but on a question of right and wrong he was himself responsible to his conscience and his God, and he would allow no man, or body of men, to intervene between him and his conscience. On an Executive or Judicial question the Legislature had no right to interfere.

Mr. Foster accordingly read the remainder of the resolution which had been omitted by Mr. Bright, deploring the state of the country which had been reduced by sectionalism and reaffirming the principles of the Democratic party which declared that the present state of the country was due to the agitation of slavery by fanatics and the adoption of the sectional platforms of the Buffalo, Philadelphia and Chicago Conventions, and that the Republicans in rejecting all offers of compromise had assumed the fearful responsibility and they had shown their utter inability to conduct the government in the difficulty, and denouncing the plan of emancipation and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Bright said he had only read two of the resolutions because some of the others contained language which might possibly be deemed offensive by some Senators, but laying aside all, that he could endorse the resolutions in all their length and depth.

Mr. Bayard, of Del., spoke at some length in favor of Mr. Bright, contending that the Senator could not, from all the circumstances, at the time the letter was written, believe that there was to be war, and, consequently could not have had any intention of doing wrong in writing a simple note of introduction.

Mr. Bright made a lengthy speech complaining of the injustice that had been done him, and of the partisan spirit exhibited against him during the debate on this subject. If he was expelled he intended to refer the question to the people of Indiana.

Mr. Ten Eyck followed, declaring his inflexible purpose to do what he thought was right.

Mr. Cowan said he had only one word. He had nothing to gain by supporting the Senator from Indiana, nothing to gain by opposing what he believed to be the universal sentiment of the State. But should he be true to conscience, better be torn by wild horses than yield convictions of duty. He was a free man and nobody his master. If Bright be expelled and he asked on what charge he could not tell. Better for the Senate if it had more charity and better observance to the rules of law.

After further remarks by McDougall and Willey the vote was taken on resolution to expel.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, King, Lane, Ind., McDougal, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson, Mass., Wilson, Mo.—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Cowan, Harris, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Willey—14.

The Vice President said as two-thirds (⅔) voted in favor of the resolution it was adopted.

The applause in the gallery was immediately checked by the Chair.

Adjourned

Impudent Message from Jeff. Davis.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says the flag of truce from rebeldom covered an impudent demand, such as should not be countenanced in honorable warfare.

This message is said to have been from Jeff. Davis to President Lincoln, announcing that if the Federal government permit the rebel bridge burners to be hung under the order of Gen. Halleck, that the federal prisoners, Colonels Corcoran, Lee, Willcox and others, held as hostages for the safety of the pirates, shall be immediately hung in retaliation.

A Cabinet meeting was called to consider the subject, but I am requested not to announce the result. Jeff. Davis will learn it soon enough. It is probable that the news of the recent order of the War Department directing the privateersmen to be regarded as prisoners of war, had not reached rebeldom when this last message was sent from Richmond.

The sentiment expressed by those who know the purport of the message, is that the officer who brought it, thereby disgracing the flag of truce, should have been retained and hung with the bridge-burners

Latest from Europe.

PORTLAND, Feb. 5.—Mr. Massey, member of Parliament, had delivered a speech before his constituents at Sanford in which he advocated that the European powers should interfere to close the struggle between the North and South by recognizing the rebel States and breaking the blockade of Southern ports.

The London *Times* in an editorial upon it says: "Let France interfere if she likes, England's line of policy is to suffer a little longer and let the event work itself out, it will not be long—it may indeed be doubtful whether our interference would not rather retard than hasten the desired event of opened ports and a large supply of cotton. Let us then pursue our honest policy of standing aloof.

The Manchester *Guardian* argues in a somewhat similar strain, and as regards the cotton supply, it says it is a question now how far in this district the prevailing distress is due to the civil war in America, and whether it is not as much attributable to over production as to a mere dearth of cotton.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from a war correspondent calling attention to the fact that the U. S. gunboat Tuscarora has infringed, and continues to infringe, the rules of neutrality at Southampton, and calling on the government to no no longer tolerate such a flagrant disregard of neutral rights.

The brig West Indian, Capt. Foot, from Charleston, Dec. 24, with a cargo of spirits turpentine, had arrived at Liverpool. Her captain represents the U. S. blockade of Charlegton as anything but effectual, and says that the stone blockade is far from stopping the entrance to the port and will eventually deepen the shallow channels.

The citizens of Charleston have very little uneasiness on the subject. It was represented that Charleston was well defended and that between that city and Savannah, General Lee had about 40,000 troops under his command.

The text of Earl Russell's letter to Liverpool Ship Owner's Association had been published. The letter says that the English government notified Lord Lyons when the measure was preparing that such a plan as the stone blockade would seem to imply despair of the subjugation of the Union, the proposed object of the war, for it never could be the wish of the United States government to destroy cities from which their own country was to derive a portion of its riches, such a plan could only be adopted as a measure of revenge and as an irremediable injury against an enemy. Now, however, says the letter that the project seems to have been carried into effect at Charleston.

Lord Lyons will be instructed to make further representations to Mr. Seward, with a view to prevent similar acts of destruction at other ports. It was stated that the French Minister at Washington had been furnished with the cordial disapprobation of the French government at the conduct of the United States government in choking up Charleston harbor with stone and that he would join Lord Lyons in protesting against the act. It is reported that the initative in proclaiming the blockade of the Southern ports ineffectual, will be taken by France.

The French government journals continue to make the most of the Charleston blockade.

The privateer Sumter having been ordered from Cadiz, reached Gibraltar on the 17th of January, during her passage she burnt the American bark Neapolitan from Mesjira for Boston, with fruits. She also captured the brig Investigator of Searsport for Newport loaded with ore, but subsequently allowed her to proceed. Six of the Sumpter's crew deserted at Cadiz and made their submission to American Consul. The Captain of the Sumter claimed them as deserters, but the Spanish officials declined to give them up.

Latest Via Londonderry—LONDON, Jan. 24.—The *Times* city article says that an uneasy feeling prevails. The avoidance of complications in connection with American politics cannot be permanently anticipated and the feeling will probably increase until the meeting of the French Chambers of Commerce, on Monday, at which some indication of the policy to be adopted by France, England, and Europe generally, is looked for. The belief gains ground that the French government will consider that proofs of the fictitious character of the blockade have been too complete and numerous to render it possible to be passed over without danger to those public and national rights, the quiet maintenance of which depends on a firm policy for precedents.

LIVERPOOL.—The breadstuff market has an upward tendency. The usual authorities quote flour, wheat and corn firmer and advanced. The provision market is generally dull. Various circulars report beef quiet and steady, pork dull, bacon quiet, lard nominal, and tallow dull.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The report made from the Committee on Commerce to-day by Representative Ward is adverse to the abrogation of reciprocity treaty, but advocates an enlargement of its commercial connections with a view to render the reciprocity treaty more certain and substantial. While the United States tax Canadian productions only $25,000 per annum, Canada taxes our productions $1,000,000, and also has an unfair system of discrimination against the United States. The report was re-committed for further action of the Committee.

The Sub-Committee of Ways and Means have prepared a rough draft of a new tax bill which will at once be presented for private use and to be laid before the full Committee for their final action. A few days only will elapse before it will be matured and reported to the House.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed a note to Representative Spaulding, urging immediate action on the Treasury Note Bill, but several more speeches will be made previous to voting upon the pending amendment. It is probable that a final vote will be reached to-morrow. Arrangements have been made by the opponents of the bill to form a substitute, therefore, by consolidating the leading features in the propositions already submitted by Morrill, of Vt., Vallandigham and Roscoe Conkling.

Mr. Bright left the Senate this evening before the vote on his expulsion was announced.

The Galleries were densely crowded. Many of the auditors expressed their satisfaction at the result by applause.

A Probable Battle.

CHICAGO, February 5.—A special dispatch to the *Journal*, from Cairo, says that the force under General Grant arrived at Iiris landing, six miles below Fort Henry, yesterday afternoon. The gunboats Essex and St. Louis made a reconnoissance of the rebel works, for the purpose of landing forces. They were within a mile and a half of the Fort, throwing several shells inside of their entrenchments. The fire was returned.

One shot struck the Essex, going through the corner of Capt. Porter's cabin. The range of their guns being ascertained, a place was selected for landing, which was to be done yesterday afternoon. The force of the enemy is supposed to be fifteen thousand.

A dispatch dated to-day, says that Gen. Grant's force is within four miles of Fort Henry.

The fight is expected to day.

Narrow Escape from Starvation.

SALT LAKE CITY, February 5th.—Two Frenchmen, named Silver and Sevine, started some time since from Rocky Ridge to go to the Wind River Mountains. They were overtaken by a storm and lost their way. After wandering about 22 days, they found telegraph poles and remained there until picked up by the stage. They were in an exhausted condition, having eaten their dog, a portion of one of their horses, and a beaver hat, to sustain life.

Cincinnati Market Report

CINCINNATI, February 5.—*Evening*.—Flour steady with a fair demand at $4 15@$4 20 for Superfine and $4 25@$4 30 for Extra and Family. Wheat is in good demand; sales of 5000 bushels at 87@90 for prime Red and 93c@$1 for White. Corn firm and in good demand at 22c. Oats steady at 28c. Rye is in active demand at 50c. Barley is in good demand at 50@52c for Fall. Whisky is in active demand and prices have advanced to 17c. Sugar and Molasses dull and prices unsettled and nominal. Coffee is quiet, but firm at 19½@21c. Mess Pork is fair demand at $9 62½@$9 75. Lard steady at 6¼@6½ the latter rate for City. Butt Meats are offered freely at 2¾@4 loose, for Shoulders and Sides. Green Meats nominal at 1¾ and 4 for Shoulders and Hams. The receipts of Hogs were light, amounting to about 1000 head; there was not much demand, and the sales were limited to a few small lots at $3 20@$3 50, the latter rate for extra heavy.

New York Market Report.

NEW YORK, February 5.—*Evening*.—Cotton dull at 29½@30 at auction, 175 bales of Sea Island cotton at 28@31c, averaging 50c. Flour firm. State advanced 10@15c; sales 21,000 bbls at $5 70@$5 75 for State, $5 05@$5 10 for Ohio, $5 95@$6 30 for Southern. Wheat advanced 1c; sales 59,000 bushels at $1 32@1 36 for Chicago spring, $1 36@1 38 for Milwaukee club and $1 45@1 46 for Red Western. Corn firm; sales 37,000 bushels at 65½@66½—Whisky firm at 24c. Stocks heavy.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

ARRIVED.

Franklin, Bennet, Brownsville.
Gallatin, Clark, Brownsville.
Col. Bayard, Peebles Elizabeth
Minerva, Gordon, Wheeling
Emma, Marshall, Louisville

DEPARTED.

Franklin, Bennet, Brownsville.
Gallatin, Clark, do
Col. Bayard, Peebles, Elizabeth
Science, Reno, Gallipolis

The River—Last evening at twilight there were about nine feet water in the channel and falling.

What' the matter! Have we a Custom House in Pittsburgh or not? If so it is about time the fact was made public. It seems that the steamer Prima Donna that left a few days since, loaded with government freight and cleared from our Custom House was stopped at Louisville and at the latest dates was still detained there.—Now if our Custom House have no authority to pass boats by Louisville, or any other point, it is about time that we should be made acquainted with the fact. The officials here seem to be in the dark. It appears we are all alike on that subject.

The new and splendid passenger steamer Kenton, G. W. Ebert commander, leaves this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. For speed, accommodation and attentive officers this boat stands A No. 1. Capt. Ebert is a first class boat man, and stands at the head of the list as an officer and a gentleman. His word is as good as his bond. Such officers are not plenty. Of course our old friend Capt. Poppard will be found in the office.

The Zanesville packet Emma Graham, left yesterday a little behind time. She will make it up, and be here ready to leave on her next regular day.

The J. T. M'Combs left yesterday for Wheeling with a fine trip.

Our advertising columns announce that Capt. Anawalt's fine packet Bay City, leaves this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has fine accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Our old friend J. A. Dales will do the honors in the office.

Our old and esteemed friend, O. B. Childs, goes out in the steamer Dacotah, as one of the clerks. We congratulate both parties.

The fine packet Dacotah, Capt. D. L. Hendrickson, is fast filling up for Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. This boat is now in first rate order, and is in charge of as careful and competent set of officers as can be found. With Capt. Mason in the office, and friend Evans to assist him, things will go all right.

Our columns today gives notice that Capt. F. Marratta's splendid side wheel packet is announced for Cairo and Saint Louis. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

The fine packet Citizen, Captain R. Calhoun, leaves for Louisville, Evansville and Mount Vernon. This boat runs regular between this city and Mt. Vernon, and will continue in the trade during the season. The clerks are Messrs. Caughey and Eakin. We take pleasure in recommending them.

The fine passenger steamer Arago, Captain J. H. Golding, is announced for Cincinnati, Cairo and Saint Louis. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 6, 4 P. M.

THE FINE STEAMER KENTON, G. W. Ebert, commander, leaves as above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. H. LIVINGSTON & CO. or JOHN FLACK, Agents

For Wheeling, Parkersburg, Marietta and Gallipolis.

THE FINE STEAMER LIZZIE MARTIN, D. T. Brown, commander, will leave this port EVERY SATURDAY at 4 p. m., for the above and intermediate ports. Returning she will leave Zanesville EVERY TUESDAY at 8 a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, or J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Pittsburgh. feb4

For Cincinnati and Louisville

THIS DAY, 4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER steamer BAY CITY, J. W. Anawalt commander, leaves as above.

For freight or passage apply on board. feb6

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

THURSDAY, 10 A. M.

SPLENDID SIDE wheel passenger steamer SUNNY SIDE, F. Marratta, commander, leaves as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J