The Daily Post.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1864.

BREECH-LOADING CANNON.

Next to the importance of *Rifled* Artillery, to meet the improvements in other arms of military service, there is no greater desideratum than that which we are now discussing; perhaps, indeed, for naval use it would not hold the second place, as between breech loading and rifled ordnance, each was a question of so much importance, that European nations spent millions of treasure in the solution. Rifled cannon have been successfully introduced in Europe and in this country, but after spending forty millions of dollars in the manufacture of and experimenting upon breech loading cannon, the British nation are compelled to admit a failure, and abandon as rubbish some hundreds or thousands of this expensive article of warfare. Our own Ordnance Department, both in the Army and Navy, contains men of the highest grade of natural and acquired attainments—the ordnance branch of the army service, being composed almost exclusively of those who were most accomplished and finished in all branches at our National Military school; and the invention of the naval columbiad by an officer of our navy and the efforts of Dahlgreen, the lamented Ward, and others, show that the navy keeps pace with the army in talent and inventive genius.

These remarks are designed to be introductory to a brief sketch relating to the invention known as "Mann's Breech Loading Cannon" and are pertinent to the subject, inasmuch as without bearing all this in mind the merit of Mr. Mann's invention and its introduction to the public, cannot be properly appreciated by the non professional reader.

Furthermore to dispose of questions which will naturally arise, it may be well to say that Mr. Manns does not belong to either the army or navy and had nothing to guide or instruct him in his investigations but his general mechanical knowledge, his inventive talent and his industry and application. There is no reason to censure the profession for lack of genius or application, supposing Mr. Mann's invention to be the success which it appears, for the ordnance bureau, both of the army and navy, are so entirely disproportionate in numbers to the duty required in the present exigency, and are so much absorbed in the routine of business, that no time is at their command for the requisite study or experiment, required to develop an intricate subject.

Mr. H. F. Mann, of Laporte, Indiana, patented, in November 1861, a breech-loading cannon. Subsequently he exhibited his invention to Messrs. Singer, Nimick & Co., the extensive steel manufacturers of this city, who, discovering merit in the invention, have become interested in the patent, furnishing the means necessary for experimenting and introducing it to public use. Mechanical inventors rarely possess the means of introducing their improvements to the public, especially inventions requiring much outlay to develope their practicability and usefulness. Some capitalists are unwilling to risk their means in untried channels, and others are too sensitive in regard to the opinion of the public in case of failure. For these and many other reasons the individuals possessing the money capital and the business qualifications and influence requisite to develope the practicability and usefulness of an invention like this of Mr. Mann's are entitled to equal credit with the inventor. The Rodman gun, for instance, was invented some twelve years, and probably some thirty thousand dollars, or even more, was expended in introducing it to the government before the first dollar of profit was returned to the parties interested in the patent—this, too, when the theoretical principles involved and claimed were fully proven by repeated trials, and where the parties interested were in such positions as officers and contractors in the confidence of the government as to enjoy unusual facilities for its adoption. These well known facts were sufficient to deter persons of less keen perception, less patriotism and public spirit than the gentlemen composing the firm of Singer, Nimick & Co. from embarking in what was apparently a hazardous adventure.

These parties first manufactured a small trial piece, the test of which was so satisfactory that they soon after made for further trial a three-inch steel rifled cannon upon Mann's breech-loading plan. This has thus far answered all that was expected from it—has been fired some four hundred and forty times, attaining a range of 3,500 to 4,000 yards, at 10 degrees elevation, with 2½ pounds of powder, with no perceptible injury to the piece, and nothing whatever to militate against it being pronounced a successful breech-loading field piece. The War Department, upon being advised of these facts, informed the inventor and the other owners of the patent that, for field service, the invention did not possess sufficient advantages over muzzle-loading guns to warrant its adoption, but that for heavy guns, for sea services and fortifications, its great superiority over others would be of the utmost importance—that the trial of the three-inch gun did not prove its adaptability to those of larger proportions, and they were so well satisfied with the result in this case they would like to see it tried on larger guns. Anxious to prove what it could perform, the owners of the patent have made a gun of eight-inch bore, which has been tried in the presence of accomplished officers of the army and navy and ordnance departments, consisting of Captains Jeffers and Upshur of the navy and Major Laidlie of the army, at Trenton, New Jersey. The trial was but short, only sixteen rounds having been fired, but was so satisfactory that the gun has been removed to the Washington Navy Yard, where it will be tested still further.

The advantages in a practicable breech loading gun would be chiefly in facility of loading, avoiding the necessity in fortifications and on board ships of war of running the guns in and out, saving great labor and exposure of the men.

Another advantage would be that the embrasure or port holes might be entirely closed to prevent the return of the smoke or gases to the confined quarters of the men. Casemates in fortifications and between decks on men-of-war are sometimes positively untenable for these causes, and this is particularly the case of the monitors.

The difficulties in making breech loading cannon practically useful, have been that the strength of the gun has been impaired and so difficult has it been to make a joint that would not allow the escape of gas, injuring the efficiency of the charge and fouling the joint, so as to become unserviceable in action, that these objections have been at last almost insurmountable and unavoidable. Other difficulties have consisted in making the working parts sufficiently simple to be easily worked without being liable to derangement.

The experiments with Mr. Mann's gun have thus far proven that the joint at the breech is to all intents and purposes practically perfect. A sheet of paper placed in the joint is not in the least scilled by the gases upon discharge, and Mr. Mann has in his portfolio the paper that was thus tried in the 3-inch gun at Trenton. The joint is made in such a manner that considerable fouling would not injure the serviceability of the gun—but this question is not like to arise to their is no fouling. Mann's gun is absolutely stronger at the breech, than corresponding muzzle loader—the working parts are of that simple character that commend themselves to the practicable judgment as likely to work for a long time without derangement, and they are all of such nature as to be speedily and easily renewed even in action should it be required, by having duplicates at hand. The proof, moreover, of the test in the case of the 3-inch rifle gun fired 440 times must be weighed in corroboration of the mechanical appearance. Other advantages in favor of the breech-loading gun are that the charge does not traverse the piece before being fired, saving, not only the risk and danger to the gunners, but considerable wear to the gun, especially in rifled ordinance—also danger from a latent spark in the chamber is entirely obviated. These are some of the obvious and expected advantages of breech-loading over muzzle-loading cannon. Other advantages developed by practice with Mann's patent are—

1st. Any permanent injury to the cannon by reason of wear or injury to the vent. The vent in muzzle loading ordnance is a source of weakness—because it not only weakens the gun where strength is most required, but it is liable to wear and injury by use, so as to render the gun unserviceable, and a cannon otherwise in good order is rendered entirely worthless for service. In Manns' Breach loader the vent is so placed that it does not affect the strength of the gun in the least and in event of injury, at slight cost it can be repaired or entirely replaced without any injury to the usefulness or strength of the gun.

2d. The gun does not heat by rapid firing as much as the muzzle loader. This is supposed to be owing in part to the free ventilation of cold air through the gun after each discharge and partly to the absence of friction and compression of the gases in loading.

This cannon might be spiked by the enemy and with a duplicate of the part containing the vent, not heavy nor cumbersome, could in a few moments be again rendered serviceable.

It is estimated that, if required, this three-inch field gun could be loaded and discharged thirty times in one minute. Admit that the gun could be fired with this rapidity, without becoming too much heated for use, but a short time, let those possessing an experience in the field during the present war reflect how often a few discharges at this rate would have changed the result of an important engagement. Frequently important positions are so situated that but a few guns, or, indeed but one gun, can be brought to bear; say that after one, or at most two discharges, of a muzzle-loader the enemy could reach and capture the gun, how they would be astonished at the firing of a gun that could repeat *six times* before a muzzle-loader could be loaded and fired the second time! Mann's breech-loading field piece can be loaded and fired without exposing the cannoneers to the musketry or sharp shooters of their antagonists. It does not require the knowledge of a professional to appreciate the importance of this fact. A simple barrier or even screen would afford complete protection in many cases, or in nearly all.

The contest between the Hatteras and the rebel pirate in the Gulf of Mexico is well remembered—she nearly disabled the latter although there was great disparity in metal between the two in favor of the Rebel, and could she have fired but a few rounds more in the space of time they were engaged, the result would have been entirely changed and our commerce entirely freed from the scourge of this cowardly pirate, which flies from honorable encounter with an armed foe, to prey upon unarmed and helpless merchantmen. There can be no reasonable doubt in the mind of those familiar with the facts in this memorable event, that had the Hatteras been armed with guns of the breech loading pattern she would have captured her antagonist.

For prudential reasons, the proprietors of this gun decline furnishing a full description of its working parts for publication—its results, what it can accomplish they desire to be known—they prudently and modestly claim for it no more than it shows for itself by inspection, and has been proven by the numerous tests to which it has been subjected under the eye of experienced and practical men. Until it has had the test of actual service, its success cannot be fully and satisfactorily established. The results, however, of the test to which it has been subjected are such that it would seem to be a gross and criminal want of foresight and sagacity on the part of the Government not to prepare at once for placing guns of this pattern in active service.

Our country should avail itself of the honor of introducing to practical use a successful breech-loading cannon if possible—it is scarcely second to any in importance of the many military, mechanical and scientific developements of this war. Other nations have spent millions of treasure in unsuccessful endeavors to attain that which is now offered to our government without cost. It is due to the enterprise and patriotism of those who have spent so lavishly of their time and their money, to insure its success, that it should, be approved if worthy, or condemned and thrown aside if worthless. We shall watch with interest further proceedings in this matter and will keep our readers advised of the result. It is a subject which will redound to the honor and credit of our town as well as to the parties directly interested, if the present indications should be fully realized and consummated by practical success in service.

Sewing Machine Business.—It is said that one half the people in the world do not know how the other half live, and we may add, with equal truth, that not one half of our citizens know to what extent the sewing machine business is carried on in Western Pennsylvania. A few years since a family here and there ventured to invest—half doubting the expediency of the outlay—their money in a sewing machine. Now all is changed, and where ten were sold five years ago, thousands are now disposed of. We observed, the other day, a beautiful spring wagon passing along Fifth street, which, upon inquiry, we found belonged to Messrs. Sumner & Co., Western agents for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. The wagon in question is an elegant and substantial one, and was built by Mr. George Lowman. It is used for the city delivery of machines. One year ago two wagons were abundantly sufficient for supplying the trade, but now it has so vastly increased that *fifteen* are kept constantly running in the delivery of sewing machines. These wagons are all gotten up in the most tasty style, and carry six machines each. The horses are in keeping with the wagons, and for action, beauty and symmetry, will compare favorably with some of our best carriage teams. When machines are bought by persons living in the vicinity of any of the railroads, the services of the wagons are not required; but in Greene, Washington, Mercer, Butler, and those other counties not accessible by railroad, customers can only be supplied through this medium, and it speaks well for the foresight of Messrs. Sumner & Co. that they had the enterprise to meet the want. It also proves the popularity of the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, and shows the esteem in which it is held wherever introduced. It is, indeed, a machine which will give even the most fastidious satisfaction, and as such we do not wonder that the demand for it is so great. The prices of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines range from $50 upwards. Call at No. 27 Fifth street, where they may be seen in practical operation, and all necessary information afforded by the Agents, Messrs. Sumner & Co.

Mr. Ashworth's Reply.—In our paper of yesterday we copied a paragraph from a communication in the *Chronicle*, in which the writer reflected rather severely upon Mr. Robert Ashworth, a member of the Allegheny Councils, in relation to the distribution of the $7,000 appropriated by Councils for the relief of soldiers' families. Mr. Ashworth satisfactorily explains the matter, and concludes his reply thus:

In conclusion, permit me to say that if the party signing himself "Second Ward" will spend his time in looking up proper subjects for the relief fund the Committee will cheerfully cooperate with him in dispensing relief, which he will find more pleasant and profitable than talking about something about which he evidently knows nothing; and the Committee would say to all citizens of Allegheny that any information in regard to those who are to be the recipients of this fund will be thankfully received and promptly attended.

More Rowdyism.—A man named Thomas Grady, was committed to jail yesterday morning, charged with aggravated assault and battery, by officer Pillow, of the night police. The defendant, it is alleged, was acting disorderly, and when the officer attempted to arrest him, he drew an immense dirk knife, with which he struck at Pillow, the blade striking him on the arm and penetrating to the bone. The fellow after a struggle was secured, and after a hearing before the Mayor yesterday was committed as stated above. Grady is a desperate character. He enlisted in the drum corps yesterday, and was out on leave of absence when the assault complained of was perpetrated.

"Those Fifteen."—We, that is the "local" of this paper, are the proud father of a curly-haired embryo woman of some seven summers, who was the fortunate holder of a number which drew a handsome prize last evening at the Minstrels. As the aforesaid little Miss was too young to enter into a contract, we agreed, on her behalf, to tell fifteen people that Yankee Hill's show was a "good thing," and in order to make our word good, we desire fifteen persons to read this item, and after they have done so, the balance of the thirteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-five readers of the *Daily Post* may also peruse it, buy a ticket, and try their luck.

Yankee Hill's Minstrels.—We have from time to time urged upon our readers to go and hear and see Yankee Hill's Minstrels, who nightly delight crowded houses at Masonic Hall. The performances of this troupe are far above the average and well worth the price of admission. Many of the jokes and conundrums gotten off are entirely original, and all are given in such a mirth-provoking manner that the veriest stoic in the land must needs laugh till his very sides shake. Then the gift feature of the exhibition is not its least recommendation, valuable presents being given away nightly.

Deceased Soldiers' Heirs.—As the heirs of deceased soldiers frequently labor under the impression of supposing that they can receive his bounty in gross, without deduction of his arrears or pay account, it should be stated that the Second Comptroller has decided in a late case, that the law of July, 1861, and July, '62, on the subjects of bounty, &c., and pay, &c., are construed as were former laws on the same subject, and that in all cases the arrears due the government on account of pay, &c., must be deducted from the bounty.

Directors Elected.—The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on Monday elected their Board of Directors for the ensuing year. The following were chosen: J. Edgar Thomson, Josiah Bacon, Thomas Mellor, John Hulme, G. D. Rasengarten, Wister Morris, G. W. Cass, Pittsburgh; Wm. H. Smith, Pittsburgh; Samuel T. Bodine, Jos. B. Myers.

Bounty Fund.—The total amount of bounty fund thus far collected in the Second ward, Allegheny, amounts to $16,897.

St. Patrick's Day.—We see that extensive preparations are being made all over the country for the celebration on the 17th inst. of the anniversary of the death of Ireland's tutelar saint, but here there is nothing doing, and, as usual, we suppose it will pass over without any of those demonstrations which mark the day elsewhere. In the event, however, of any demonstration about to come off here, will those having the matter in charge apprise us of the fact?

Barn Burned.—On Thursday evening of last week the barn of John Boggs, in Union township, near Finleyville, Washington county, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $3,000. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. On the following night the stable of Wm. Gist, in the same vicinity, where Mr. Boggs had placed his stock, was also fired, but fortunately escaped destruction.

Horses at Auction.—On Friday morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold, the entire stock, comprising 65 Horses and Mares, Sleighs, Robes, Bells and Wagons, at Patterson's stables, Diamond alley, near Grant street. Sale positive. T. A. M'CLELLAND, Auctioneer.

☞ GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES have obtained the highest premium at every State, County and Institute Fair held in 1862, as the best family and the best manufacturing machines, and for the best machine work. A. E. CHATONEY, General Agent, jan 18 18 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOSEPH MEYER.....ANTHONY MEYER

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PLAIN AND FANCY
FURNITURE AND CHAIRS,
WAREHOUSE,
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Between 6th st., and Virgin alley,
no9 PITTSBURGH.

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC HALL.
GEO. W. HILL.....Lessee and Manager
This Monday Evening, March 7th,
SECOND AND LAST WEEK.
First night of the Laughable Burlesque,
SERIOUS FAMILY.
Tremendous Success!
ROARS OF LAUGHTER,
AND
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
The House Crowded Nightly with the Elite and Fashion of the city to witness the extraordinarily performances of this fat-famed troupe of
American and European Stars.
'Tis better to laugh than be sighing
YANKEE HILL'S
Monster Minstrel Organization
AND
GREAT BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE
And Brass Band.
THE PRESENT SEASON BEING
their last, they desire to inform the American public that as usual, they four on the continent of Europe, acknowledged by the press and public to be, never the 1st, have had the honor of appearing, and to greatest composition of artistic excellence, never before combinated under one management.
And Masters of their Profession.

Norman Shimer,	George Gray,
Frank West,	Frank Winslow,
Harry Campbell,	Dick McGowan,
Prof. Whiting,	Geo. Field,
Tom Mayo,	Henry Baker,
J. E. Mead,	E. W. Perry,
Frank Spencer,	Albert Brahan,
Neil Turner,	Frank Mumford,
John Wilmer,	George W. Hill,
L. Myers,	George Brown,
W. H. Toby,	Harry Slate.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Dollar Box 25 CENTS.
☞ GRAND FREE BALCONY SERENADE precedes the performances by YANKEE HILL'S CELEBRATED BRASS BAND.
A GRAND MATINEE will be given for the accommodation of Ladies and Children, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children under 10 years of age, 15 cents.

☞ PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....H. OVERAKER.
Confidence to public desire, the Manager has engaged the American Tragedian, Mr. NEAFIE, to appear in a character suited to his peculiar genius, supported by Mrs. KATE RYNOR, the celebrated combination company for the season.
THIS EVENING, will be presented, the great tragedy of
Jack Cade, the Bondsman of Kent.
Jack Cade.....Mr. Neafie
Hermione.....Mrs. Rynor
To conclude with
THE CHILDLESS, in this three great characters, Grand Scenic Drill, Bayonet Exercise and Musket Solo.

The Four Smallest Human Beings
OF MATURE AGE,
Ever Known on the Face of the Globe.
CONCERT HALL,
Positively only a few Days, commencing
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 12th, 1864.
TWO LEVEES SATURDAY
10 a.m., to 1½, and 3½ to 9 p.m.
Monday & Levees and Each Day Following
From 11 to 1½, 3 to 6, and 7½ to 9½ o'clock.
Doors open half an hour in advance
GEN. TOM THUMB!
AND HIS
Beautiful Little Wife,
THE LATE MISS LAVINIA WARREN.
The Fairest Queen of Beauty!
COMMODORE NUTT!
The Famous "$30,000 Nutt."
So called from having received that sum from Mr. P. T. Barnum for three years' services.
ELFIN MINNIE WARREN
The smallest Lady of her age ever seen.
Here are a Married Couple, a Bachelor and Belle, all four weighing but 100 lbs.
AT THE OPENING OF THE 11 o'clock morning Levee, the General and his Lady will wear the BENEFICAL WEDDING COSTUME, they wore at Grace Church on their MARRIAGE DAY, Feb. 10th, 1863.
SIXTY DOLLARS were offered for a ticket to that wedding, here the same thing can be seen for a trifle.
They will appear in a great variety of fascinating performances and costumes.
The rich, rare and costly WEDDING PRESENTS, also the MAGNIFICENT JEWELS presented to General Tom Thumb by the Crowned Heads of Europe, will be exhibited at each Levee.
A MAGNIFICENT MINIATURE COACH, costing $2,000 no larger than a bushel basket, drawn by Flea Knit the SMALLEST POINTER in the world and attended by ELFIN COACHMAN and FOOTMAN IN LIVERY, will promenade the streets, and the four little wonders will all ride at once in it to and from the Concert Exhibition, and the hotel.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Children under 10 years of age 15 cents. mh7-2w

THE
THIRD NATIONAL BANK
Having organized under the National Currency Act, is now prepared to do a
General Banking Business.
Deposits received, Exchange, on the principal cities of the East and West
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
And collections made in every accessible part of the country.
Office for the present, until the completion of the New Banking House, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, in the Banking Room of the
DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 110 Smithfield st.,
Opposite the Custom House.
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S. S. MARVIN
MAKES THE BEST CRACKERS ever offered in this market. feb25
100 HALF BBLS. WHITE FISH—In store and for sale by PATTERSON & AMMON, mh8 No. 8 Wood st.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FIRST EDITION.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

Late from Washington City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Interesting from Chattanooga

&c., &c., &c.

PORTLAND, February 8.—The steamship Novia Scotian, from Liverpool on the 25th and Londonderry on the 26th ult., arrived at this port at 7:30 this morning. Affairs in Schleswig remain unchanged. Lord Palmerston had announced that orders had been sent to the Cape of Good Hope to release the privateer Tuscaloosa, as international law did not justify her detention.

It is reported upon good authority that Denmark has accepted the proposition of a conference, and the Dresden *Journal* announces its acceptance by France.

The London Morning *Advertiser* states that not only has the Channel squadron been recalled from Lisbon, but the Admiral is under orders to proceed forthwith to the Baltic, in order to be prepared, not only for possible, but probable eventualities. The *Advertiser* further states that the Government has resolved that, rather than that Denmark proper shall suffer the loss of any territories, to employ the logic of our naval force to any extent which circumstances may render necessary.

The *Post* says: The language of Lord Palmerston last night in reference to a peace between the present belligerents is a remote contingency, while war is a certainty. The *Post* thinks the project of assembling a conference, on the pending hostilities, is one which, even if realized, can never be productive of satisfactory results.

LONDON, February 26.—The Paris *Constitutional*, relative to the proposed conference, says that France would gladly hope for success, but it is doubtful if the Denmark and German Confederation will accede.

The city article of the London *Post* says:—Private advices from Paris, upon which we believe reliance can be placed, again alludes to the negotiations now in progress preparatory to the recognition of the Confederate States by the French Government, although any official announcement of this fact would, at this moment, be thought premature and undesirable.

A steam ram, nearly as large as the Hector, built for the Danish Government, has been launched on the Clyde.

The *Times's* city article says the applications at the bank yesterday at the reduced rate were still of a moderate amount, although more numerous than those of Wednesday. At present the tendency in the supply of money seems towards a further fall, but there are apparently none who are so sanguine as to expect, under any circumstances, that the rate can go permanently below five per cent, even supposing that the harvest prospects for the year should again prove favorable.

It is estimated that nine hundred persons were killed by the explosion of a powder magazine, at Morocco.

Liverpool Breadstuff Market, FEBRUARY 26.—Breadstuffs are dull and easier. Wheat ld. lower; Corn 3d. lower. Flour unchanged and nominal.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—It appears from the United States Treasurer's statement for the month ending with Febuary, that of the twenty-eight millions subject to the draft, fourteen millions are in New York, three millions seven hundred thousand in San Francisco, and eight millions in the national banks. Theamount on deposit in coin at the various depositories is stated to be 27,656,000 of which 18,000,000 are in New York, 4,656,000 in San Francisco, and 1,000,07 in Baltimore.

The Committee on Emancipation of the Virginia Constitutional Convention, sitting at Alexandria, has reported an ordnance that the following sections shall be incorporated in the Constitution, namely: First—Slavery and involuntary servitude, except for crime, is hearby abolished, and prohibited in the State forever. Second—Courts of competent jurisdiction may apprentice minors of African descent on like conditions, provided by law for apprenticing white children. Third—The General Assembly shall make no law establishing slavery or recognizing property in human beings. Fourth—This ordinance to take effect and be in force from its passage.

CONCORD, N. H., March 9.—The vote of the principal towns is as follows; Manchester—Gilmore, 1,737, Harrington, 1,134. Concord—Gilmore; 1,408; Harrington, 868. Nashua—Gilmore, 950; Harrington, 682. Dover—Gilmore, 894; Harrengton, 508, Claremont—Gilmore; 641; Harrington 202.

CONCORD, N. H., March 8, 10:30 P. M.—Returns from seventy-seven towns give Gov. Gilmore 17,530, Harrington 13,979, scattering 81. Gov. Gilmore is elected by 4,000 majority. All but five of the Republican Councillors are elected. Probably nine of the twelve Senators elected are Republican, and also the majority of the Representatives. There have been heavy Union gains in every town heard from, except three.

CONCORD, March 9—12:30 A. M.—One hundred and fifty-five towns give Gilmore 30,177; Harrington, 24,292; scattering 89; Gilmore's majority, 5,885.

CONCORD March 9—1 A. M.—The Republican majority in the House will be about 80. Ten of the twelve Senators select are Republicans, and all of the councillors.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—A special Columbus dispatch to the *Gazette* says: Gen. Grant, on his way east, in conversation with a distinguished Ohio officer, expressed himself entirely satisfied with the situation of military affairs, and spoke in the highest terms of Sherman's expedition, which had given the enemy the heaviest blow since Vicksburgh. Sherman has destroyed forage and provisions enough to subsist the rebel army three to six months. In one place he destroyed over two millions of property, and in other places immense stores, thousands of bushels of wheat were consumed. He brought in large droves of cattle, several thousand head of mules, eight thousand negroes and four hundred prisoners, with a trifling loss of men and material on our side. In addition to this by the destruction of very important railroad lines, General Sherman has relieved McPherson's Corps from guard duty along the Mississippi Railroad to actual service.

UNPRECEDENTED FOR THE VARIOUS affections of the Lungs and Throat, is that old, fashion and very popular domestic remedy, COMP. EXT. BONESET, composed of Boneset, Elecampane and Horehound. Sold at RANKIN'S DRUG STORE, 63 Market street, below Fourth. mh8

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,

FOR THE POST.

HARRISBURG NEWS.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS.

Latest from Fortress Monroe.

General Exchange of Prisoners.

General Grant in Washington.

He Receives His Commission.

LATEST NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

&c., &c., &c.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, March 9.

After transacting some unimportant business Speaker Penny arose in his place and resigned and was immediately re-elected. An afternoon session was held at which the following bills passed finally—Democratic Senators all in their seats: Act to prevent recruiting in the State for other States under penalty of fine and imprisonment. Act repealing the law which fixes the basis of county school appropriation according to number of pupils. Act requiring the Erie canal company to build, and keep in repair, bridges. The Senate is now organized and its organization recognized by Democratic Senators.

HOUSE.—Dr. Drakes offered a resolution returning thanks to Gov. Seymour, of New York, and Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, for sending troops to repel invasion of our State; after some debate, passed.

SENATE.—Mr Graham presented petitions praying for the passage of a law allowing the Citizens Passenger Railway company to lay a single track along Liberty street, and to take up one of those on Penn street. Also, a petition from the Directors of the Dixmont Hospital, Directors of the Poor, Commissioners, &c., praying for an appropriation to make up deficiencies.

Mr. Graham also read in place a supplement to act incorporating the Citizens Passenger Railway.

Also a supplement to the act conferring jurisdiction on the several courts in reference to lost deeds.

Mr Hoge reported a bill allowing the Cranberry Coal Company to build a railroad.

A joint resolution fixing upon the 17th inst. for both Houses visiting the Farmers' High School was adopted.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—HOUSE.—The House passed the bill to regulate the dismissals of officers from the military and naval service, the bill for the protection of overland emigrants, and the bill to establish a Bureau of Military Justice.

The House went into committee on the legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. Mellury (Mo.) defended himself and associate radicals from Messrs. King and Blair. In reviewing his colleagues, King and Blair he said their attacks upon himself and other radicals were unprovoked, malicious, and supported only by falsehoods. He also spoke of them as renegades and turncoats.

The committee then proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. Farnsworth, (Ill.) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back sundry measures and resolutions to reimburse soldiers for the clothing lost or destroyed while on march or in battle, and asked to be discharged from their consideration on the ground that the law of July, 1862, authorizes the Secretary of War to furnish clothing to the sick, wounded and other soldiers who have lost the same by the casualties of war, and therefore no further legislation is necessary. The report was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Garfield, (Ohio) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with an amendment, the Senate joint resolution of thanks to Major Gen. Thomas and the officers and men under him for bravery and courage at the battle of Chickamauga, and requesting the President to communicate this resolution in suitable terms to the General. The amendment provides for thanks jointly to Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas, and in that form was passed.

The House adjourned without disposing of the judicial appropriation bill.

SENATE.—Mr. Sherman (Ohio) submitted a memorial from the officers and members of the Ohio Wool-growers Association representing that, from reliable data and in the behalf of the Association, five hundred thousand dogs infest the State of Ohio, and a partial record of damages done to sheep husbandry by them amounts to $200,000 the past year. They pray for a revenue tax of one dollar upon each dog. Adjourned.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—A special dispatch to the *American* from Annapolis says: the steamer City of New York arrived this afternoon with 600 prisoners from Richmond, including 57 officers. Among them are a great many Maryland. Sergeant Swearon, of the 9th Maryland, has the colors of his regiment, which he kept concealed during three months' imprisonment.

The Richmond papers are filled with accounts of Kilpatrick's raid. The *Examiner* says that Dahlgren was killed at Walkerton, and has two bullets through his head, one through his hand and two through his body. He was stripped naked and laying on the road. A number of our men were captured, and the *Whig* says they should not be treated as prisoners of war, but this day's sun should not go down before every scoundrel taken is blown from the cannon's mouth.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 8.—*To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:* The flag of truce boat has arrived with 48 officers and over 600 privates delivered for exchange. The Richmond papers give accounts of Dahlgren's death and of the capture of Cook.

The Richmond papers of the 6th inst. state that Sherman was at Canton, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, and that he had taken a large number of negroes and leaves the country impoverished.

There is no further news of importance save that the Richmond papers state that the Confederates have ordered all of Kilpatrick's officers that have been captured to be put in irons.

(Signed) BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The *Herald*, this morning, contains late Southern news, comprising the retreat of Sherman to Vicksburg. Camp Finnegan, Fla., had been recaptured by the rebels after defeating our forces, who withdrew to Jacksonville.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The President of the United States, this afternoon, formally presented to Major Gen. Grant his commission as Lieutenant General. The ceremony took place in the Cabinet Chamber in the presence of the entire Cabinet, Gen. Halleck, Representative Lovejoy, Gen. Rawlins and Colonel Comstock of Gen. Grant's staff, the son of Gen. Grant and Mr. McClay, private Secretary of the President.

Gen. Grant having entered the room the President rose and addressed him thus: "Gen. Grant the nation's appreciation of what you have done, and its reliance upon you for what remains to do in the existing great struggle, are now presented with this commission constituting you Lieutenant General in the Army of the United States. While this high power devolves upon you, also a corresponding responsibility as the country herein trusts you, so under God it will sustain you. I scarcely need to add that with what I here speake for the nation gives my own hearty personal concurrence." To which Gen. Grant replied as follows: "Mr. President: I accept the commission with gratitude for the high honor conferred with the aid of the noble armies that have fought on so many fields for our common country. It will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations; I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now devolving on me, and I know that if they are met it will be due to those armies and above all to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men." The President then introduced the General to all the members of the cabinet, after which the company were seated and about half an hour was spent in pleasant social conversation.

CINCINNATI, March, 9.—The *Commercial's* Chattanooga dispatch of the 6th inst. says: All is quiet in front except occasional exchange shots between advanced cavalry pickets to-day. A large force of rebel cavalay appeared before Nickajack Gap, and pressed our cavalry. Deserters arrive at the rate of thirty a day. A dispatch of the 7th says the rebel cavalry have retired. Our forces now occupy Nickajack Gap. It is not unlikely that the rebels may assume the offensive.

A collision occurred between two freight trains, near Stevenson, Alabama, Saturday night, killing four ladies, two men, and wounding others.

A large force of rebel cavalry attacked ninety-three men of the 3d Tennessee, at Panther Spring, East Tennessee, on the 5th. Our loss was two killed, eight wounded and twenty-two captured. The rebels lost thirty killed and wounded.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—The Memphis *Argus* claims a triumph in the recent election of what it calls the National Union Conservative ticket, in opposition to that supported by the *Bulletin*, known as the unconditional Union ticket. The *Argus* claims the election of the Sheriff and Clerk of the Criminal Court, County Court, County Register and Trustee, two of four magistrates, and one of two constables.

Judge Triggs, of Knoxville, arrived at Memphis and opened the District Court of the Western District of Tennessee.

It is said that S. K. Underwood, of Helena, designs becoming a candidate for United States Senator from Arkansas. A Leavenworth despatch says some attempts were made at the Union League last night to rescind and denouncing the Senatorial election.

Recruiting progresses rapidly, and Kansas will soon fill her quota.

FORTRESS MONROE March 8.—The flag of truce steamer, New York, arrived here this evening from City Point with 100 Union prisoners, who were exchanged for an equal number taken up.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of March 8th contains the following dispatches:

MERIDIAN, March 6.—Sherman was at Canton last Wednesday. Our cavalry are fighting him on all sides. There was heavy cannonading at Canton all day on Wednesday. Sherman had taken a large number of negroes. He leaves the country perfectly impoverished wherever he has been.

CHARLESTON, March 6.—Two hundred and fifty shells have been fired at the city since the last report. There is nothing else new.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 7th says: 861 prisoners arrived here yesterday under charge of Major Mulford, to be exchanged under the stipulation of the cartel. It is hoped that the regular exchanges will be resumed for the future. The body of Col. Dahlgren was brought to this city on Sunday.

LOUISVILLE, March 9.—The passenger train leaving Indianapolis last evening was thrown off the track six miles above Columbus, Indiana, about midnight, by the displacement of a switch. The hind car was intersected by a tree standing near the track, killing four passengers and wounding several others. The wounded were brought to Columbus.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Gen. Rosecrans has issued a special order, requiring all persons attending religious conventions, assemblies, synods, conferences, or other convocations held in his Department, must take the most stringent oath of allegiance.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Lieutenant Israel Ludlow, of the artillery who remained by his guns almost alone at Chickamauga until wounded and taken prisoner, has been exchanged and arrived at Fortress Monroe.

SANDY HOOK, March 9.—The steamship Australasian is ashore on a point of Sandy Hook. She will come off without damage.

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