Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING..........MAY 6, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

SCHEDULE OF ADVERTISING RATES.

STANDING MATTER.

	Daily.		3 times a week.		Once a week.	
	1 sqr	½ sqr	1 sqr	½ sqr	1 sqr	½ sqr
One time..........	$ 75	$ 40	$	$	$	$
Two times..........	1 25	70				
Three times..........	1 60	95				
Four times..........	1 90	1 15				
Five times..........	2 20	1 30				
One week..........	2 50	1 40	1 70	95	85	45
Two weeks..........	4 25	2 50	2 90	1 70	1 45	85
Three weeks..........	6 00	3 30	4 10	2 20	2 00	1 10
One month..........	7 50	4 [illegible]	5 00	2 70	2 50	1 35
Two months..........	11 25	6 00	7 50	4 00	3 75	2 00
Three months	13 75	7 00	9 15	4 70	4 55	2 35
Six months..........	20 75	12 00	13 55	8 00	8 9[illegible]	4 10
Nine months..........	27 00	15 5[illegible]	18 00	10 30	9 00	5 15
One Year..........	31 00	18 00	21 [illegible]	12 00	10 70	6 00

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

For one square, changeable one time each week confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion:

	Daily.	3 times a week	2 times a week	1 time a week.
One month..........	$ 9 35	$6 00	$ 4 70	$ 3 00
Three months..........	17 2[illegible]	11 45	8 60	8 00
Six months..........	24 00	19 00	15 75	10 50
One year..........	40 00	28 00	24 50	14 00

☞ First notices double the above rates.
Death notices, each insertion.......... 50 cents
Marriage notices.......... 75 "
Steamboat advertisements, per trip.......... $3 00
Executors' or Administrators' notices.......... 2 75

Allegheny City Councils.

The regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny City Councils was held on Thursday evening, May 5th, in the new City Hall.

In Common Council—Present: Messrs. Benney, Brown, Caughey, Dill, Dunlap, Faulkanber, Gordon, Hanna, Hecadorn, McDonald, McNeal, Patterson, Schlieper, and President McBrier.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Hanna presented a petition from citizens of the First Ward, asking to have a fire plug placed on Marshall street. Referred to Committee on Water.

Mr. Hanna presented a memorial from residents on Craig street, requesting to have that portion of the street, between Robinson and Kilbuck streets, paved. Referred to Committee on Streets.

The resignation of Joseph McCormick as Board Measurer for the Fourth Ward, was read and accepted.

Mr. Benney submitted the report of the Committee on Engines. The committee state that in their last report they had presented a communication from the Columbia Hook and Ladder Co., proposing to keep up their organization if Councils would agree to give them five hundred feet of new hose, and appropriate for their use $500 per annum. As Councils did not see proper to accept the proposition, the company now propose to sell to the city the whole running apparatus belonging to them for the sum of $700. The Committee recommend Councils to accept the latter proposition, and place the same under the control of a company similar to those already organized in the First, Second and Third Wards.

The committee also offered a resolution authorizing the payment of sundry bills, including the salaries of the firemen for the quarter ending April 1st, amounting in the aggregate to $458 19.

The report was read and accepted. The resolution in regard to purchasing the Hook and Ladder Machine from the Columbia Hose Co., was referred to a special committee to report at next meeting.

Mr. Benney offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Engines be instructed to purchase a pair of horses for the use of the new steamer General Grant. Adopted.

Mr. Dunlap, from the Committee on Markets, presented the reports of the Weighmasters for the month of April, as follows:

Wm Scandrett, Diamond Scales $60,45
W. F. Anderson, 2d Ward Scales $152 65

Total. $213,10

Report accepted and resolution adopted.

The resignation of Mr. William Scandrett, as Weighmaster of the Diamond Weigh Scales, was presented and accepted.

Mr. Hecadorn offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the steamer General Grant be located in the Third Ward engine-house, and the steamer Hope in the First Ward engine-house. Laid on the table.

Mr. Dill offered the following:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the city be hereby required to report forthwith to the Councils the amount of outstanding bonds against the city, at six per cent., and also the amount outstanding at four per cent.

The yeas and nays being called on a motion to lay on the table, resulted in nine yeas to five nays.

Mr. Dill offered the following:

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the city be required to report to this Councils the amount of money paid out of the City Treasury for interest in the year 1863. Laid on the table.

Mr. McDonald offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Commissioners on Diamond Improvement be requested to report to Councils by what authority they are making changes in the middle room of City Hall. Adopted. [The resolution alluded to the erection of a gallery in the public Hall.]

Mr. McDonald offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Market Committee be authorized to appoint a Weighmaster for the Diamond Scales, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Wm. Scandrett, who will act until next meeting of Councils. Not reached in S. C.

On motion adjourned.

In Select Council.—Present—Messrs. Atwell, Francis, Hopkins, Irwin, Kirkpatrick, Knox, Riddle, Wright and President Marshall.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Kirkpatrick presented a petition from several citizens of the Second ward, asking for the extension of water pipes on Montgomery avenue. Read and referred to Water Committee with power to act.

Mr. Hopkins, a petition from Messrs. J. B. and S. Maxwell & Co., asking permission to open and construct a sewer along the north side of Jackson street. Read and referred to Street Committee with power to act.

Mr. Knox, a remonstrance from citizens against the burning of bituminous coal in the locomotives on the Fort Wayne Railroad. Read, and the Mayor directed to enforce the city ordinance in relation to the matter.

Also, a petition from James Reno, setting forth that he was about establishing a coal yard at the intersection of Fremont street and Ohio lane, and asking the privilege of laying a side track across said lane, so as to enable him to reach the yard with coal cars. Read and referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Kirkpatrick submitted the report of the Committee on Streets. In relation to a resolution, adopted at the last meeting of Councils, instructing the committee to examine and report the amount which would be necessary to repair Fremont street and a portion of Ohio Lane, the report says:—"Your committee, after a careful examination, believe that it would require an expenditure of from $1,000 to $1,200 to make the necessary repairs, and then the relief of the public would be only temporary. In the opinion of your committee it would be a mere waste of money to attempt any kind of improvement except a permanent one, and we therefore offer an ordinance for the grading and paving of Fremont street, from Ohio Lane to Pasture Lane."

The committee also state that it will be necessary, in order to make the improvement permanent, to construct a sewer along Fremont street, from or near the intersection of Jackson street to the south side of Ohio Lane and they offer a resolution to that effect. In reference to Ohio Lane, the report states that an ordinance has been already adopted, authorizing its grading and paving. The committee also refer to the condition of Irwin avenue, from Western avenue to Shannapin street, and recommend the offer of a resolution for the construction of a sewer connecting at the culvert on the West Common and running thence northwardly to the railroad, a distance of 700 feet. The committee also submit an ordinance for the grading and paving of Graham's alley, between Palo Alto and Webster streets, Second ward.

Report read and accepted. The ordinance for the grading and paving of Fremont street was lost. The resolution for the construction of a sewer on Irwin's avenue was adopted. The ordinance in relation to the grading and paving of Graham's alley was read three times and passed. C. C. concur in case ordinance authorizing grade of Fremont street be adopted. S. C. non-concur. C. C. adhere and ask for Committee of Conference. Committee report in favor of action of C. C. S. C. non-concur.

Mr. Knox called up the ordinance for the better organization of the police force, which was laid over under the rules at last meeting. The ordinance was amended by reducing the number of night police from sixteen to twelve. The question recurring on the third reading and final passage of the ordinance, it was lost by a tie vote.

On motion the vote was re-considered, and after being amended so as to limit the number of day police to five and the night police to twelve, the ordinance was finally passed. C. C. concurred.

Mr. Wright presented the report of the Committee on Water, together with a number of bills for work and material furnished the Water Works, which the Committee have examined and recommend their payment. The report concludes as follows: "By permission of Councils, the Committee have purchased a number of Water Meters, of which several have already been set, and appear to work very advantageously for the revenue of the city water works. The committee find that a law regulating the manner of setting them and collecting the revenue arising therefrom must be passed, and in connection with this report offer an ordinance for your consideration, and would respectfully urge its adoption."

Report accepted and resolutions read three times and passed.

Mr. Kirkpatrick offered the following:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Allegheny, that the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized, acting under instructions of the Water Commissioners, to execute such bonds, secured by mortgage upon the property purchased, as may be necessary to secure the unpaid purchase money of ground situate in the borough of Duquesne, recently purchased by the city for water purposes.

Read and adopted.

Mr. Wright, from the Market House Commissioners, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the City Treasurer for the sum of $50, in favor of Wm. Walker, Esq., Chairman of Board of Commissioners, to pay for two hundred photographs of the old Town Hall.

Read three times and passed.

Mr. Wright presented the reports of the viewers appointed to view and assess the damages and benefits arising from the opening of Allegheny avenue, Bidwell street, and also a street to be known as a continuation of Allegheny avenue. Accompanying the reports were resolutions approving of the awards made by the viewers, and directing the clerks of Councils to certify the same to the City Solicitor to be filed in the District Court.

Reports accepted and resolution adopted.

Mr. Francis offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be instructed to notify the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to have the wall and abutment at East Lane bridge repaired immediately, providing they are liable; provided, also, that if the city is liable, that the Street Commissioner be instructed to have such repairs made.

General Conference M. E. Church.

THIRD DAY.

Conference convened at the usual hour, Bishop Baker in the Chair.

After the journal was approved, quite a number of petitions and memorials were presented, in favor of lay delegation, extension of the term of pastoral service, &c.

The Committee on Boundaries reported that they have elected Rev. Dr. Tippett, of East Baltimore, for their Chairman, and Rev. Dr. Crary, of Minnesota, for Secretary. The Committee on Slavery selected Rev. Dr. Crary, of Minnesota, Chairman, and Rev. Dr. Wise, of Providence, Secretary. Committee on Missions, Rev. W. H. Goode, of N. Indiana, Chairman, and Rev. Mr. Wiley, of Newark, Secretary. The Committee on Education reported that they had selected Rev. Mr. Merrick, Chairman, and Rev. Mr. Brook, Secretary.

A resolution was offered to inquire into the expediency of appointing a Presiding Elder more than four years in eight to that office, instead of the present rules, which had no restriction.

Rev. W. L. Thornton apologized for the absence of his colleague, Rev. Mr. Pope, who is detained on account of illness in his family in England. He requested the Conference to appoint a Delegate to the Wesleyan body.

The hour fixed to hear the address of Rev. Mr. Scott delegate from the Irish Conference, having arrived, he proceeded to address the Conference.

In the opening of his address he referred to a former official visit which he made to the General Conference in the year 1856, and the death of some valuable men who were then present. The apostolical Rev. Bishop Waugh, the amiable and eloquent John A. Collins, the venerable Father Finley, of the West, and many others had passed away, but now their places as he believed were fully filled by other good men. He congratulated the body upon the position the Church had taken in favor of liberty, unity and peace; and assured the American Church, that in Ireland there are constant prayers ascending to the God of our Fathers, for their beloved brethren who are involved in the strife for the Republic. A hearty sympathy is felt throughout the entire country for this. He alluded to the financial condition of the Irish Wesleyan Church, and to the comparatively crippled condition of the finances owing to the vast emigration from that country. Never was emigration so great as during the last three months. He would therefore suggest that the American Church should help them. One hundred thousand dollars have been pledged eight years ago, out of which $42,000 has been paid. By the liberality of the M. E. Church much good had been accomplished for Ireland, and he hoped that the whole $4,000,000 might be completed within two years, so that the plan they had formed might be fully perfected.

Rev. Dr. Reily of Baltimore, formerly of M. E Church of Pittsburgh, moved that a Committee of Seven, on the State of the Colored Members of the Church, be appointed. The motion was advocated in a speech of great clearness and force, which after a lively discussion was adopted, almost by acclamation. Rev. S. Curry advocated the propriety of having colored ministers in all the conferences.

Col. and Rev. G. Moody, of Ohio, thought that Almighty God is going to give us an exodus of the whole colored concern to South America. After we get this little family difficulty settled and the funeral over, we will then push on to the Isthmus of South America, clear out Mexico and give the people of color a pre-emption right to that territory.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a delegation of members of the body to convey to the African M. E. General Conference now in session in this city, its Christian greeting, and expressing a willingness to receive a similar delegation from that body to this General Conference.

The Committee on Episcopacy was instructed to inquire into the expediency of dividing the Church into Episcopal Districts, and of designating the place where each Bishop shall reside.

The Rev. W. L. Thornton, the English delegate, was requested to preach a sermon before the Conference at any time that will suit his convenience.

Committee on fast day (Friday, 6th) services reported that they had agreed to concentrate the devotions of the people, by holding services in the Union church, at which Bishop Morris is to preside at 10½ o'clock, Bishop Janes at 3½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. Webber at 8 o'clock. Green Street Church, Green above Tenth: in the morning Bishop Scott to preside; afternoon Bishop Simpson and evening Rev. Col. Moody. Salem Church, Lombard street, below Broad: in the morning, Bishop Baker to preside; in the afternoon Bishop Ames, and in the evening Dr. Trimble, of Ohio. Each service will occupy an hour and a half. Distinguished speakers participate in each of these services.

Adjourned, to meet at 3 p. m.

From the 101st Regiment—Allegheny County Soldier Killed.

Col. D. M. Armor, of this city, has just received a letter from Capt. James Shafer, of Co. A., 101st Regiment, written after the surrender of the garrison at Plymouth. He states that the regiment lost twenty-five or thirty in killed and wounded, but gives no name except that of John Coneby, who was killed during the siege. He was recruited near Wilkinsburg, in this county, by Colonel Armor, who formerly commanded Co. A. Nearly all belonging to this company were enlisted in the vicinity of Wilkinsburg, and Coneby was the only man who was injured in that company. Mr. Collins the County Commissioner, has a son in this company, from whom he has not heard since the battle. Capt. Sheafer closes his letter with the remark, "We are now on the way to Raleigh."

Supposed Infanticide.

A correspondent writing from Livermore, Westmoreland county, says; "On Thursday, the 25th ult., a female child was found in the Conemaugh river, near Livermore. From its appearance it had floated some distance down the stream. It was entirely naked, and from all indications had been thrown into the water shortly after its birth. When found decomposition had taken place. The body had floated near the edge of the stream and lodged against a large stone, where it was found by Mr. David Grove, of Livermore. The body was taken from the river and decently interred by our citizens. The inhuman wretch who perpetrated the deed should be ferreted out and punished."

APPOINTED.—Captain J. T. Gisbner, of Company G. 140th Regt. Pa. Vol. has been appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, Captain of Subsistence and Supplies. Captain Gisbner is favorably known to many of our citizens, and was conspicuous as a stump speaker in the last campaign in this State.

Opening of the New Soldiers' Home—Interesting Proceedings.

The Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, with that spirit of enterprise and liberality which has characterized all their efforts, recently procured additional rooms at their Soldiers' Home on Liberty street, and having fitted them up in a neat and tasteful manner, resolved upon a formal opening, which took place last evening. A select audience of ladies and gentlemen had been invited, and seats being arranged in the large room on the third story, these were soon filled with ladies and gentlemen whose efforts and sympathies have been directed, in times past, to the relief of our brave and suffering soldiers.

A. S. Bell, Esq., stated the object of the meeting in a neat and patriotic address, which was well received.

An eloquent and appropriate prayer was then delivered by Rev. Herrick Johnson.

Dr. Holmes' celebrated Army Hymn, commencing

"O Lord of Hosts! Almighty King!
Behold the sacrifice we bring!"

was sung with fine effect by a chorus of ladies and gentlemen.

W. P. Weyman, Esq., then made a report of the operations of the Subsistence Committee, from its organization in 1861. In reference to the establishment of the Home, the report says:

The want of a suitable room near the depot, where soldiers passing through our city and remaining from one train to another, might receive the care and attention their cases require was felt by many of the members of the committee, but by some the expediency of such a movement was doubted. We determined to make the trial, and on the 18th of January, 1863, we opened a small room in this building with a miniature cooking stove, which could cook only one article of food at once. As if to dispel all doubts of the want of such a room, the first day we had forty-five soldiers, ten of whom were on crutches, and twenty one of them without means of obtaining a meal. One poor boy from Michigan died after being in the room but a few minutes, and had it not been for the room he would have died at the depot.

And from that small room, to which we added a sleeping room last October, this home has grown. In opening this Home to-night we do not by any means say our work and improvements are at end. We shall continue to make to the Home such additions and improvements as may be necessary for the comfort of our soldiers, so long as one of our brave defenders may require our attention. We do not offer the benefits of the Home as a charity to our soldiers, but as their right, feeling that we cannot do too much for those who sacrifice home comforts and even their lives for our defence.

Total amount of cash received, from individuals, lectures and benefit, up to April		$21,320 20
Amount of donations and provisions		[illegible],670 00
Total Amount		$24,990 20
Amount of cash expended for provisions and expenses for furniture and rent	$14,664 49	
Amount of cash for labor, hire of cooks and policemen	2,941 10	
Soldiers at private hospitals prior to the U. S. Hospital being established	476 90	
Expenses of burying soldiers	213 40	
Assistance to soldiers	165 00	
Cash on hand	2,960 40	$21,321 29

being at a cost of an average of ten cents per man for furnishing meals or lodging, this includes all expenses of fitting up the rooms, purchasing of plates, dishes, and cooking utensils.

We have also received transportation, to enable soldiers to reach their homes, from the different railroad companies to the amount of $1,400.

To our friends, who have so nobly sustained us in the past, we look for assistance in the future, feeling assured we shall not look in vain.

F. R. Brunot, Esq., then delivered, by invitation, an interesting and patriotic address, in which he paid a high compliment to the ladies and gentlemen composing the Subsistence Committee, for their noble and self-sacrificing efforts in behalf of our soldiers. His remarks were attentively listened to and warmly applauded.

The audience was then entertained with some appropriate and delightful music, under the direction of Mr. W. P. Marshall. Mr. C. C. Mellor presided at the piano. The pieces performed were:

Solo and chorus, from Handel—
"Arm, arm ye brave; a noble cause,
The cause of heaven your zeal demands," etc.

Solo—"'Tis Liberty," by G. T. Van Doren.

Duet—"Come, Ever Smiling Liberty," by Mrs. Nicholas K. Wade and Miss Hattie Jones.

Chorus, from Handel—
"Sound an alarm, your silver trumpet sound,
And call the brave, and only brave around," etc.
—led by Mr. Wm. Digby.

Solo and chorus—"I waited for the Lord." Solo by Miss Hattie Jones.

These pieces were rendered in a highly artistic manner, and elicited hearty applause.

Mr. Bell announced, previous to the dismissal of the audience, that the movement recently inaugurated in New York and Washington, to dispense with the use of foreign goods during the war, has met with a warm response from the patriotic ladies of Pittsburgh, and that a society had already been formed in this city by the ladies of the Subsistence Committee, who had signed the following pledge:

"We, the members of the Pittsburg Subsistence Committee do pledge ourselves to purchase no articles of foreign manufacture *for three years or during the war*."

He requested all present, who sympathized with this movement, to call in the room below, and sign the pledge.

Mr. Brunot then related an incident of the war—the case of a German soldier, who, while lying bleeding on the battle-field, was approached by a "sympathizing" gentleman, who examined his wound, expressed great pity for him, and walked away with the consoling remark, "God bless you!" The soldier, who needed attention and nourishment, repeated the remark, "God bless you!" but added, "I can't eat dat!" Mr. B. then made a "personal application"—remarking that we must do something more than exclaim, "God bless the poor soldiers!" We must put our hands in our pockets and contribute liberally for their relief. And the citizens of Pittsburgh were especially urged to support the Subsistence Committee, as one of the most efficient means of relieving the wants of our brave soldiers. The audience felt the force of these remarks and fully appreciated them.

An invitation was then extended to all present, to stop in the room below, and partake of some coffee which had been prepared by the ladies of the committee. Many accepted the invitation, and all who did so joined in pronouncing the beverage excellent.

The rooms were tastefully arranged, and handsomely decorated, and the "opening" was highly creditable to the committee.

PICTURE GALLERY OF THE SANITARY FAIR.—The Committee on the Picture Gallery is at work, with the prospect of opening to the public a large collection, which will contain many pictures of rare merit. It has been decided to admit no portraits except those of very distinguished persons, so that all the wall room will be available for pictures of general interest. All who have fine pictures are requested to notify the chairman or some member of the committee. The whole of the second floor of the new City Hall will be occupied, and as the building stands alone, in the midst of one of the public squares, and is fire proof, it is perfectly safe, and admirably adapted to this purpose. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen: John Harper, Chairman; Messrs. Shoenberger, Wolff, Hallman, Spang, J. U. Barr, Holtzman, J. J. Gillespie.

Artists Committee—Trevor McClurg, David Blythe, W. C. Wall.

There is also an active ladies' committee, of which Mrs. Max. Moorhead is chairwoman.

PASTOR CALLED.—At a meeting of the Old School Presbyterian congregation of Harrisburg, held on Tuesday, a unanimous call was given to the Rev. S. S. Mitchell, of Princeton Theological Seminary, to become their pastor. The salary to be paid was fixed at $1,500. The pulpit of this church has been vacant since the beginning of December last, when the Rev. W. C. Cattell was elected President of Lafayette College.

SAD CATASTROPHE AT A FUNERAL.—At Port Allegheny, Pa., a few days ago, a funeral procession was passing over a bridge to bury a child of Mr. George Moore, when the bridge gave way, and precipitating the mourners into the water, another child belonging to Mr. Moore was drowned, together with three of his brother's children, and one or two other lives were lost.

CHANGE IN THE SCHOOL LAW.—Last winter a bill was passed by the Legislature appropriating the money applied to common schools in proportion to the number of scholars in attendance in each district. The bill has recently been repealed, and, therefore, the money will be appropriated as heretofore, in proportion to the number of the taxables in the several districts.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S LAST.—The Small House at Allington—a novel by Anthony Trollope, for sale at Frank Case's, News Depot, Chronicle Building, Fifth street.

MAPS of the scene of operations, maps of Virginia, and also of all the Southern States, for sale at Frank Case's News Depot, Chronicle building, Fifth street.

SNOW fell at Ebensburg on Tuesday of this week. The *Alleghenian* says that the ground was completely covered with a mantle of white.

A. J. POTTERFIELD, of Allegheny City, Teacher of Vocal Music, is practicing his profession with much success in Johnstown and Ebensburg.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Attorney at Law, 93 Grant street.

Capture of Plymouth—Full List of Casualties in the 101st and 103d Regiments.

Mr. A. S. Billingsly, Chaplain of the 101st Regiment, writing from Annapolis, Md., sends us a complete list of the killed and wounded belonging to the 101st Regiment, (Col. D. B. Morris) and the 103d (Col. T. F. Lehman). Both these regiments were recruited in Allegheny and adjoining counties and their friends here have been exceedingly anxious to hear from them.

The rebels made the first attack on Saturday, April 17th, and on the following Wednesday they took possession of the place. They had a force estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand, while our garrison consisted of but two thousand. Our loss was twenty killed and eighty wounded. The rebels lost from ten to fifteen hundred in killed and wounded.

The following is the list of casualties:

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT.

G Beck, Co K, killed,
John Conely, A, killed,
John Hogan, A, killed,
Jordan Plantz, C, killed,
David Fisher, H, killed,
John Dillon, K, died,
Sergt Wm Dougherty, C, slight,
J H Burnett, H, danger's,
J W Sweet, B, slight,
L W Chambers, F, slight,
Lt G L Brown, I, slight,
F Donahue, K, slight,
Jos L Brown, G, slight,
J Diffenbaugh, H, slight,
E McWhorter, I, bad,
Jas Doutheit, E, slight,
B W Fisher, H, slight,
John Reed, C, slight,
Sergt Short, K, slight,
Capt W Mays, H, leg broken,
O F Sparr, B, slight,
J Leonard, F, slight,
W Barnes, H, slight,
E Lewis, B, arm broken,
Wm McAllister, E, slight,

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut Z M Cline, G, killed,
Capt J Donahue, F, slight,
Lt J H Chambers, F slight,
John P Orr, D, slight,
Jeff Bartner, F, slight,
Jno Springer, F, slight,
W H Gillmer, I, slight,
S Hagerty, G, slight,
Capt H Gumbert, D, slight,
H Dunkle, F, slight,
W M Boyle, F, slight,
J P Wilcox, A, thighs,
Robt Reed, H, slight,
And Gulber, A, severe,
S C Burkhold, A, leg,
P B Mortimer, F, mortal, abdomen,
Sgt Wm McBudge, I, severe,
S P Range, I, head,
Sgt D Baughman, K, slight,
S W Dickson, E, slight.

In addition to the above there were eleven killed and twenty-two wounded in the 85th New York; one killed and eleven wounded in the 16th Connecticut; besides a few casualties in the 2d and 24th New York Batteries.

Accident at the Fort Pitt Works.

An accident occurred at the Fort Pitt Works yesterday afternoon, just before the casting of the 20-inch gun, by which Mr. James Knap was seriously injured, and Mr. Joseph Kaye was slightly hurt. The gas in the office vault had been left burning, but by some means had been extinguished without being turned off. Mr. Kaye and Mr. Knap entered the vault and lit the gas, when the fluid which had accumulated in the vault exploded, throwing them both down, and closing the heavy iron door with a crash. The door was immediately opened and the men taken out. Mr. Knap had to be carried home, where he is suffering severely from the effects of the fire. Mr. Kaye was not so badly burned, and was able to superintend the casting of the gun.

The Firemen and the Fair.

We were in error yesterday in stating that the city authorities of Allegheny had decided to have their steamers stationed in the Diamond during the continuance of the Fair. The Fire Department of Pittsburgh have offered the services of their steam fire engines, with a view to prevent a conflagration, two of which will be on the ground each day until the Fair is ended. The General Grant and Hope will act in connection with the Pittsburgh firemen. The action of our firemen in this kind proffer of their services is highly commendable, and will be fully appreciated by our citizens. A large quantity of valuable articles will be stored in the buildings, and every precaution should be used to guard against fire.

Boy Drowned.

A boy, named Peter Fichter, aged about eight years, and the son of a widowed woman living on Voeghtly street, Allegheny, was drowned in the Allegheny river about five o'clock yesterday. He had been playing on some rafts lying above the railroad bridge, and, while in the act of jumping from one to another, fell into the water and sunk. A lad who was with him caught his hand as it was raised, but became frightened and released his hold. The body has not yet been recovered, and we believe no effort has been made to restore it to the widowed mother. It is a sad case, and another warning. Will it be heeded?

Father and Son Drowned.

William Stewart, of Smicksburg, Indiana county, and his son aged about eighteen years, were drowned week before last, while boating on a canal near Baltimore. It appears that while engaged in the business above referred to, the mules attached to the boat became frightened and jumped into the canal. Mr. Stewart's son, in endeavoring to rescue the mules, got beyond his depth. The father, seeing the dangerous position of his son went to his rescue, and in endeavoring to save him both were drowned. Mr. Stewart leaves a wife and several children to mourn his sudden death.

A Miniature Monitor.

The proprietors of the Fort Pitt Works are building a little monitor for the Sanitary Fair, which will be a great curiosity, and attract the attention of every visitor. The miniature vessel will be nine feet long, iron plated, and armed with a gun two feet in length. She will be fitted up with an engine, and will be run in a canal or reservoir to be made for the purpose. Everything will be run in complete working order, and the gun will be so arranged that it can be fired off—thus giving the spectator an idea of naval warfare "on a small scale."

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES

THOMAS PARRY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WIVES mothers and sisters, whose husbands, sons and brothers, are serving in the army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of Holloway's Pills & Ointment. They insure health even under the exposures of a soldier's life.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are now retailed, owing to the high price of drugs, &c., at 30 cents, 75 cents and $1,10 per box or pot.

For sale in Pittsburgh by B. L. Fahnestock & Co.

For sale also by George A. Kelly, Allegheny city.

LUBIN.—It is said that many of the ladies connected with the New York Sanitary Fair paid almost fabulous prices for the new hair preparation, called Lubin's Hair Dressing Floriline, from the establishment of Lubin in Paris, and which is just now having such a run with the up town people in New York. The really elegant manner in which many of the ladies' hair was dressed was noticed and remarked upon by thousands visiting the Fair. Of course a hair preparation from the great perfumer would sell in these times whatever the cost. Hair dressed *a la Floriline* will be all the rage, and our Pittsburgh druggists must procure a stock before the Fair.
me&w 1t.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attention of our readers is directed to the brilliant assortment of Spring and Summer Goods just received by our friend Mr. John Weler, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock comprises a great variety of Fancy French, English, Scotch and American Cassimeres and Cloths, and fine Silk and Cassimere Vestings,—all of which will be made up to order in the latest styles and in the best manner. A choice selection of Furnishing Goods also on hand and for sale, together with a full stock of Ready Made Clothing, well and fashionably made.

REMOVED.—Samuel Graham & Co., Merchant Tailors, have removed to 73 Smithfield street. We are just receiving our second supply of spring and summer goods, and would most respectfully invite our friends and the public in general to examine our new stock, believing it to be one of the finest stocks of merchant tailor goods in the city. Every garment warranted to give full satisfaction, both in price and quality. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere and judge for yourselves. GRAHAM & McCANDLESS, Merchant Tailors, No. 73 Smithfield street.

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

OMNIBUS and carriage calls will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 410 Penn street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance.

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY opens May 2d. Address Rev. A. WILLIAMS, Sewickleyville, Pa. 1w

BARGAINS in Mohair Lustres, at J. Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth streets.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

Advance of the Potomac Army Toward Richmond!

Struggle for Possession of the Rebel Capitol Begun!

THE ARMY ACROSS THE RAPIDAN.

LEE COMPELLED TO FALL BACK.

GREAT BATTLE ANY HOUR POSSIBLE.

FOOT RACE FOR RICHMOND PROBABLE.

Fall of the Rebel Capitol Reasonably Expected.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The *Republican* has just issued an extra, containing the following important intelligence: We feel authorized to state, since it cannot now afford information to the enemy, that the army of the Potomac has advanced towards Richmond and the struggle for the possession of the rebel capital has begun. Our army moved on Tuesday night and has now crossed the Rapidan. The crossing was made at Jacob's, Culpepper, Germania and United States fords, and was effected without serious opposition. Lee has been compelled to fall back from the strong position where he has held us at bay all winter. Whether he will make a stand this side of the defenses of Richmond, we are not advised. It is the opinion of some that he will fight at Chancellorville. Every hour may now bring us news of a battle, but we incline to the belief that it will be a foot race for Richmond. The rebel capital will undoubtedly be flanked and invested should Lee's army occupy its defenses, and the country may reasonably hope that this time it will fall.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1864.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee on the Whole on the special order viz: The bill to reimburse Pennsylvania for the expenses incurred in calling out troops to repel invasion.

Mr. Cox of Ohio, offered an additional section, appropriating $150,000,000 to defray the expenses of calling out volunteers, militia and minute men in Pennsylvania, Maryland and other loyal States to repel rebel raids.

Mr. Garfield said this subject was before the Committee on Military Affairs, who had requested the War Department to give them all the facts. The Committee were daily expecting a full report on the various classes of claim, and it was necessary to have all the facts before the House could take intelligent action, he hoped therefore, that the amendment of his colleague would not prevail.

Mr. Smith of Kentucky, asked why the money should not be appropriated now; there was not in the War Department or elsewhere in Washington, an evidence of the number of days for which the various classes of men had been called out; the facts were to be determined as the cases arrive.

Mr. Garfield replied, that the Secretary of War says that there is a large mass of papers from all the States, which he is now collecting, embracing all parties. It is the intention of the Military Committee to introduce a bill providing for a commission to sit during the recess, to whom the papers will be referred, then Congress will know the sums due and appropriate the money accordingly.

Mr. Odell, in response to Mr. Smith, said Commissioners were appointed as to the claim of Missouri, and when report was made and the claims were properly audited, Congress made an appropriation to cover the amounts. The Committee on Military Affairs proposed to pursue a similar course toward other States.

Mr. King, of Missouri, made a few remarks to show that the Government was mistaken.

Mr. Odell referred to facts to show that $800,000, as the result of the Commission, would be paid to the Missouri home guards.

Mr. Blair of Mo. said, that the home guard of Mo. are now being paid; he saw no difference between Pennsylvania and the position Missouri occupied before this body last December; the claims of the Pa. militia were as just as those of the Mo. home guard.

Mr. Garfield said that farms had been destroyed, &c., but the House had confined itself to paying for quartermaster's and commissary stores directly taken, and to cases where the claims had been audited and judicated like those of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Smith of Ky. advocated the pending amendment. Ninety-nine out of one hundred who were called out in his State were taken from the plow and anvil shops and machine works; why should these be delayed in their payment.

Mr. Hall, of Mo., explained the reason why a commission was appointed concerning the home guard of that State. They had been mustered into the service neither of Missouri nor of the United States, but went into the service in defiance of law, under a pressing emergency. In the case now before them, there was no occasion for a commission, for the militia of Pennsylvania regularly entered into the service, and that State had produced the proper vouchers.

Mr. Randall advocated the bill, and paid a high compliment to the gallantry of the militia of Pennsylvania. He said he had good authority for saying that the recent order of Gen. Meade about the insubordination of troops in no manner related to the Pennsylvania Reserves, two or three days ago. The only difference which existed between the Government and the Reserves, as to the date of their muster, was satisfactorily settled in the manner indicated by Gen. Meade to the War Department. He mentioned the fact in order that the common rumor or talk that the military order referred to the Reserves might be stopped, and the truth known to the country.

Mr. Stevens made a few remarks to show that the claims of Pennsylvania had been adjudicated, and the payment recommended by the War Department and endorsed by the President, from the time the troops went into actual service.

Mr. Schenck, opposing the bill, said it would be better to appoint a commission to ascertain the amount of the claims of all the States, instead of taking them up piecemeal, and in future make an appropriation for their payment.

Mr. Whaley pressed the claims of West Virginia.

Mr. O'Neill, of New York, offered an amendment, which was rejected, proposing to refer all the claims of the loyal States to three commissions, to examine and ascertain all the amounts due, with a view to future adjustment.

Mr. Cox's amendment was rejected by a vote of 43 to 40.

The Committee rose, when the question was stated on the passage of the bill, which appropriated $700,000 to reimburse individuals and institutions who had advanced money to pay the Pennsylvania soldiers, called out by the President and the Governor of Penn'a to repel the invasion in the summer of 1863, and who were in the actual service of the United States, provided no part of the money be paid to any militia of any State which refused to be mustered into the service of the United States.

Mr. Spaulding moved to lay it on the table; carried—66 yeas against 60 nays.

The House then by two majority refused to reconsider the vote by which the bill was defeated.

Mr. Robinson, of Ill., moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Spaulding moved to lay Mr. Robinson's motion on the table, which was decided in the negative by three majority.

The House then reconsidered the vote by which the bill was laid on the table, by 67 against 57.

Mr. Schenck moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Military affairs. The motion was disagreed to by a vote of 54 to 80.

The question on the passage of the bill as given above, appropriating $700,000 for the Pennsylvania militia, was amended by appropriating $500,000 to defray the expenses of other loyal States in repelling raids.

Mr. Morrell moved to lay the bill on the table.

Decided in the negative—yeas, 59; nays, 78.

The bill was passed by a vote of 71 against 63.

Mr. Morrell moved that the evening sessions be dispensed with until further orders, leaving the House to adjourn at such hours as it may see fit.

Mr. Wilson moved that the evening be devoted to business. This was disagreed to, and Mr. Morrill's motion was adopted.

Mr. Gooch, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, made a report on the Fort Pillow massacre, moved that 400,000 copies be printed.

The House adjourned.

SENATE.—Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island, made the opening prayer.

Mr. Collamer reported from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads the House bill to establish an ocean steamship service between Brazil and the United States, with an amendment.

Mr. Wilkinson further desired to amend the bill, and not having his amendment prepared, asked that the subject be laid over, which was agreed to.

Mr. Wade from the Committee on Territories reported a bill to amend the enabling act for the people of Nevada. The bill changes the time for an election in Nevada to the second Tuesday in September. The bill was passed.

Mr. Howe addressed the Senate at some length in support of the bill to pay Wisconsin five per cent. of the grant of land made to her in 1838.

The National Currency bill came up in order, and the Senate proceeded to act upon the amendments heretofore adopted in Committee.

Mr. Sumner presented a substitute for the Committees amendment to the National Bank Bill, increasing the tax on the circulation to 1 per cent on deposits, and to half of 1 per cent, on capital stock, beyond the amount invested in U. S. Bonds, and to half of one per cent. each half year after January, 1864. The clause in the bill effecting the Bank of Commerce was, a motion of Mr. Sherman, amended so as to allow the Comptroller of the currency to close its affair when its capital shall be less than five million, and its surplus less than 20 per cent additional. The Senate adjourned.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

TESTIMONY OF RELIABLE WITNESSES.

A Sickening Detail of Rebel Atrocities.

SHAMEFUL CONDUCT OF UNION OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The following is an extract from the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War:

Although your Committee were instructed to inquire only in reference to the attack, capture and massacre at Fort Pillow, they have deemed it proper to take some testimony in reference to the operations of Forrest and his command immediately preceding and subsequent to that horrible transaction. It will appear from the testimony thus taken that the atrocities committed at Fort Pillow were not the result of passion, excited by the heat of conflict, but were the results of a policy deliberately decided upon and unhesitatingly announced. Even if the uncertainty of the fate of those officers and men belonging to the colored regiments, who have heretofore been taken by the rebels, has failed to convince the authorities of our Government of this fact, the testimony herewith submitted must convince even the most skeptic that it is the intention of the rebel authorities not to recognize the officers and men of our colored regiments, as entitled to the treatment awarded by all civilized nations to prisoners of war. The declaration of Forrest and his officers, both before and after the capture of Fort Pillow, as testified to by such of our men as have escaped after being taken by him; the threats contained in the various demands for surrender made at Paducah, Columbus and other places; the renewal of the massacre on the morning after the capture of Fort Pillow; the statements made by rebel officers to the officers of the gunboats who received the few survivors at Fort Pillow; all go to show conclusively the policy they have determined on. It was at Fort Pillow that the brutality and cruelty of the rebels was most fearfully exhibited. The Committee then detail at length the taking of the fort, and then proceed to say there followed a scene of cruelty and murder, without parallel in civilized warfare, which needs but the tomahawk and scalping knife to exceed the worst atrocities ever committed by savages. The rebels commenced an indiscriminate slaughter, sparing neither age nor sex, white, black, soldier or civilian. Officers and men seemed to vie with each other in the devilish work. Men, women and children, wherever found were deliberately shot down, beaten and hacked with sabres. Some of the children not ten years old were forced to stand up and face their murderers while being shot. The sick and wounded were butchered without mercy, the rebels even entering the hospital buildings and dragging them out to be shot, or killing them as they lay there unable to offer the least resistance. All over the hill-side the work of murder was going on. Numbers of our men were collected together in lines or groups and deliberately shot. Some were shot while in the river, while others on the bank were shot and their bodies kicked into the water, many of them still living, but unable to make exertions to save themselves from drowning. Some of the rebels stood upon the top of the hill, or a short distance from its sides, and called on our soldiers to come up to them, and as they approached shot them down in cold blood; and if guns or pistols happened to miss fire, they were ordered to stand until they were again prepared to fire. All around were heard cries of "No quarter!" "Kill the d—d niggers!" "Shoot them down!" All who asked for mercy were answered by the most cruel taunts and sneers. Some were spared for a time, only to be murdered under circumstances of greater barbarity. No cruelty which the most fiendish malice could devise was omitted by these murderers. One white soldier who was wounded in the leg so as to be unable to stand, was made to stand up while his tormentors shot him; others who were wounded and unable to stand, were held up again and shot; one negro who had been ordered by a rebel officer to hold his horse was killed by him when he remounted. Another, a mere child, whom an officer had taken up behind him on his horse, was seen by Chalmers, who at once ordered him to put him down and shoot him which was done. The huts and tents in which many of the wounded had sought shelter were set on fire, both that night and the next forenoon, while the wounded were still in them, those only escaping who were able to get themselves out, or who could prevail on others less injured to help them out, and even some of these, thus seeking to escape the flames, were met by these ruffians and shot down, or had their brains beaten out. One man was deliberately fastened down to the floor of a tent, (face upwards), by means of nails driven through his clothing and into the boards under him, so that he could not possibly escape, and then the tent set on fire. Another was nailed to the side of a building, outside of the fort, and then the building set on fire and burned. The charred remains of five or six bodies were afterwards found, all but one so much disfigured and consumed by the flames that they could not be identified, and the identification of that one is not absolutely certain, although there can hardly be a mistake that it was the body of Lieut. Albertson, quartermaster of the 13th Va. cavalry, and a native of Tenn. These deeds of murder and cruelty closed, when night came on, only to be renewed the next morning, when the demons carefully sought among the dead lying about in all directions for any other wounded, yet alive, and those they found were deliberately shot. Scores of the dead were found there on the day of the massacre by the men from some of our gunboats who were permitted to go ashore and relieve the wounded and bury the dead. The rebels themselves had made a pretense of burying a great many of their victims, but had merely thrown them into the trenches and ditches about the fort, or the little hollows and ravines on the hillside, covering them partially with earth. Portions of heads and faces, and hands and feet, were found protruding in every direction, and even when your committee visited the spot, two weeks afterwards, although parties of men had been sent out from time to time to bury the bodies unburied and re bury the others, and even then engaged in the same work, we found the evidence of their murder and cruelty most painfully distinct. We saw bodies still unburied. At some distance from the Fort were seen the bodies of men who had been met fleeing from the hospital and then beaten down and brutally murdered and then their bodies left where they had fallen. Many other instances of equally atrocious cruelty might be enumerated, but your Committee feel compelled to refrain from giving here more of the heart-sickening details, and refer to the statements contained in the voluminous testimony herewith submitted. These statements were obtained by them from eye witnesses and sufferers. Many of them as they were examined by your committee were lying upon beds of pain and suffering, some so feeble that their lips could with difficulty tell their story. But two officers are known to be living, and they are wounded; one of them, a Captain Porter, may even now be dead. No hope was entertained of his recovery. Of the men, from 300 to 400 are known to have been killed at Fort Pillow, of whom at least thirty were known to be murdered in cold blood after the fort was in possession of the rebels, and our men had thrown down their arms and ceased to offer resistance. When your committee arrived at Memphis, they found and examined a man, a Mr. McLogan, who had been conscripted by some of Forrest's forces, but who, with other conscripts, had succeeded in making his escape. He testifies that while two companies of rebel troops, with Maj. Bradford, and many other prisoners, were on their march from Brownsville to Jackson, Tenn., Maj. Bradford was taken by five rebels and led at out fifty yards from the line of march, and deliberately murdered, in view of all those assembled. He fell, instantly killed by three musket balls, even while asking that his life might be spared, as he fought them manfully and was deserving of a better fate. The motive for this murder seems to have been that although a native of the South he remained loyal to his Government. The testimony herewith submitted, contains many statements made by the rebels, that they did not intend to treat home-made Yankees, as they termed loyal Southerners, any better than negro troops. There is one circumstance connected with the events herein narrated, which your Committee cannot permit to pass unnoticed. The last herewith submitted discloses the most astounding and shameful fact, that on the morning of the day succeeding the capture of Fort Pillow, the gunboat Silver Cloud No. 2, the transport Platte Valley and the gunboat New Era No. 7, landed at Fort Pillow under a flag of truce for the purpose of receiving the wounded there and burying the dead. While they were lying there the rebel General Chalmers and other rebel officers came down to the landing, and some of them went on the boats. Notwithstanding the evidences of rebel atrocity and barbarity with which the ground was covered, there were some of our army officers on board the Platte Valley who were so lost to every feeling of decency, honor and respect as to make themselves disgracefully conspicuous in bestowing civilities and attentions upon the rebel officers, even while boasting of the murders they committed. Your committee were unable to ascertain the names of the officers. They are assured, however, by the [illegible] that every effort will be made to find their names and bring them to the punishment they so richly merit. In relation to the reinforcement or evacuation of Fort Pillow, it would appear that the troops there stationed were withdrawn on the 25th of January last, in order to accompany the expedition of General Sherman.

General Hurlbut testifies that he never received any instructions to permanently vacate the post, and deeming it important to occupy the it, so that the rebels should not interrupt the navigation of the Mississippi by planting artillery there, he sent some troops there about the middle of February, and increased their number afterwards until the garrison amounted to nearly six hundred men in all. He further states that as soon as he learned that the place was attacked, he immediately took measures to send up reinforcements from Memphis, and they were actually embarking when he received information of the capture of the fort.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed, B. F. WADE, D. W. GOOCH.

Adopted by the Committee as their report.

Signed, B. F. WADE, Chairman.

Bill to Prevent Smuggling.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Chandler, from the Committee of Commerce, reported a bill which provides that after the first day of August next all baggage and effects of passengers, and all other articles coming into the United States from foreign countries, shall be inspected, and if any dutiable article shall be found, the trunk, valise, or other envelope shall be confiscated. The same provision applies to car or vessel, it being provided, however, that they may be released by the Secretary of the Navy upon the payment of a fine. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint additional inspectors of revenue for the following districts: Passamaquoddy, Portland, Falmouth, Eastport, Boston, Charleston, Pembina, and Chicago, 8; Sandusky, 1; Cuyahoga, 3; Erie, 1; Dunkelth, 1; Buffalo Creek, 6; Niagara, 2; Genesee, 2; Oswego 5; Champlain, four. To avoid inspection at the first port of arrival, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make regulations for sealing vessels for their final destination, and the master or person in charge is made guilty of felony for selling or disposing of goods until inspected, punishable by a fine of from $500 to $1000, and imprisonment for five to eight years. Unauthorized persons removing the seal or fastening is punishable by imprisonment from one to ten years, and a fine of from $100 to $500. The informer is entitled to one fourth of the fine collected, and one-eighth of the net proceeds of the sale of the forfeited vessel.

The Late Rebel Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is not at all interrupted, but it was threatened for a time this morning by seventy mounted men under McNeill of West Virginia, who came in twenty-eight miles West of Charleston, and after cutting the telegraph wires, burning several cars and running half a dozen locomotives off the track, left as suddenly as they appeared, in fear of the approach of General Kelly and his detachment, gathered up at Cumberland and New Creek, who sallied out promptly in search of the marauders. No passengers or freight were captured. The trains are now running regularly. To prevent a repetition of these raids a very large force of Ohio volunteers has already repaired to the scene by order of the Secretary of War and Gov. Brough, and the road is now amply protected.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Mr. Chase has prepared an amendment to the bank bill, which will be offered to-day, taxing the National Banks annually two per cent. on their circulation, one per cent. on deposits, and one per cent. on the capital stock, beyond the amount invested in United States stocks. This is all to be applied to the payment of the interest and principal on the public debt. Real estate held by banks is alone to be subject to State, County and Municipal taxation.

Gen. Herron reports to the authorities that Vidaurri escaped to Texas at the time of the occupation of Monterey by Juarez.

The House Committee on Elections has decided that Mr. Blair was not duly elected a member from Missouri, and that the contestant, Mr. Knox, is entitled to the seat.

Summary of Washington News.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A special dispatch to the Evening *Post*, dated Washington 5th, says:

The Ways and Means Committee have had the Legislative Bill under consideration this morning.

A resolution will soon be reported from the House Printing Committee, authorizing the publication of all Congressional documents relating to the war. It will make three or four large volumes.

Mr. Sumner supported his amendment at some length. Mr. Chandler also supported the amendment. Mr. Fessenden replied, speaking against it.

The Treasury Scandal.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The *Republican* contains the announcement of the death of a woman employed in the Treasury Department, said to have been produced by abortion. She recently went to New York with a friend, who, it is said, procured the medicine for her. An investigation is now going on in the case.

No Hostilities Yet.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—A gentleman who arrived here to-day from Brandy Station, having left there last night, (Wednesday) at 7 o'clock, reports that up to that time there had been no hostilities.

NEARLY $5,000,000 in specie left New York last week, $160,000 of which was to pay for foreign liquors, $28,000 for perfumery, $51,000 for watches and jewelry, and so on through the chapter.

IF anybody asks Mr. Lincoln anything about the movements of the army, he replies, "Ask General Grant;" and if the rejoinder is made, "General Grant will not tell me," he says further, "Neither will he tell me."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"For Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.—We cheerfully bear testimony, from personal knowledge, to their efficiency.—*Ballou's Pictorial.*

FIRE PROOF SAFE, platform scales, shelving, counters, and long tables, at auction this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at McClelland's, 55 Fifth street.

MARRIED:

ATKINSON—THOMSON.—May 4th, 1864, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. E. E. Swift, Rev. JOHN S. ATKINSON and Miss LIDA K. THOMSON.

JOHNSTON—SCOTT.—On Thursday evening, 5th inst., in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, by the Rev. S. T. Stewart, Mr. J. W. JOHNSTON to Miss MOLLIE J. SCOTT, both of this city.

DIED:

ROBINSON.—On Thursday, at 11¼ o'clock a. m., GEORGE L. ROBINSON, in the 43d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock p. m., from his late residence, corner of Liberty street and East Commons, Allegheny City.

ANJER.—On Thursday, at noon, KATIE E., aged 10 years, youngest daughter of J. R. and M. Anjer.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on SATURDAY, the 7th, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

"Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

The river is still swelling slowly at this point, the pier marks last evening indicating eight feet six inches. The weather yesterday was warm, clear and pleasant.

There was not a single arrival yesterday, aside from the local packets, while the Empire City for St. Louis, and Camelia for Nashville were the only departures. There are several boats due, among others the Julia from Zanesville, which craft will doubtless be found at the wharf this morning.

The Bertha and Silver Spray arrived at Cincinnati on Tuesday, and the J B Gilmore, Major Anderson, New York, Armenia and Argonaut, were advertised to leave for this city on Wednesday.

Capt. M. A. Cox, one of our most accomplished and popular steamboat men, has assumed command of the Leonidas, vice Capt. J. W. Anawalt, who retires to superintend the construction of a new boat. Under the administration of Capt. Cox the future career of the Leonidas cannot be other than satisfactory to her owners, to shippers who may patronize her, and to travelers who may take advantage of her sumptuous accommodations. Capt. Anawalt retires from the command of the Leonidas with the regrets of all who know him. He is a skillful officer and an accomplished gentleman.

Capt. Chas. A. Holes, an old river man, but who has been absent from here for several years, has resumed command of the Nevada, in place of Capt. Rogers, who like Capt. Anawalt, retires to look after a new boat now in process of construction. Mr. W. D. Rogers, however, still retains charge of the office. The Nevada, as will be seen by card, leaves for St. Louis to-day.

Steamers navigating the Missouri river are requested to protect their pilots and engineers by sufficient bullet-proof bulwarks. Commanders of boats are required to obtain certificates to the effect that they have executed this order from the commanding officers at Jefferson City, Lexington and Kansas City. An order has been issued by Gen. Brown for the arrest of Capt. Wm Howard, of the Jennie Deans, for failing to comply with this order.

The Starlight arrived at St. Louis from Pittsburgh on Monday, and the Reserve was expected to arrive on Tuesday.

The Leonidas, Capt. M. A. Cox, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville to-day.

The Wheeling packet for to-day, is the prompt and popular steamer Minerva, Capt. Gordon, leaving promptly at noon.

The Julia, Capt Paulson, is the regular Saturday packet for Zanesville leaving at 4 p. m.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Petroleum firm; sales 2,000 bbls Refined in bond, 58@58½; do Free, 55@63½. Flour firm; sales of Extra Family $8@8,25. Wheat firm; $1,90 for Red, $1,10 for Kentucky [illegible]. Corn firm; Yellow $1,37. Whisky firm at $1,25.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Cotton steady and not doing; 85c for Middling Uplands, and 83c for Low Middling. Flour—Western quiet and closed heavy and lower; Western $7,25@7,50, Extra do. $7,60@7,80, Extra R. H. O. $7,75@[illegible]. Whisky firm and in fair enquiry. Corn steady at $1,33 for Old Mixed Western in store. Oats more active and in higher; 81½@90 for Western, cash. Petroleum in moderate request; Refined Free 65c, in bond 60½; 1,000 bbls do, for May, 61½, and 3,000 bbls Crude, May, buyers' option, 40c. Wool in fair demand. Pork quiet and prices without material change; 500 bbls New Mess, deliverable first day of June, buyers' option, $30; 500 bbls. for all June, same terms at $30; 1,000 bbls Prime Mess, June, buyers' option, $28,25; 1,500 bbls do, same delivery, sellers' option, $27,75@28; 500 bbls New Mess, May, buyers' option, $27,75, and 500 bbls Mess, same terms and delivery, $27,50. Beef quiet and steady. Lard quiet and scarcely so firm at 14@14½, the latter an extreme. Butter very firm at 24@3[illegible]c for Ohio, and 30@38 for State.

Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Stock Money easy and in large supply, at 6@7 ℔ cent. Sterling dull at 185@195½, in currency. Gold lower, opening at 177½ and closing dull at 177.

Government stocks steady; U. S. 6s '81 Coupons 113; 7-30 Treasury Notes, October and April, 107½.

Stocks quiet;

C & R I	108	Reading	127½
Cleveland & Toledo	147	Michigan Central	133
C B & Q	136	Michigan Southern	89½
M & P D C	69½	Illinois Central	123
T & W	61½	U S 5-20 Coupons	103⅝
P F Ft W	107½	1 year Certificates	98⅛
T H & A	58	O. & M. certificates	58
Erie	110	Pacific Mail	225
Hudson River	131	New York Central	131½

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; sales 63,000 bush at $1,25 for No. 1, $1,22½ for No. 2. Corn firm and advanced 1@2c; sales 23,000 bush at $1@1,01. Oats quiet at 65½@66½. Freights dull at 9c for Wheat to Buffalo. Highwines unsettled and irregular at $1,14@1,16½.

Receipts—Flour 5,000 bbls, 3,000 bush Wheat, 15,500 bush Corn, 12,600 bush Oats.

Shipments—480 bbls Flour; no Wheat or Corn; 40,000 bush Oats.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 5.—Flour dull and without material change; Extra State $6,50, Red Winter Extra $7,50, double Extra Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $8@8,50. Wheat dull; No. 1 Chicago Spring $1,47; but is held $1,50@1,52 for Amber Red. Corn—Sales private. Oats 76c. Whisky—sales at $1,17.

Canal Exports—Flour 742 bbls; Wheat, 31,274 bush; Corn, 20,800 bush; Oats, 22,165 bush.

Lake Imports—Flour, 26,238 bbls; Wheat, 215,952 bush; Corn, 152,821.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, May 5.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 Chicago Spring $1,45; Winter Red is held at $1,55, and $1,50 offered. Corn—none in market, but is offered at $1,25 to arrive, without buyers.

Heavy Government Contracts at Baltimore.

The following heavy contracts were awarded on Friday by Captain J. H. Gilman, Depot Commissary:

J. B. Eastman & Co., 100,000 lbs rice at $11,75 ℔ 100 lbs; 200,000 lbs sugar at $18,45 ℔ 100 lbs; 50,000 lbs sugar at $17,95 ℔ 100 lbs; 500 bbls prime mess pork at $23,95 ℔ bbl; 1,000 bbls prime mess pork at $20 ℔ bbl.

W. S. Wedge, 100,000 lbs bacon sides, in wrapper covers, at $14,99 ℔ 100 lbs; 1,500 bbls prime mess pork at $22,63 ℔ bbl.

Thain & McKeone, 50,000 lbs soap at $9,45 ℔ 100 lbs.

George Cassard, 58,000 lbs bacon sides, in wrapper covers at $14,93; 500 bbls prime mess pork at $23 ℔ bbl.

Darkley & Fenton, 60 bbls prime mess pork at $23 ℔ bbl; 50,000 lbs bacon sides in wrapper covers, at $15,15 ℔ 100 lbs.

Howell, Barr & Co., 100,000 lbs Rio coffee in bbls at $18,12 ℔ 100 lbs; 100,000 lbs Rio coffee, in double bags at $45,60.

Geo. O. Radcliffe, 500 bbls extra flour at $8,60; 500 bbls extra flour at $8,48; 500 bbls extra flour at $8,45; 500 bbls extra flour at $8,58; 300 bbls extra flour at $8,40; 150 bbls superfine flour at $7,85.

P. Sanewaln & Son, 400 bbls extra flour at $8,53.

T. B. Rich, 100 bbls extra flour at $8,50.

Joseph Price 50,000 lbs sugar at $18,19 per 100 lbs; 25,000 lbs sugar at $18,28 per 100 lbs; 25,000 lbs sugar at $18,38 per 100 lbs; 150,000 lbs sugar at 18,10 per 100 lbs; 100,000 lbs sugar at 18,59 per 100 lbs.

H B Ogghall, 50,000 lbs sugar at $18,05 per 100 lbs.

W Lamphing & Co., 3,000 bushels beans at 2,81 per bushel.

J D Stuart, 100,000 bushels beans at 2,83 per bush.

M B Clark & Bro, 100 bbls extra flour at $8,60; 400 bbls extra flour at $8,60.

B J Kennedy & Bro., 2,000 bbls extra flour at 8,74.

Samuel Elder & Co., 700 bbls extra flour at 8,65.

Lewis Jones & Co., 2,500 bush potatoes at 1,20, pckgs 20 each; 2,500 bush potatoes at 1,23, pckgs 20 each.

John C. Bridges, 221 bags Rio coffee, in double bags at 44,97 per 100 lbs; 221 bags Rio coffee, in bbls at 45,04.

A. Groverman, 500 bbls whisky at 1,40 per gallon.

John S. Price, 100 bbls extra flour at 8,65.

W A Horton 500 bbls supe fine flour at 8,53.

John G Howes, 100 bbls extra flour at 8,70.

T H Evans & Co., 500 bush potatoes, at 1,31 per bushel, bbls 20 each.

Joseph A. Head, 800 bush beans at 2,81 per bush.

Taxing Stocks of Whisky on Hand.

The following is the clause of the new tax bill which passed the House, taxing stocks of whisky on hand:

"That all spirits of a domestic production, and held for sale on the 1st of May, 1861, and upon which no tax shall have been paid, shall be subject to a duty of 50c per gallon, and all such spirits on hand for sale on which a prior duty shall have been paid, a duty of 30c per gallon, provided that bona fide retail dealers in spirits, duly licensed, shall not be taxed on their stock on hand, when quantity on hand does not exceed two barrels."

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