Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING.....MAY 23, 1864

# CITY AND SUBURBAN.

## THE SANITARY FAIR.

**Flag Raising on Floral Hall—Important Address by the Executive Committee—Aid for the Subsistence Committee—A Soldiers' Home to be Established—Addresses by John H. Kirkpatrick, Esq. Prof. S. J. Wilson, and T. J. Bigham, Esq.**

On Saturday afternoon a large assemblage of citizens collected in the vicinity of the Sanitary Fair Buildings, in the Diamond, Allegheny, to witness the raising of a flag on Floral Hall. All the buildings have been completed, and are now being decorated and arranged for the grand exhibition, which will open on Wednesday, June 1st. Having finished the buildings for this patriotic work, it was but fitting and proper that the glorious emblem of our nationality should be elevated with appropriate ceremonies.

An excellent brass band was stationed over the entrance to Floral Hall, and a little to the east of this a stand had been erected for the gentlemen who were to deliver addresses. At three o'clock, F. R. Brunet, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee, announced Col. James M. Cooper as President of the meeting.

Col. J. B. Clark was then introduced, and opened the ceremonies with prayer—invoking the blessing of Almighty God upon the cause in which our people were now engaged.

Col. Clark, at the request of Mr. Brunot, then read the following important paper from the Executive Committee:

TO THE PUBLIC.

HEAD QUARTERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, OF THE PITTSBURGH SANITARY FAIR, MAY 21st, 1864.

The successful result of the present effort in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union Army is now beyond a doubt, and the Executive Committee of the Fair deem this a proper time to make a statement as to the intended disposal of the Fund produced, and to call upon every person who has not already done so—for the sake of the cause and for the honor of the people, to come forward and join the honorable roll of contributors.

The accounts of the Fair are being kept with strict business accuracy, and will be audited by a committee already appointed from among the best accountants of the city. The entire net proceeds will be paid to the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers.

The Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee is composed of twenty-one of the most respected citizens, Thomas Bakewell, Esq. being the President. There are also many "Associate Members," who have a voice and vote whenever they see proper to attend the meetings.

There is also an active committee of ladies who have transacted the business of the depot on Fourth street, including the details of collecting, packing, cutting out and making up an immense quantity of work, and whose industry and devotedness to the cause is beyond praise.

The Sanitary Committee, substantially, was the origin of the citizens of Pittsburgh in sending the two steamers, Mailman and Marengo, to the relief of the wounded at Pittsburgh Landing, in April, 1862, and establishing and maintaining the hospital for those who were brought Sanitary on the boats. Whenever the occasion seemed to require, it has sent physicians, nurses and committees to the armies. In anticipation of the battles before Richmond, in June, 1862, hundreds of humane citizens from all parts of the country, hastened to the Peninsula to aid the wounded. The Committee sent twenty-five surgeons and nurses, with stores, when the army retreated, leaving the wounded in the hands of the enemy. Fourteen civilians only remained at the post of duty. Of these, one was an agent of the State of Michigan, one of New York, and twelve were citizens of Pittsburgh sent by this Committee.

In January, 1863, as the result of all the practical knowledge obtained by all its members and agents, the Committee decided that more good would be accomplished by the distribution of its stores chiefly through the Sectional Agencies—the United States Sanitary Commission—and to that end engaged to act as its agent for the collecting and transmission of stores in this city and surrounding country, but maintaining also, the right distribute of a portion of the bounty entrusted to it in such local channels as in the judgment of the Committee accord with the object of the United States Sanitary Commission. The Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee was one of the organizations named at the time. As an instance of the exercise of this option, the Sanitary Committee sent to the battle of Gettysburg, some of its own members and about twenty surgeons, many of whom did efficient service in the line of their profession during the week following the battle. To the same place, a large quantity of stores was sent in charge of a special agent, who on arrival placed them in the hands of the United States Sanitary Commission, as the surest mode by which to secure proper distribution. While reserving this degree of liberty in the exercise of its functions, the Committee has generally shipped its stores to the points designated by the United States Sanitary Commission; most of them, for the last year, have gone to the western army.

The Committee has never sent money to the U. S. Sanitary Commission, and it is intended that the money to be raised by the Fair shall be expended as judiciously as possible by the Committee, chiefly in the purchase of such supplementary supplies as may be needed from time to time from this region by the United States Sanitary Commission, and which will be sent directly to the points where they are needed, to the agents of the Sanitary Commission.

The Home for sick and wounded soldiers so admirably managed by the Subsistence Committee in this city, is a work such as the U. S. Sanitary Commission is engaged in at many points, and the Pittsburgh Committee cannot hesitate at any time to give whatever portion of the funds or stores in its judgment may be needed for this object.

The Committee has already prospectively appropriated 10 per cent. of the net proceeds of the Fair to the Soldiers Home, and by another resolution decided to reserve 25 per cent. for the future establishment of a permanent Home either for disabled soldiers, or for soldiers' orphans; "provided that the exigencies of war shall not be more pressingly require said reservation to be expended for the relief of sick and wounded in the armies."

The Executive Committee of the Fair and the Sanitary Committee have entire confidence in the United States Sanitary Commission. Its operations are conducted wisely, economically, and with wonderful efficiency in the various departments it has systematized for the relief of the soldiers. It is a noble institution worthy of a great people, and it appeals to us all—by our love of country—by our duty to the men who are defending us in "our lives, our property and our homes"—by our sympathy for suffering humanity—by our longings for success and honorable peace—and above all, by our gratitude to the Divine Author of good, who blesses so many of us with indefinite prosperity in the midst of the nation's calamity, to labor with zeal and contribute with a liberality commensurate to the motives which appeal to us.

By order of the Executive Committee,

FELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman.

THE FLAG RAISING.

When the paper had been read, and at a signal given from the stand, the flag was run up to the ground and lofty position, amid the cheers of the spectators. As soon as the flag was elevated above the tree tops, a propitious breeze from the southwest caught its folds and unfurled them most beautifully—the hand at the same time striking up the grand national air, "The Star Spangled Banner." The scene was most impressive and beautiful, and so inspirited the audience that three cheers were spontaneously given.

The Chairman announced, with regret, that Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., who was to have been present, was detained by sickness.

ADDRESS OF MR. KIRKPATRICK.

John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., was introduced to the audience. He addressed himself to the "ladies and gentlemen, and all true friends of the flag," and congratulated them, that by their labors of love and a united energy which seemed to know no bounds but success, they had so admirably completed their arrangements for the coming Fair for the benefit of the gallant defenders of our whole, our common; and our beloved country. He alluded to the great singularity of this day's proceedings in the history of this nation. On the banks of the new historic Rapidan, a half million of men, of a common origin, a common purpose, and a common political faith and destiny, might possibly be engaged in deadly sheet of battle, as on many a hard fought field they already had been, for the single but momentous and fearfully absorbing issue, whether this flag of the free, which on this glad spring day, amid the shouts of the multitude, and the strains of patriotic music, had climb, and the clear blue sky from yonder staff, should wave over a united or a divided people. He could not, and the great North, by their lavish and prodigal expenditure of blood and treasure, would not believe that there could be but one issue to this gigantic contest—the grandest—the most heroic of any age or any people.

A week ago we buried a hero of thirty-two battles—Brigadier General Alexander Hays—a Pittsburgher and a Pennsylvanian, of whom this people and this nation might well be proud. We wreathed his coffin with *immortelles*, and draping it with the flag of his beloved country, which he had fallen to defend, illuminated by his almost dying words: "My God and my country," with arms reversed (and amidst the suppressed sobs of a multitude and the dirge of martial music, we carried the hero to his last resting place. In the glad sunshine of the earliest spring, with heaven's choicest and sweetest benisons falling upon him, we laid him to rest, to sleep his last sleep, as a hero should be laid,

"With his martial cloak around him."

Standing by the coffined and heroic dead, and thinking of innumerable others that had gone from us, never, never to again return to us; of the eloquent and gallant Black, of Rippey, of Jackson, of Childs, and Shannon, and Patterson, and Espey, and Robinson, and the countless others equally brave; every man of them a hero, although not equally well known, the speaker did not believe that a cause made sacred by such blood, could by any possibility, in the providence of a just God, fail and come to naught.

He exhorted the assemblage to renewed effort for the soldier, living and dead. Living, by words of encouragement and hope and sympathy; dying, by ministrations of affection and love to cheer him in the last great conflict; and dead, by taking to our hearts their wives and families, teaching them and the nation and the world that the gratitude of the republic has no bounds to all those who fall in behalf of her stars and her stripes, her institutions and her laws.

The country, continued the speaker, shall live, and shall, in the good providence of a most wise, most holy, and just God, be "born again" to another, a newer and a better life. Purified of its great curse, it shall rise redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled. Its noble army of patriots and martyrs, who have fallen in this great struggle, are not to-day dead, but live:

"They never die who fall in a good cause;
The ground may soak their gore; their bodies
Fodder in the sun; their heads may hang
On castle gates, and yet their immortal spirits
Walk around, and will conduct the
World to FREEDOM at the last."

The great North has willed and determined success to their cause, and it can not and will not fail. They have given of the dew of their youth, the vigor of their manhood, and of the silvered energy of age, and they will again and again give, till the right prevail. True to their traditions, their history, and their instincts, they have planted deep in the graves of their dead heroes the tree of liberty; they have watered it with their tears and their blood; and that tree will grow and blossom until the oppressed of all lands shall rest under its shadow, till its perfume shall fill the world; and its leaves shall be a healing to all nations.

PROF. WILSON'S ADDRESS.

Rev. S. J. Wilson, Pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian church, was next introduced, and delivered a brief but appropriate address. He stated that God, in his providence, was educating this nation. Among other lessons, he had taught us a lesson. Three years ago, and no appeal, however eloquent, could have realized such immense sums as are now freely given. God had asked us for blood and treasure, and we had given both plentiously. God had touched our hearts and our sympathies, and we were contributing liberally of our means to alleviate the sufferings of fathers, husbands, brethers and sons, who had become sick and wounded in the service.

God was also teaching a great lesson to other nations of the earth. When Fort Sumter was fired on, the aristocratic nations of Europe exclaimed: "The rabble of popular government had burst." But one million of freemen sprang to their feet, in defense of popular government, and we had proved this free nation the strongest on earth. Jeff Davis laughed when contrasting our five thousand men were called for in the North, as he could not see where they were to come from. New seventy-five thousand men would not form one wing of our great army.

The ceremony this afternoon might be symbolical. After these years of war the old flag goes up—and to stay. As it went up a propitious breeze caught it and waved it proudly aloft. Might not this be prophetic—might not this flag, raised to-day, continue to wave until the last armed rebel is subdued? The people were calm and determined. If necessary another army would be given; and still another. Let us bate nothing of heart or hope, but fling our banner to the breeze, with the motto: "God—Grant—Victory."

ADDRESS OF MR. BIGHAM.

Thomas J. Bigham, Esq., was next introduced. He reviewed, at some length, the causes which led to the war, and expressed the firm belief that God was directing the course of the nation. If victory had perched upon our banners at Bull Run; if the enemy had been overcome during the first year of the war, would we then have been prepared for peace? This was an important question. He believed the nation had not then been educated to a full sense of the duties devolving upon it. Slavery, that great iniquity, on account of which we were now being chastened, would have remained to distract us. The people however, through reverses to our armies, and the persistency and the wickedness of the Copperheads on hand and abroad, had been educated to the high responsibilities devolving upon them, and slavery was at last doomed—it was now struggling in its death agonies, and the end was drawing nigh. He expressed unfaltering faith in the ultimate success of the issue, because he knew that God, and justice and humanity were on our side. He concluded by appealing to the men and women of the present day to discharge all their duties with patriotic fidelity, as upon them were devolved the most momentous issues ever committed to the hands of any people.

The addresses were well received, and after the latter named gentleman had concluded his remarks the exercises were announced closed, and the assemblage dispersed.

### Opening of the Steinway Warerooms.

From a long account of this important event in a New York paper, we extract as follows:

"We shall say nothing in praise of the quality of American piano-fortes as exhibited to-day, for it has been our province as journalists to record from time to time many great improvements made and patented by our manufacturers, the result of which has been to give their instruments a world-wide reputation and obtain for them the highest encomiums, from the first players, and judges of tone, now living. The fact that Messrs. Steinway & Sons have an agency in London, where orders from various parts of the British kingdom as well as from the continental cities are filled, is an evidence of the estimation in which their work is held abroad. We believe this firm has also a first prize medal to show, obtained at the last Industrial Exhibition in London. There is really no need, then, to detail the excellencies of American instruments thus notoriously acknowledged.

It is noticeable that the house of Steinway & Sons has risen from obscurity to an eminence hitherto unequalled, precisely within the period in which the country has made such astonishing musical progress. Eleven years ago they made their first piano. For two or three years in the past they have been making five grand and forty square pianos a week, besides occasional upright or bonedir instruments. Yet this enormous average of about two thousand and four hundred pianos a year does not represent the demand forced upon them by one-half. It is simply impossible to supply a greater number of instruments than they do, for the sole reason that good artisans are not as plenty as blackberries.

In their immense factory on Fourth avenue, and to which they have lately added a new wing about the size of City Hall, are employed over four hundred men at all times, and eight hundred pianos are constantly in process of manufacture. Present them with four hundred extra hands, and they can double their sales, and perhaps suppose, in some measure, an impatient army of would-be customers. As a matter of credit to the artistic skill and business tact of this distinguished firm, it is just to add that their example in affording a peculiarly fine instrument, as well as their energy in directing their business, and their zeal in promoting in more ways than one the interests of art, certainly have contributed much toward the rapid and healthy propagation of musical science in this land. They have been planters, as well as reapers, and deserve their prosperity the more.

Undeniably, the honorable competition of the Steinways and their speedy rise impelled other and old established makers to timely exertions, lest the wind should be taken wholly out of their sails, and hence came profit to the consumers of harmony and increased luster to the fame of home-made pianos.

At Steinway's magnificent warehouse stand silent indices of the passion for music, displayed by our lovely wives and daughters, to the newly erected piano palace on Fourteenth street is at once a monument to art and a witness to its vitality, in the youngest born of nations.

It is in contemplation with the Messrs. Steinway to erect, upon a large lot adjoining their warerooms, a concert hall for the use of resident artists. Already though occupied but a few weeks, has their establishment become a fashionable center and the musical exchange and news room of the city.

### Arrival of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment.

At ten o'clock last night the Eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, whose term of enlistment has expired, arrived in this city. A large concourse of citizens assembled at the railroad depot to bid them welcome. The regiment was formed and marched to City Hall, preceded by the Great Western Band, where a fine entertainment was provided for them. After supper, Mayor Lowrie made the reception speech, which was responded to by Col. Bailey. Major Gallop, an old Pittsburgher, was then called upon and responded in a neat and graceful speech. The regiment was then marched to the U. S. Barracks, on First street, where it will be quartered until mustered out of the service.

The reception of the Eighth was all that could be desired. Thousands of our citizens were at the depot to bid welcome to the veterans. The regiment has been one of the most effective sent out by the State. When the regiment left this city three years ago they numbered over one thousand, and returned with two hundred and forty men. They will be mustered out of service on Tuesday next.

### Fatal Accident—Coroner's Inquest.

On Saturday evening a stranger called at Charles Ballstatter's saloon, on Wood street, near Liberty, and asked for lodging. The landlord stated that he was not prepared to receive lodgers but would endeavor to accommodate him. When the house was closed, the stranger and the bar-keeper retired to bed in a third story room, and yesterday morning the stranger was found dead in the yard attached to the house. The Coroner was sent for, and an investigation of the case made. The bar keeper stated that he went to sleep immediately after retiring, and did not wakon until morning, when he missed the stranger from the room. After examining a number of witnesses, the jury came to the conclusion that the deceased had risen from his bed during the night, and not being acquainted with the locality of the house, accidentally fell out of the window.

The Coroner was unable to ascertain the name of the deceased, as he had no letters or papers about his person. In his pockets were found a dollar-bill and a small amount of postage currency. He informed the landlord on Saturday evening that he was from Cincinnati, and intended to go to Philadelphia.

### Twenty-Third District.

The net deficiency in this district, according to the credits of all kinds reported from head quarters to the Board of Enrollment, is 449; but there may be other credits not yet reported. The aggregate deficiency of the sub-districts is considerably greater than 449, there being many that have more men credited to them than are needed to fill their quotas. The Board will publish an exhibit of the state of each sub-district as soon as the questions of credits can be settled.

It is not yet fully determined whether each deficient sub-district will be required to furnish the full amount of its quota, or only its proportional share of the above mentioned deficiency of 449, being the net deficiency of the whole district. Should the latter course be adopted, an account will be opened with the several sub-districts, charging those deficient with the number of men they now owe, and crediting them with the number that shall be drawn; and crediting such as may have a surplus with the amount due them. These charges and credits will be adjusted in the assignment of quotas in the next draft. The draft will be made as soon as the credits can be arranged.

### The Courts.

(Reported expressly for the Gazette.)

DISTRICT COURT.—To-day this Court will take up the cases undisposed of in its present Argument and Equity Lists.

COMMON PLEAS.—This Court will, to-day, take up the following argument list:

1. J B Hill vs Schuyler M McDonald. Rule for Judgment.
2. Alex Moffit vs J M Bailey. Motion for new trial.
3. Sarah Barry vs Jas Barry. In divorce.
4. Borotha Guanet vs Dr. F Guanet. In divorce.
5. John Graham vs Catharine Graham. In divorce.
6. Henry Geyer vs Chas Dahlstrom. Certiorari.
7. Wm Miller et al vs Michael Magemyer. Motion for new trial.
8. J Crawford for use vs H Marshall. Reserved Questions.
9. Allegheny County vs J Blackmore et al. Reserved Questions.
10. Henry Lord and wife vs Crawford and wife. Rule for an attachment.
11. C K Leppert vs Jas Colvin. Reserved Questions.
12. T S Gamble vs Thos Collins. Motion for new trial.
13. J Lonerbach and wife vs J Henderson et al. Reserved Questions.
14. Johnston, Butler & Co vs Chas K Cook. Rule to dissolve attachment.
15. Mary A Evans vs Geo H Evans. In divorce.
17. W M Wilding et al & Co vs Isaac Williams. Exceptions to special return.

### How Col. Hambright was Wounded.

A dispatch from Colonel Hambright, of the 79th Pennsylvania Regiment, dated Nashville Hospital, near Tunnel Hill, Georgia, May 11, says: "I was struck in the side by a piece of shell, on Monday afternoon, soon after advancing on the enemy. My injuries are slight, and I have reason to be thankful for my escape from instant death. The force of the piece must have been broken by the limbs of the trees and bushes, as the gun was quite close to where I was struck. My side is bruised considerably, and my rib broken, but this will soon mend, and I expect to be with the regiment in a few days. This happened at the same place we parted with the reb about two months since, and where my friend Mihlotzy was killed, Buzzard's Roost."

### The Inauguration of the Fair—Letter from Gov. Curtin.

Mr. Brunot, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sanitary Fair, has received the following letter from Governor Curtin, in response to a letter inviting him to attend the opening of our Fair, and deliver the inaugural address:

HARRISBURG, PA., 24th May, 1864.

My dear Sir—Entertaining it an honor not to be rejected, I will be most happy to take the part in the ceremonies of the opening of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair to which you invite me in your letter of the 19th May inst.

Very respectfully your ob't s'vt,

A. G. CURTIN.

To Felix R. Brunot, Esq.

### More Evergreens Wanted for the Fair.

Notwithstanding arrangements have been made to get a large quantity of evergreens daily from the Allegheny mountains until the Fair opens, more are needed, and farmers convenient to the city are solicited to bring in wagon loads of hemlock and different varieties of pines as early this week as possible. They can be unloaded at Floral or Audience Hall, where there will be some one ready to receive them at all times. Market men coming to either city during the week, could pleasantly top out their loads with hemlock and pine branches, and leave them at the Fair Buildings. We hope that farmers, market men and others living where these evergreens are to be found, will not overlook this notice.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—Bruce Young, a member of company K, 102d Pennsylvania Regiment, who was wounded in one of the late battles in the Army of the Potomac, died at Washington City on Thursday last. His body was brought to this city yesterday for interment. Mr. Young was a member of the Jackson Independent Blues during the Mexican war, and served during that campaign. He leaves a wife and family.

DEATH OF AGED CITIZENS.—Pierce Brennan, an old and well known citizen, who for many years acted as an officer of the Court of Quarter Sessions, died at his residence in the Sixth Ward, on Saturday. Salvador Slocum, who for a long term of years kept a hotel in the Fifth Ward, also died on Saturday. The funeral notices will be found elsewhere.

CORRECTION.—In the list of "donations acknowledged" by the Treasurer of the Sanitary Fair, as published on Saturday morning, the names of Messrs. Logan & Gregg and Messrs. Hays & Getty were transposed, and the amount given by the former was credited to the latter. It should be "Logan & Gregg, $500,00; Hays & Getty, $100,00."

BATTERY C, KNAP'S BATTALION.—Captain Riddle will accept a few more good men to fill up the third Battery of Knap's 109 day Battalion. He intends mustering in this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and advertises a call in another column, asking all members to report at headquarters this afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

THE MAGAZINES FOR JUNE.—We are indebted to J. W. PITCOCK, opposite the Post Office, on Wood street, for early copies of Godey's Lady's Book and the Atlantic Monthly for June. They are both splendid numbers—the latter being much above the average.

DANBURY, CONNECTICUT, May, 21st.—The depot of the Danbury and Merrimack Rail Road, in this place, was entered last night, by removing a panel in the door. The safe was blown open and robbed of about six hundred dollars.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* and *Putnam's Magazine* for June are ready at Hunt's, 59 Fifth street, Masonic Hall.

### Letter from Judge Wilkins.

BORDENTOWN, May 18, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—It is only a day or two since I had the honor of receiving your printed circular in relation to the approaching Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, for the sick and wounded soldiers, containing the names of the committee and a list of honorary members, in the latter of which I am much gratified to find my name included. For this mark of attention I tender the managers my thankful acknowledgments.

This might be sufficient, but when I turn to the manuscript portion of your note, signed in the autograph of each of you, my impressions of your goodness, call for a more special notice in my reply.

Your language stirs up emotions at a heart not yet so much blunted by feebleness and an age of *eighty-five* years, bringing me into the dark period of life, and finding me still in the midst of the same generous people, by whom so many acts of great kindness, contributing to my happiness, have been thrown upon me; and now but yesterday followed by your assurance of confidence and good will, yet I cannot arrest my inclination to express, sparingly, sentiments connected with the noble and generous undertaking into which the men and women of our land have thrown their full hearts of benevolence in aid of the cause of the gallant soldiers of our country. Yes, I name women your enthusiastic companion; nay, your guide and leader in the holy work of charity, whose heart never ceases to throb, nor her fair hand to rest from its labor, incessantly, from every source and garnering the stores of health and relief for the famished and disabled soldier. She cannot clad in armor, join the "rank and file" and rush into the roar and tumult of the battle, but she hovers around and watches the borders of the field of carnage indeed not with the instrument of death, but with the healing relief, the care and cleanse of alleviation carried from the warehouse of your Sanitary Fair.

She kneels upon the ground, moistened with the blood of the prostrate patriot, and if the moment of care be past, and the obdurate wound cast the dark shadow of death upon his pale and wasted features, a bright spirit appears and the darkness mellows away, for she administers to him the consolation, hope and reward to be found in the field, not where treason battles, but where peace and forgiveness are found.

As an American, I must be dead to the honor of my country, and a deserter from my sworn fidelity to its constitution—with my unimpaired utter detestation of Secession and its treasonable offering, were I not highly excited by the noble efforts to which I allude, and did I not accompany you by day and by night for your full and consummated success.

But, alas! how mournful is it to me that the circumstances to which I have referred render me unfit to join in active and practical participation with you in your industry and various plans to gain the sacred object of your purse! for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers.

Even the holy *Sanitary Temple* you are rearing and designed to stand on a spot, once to my boyhood eye barren and only occasionally peopled by a few whose tomahawk was innocent, and harmless, compared with the war rid of the Southern Rebel, may, with its various and interesting collections, pass away without giving to me the satisfaction of a sight of objects which will, for the coming time, be long held in remembrance.

The gallant and glorious advance of the army of the Potomac may give you more work, and call for increased activity in the delightfully distinct and interesting "department of the war," but your labors will be accompanied and cheered by victories and the downfall of that arrogant and criminal seat a dhome of many of the chief authors of the disasters of the country. Their preposterously called "sacred soil of Virginia," may now with great propriety in the future bear that language, for it is now a "soil" rendered "sacred" by the glorious victories of a patriotic and loyal army. Those victories proclaim peace, not compromise and dastardly concession, its true and legitimate sequelae.

With high esteem, your friend and obliged fellow citizen,

WM. WILKINS.

To Messrs. Dominee, Yœch, Passavant, Jacobus, Williams and Barker.

SANITARY FAIR LECTURES.—We would remind our readers that the second lecture of the "Sanitary Fair Committee" will be delivered in Lafayette Hall on to-morrow (Tuesday) evening by Mr. John Bakewell, subject—"Continental Lakes—Katrine Coslin, Lucerne and Geneasareth." The subject furnishes a field for most interesting study, and, in a historical point of view, is susceptible of being presented in a very attractive form. Mr. Bakewell, as a ripe classical scholar, possessing a highly cultivated taste for "the beautiful," is amply qualified to develope the extreme interest of his attractive subject.

KILLED ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—A man was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Delmont, on Saturday. Coroner McClung was sent for, and held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon. We were unable to learn the particulars of the accident.

DEAD.—Capt. Thomas E. Kirkbride, of Co. B, 102d Pennsylvania Regiment, who was wounded during the seven days battle at the Wilderness, died in the hospital, at Fredericksburg, on Friday last. His body will be embalmed and brought home for interment.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—On Saturday afternoon a noted pickpocket, named Henry Arnold, was arrested in the Allegheny Diamond while attempting to pick the pocket of Mr. Matthew Sloan. Mayor Alexander committed him to jail for ninety days.

### 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.

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 Weier, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock comprises a great variety of Fancy French, English, Scotch and American Cassimeres and Cloths, and the 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 in store, together with a full stock of Ready Made Clothing, well and fashionably made.

RENOVED.—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, in both price and quality. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere and judge for yourselves. GRAHAM & MCCAMBRIDGE, Merchant Tailors, No. 73 Smithfield street.

HEALTH FOR THE SOLDIER.—For one who dies from the effects of the bullet, ten perish from damp and exposure to night air. Small doses of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, taken every other night, will correct all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, purify the blood, and insure sound health to every man.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are now retailed, owing to the high price of drugs, &c., at 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 10 per box or pot.

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

For sale at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

For sale also by Geo. A. Kelly, Federal street, Allegheny city.

ICE CREAM AND SODA WATER.—I cheerfully give my thanks to the public generally for their kind patronage in time past; and for their comfort and benefit I have fitted up the finest and most comfortable saloon and confectionary, where I will be glad to accommodate all with the best of everything in my line, at 89 and 91 Federal street, Allegheny.

SOLDIERS and officers in the army, being exposed to sudden changes, should always be supplied with Brown's Bronchial Troches," as they give prompt relief in a cold, cough or an irritated sore throat.

For sale by druggists generally.

DR. MOFFITT, Dentist, No. 162 Fourth street, between Smithfield and Grant.

No inducements held out by offering low prices; but an apology may be due, for not charging the true price, for the best materials will be fitted, and all the time and skill *necessary to insure permanent results* shall be applied.

m17:6m

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.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of the late Gen. Hays can be had at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Attorney at Law, 95 Grant street.

C. SILL, Dentist, 242 Penn street, will attend to all business of his profession.

### DIED!

BRENNAN.—On Saturday, May 21st Mr. PIERCE BRENNAN, aged 76 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral THIS DAY, 23d inst., at nine o'clock, a. m., from his late residence, No. 22 Federal street, Pittsburgh.

SLOCUM.—On Saturday, May 21, Mr. SALVADOR SLOCUM, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral THIS AFTERNOON at two o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Sarough and North streets, Lawrenceville.

BENNETT.—On Saturday morning, May 21st, JENNIE BENNETT, daughter of Samuel Bennett, in the 18th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 9 o'clock p. m., from the residence of her father, on Gay alley, near Beaver street, Allegheny City. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SLOCKENS.—On Saturday, the 21st instant, at 9 o'clock a. m., at his residence in the Borough of Lawrenceville, SALVADOR SLOCKENS, in the 65th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

LLOYD.—At Salem, N. J., May 19th, 1864, Mrs. SARAH LLOYD, wife of Stacy Lloyd.

# THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

## GRANT.

### IMPORTANT CHANGE OF POSITION.

### THE WHOLE ARMY IN MOTION!!

### RESULT OF THURSDAY'S BATTLE.

**The Cause of Ewell's Failure to Turn Our Right.**

### SHERIDAN ON ANOTHER RAID!!

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1864.

A rebel lieutenant, who deserted and came into our lines on Friday, stated to one of our correspondents at the front that Ewell attributes his failure to turn our right, on Thursday night, to the conduct of a Colonel who moved his regiment too far into our lines, thus disclosing the movement too soon; that Lee's army numbered 90,000 before the battles of the Wilderness, and has lost from 25,000 to 30,000 in killed, wounded and missing, and has been reinforced by three brigades since his occupation of Spotsylvania Court House.

Last Monday Lee issued a general order, which was read along the lines, stating that Breckinridge had defeated Sigel and captured many prisoners and an entire train in the Shenandoah Valley. He claims that the rebels have captured six thousand prisoners, besides the wounded. He also claims that he has plenty of provisions and that there had been no scarcity.

The railroad from Acquia Creek to Fredericksburg is expected to be in running order next Tuesday.

Transports were expected at Fredericksburg yesterday, to remove the dangerously wounded by water to Washington.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A Fort Monroe dispatch of May 20th to the *Herald*, states that squads of rebel prisoners continue to arrive in a dilapidated condition, who express hopes that the campaign will be concluded soon to prevent their exchange.

Gen. Sheridan's forces has left Hazel's Landing, and will soon be heard from.

A *Herald* correspondence near Spottsylvania under date of May 21st, 8 A. M., says that our troops were moving all night to a new position.

This morning general headquarters were broken up and nearly the whole army is in motion. Precisely where our next halting place will be, time will alone determine. The general impression is that we shall have hard fighting immediately.

Another correspondent says of the fight on Thursday night, in which the raw cavalry and artillery acted so handsomely, our loss was but half the number originally stated.

A rebel deserter says their loss was double ours, and represents the enemy as very much chagrined at their failure to turn our right.

The Ninth Corps now occupy a position in advance of two lines of works held by the enemy a few days since, and our progress, if slow, is sure and steady.

Trains were running to Guinney's Station during last week.

Gen. Meade has issued an order compliimenting Gen. Tyler's division and General Kitchen's brigade for their gallantry in the action of Thursday.

There was no fighting after Thursday.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A dispatch from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, dated to-day says: Nothing of importance occurred yesterday.

The wounded from the fight of Thursday afternoon, were sent to Fredericksburg during the day.

Our loss was much heavier than first supposed—about eleven hundred. Over one thousand of these were sent to Washington.

Large number of wounded rebels were brought into our hospitals, and cared for, some of whom afterwards died.

The rebel loss is estimated at twelve hundred killed and wounded, besides about four hundred and fifty prisoners, who were sent to Washington last night.

Sixty citizens of Fredericksburg have been arrested and will be sent to Washington to to be held as hostages for the sixty of our wounded men taken by them, and conveyed to Richmond.

Rebel prisoners continue to be brought in. About twenty-five have been captured since last night. They give glowing accounts of the Confederacy, and say that General Lee is certain of final victory.

NEW YORK, May 21.—*Fort Monroe Post* special, from Washington 21 say: Private advices from the army of the Potomac confirm previous statements that Lee's army is smaller than was estimated, having been greatly reduced by the recent battles.

### SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN.

### Affairs in the Departments of Sherman, Banks and Butler.

### IMPORTANT MOVEMENT BY GRANT.

### *The Rebels Hastening South!*

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 22, 10 p. m.—*To Major General Dix*:—On Friday evening General Grant commenced a movement for the purpose of compelling Lee to abandon his position at Spottsylvania—the details of which, for obvious reasons, should not be made public. It has thus far progressed successfully.

Longstreet's corps started south at 1 o'clock on Friday night, an hour and a half after Hancock moved. Ewell's corps followed Longstreet last night.

The indications are that the rebel army has fallen back beyond the North Anna. Hoke's brigade has joined Lee. The movement of Gen. Grant has thus far been accomplished without any severe engagement or serious interruption. We now occupy Guinney Station, Milford Station, and south of the Mattapony on that line.

A dispatch was received this morning from Gen. Canby, dated May 14th, at the mouth of Red River, which says: We have yrumers to-day two rebel sources that all the gunboats except two succeeded in getting over the falls at Alexandria on the day mentioned in General Banks' dispatch.

No dispatches have been received to-day from Gen. Butler.

A dispatch from Kingston, Ga., states that Gen. Sherman's forces are resting and replenishing their supplies.

E. M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 9.50 p. m.—*To General Dix*—Dispatches from General Sherman state that our forces found in Rome a good deal of provisions, seven fine iron works and six machine shops. We have secured two good bridges and an excellent ford across the Etowah. The cars are now arriving at Kingston, with stores, and two days would be given to replenish and fit up.

A dispatch just received from Gen. Banks, dated at Alexandria, May 8, states that the dam will be completed to-morrow, May 9, and if the gunboats relieved him he would then move immediately for the Mississippi. Gen. Canby was at the mouth of Red River on May 14, collecting forces to assist Banks if necessary.

A dispatch from Gen. Butler dated May 10, last night, reports that he had been fighting all day; the enemy endeavoring to close in on our lines. We have captured the rebel Gen. Walker, of the Texas troops.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON.

**Sanitary Commission Coal.**

NEW YORK, May 21.—The 1000 tons of gas coal contributed to the Sanitary Commission, by George Emmett, of London, the freight upon which was paid by James McHenry, of the same place arrived this morning. Arrangements are being made to sell the same at public auction on Tuesday.

**Explosion—Several Persons Killed.**

DETROIT, May 21.—The propeller Nile exploded this morning while lying at the dock. Six persons are known to be killed and others are supposed to be. The boat is a complete wreck and sunk.

# BANKS.

## OUR GUNBOATS OVER THE FALLS.

**Alexandria Evacuated by Our Troops.**

### HOSPITAL STEAMERS FIRED UPON

**Slaughter of Troops on the City Belle.**

### DELEGATES TO THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

**Bad Feeling Between the French and Native Residents at Matamoras.**

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Sixty hostages who were arrested in Fredericksburg, arrived in the city this morning and were committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

The following dispatch has been received by the Navy Department:

*Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy*:—I have just received a letter from Lieutenant Commander Breese, dated at Mouth of Black River, May 18. He writes as follows:

This morning, a bearer of dispatches from Gen. Banks, arrived at Fort de Russey, who says that when he left one gunboat was coming over the falls, and it was currently believed that all would get over. He knew nothing more. I have information from a reliable source that the dam has been completed, and we may soon expect to hear that all the iron clads are over.

CAIRO, 22—10 p. m.—Admiral Porter's flag ship has arrived at Mound City, and reports the entire fleet out of Red river, the dam having reached a sufficient height on the 13th to enable them to move.

The officers of the steamer Laurel Hill, which had arrived at New Orleans, state that they distinctly heard heavy cannonading from the direction our forces had taken.

The fleet was much annoyed in passing out, by sharpshooters who lined the banks between Alexandria and Fort De Russey.

A portion of Alexandria was burning when