DAILY POST.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 22.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

West Pennsylvania at the Beginning of the Century. Pittsburgh Fifty-five Years ago.

At Charlestown, where he made the acquaintance of Mr. Bakewell, who afterwards settled here, we leave our traveler. Mr. Bakewell was from England and had been making pottery and queensware for about two years. He complained much of his workmen, who left him before their contracts expired and set up opposition establishments. He says: "Bakewell's ware is very good, but not so fine nor well glazed as that manufactured in England, owing probably to the difference of material, as the process is the same."

In August of the same year, Mr Cuming, having made a tour of the Ohio river, returned to Pittsburgh, to which he devotes more attention than on his former visit.—After giving the early history of the country and the defeats of Gens. Grant and Braddock, he describes Fort Pitt, which cost £600,000 sterling, and tell us that as late as 1781, after the withdrawal of the garrison, there were but a few small houses and cabins on the banks of the rivers, under the protection of the fort, a noble row of brick and stone houses built by the French Indian traders on the banks of the Allegheny having been undermined and swept away by that river in 1766. After 1781 Pittsburgh began to improve slowly and in 1784 a gazette was established, Brackenridge's Gazette publications, published by Mr. John Scull, the first press established west of the Allegheny mountains.

In 1783 Fort Pitt was repaired by Gen. Irwin, but was afterwards neglected and a stockade fort, called Fort Fayette, was erected on the bank of the Allegheny river; half a mile above Fort Pitt. In 1807 this was useless for either offence or defence and merely used as a barrack or place of deposit. The grounds had been laid out, planted and handsomely ornamented by Gen. Wilkison, some years earlier.

After 1800 our town improved very rapidly, as we find in 1808, 236 brick houses, forty-seven built during the year, and 361 wooden buildings, seventy added the previous twelve month. We had fifty well assorted stores, twenty four taverns of all grades, four or five considered excellent. In 1807 we had a cotton factory, with a mule of 120 threads, a spinning jenny of 40 threads, four looms and a wool carding machine under the same roof; one green and one white glass manufactory, on either side of the Monongahela; two breweries; an air furnace, where hollow iron utensils were cast; four nail factories, at which one hundred tons of cut and hammered nails were made annually; several coppersmiths, tin plate workers and japanners; a wire weaving and riddle factory; brass foundry; one bell founder; six saddlers; three chandlers; two tobacconists; two gunsmiths; one brushmaker; one trunk maker; four coopers; thirteen weavers; ten blue dyers; one comb maker; seven cabinet makers; one turner in brass, wood and iron; six bakers, eight butchers; two barbers; six hatters; two earthen-ware potters; eight straw bonnet makers; four plane makers; six milliners; twelve mantua makers; one stocking weaver; two book binders; four house and sign painters; two portrait painters; one mattress maker; three wheelwrights; five watch and clock makers and silversmiths five bricklayers; five plasterers, three stone cutters; eight boat, barge and ship builders; one pump maker; one looking glass maker; one locksmith; seven tanners; two rope makers; one spinning-wheel maker; seventeen blacksmiths, one machinist and white smith; one cutler; thirty-two carpenters; twenty-one boot and shoe makers; thirteen tailors; five windsor chair makers; one breeches maker and skin dresser; twelve school masters; four school mistresses; four printing offices; six brick yards; three stone masons; two book stores; four lumber yards; one copper plate printing press; one maker of machinery for cotton and woolen manufactories; one factory for clay smoking pipes. These were all master workmen, employing assistants.

The market was described as plentiful, various and cheap, viz: beef 2½ to 4 cents, pork 3½; mutton 4; veal 3; venison, 3 to 4; produce and other articles in proportion. Salt was high. $2.50 per bushel, being brought from the Onondago (N. Y.,) salt works, by water, through parts of Lake Ontario and Erie and down French Creek and the Allegheny to Pittsburgh, "where it is a great article of trade, giving employment to several keel boats on the river."

We are almost tempted to publish entire, but for its great length, a description of a bird's eye view of the vicinity, taken by our traveler, "standing on the site of the old French Fort Duquesne, of which there is now no vestige." Looking up the Alleghany to the Northward "a chain of hills, with a narrow bottom partially cultivated, between the hills and the river, bound the river on the left, while two beautiful little islands, the uppermost one cultivated, and owned by a Mr. Wainwright, from England, terminate the water prospect in front."—Passing the "dry ditch and old ramparts of old Fort Pitt," and looking onward up the river houses, trees and cultivated fields "are seen for three miles to Mr. Davis' large and handsomely situated house, about half a mile beyond the race course, and the same distance above Wainwright's island. Hills covered with wood, rising amphitheatre like behind Davis's, terminate the view that way." A little more to the right he describes Quarry Hill, with a luxuriant plain quarter of a mile wide between it and the Allegheny, the post road to Philadelphia running through the middle of it, two miles from Hill's tavern to the town, which, "with the belfry of the Court House the Episcopal brick octagonal church, a handsome Presbyterian meeting house, and the roofs of the dwelling houses intermixed with Lombardy poplars and weeping willows," is the next object. Still further to the right "Grant's Hill, with its sloping sides and regular ascent to about one hundred feet perpendicular height, covered with delightful short green herbage, seems to obtrude itself into the town, affording to the citizens a charming mall or promenade both for exercise and air." The writer hoped the owner, Gen. O'Hara, would reserve this hill for the use named, and not permit it to be cut up into building lots.—But the "delightful, short, green herbage" has long since given way to stately buildings and the only vestiges of the old mall are two unsightly lots, on either side of Diamond street, from one of which the hill is even now disappearing.

On Quarry hill stood the handsome cottage of Mr. Tannehill, a retired continental officer in the Revolutionary war. On his seat was a fine grove of two acres of young black oaks, through which ran a long frame bower, on one end of which, facing the road, was the motto: "1808; Dedicated to Virtue, Liberty and Independence."—Here the citizens were accustomed to celebrate Independence day. "On the opposite side of the road is a spring issuing from the hill-side, whose water trickles down a rich clover path, through which is a deep hollow with several cascades, overhung with willows and fruit trees." Further to the right the next prominent object was the house of Mr. James Ross, an eminent lawyer, which he purchased from Mons. Marie, a Frenchman. On his grounds a handsome octangular summer house, of lattice work, painted white, formed a conspicuous and pleasing object. From Mr. Ross' there was a gradual slope to Scotch or Scot's hill, so called from its being the residence of several families from the Northern Hebrids. A valley divided Grant's and Grove Hills from Boyd's hill, equally steep and twice as high as Grant's. This was watered by Suke's run, (so called from a woman nicknamed Suke having hung herself on its banks or drowned herself in the stream, thirty-five years before,) which flowed past a retired situation, formerly inhabited by Anthony Thompson, long before Pittsburgh was a town: it also passed Mr. Watson's large brick house and supplied a tanyard owned by Gen. O'Hara; then crossing the Monongahela road (Second street) fell into the river at the ship-yard, between Scot's Hill and Boyd's Hill, where several vessels, some of 400 tons, had been built. This run seems to have been in the bed of the old canal, from Seventh street to the river.

[Conclusion on Monday.]

Our Circulation.

It is not our custom to trouble our readers with matters pertaining chiefly to our own business, and we crave their indulgence for taking up a portion of the space belonging to them with allusions to the *Post* and its circulation, assuring them that we would not do so but for the necessity of making an apology for our shortcomings. Having just donned a new dress it might be presumed that we had good and ample facilities for supplying all demands, but we regret to say that we are totally unable to fill all the numerous and constantly increasing orders for the *Post*. As an instance of the rapidity of increase in our circulation we may state on Thursday we received an order for 3000 papers from a quarter where we had not previously exceeded five copies. Our two six cylinder presses, capable of throwing off from our forms (each page being stereotyped several times,) 15,000 impressions per hour, are now taxed to their utmost capacity, running all night, and still we are unable to meet the demand. We are now having constructed two more six cylinder presses, which, with our additional force of hands, will enable us, we think, to fill all orders promptly, as soon as they are ready, about the 1st of April, after which time we hope there will be no deficiency in supply. We do not care to state the exact number of our circulation, lest the public should be incredulous, but it is immense, exceeding that of all other dailies and weeklies in west Pennsylvania, combined. Our papers are circulated on every avenue of trade or travel, and special trains are frequently required to accommodate our business on the principal railroad routes, while whole armies of periodical dealers and news-boys are engaged in distributing the *Post* amongst thousands of subscribers. These facts may not be known to the public at large, as we have taken no pains to blow our own trumpet, preferring to go on quietly and independently. One reason for "hiding our light under a bushel" was the fear that, with our immense circulation, we might be compelled to print the letter list, which is so unprofitable that we can well afford to leave it to more pretentious, but less deserving journals. That delicacy has, however, been removed by the award of the Post Office printing for the year to another paper, leaving us at liberty to speak out, with the express understanding that the admissions as to circulation, &c., above, shall not be used to our disadvantage next year, in compelling us to publish the letter list.

Prof. Anderson.

This distinguished necromancer, whose proposed opening at Concert Hall, in a series of his prestidigatorial exhibitions, next Monday night, has created such a sensation, is thus spoken of by a Columbus paper:

"He styles himself not merely a Prestidigitateur, but, as will be seen on reference to his advertisement, an "Ambidextrous Prestidigitateur." There was a time when those who wrought incomprehensible mysteries were known as magicians. In antecedent ages they were timid rabbitists and sorcerers; more recently they have been termed illusionists, and now, at this present day, they are designated as Prestidigitateurs. Prof. Anderson has long held a foremost position among these members of the black art. He is recognized as belonging to the class Prestidigitateur, genus Ambidextrous, class Andersonius. Nor does this comprise all, for, on referring to his announcement, it will be seen that he is as quick with his feet as with his fingers, and may therefore be styled a Prestipedilator. He has been everywhere, and wrought wiord magic in every clime. His daughter, who accompanies him, is prestiocular, and something more besides. She is a clairvoyant, and is said to have the ability to see through everything, not excepting a brick wall. Certain it is that she has caused very much mystification and wonder wherever she has appeared."

East Liberty Passenger Railway.

The bill amending the charter of the East Liberty Passenger Railway has, with some changes, passed the House. The authority asked for, to run steam cars, is not given, though the original prohibition is repealed, leaving them outside of the city, without any legislation on the subject. The Company is also authorized to change their route from Pittsburgh to the Minersville road to East Liberty, thence to Wilkinsburg by the turnpike; or, if they prefer it, by the present route of the Fourth street road to Wilkinsburg.

Rev. Dr. Raphall.

This renowned Hebrew Minister, has been induced to remain in our city, a few days, and deliver a lecture, which will be given, under the auspices of the Young Men's Jewish Association, Tuesday evening next. The subject is "The Poetry of the Bible, and its characteristics," which is spoken of by those who have heard as a model composition. From the interest manifested in the Consecration of Thursday, we expect to see Lafayette Hall filled on the night of the lecture.

Draying.

We again call attention to the card, in another column, of Messrs. McFadden & Haney, who have all facilities for draying goods from the railroad depots. It is certainly a great convenience for a business man who leaves a standing order with these gentlemen, to receive his goods as soon as they arrive, and this course is now generally pursued. Orders left at Post No. 6, Duquesne Depot, will be promptly attended to, and we think all who try this plan will soon be satisfied as to its advantages.

THE OLD FOLKS leaves us, after this evening, having been very successful during their stay. In the afternoon they give a matinee for ladies and children, and we expect to see Masonic Hall crowded. A splendid programme is offered for the evening concert, in which Mrs. Nichols and all the company participate. Their entertainments are really fine, and we hope they may soon return and give us another series.

Sir Henry's Last Night.

Prof. Hamilton and his great trick horse, Sir Henry, make their last appearance at the Theatre to-night, when a good bill is presented, embracing the burlesque of Mazeppa, the pantomime of the "Rival Artisans," and the horse exhibition. Let his lordship have a bumper for the last night.

Passed.

A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, permitting teamsters to unload coal, &c., on the streets along the line of the Passenger Railways. Coal haulers will appreciate this change, as they are now compelled to clear the tracks at all times, frequently at great inconvenience.

WE would respectfully call attention to the Auction Sale of a large stock of Boots and Shoes, at No. 109 Market street, between Fifty and Liberty streets, commencing this morning at 9 o'clock, A. M., 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M., and continuing from day to day until all is sold. Persons wishing bargains should attend the sale.

The Weather.

The rough weather of the past few days can be accounted for by the fact that the vernal equinox set in yesterday. Storms may be expected for a few days, as usual at this period. The days and nights are now of equal length, which will not again occur until the autumnal equinox, commencing on the 21st of September.

Dr. Raphall's Consecration Sermon.

At the request of many who could not gain admission to the Synagogue during the consecration ceremonies on Thursday, we give the following synopsis of the eloquent sermon of Dr. Raphall, of New York, delivered on that occasion:

He opened his discourse by quoting the 2nd and 3rd verses of the 84th Psalm.—"How lovely are thy tabernacles, &c." He said the Psalmist had here described the feelings of admiration, of longing, of anxiety and of joy, which, each in its turn, had swayed his mind during the building, and at the completion of the Temple of the Lord. How truly the Psalmist depicted these feelings the Hebrews of Pittsburgh could testify, for they, too, had admired the pious undertaking, they had longed for its commencing, they had anxiously watched its progress, and to-day they rejoiced in its completion, and in the sacred purpose to which they dedicate it. Every structure raised by the hand of man, from the humble hut of the savage to the splendid Capital of a free State, attests his powers of body and of mind, rising in degree according to the importance and use of the structure.

But of all work raised by the hand of man none so fully attested his powers as a place of worship, since it proved him to be qualified not only to be the chief inhabitant of Earth, but also to become a denizen of Heaven hereafter. Every place of worship that meets one's eye, bespeaks the strong feeling of religion, of dependence on a Supreme Being that is innate in man, and attests that amid all changes wrought by time, amidst all the progress made by the human mind, religion, faith, worship, still maintained their rank supreme, and met with universal recognition.

The preacher next spoke of the time when the darkest nook, in the darkest cave, in the darkest street of the gloomy cities of the Old World, was deemed too good for Israel's religious assemblies. How often had these dark nooks witnessed deeds darker still, of which their fathers had been the victims! Whereas, now they could rejoice and thank God for his light, which had gradually dispelled the gloom wherein crafty fanaticism had so long shrouded mankind. They had, however, a higher and a more holy cause of rejoicing, since they could here acquit themselves of the trust confided to them, by Him who had declared "Ye are my witnesses, saith the Lord, that I am God." (Isaiah 43, 32.) It therefore behooved to direct their minds to the solemn occasion, to dismiss every recollection of the past, every thought of the present, every resolution for the future, save what pertains to gratitude and devotion to God, love and peace to mankind. For then and then only, could they hope that the house they dedicate to God might find a gracious acceptance before him.

After this exordium the preacher divided his discourse into three heads. 1st. What is the sanctuary to the Israelite? 2d. What are his duties within the sanctuary? 3d. What are his duties before he enters and after he quits the sacred edifice? With respect to the first he stated the opinion of Philosophers and of Divines, as to the reason why men first erected places of worship. He then quoted from Exodus 25, 8, "They shall make me a sanctuary and I will dwell among them." And he showed how God did dwell among them by letting a visible sign of his Divine presence, the *Shechina*, rest on the tabernacle and subsequently on the temple; and by the fire from Heaven, which descended on the altar. That this was reality and no delusion he convincingly proved by the controversy between Elijah and the prophets of Baal, on Mount Carmel.

He next showed how the sins of Israel had caused the Divine presence to be withdrawn, the city and temple to be destroyed and the people to be scattered and dispersed. They had traversed the burning sands of Arabia, and the dreary middle age of Europe; they had encountered the rage of persecution and the terrors of the ocean. Amidst all their vicissitudes they carried with them the word of God stamped on their minds, the faith in God firm in their hearts, the promises of God rooted in their souls; and especially that promise, the last strong ray of light and of hope in their exile, "Though I have driven them afar among the nations, and have scattered them throughout the lands, I will be with them in their minor sanctuaries, in the lands whither they come." (Ezek. 11, 16.) Accordingly, whenever ten of them met they joined in prayer. Wherever they could accomplish it they established a sanctuary. He had walked through the city and noticed several places of worship. Some were larger than theirs, for they were not numerous; some were more splendid, for their means were limited. But not the vast Cathedral with its lofty dome, nor the mosque with its gilded minarets; indeed, no church, however tall its steeple, or exclusive the privileges it arrogates, can be more truly a sanctuary, for there God was with them. It was minor in holiness to the temple of Jerusalem only, but it was holy, for such the Holy One of Israel had vouchsafed to declare it.

With respect to their duties within the sanctuary, he bade them look at the inscription above his head, "Know before whom thou art standing." If they took this inscription to heart, they would feel that purity of mind, singleness of purpose and sincerity of heart were the duties of him who came hither to pray. For prayer was the ladder which, planted on Earth, reached unto Heaven. On this ladder the aspirations of man travel up to Heaven, and the goodness of the Most High vouchsafes to respond to them. The duties of the Israelite out of the sanctuary, had been pointed out by David in his 15th Psalm, and confirmed by the prophet Micah, "to do justly, to love mercy and to walk humbly with his God." (Mic. 6, 8.) Moreover, the Israelite, as the witness of God, is bound in word and deed to uphold the fundamental principles of his faith, the trinity of God, the truth of divine revelation, and the reward and punishment of the eternal hereafter. The preacher then dedicated the structure to the worship of the Lord God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. That here the descendants of Abraham might offer their orisons to the God of Abraham in the language of Abraham; that here the children of Israel might pray for the restoration of Israel and the regeneration of mankind. He concluded a prayer for the congregation, for the city, the State and the United States, with the words of Soloman in Kings 8, 57-60.

The discourse occupied an hour and five minutes.

New Spring Goods.

Just received, a splendid line of dress goods, shawls, &c., and a large stock of domestic goods, such as bleached and unbleached muslins, table, diapers, towels, napkins, checks, &c., also linen cambric handkerchiefs at 6¼ cents, worth 10; and at 12 worth 15. Call and see at H. Lynch, No. 96, Market street, between Fifth and Diamond.

FURNITURE of the best quality and of every description, can be had very low of R. R. Bulger, Smithfield street, near Third. His stock is large and articles made to order by him are surpassed by none. We speak from experience and advise our readers to try his goods.

Rolling Mill for Sale.

The property of the Sharon Iron Company, consisting of one rolling mill, forty dwelling houses and forty acres of land, together with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing iron, nails and steel, will be offered at public sale next Month.

Girard Hotel.

The furniture, feather beds, bedding, carpets, dining room and kitchen utensils, cooking stove fixtures, &c., of the Girard Hotel, corner of Third and Smithfield streets, will be sold at public auction, on Friday, March 28th, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon by E. W. Lynd, auctioneer, continuing every day until all are sold.

Wall Paper, &c.

We need scarcely direct attention to the prominent advertisement of Thomas Palmer in another column; as it will command it. Mr. Palmer's stock is large and well selected, and embraces wall paper of every style and price, from 5 cents to $5 a roll, among which are many new styles for the spring. He has also a full assortment of window curtains, bordering, and other goods usually sold at such establishments. Mr. Palmer has been long in the business and will satisfy all who call on him, at No. 91 Wood street, near Diamond, where they can see for themselves.

Death of a Hero.

The remains of Noah Yoke, of Bentleyville, Washington county, who died at Fort Donelson hospital, last week, reached his father's house on Thursday last, and were followed to the grave by a large cortege. He belonged to the color company of the 11th Illinois, all of whom fell but seven, the colors being taken up by the survivors, as each bearer was stricken down, and carried triumphantly through. Yoke died of typhoid fever, after the surrender.

Stolen Preserves.

Officer Bowden, of Allegheny, has three jars and two crocks of preserves, supposed to have been stolen from a house in or near Sewickley, some weeks since, by the negro Brown. The jars can be seen at the Mayor's office.

Committed.

James Martin, Samuel Sinclair and W. H. Slater, the individuals arrested on suspicion of having been engaged in picking pockets, were committed to jail to answer a further hearing on a charge of larceny, preferred by officer Hagan, who says the parties who suffered by their depredations will appear against them in a few days.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' lecture, at Concert Hall, last evening, was attended by an immense audience, filling every nook. We have no space for comments on the lecture further than to say it was in his usual vein.

Religious.

The *Presbyterian Banner* says that eleven persons were received into the Church, on examination, last Sunday. Eight of those are pupils connected with Rev. Dr. Williams' Female Seminary.

GEN. McCOOK'S DIVISION, embracing Gen. Negley's Brigade, now at Nashville, has received orders to march at a moment's notice.

HELLER, the illusionist, appears at the Theatre, on Monday night, in the first of his magical entertainments. He is an excellent performer and will do a good business.

JOSEPH MEYER..... ANTHONY MEYER.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FANCY AND PLAIN

FRUNITURE & CHAIRS.

WAREHOUSE, 175 SMITHFIELD STREET,

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feb3 PITTSBURGH.

Spring Lot of Paper

LETTER.

CAP.

NOTE.

BILL, Grand & narrow

MANILLA.

AND STRAW.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
FABER'S PATENT ARTIST PENCILS
LAWRENCE'S MAUVE INK.
PATENT SLATE RUBBERS.
LADIES' POCKET KNIVES.

All Kinds Plain & Fancy Stationery

W. S. HAVEN.

mh21 WOOD & THIRD STS.

SUPER'S

CANDIED FLAG ROOT,

For Imparting an agreeable flavor to the Breath, after chewing, taking medicine, etc.,

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by

CHAS. H. SUPER,

AT HIS DRUG

AND PHARMACUTICAL ESTABLISHMENT,

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STS.,

mh22

ETNA STOVE WORKS.

A. BRADLEY,

NO. 30 WOOD STREET,

corner Second, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail dealer in all kinds of

Cook, Parlor, and Heating Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.

In our sample room may be found the CELEBRATED GAS BURNING COOK STOVES EUREKA AND TROPIC,

the merits of which have been fully tested by thousands, and the Stove pronounced unequaled by any in this market; together with a great many other desirable patterns.

We have also a very large assortment of

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

embracing some of the BEST PATTERNS now offered to the public.

FANCY ENAMELED GRATE FRONTS AND FENDERS, of the newest styles. Common Kitchen Row and Jam Grates, all of which are offered at very low prices.

Special inducements offered to builders in want of GRATE FRONTS. no26m

SPRING GOODS.

1862.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE A COMPLETE stock of SPRING GOODS, all new and desirable styles, which have been carefully selected in New York, with a desire to please the most fastidious, and comprising in all the various new fabric and novelties of the season.

We would respectfully solicit an early call from our patrons and the public, to test the merits of the same for themselves,

SAMUEL GREY & SON,

Merchant Tailors,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

Second Edition

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

MEMPHIS TO BE FIRED.

20,000 Rebels at Island No. 10.

CHICAGO, March 20.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from Cairo says, that there are reports this morning from Sikestown, that Jeff. Thompson is marching upon Cape Girardeau, pressing men and horses into the Confederate service. A skirmish had taken place between the Union forces and his advance; three of the enemy were killed and wounded. Reinforcements had been sent to the Cape.

A gentleman who had been a contractor at Memphis and was there on Thursday, arrived last evening, report that Gov. Harris disappeared from Memphis on the second day after the one on which the Legislature adjourned. He has not been heard from since. He is supposed to be at Corinth, Mississippi. The Legislature has adjourned and gone no one knew whither.—The subject of burning the city in case evacuation be necessary is still openly discussed. There had been no impressment of Union men into the rebel service to any extent for guard duty until since the fall of Donelson. Since Governor Harris' proclamation impressments have been general; hundreds have been picked up in the streets and taken from stores and dwellings and marched off to camp instruction at the point of the bayonet. The floating battery has been so constructed as to be sunk to the water's edge, leaving nothing exposed except the armament which consists of nine Dahlgren guns, which were built for the protection of Memphis; it has been towed to Island No. 10. Hollins' steam fleet has been sent there. The Union men are leaving Memphis in great numbers, leaving their property to be confiscated and glad to escape with their lives. Quarrels in the streets are of frequent occurrence between Union men and Secessionists, and shots were hourly exchanged.

The rebels greatly need iron, and have offered $25,000 to any artizan who will discover the process of making malleable iron. Ammunition is plenty; manufactories are in operation day and night in the vicinity of Memphis.

There are no mail facilities except along the railroad routes. Letters and papers are carried from town by private enterprise.

Another correspondent telegraphs that he left Island No. 10, yesterday at noon. The firing was only moderate from the Benton and Mound City, at intervals of 15 minutes each, the object being to reduce the upper batteries. Five guns were dismounted. From two guns occasionally shots were fired, which came very near our boats. The works, both mainland and island are far more extensive than is generally supposed. There are at least eighty guns, many of them, of the largest size, several of them rifled, and 20,000 troops, I saw, at one time, ten regiments on dress parade on the mainland. Their quarters are out of the reach of our mortars.

The Island is pretty well covered with tents, and our shells reach all parts of the Island. It is evident that all the rebel batteries have bomb-proof casements, as men can be seen to disappear when a shell falls into the batteries. As soon as the upper fort is reduced the gunboats will advance to another in detail. On Tuesday night the Mound City kept up a steady fire on the upper fort, preventing the rebels from making their usual nightly repairs. They commenced removing their dead and wounded from the embrasures of the fort. Large numbers were carried out and taken back into the woods. On Monday 900 shot were fired from the gunboats, mostly shell, beside 300 shell from mortars. On Tuesday, Com. Foote directed them to be wet or drowned, with a view to destroy the works and dismount the guns. The result was satisfactory. As yet, but one man has been killed by the enemy.

Worthy Tribute to the 51st Pa. Regiment--Praiseworthy Conduct of Mr. Barclay.

HARRISBURG, March 21.—The following general order, issued by the Governor this afternoon, is a just and well deserved tribute to the bravery and gallant conduct displayed by the 51st Penna. Regiment, the fair fame of which was so long tarnished by unfounded charges of disloyalty and cowardice. These are now dispelled and once more the regiment stands in a position which any in the nation would be proud to occupy:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 19.

The 51st Regiment Penna. Volunteers, under the command of Colonel J. F. Hartranft, has behaved with distinguished gallantry at Roanoke Island and Newbern. In the latter engagement they stormed the enemy's batteries at the point of the bayonet and were the first to plant our flag on their entrenchments. The honor which they have thus won for the Commonwealth and themselves ought to be held in remembrance. It is therefore ordered that Roanoke Island, 8th of February, 1862, and Newbern, 14th of March, 1862, be inscribed on the flag of the regiment.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, *Adjt. General.*

Clement C. Barclay, Esq., of Philadelphia, has been commissioned by Governor Curtin to visit our volunteers in the army of the Potomac and to look more especially after those who are sick.

Since the commencement of the war, Mr. Barclay has been an ardent and devoted friend to the soldier and many have been the recipients of his kindness and liberal benevolence. He goes upon this mission at his own individual expense, and is deserving of the highest honor and praise.

Another Flood.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—The Savannah, Tenn., correspondent of the *Democrat* under date of 17th, says that no move has yet been made by our army here.

A second flood in the Tennessee, and its tributaries, is still prevailing.

The information in regard to the enemy is quite meagre.

His main force is supposed to be at Corinth, Miss., where it is probable he will be able to concentrate 50,000 troops.

Our force mostly remains on board of the transports.

Gen. Grant will be reinstated in command of this expedition. He arrived here to-day.

It is not likely that any active operations will take place hereabouts for several day.

Dispatches from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to the Memphis papers, acknowledge the deaths of Gens. M'Culloch and M'Intosh at the battle of Pea Ridge.

The Memphis *Appeal* contains a dispatch from Richmond, dated the 11th, stating that President Davis is coming West soon, and urging everybody to rally to his standard.

Beauregard in Command at Corinth.

CAIRO, March 21.—Direct and positive information has arrived from Gen. Grant, who is at Savannah, 60 miles from Florence. The troops are in fine health and spirits. Beauregard commands at Corinth 14,000 men from Pensacola. Cheatham and Bragg have divisions near. About 600 men in the vicinity of Savannah have enlisted in the army recently. On the night of the 13th a division of the 5th Ohio cavalry put part of Cheatham's force to flight and burned the railroad bridge. The forces in that vicinity are divided into five divisions under the command of Sherman, Hurlburt, M'Clernand, Wallace and Lanman.

Thirty-Seventh Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—HOUSE.—The House passed the bill to secure to the pilots, enginers, sailors and crews on the gunboats, their pensions. The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill for the better regulation of the law of prizes. It then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the tax bill—Mr. Colfax in the chair.

Proceedings were confined to the section living the licenses. Among the amendments was one that wholesale liquor dealers, including distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and wines of all kinds, shall pay $100 each license.

Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, wanted to increase the licence on retail dealers. If the nation was to take the wages of sin, they should be as high as possible.

Mr. Stevens wanted to know how much the wages of sin were worth. He was for confining the price to the low amount in the bill.

The amendment, increasing the license to retail dealers, in less quantities than 3 gallons, from $20 to $50, failed.

The Committee arose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Hale introduced a bill to provide for the equitable settlement of the accounts of the officers and sailors of the U. S. frigate Congress and other vessels. The bill was passed. On motion of Mr. King, of New York, the bill to establish a National Foundry was taken up. Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, moved that the bill be referred to a special committee of five, together with the bill for the Arsenal and Armory at the West.

The Senate was in Executive Session several hours this afternoon, confirmed the following nomination as Major-Generals of volunteer forces, namely:

Brig. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, John Pope, Samuel R. Curtis, Frank Siegel, John A. McClelland, Charles F. Smith, Lewis Wallace, and to be Brig. Gen's, of Volunteers, John Cooke, Richard J. Oglesby, William H. L. Wallace, John McArthur, Jacob G. Lanman, Jno. A. Logan, Robt. L. McCook, Speed S. Fry, all these gentlemen were Colonels.

The Senate also confirmed as Brig. General's of Volunteers, the following named gentlemen: Jno. Barnard, corps of Engineers; Capt. Henn. M. Judah, of fourth infantry; Capt. Jas. B. Rickets, first artillery for meritorious conduct in the battle of Bull Run, J. Craig, of Missouri, Horatio P. Van Cleve and Alex. Asboth.

The Senate to-day disagreed to the motion to reconsider the vote by which Abram. Wakeman was recently confirmed as Postmaster, N. Y., the appointment therefore is conclusive.

Gen. Fremont left Washington this afternoon for New York. It is said the bounds of his military Department have been enlarged so as to include Ohio and other points.

A new Military Department called the Department of the Gulf is constituted; it will comprise all the coast of the Gulf of Mexico west of Pensacola harbor, and so much of the Gulf States, as may be occupied by the force under Major General Butler. The headquarters for the present will be moveable wherever the General Commanding may be. The States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, with the expedition and force now under Brigadier General Sherman to be called the Department of the South, to be under the command of Gen Hunter.

No Help from England or France.

NASHVILLE, March 21.—Southern advices received here say that Yancey arrived at New Orleans and made a speech, avowing that no help can be expected from England or France, and urging retaliation by stopping the cotton cultivation.

The late provisional government of Kentucky is in a Sibley tent, near the headquarters of the rebel General Crittenden.

Capture of Yancey Confirmed.

POTTSVILLE, PA., March 21.—A letter received from Howard Potts, engineer of the gunboat Water Witch, confirms the capture by them of the schooner William Mallory, with Yancey as one of the passengers.

Unsuccessful Search for the U. S. Frigate Vermont.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The steamship Baltic has returned from an unsuccessful cruise in search of the United States frigate Vermont.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

Franklin, Bennet, Brownsville.
Gallatin, Clark, Brownsville.
Col. Bayard, Peebles, Elizabeth.
J. T. M'Coombs, Calhoun, Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Franklin, Bennet, Brownsville.
Gallatin, Clark, do
Col. Bayard, Peebles, Elizabeth.
Minerva, Gordon, Wheeling.
Prima Donna, Moore, Louisville.

☞ THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were ten feet water in the channel and at a stand. The weather was pleasant.

☞ The steamers Undine and Albanmarle went to Cincinnati expecting to get a good trip to Pittsburgh, were ordered forthwith with the government service, and are now on their way to "Dixie."

☞ The punctual steamer, Lizzie Martin, Capt. Brown, is the packet for Zanesville and intermediate ports, this day at 4 p. m. Capt. Brown is a careful and attentive officer. The first clerk is Mr. Hoag, who will be certain to see that passengers are well cared for.

☞ The packet Prima Donna, left yesterday for Louisville with a fine trip.

☞ The first cotton from Nashville since the war began, arrived here on the Florence, Capt. Brickell. It was consigned to Messrs. Clarke & Co.

☞ The L. Logan was the only boat advertised in Cincinnati for this city.

☞ The new side wheel boat, building for a Wheeling firm, is progressing rapidly.

☞ There are at this time, three new boats lying in the stocks at Brownsville. Capt Dean's is about ready to launch.

☞ The new and splendid side wheel steamer Estella, Haslett, Commander, will leave for Cairo, St. Louis and Missouri River, on Monday. To persons that wish to go through without changing boats, the present is a fine opportunity.

☞ Capt. Brickell's fine packet Florence, Capt. Brickell, will have dispatch for Cairo and St. Louis. She will leave on Saturday. We take pleasure in recommending this boat and officers.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

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,
fe4 or J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Pittsburgh.

Regular Tuesday Packet For Marietta and Zanesville.

THE FINE PASSENGER steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Captain Munroe Ayers, commander, leaves Pittsburgh every TUESDAY, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every FRIDAY at 8 a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents,
mh21 Pittsburgh.

For Cairo, St. Louis and Missouri River.

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 10 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID side wheel passenger steamer ESTELLA, Haslett, commander, will leave for the above ports, as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board or to any of the Agents. mh22

For Marietta, Parkersburg and Gallipolis.

EVERY WEDNESDAY, 4 P. M.

THE SWIFT PACKET SCIENCE, Captain Wm. Reno, leaves for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and Gallipolis, making weekly trips, leaving Pittsburgh every WEDNESDAY at 4 o'clock, and returning leaves Gallipolis every FRIDAY at 8 o'clock.

mh20 J. B. LIVINGSON & CO., Agents.

For Beaver, Steubenville and Wheeling.

THE PACKET STEAMER J. T. M'Coombs, Thomas Calhoun Commander, leaves for the above ports Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
de14 J. COLLINS & CO., Water street.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis.

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 4 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID passenger steamer FLORENCE, D. Z. Brickell Commander, will leave as per announcement above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
mh22 J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ESPECIALLY the ignorant and falsely modest of all denominations, treat secret and delicate disorders, self-abuse and diseases or stations common and incident to youths of both sexes, and adults, single or married. Because DR. BRANSTRUP publishes the fact of his doing so, the ignorant and falsely modest are dreadfully shocked, and think it a great sin very immoral and for contamination and corruption among their wives, promising sons and daughters. Their family physician should be cautious to keep them in ignorance that they do the same as Dr. BRANSTRUP, (except publishing) lest a lucrative practice might be lost to them among stupid falsely modest and presumptuous families, born and raised in ignorance, sprung up as mushrooms and who compare society, intelligence, sense, &c., to dollars and cents, mysteriously, meanly oftly gotten. It is to publicity, however, that numerous parents and guardians are thankful that their sons, daughters and wards, previously feeble, sickly and of delicate condition and appearance, have been restored to health and vigor by DR. BRANSTRUP, besides many before and after marriage through him have been saved much suffering, anxiety, mortification, &c. Having the advantage of over thirty years experience and observation, consequently, he has superior skill in the treatment of special diseases, and who is daily consulted by the profession, as well recommended by reputable citizens, publishers, proprietors of hotels, &c. Spermatorhea, or so called nocturnal emissions, his dreadful malady can be completely cured by the very last discovery that has never yet failed. In female diseases he has had superior experience on account of his old age, seventy years, all irregularity is completely cured. As for consumption of pulmonary diseases my syrups, which are composed from Iceland moss and other ingredients by a skillful physician, five years at the business, it has had more success than all the pretensions that have as yet been discovered, as the certificate will show. They are all genuine and can be found according to a pamphlet that each person will get at the examination, all free of charge. Office 85 Smithfield street,