Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, MORNING, MAY 3.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. R. Shaw, Optician, 55 Fifth street,—corrected daily:

	IN SUN	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	58
12 " M.	00	56
6 " P. M.	00	59
Barometer,		29 6-10

Steam Canal Boat.

The Youngstown (Ohio) *Journal* has the following notice of a steam canal boat:

Quite a novelty made its appearance in this port on Tuesday morning, in the shape of a steam canal boat, on her trial trip from Rochester, Pa., where she was built. She is christened the Monitor, is owned by Captains Green and Marcus, and is intended to ply between Youngstown and Steubenville, and will be mainly employed in transporting metal from our furnaces to points on the Ohio river. She is at present commanded by Captain J. B. Gould, to whom we are indebted for some data respecting her construction.

She was built by Whistler & Curry, of Rochester, is a propeller moved by two screw paddle-wheels at the stern, of four feet each, driven by two ten-horse power engines. The hull is 77 feet in length, the vessel being estimated at about 55 tons burthen. She is capable of making ten miles an hour on slack water, but her ordinary speed is not intended to exceed three or four miles an hour.

A Repentant Rebel!

Peter S. Righter, a noted secessionist of Marion county, Va., whose valuable property was destroyed in that county last June, and who has ever since been roving about on the borders of Dixie, with occasional stolen visits to his farm, is negotiating for permission to return home. It is said that he has been for sometime, along with "Old Billy Kerr," ex-Sheriff of Marion county, living in Highland county, boarding with a widow, and paying his board by feeding stock. He has been negotiating with Gen. Kelley, it is said, for some kind of terms on which to make a favorable surrender. He has actually offered to surrender himself to Joseph Hough, of Mannington, U. S. Deputy Marshal. If this is so, it is a very sensible conclusion the old man has come to at last. The sooner they all do it, the better for them.

CLEVELAND, PITTSBURGH AND WHEELING, AND PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD LINES.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Monday May 5th, trains will leave Union Passenger Station, Liberty street, as follows:

Morning Express, at 1 o'clock, a. m.; afternoon Express at 12.50 p. m., for Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Cleveland, Wheeling, Detroit, Buffalo, Chicago and the Northwest.

Local Mail train at 6.10 a. m., stopping at all stations on the river division.

Wellsville Accommodation train at 4 p. m., stopping at all stations between Rochester and Wellsville.

The returning trains arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:

Wellsville Accommodation train at 9.15 a. m.; Mail train at 3.25 p. m.; Express trains at 8 p. m. and 2.20 a. m.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK.—This gentleman will be in Pittsburgh, to consult with patients afflicted with Lung disease, on *Tuesday and Wednesday* next, May 6th and 7th, at the Store of Dr. Keyser, No. 140 Wood street. Dr. Schenck is the well-known inventor of "Schenck's Respirometer" for making thorough and minute examinations of the Lungs, and by means of which qe has been enabled to detect almost every disease of the pulmonary organs. His three valuable remedies, "Pulmonic Syrup," "Seaweed Tonic," and "Mandrake Pills," which have a wide reputation in the cure of the diseases for which they are used, can be obtained at all times at Dr. Keysers, No. 140 Wood street.

GEN. TOM THUMB.—To-day closes one of the most interesting and successful exhibitions that has visited our city for some time. The "General" from his naivete, sprightliness and exquisite politeness, has won from the fair sex imperishable fame, and they part from him with evident regret. It is his intention in the fall to visit the golden shores of California and Australia. Thus, if any have delayed attending his levees, go to-day, for we "ne'er may look upon his like again." In bidding him farewell, we say, may health, happiness and prosperity attend his footsteps wherever he goes.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—John Jenkins, a resident of Birmingham, and lately a soldier in the Thirteenth Regiment, Company B, Capt. Duff, has been honorably discharged. Mr. Jenkins received a severe wound in the right ankle on the 26th of September last, having been shot accidentally by a Sergeant of the same regiment. He has arrived at home, and is getting along as well as could be expected.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Dr. Kirker, of Lowell, Ohio, received a severe stab in the breast, one day last week, at the hands of A. M. Cotton, the knife penetrating near the region of the heart. The assault grew out of a quarrel arising from an old grudge between the parties. Cotton has not been arrested. Kirker, at last accounts, was considered in a critical condition.

DIED AT THE MARINE HOSPITAL.—David A. Foster, of the 12th Michigan Regiment, and a resident of Van Buren, Michigan, died at the Marine Hospital yesterday. He was wounded in the groin, at the battle of Shiloh, and was also suffering from disease. This is the fourth death which has occurred at the hospital among the wounded soldiers.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—On Thursday the dead body of a man was discovered floating in the river near Burlington, about three miles above Wheeling. The body was greatly swollen, and had evidently been lying in the water for some time. It was almost without clothing.

THEATRE.—Miss Adah I. Menken appears at the theatre to-night for the sixth time during the present engagement. "Jack Sheppard" and "Tom and Jerry" comprise the bill, with Adah in both pieces.

THE old familiar face of Pratt may be seen this evening at McClelland's Auction, offering the finest collection of new Books, Stationery, Albums, &c., ever offered in this city.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

The Soldiers' Relief Fund Meeting.

"Mr. Collins opposed it. Two mills had been already assessed and collected, and if another was levied the property in the country could not pay it. A county poor fund of $30,000 or $37,000 would be realized, and there was also a surplus of that fund, and he suggested the propriety of the Poor Directors providing for needy families of volunteers, the same as for other paupers."

Messrs. Editors: The idea of classing the families of our brave soldiers with "other paupers" is monstrous, and only worthy of a sympathizer with the Southern rebels. Commissioner Collins had better take care how or where he utters such sentiments, or may'hap some of these "other pauper" women might clothe him with that fashionable Southern coat which is warranted to stick. S. T.

BENEFICIAL SOCIETIES AND THE VOLUNTEERS.—It is stated that a very interesting discussion is now being developed in certain of the Beneficial Societies of Pennsylvania, growing out of issues involved in the absence of members of such societies who are engaged in the war. The point at issue is, whether a member of any beneficial society, who has become such as a carpenter, machinist, printer, shoemaker, tailor, or as being engaged in any of the mechanical or professional pursuits, can claim and draw benefits, if he is maimed or sickened in consequence of wounds received or exposure had in the service as a soldier.

BROKE JAIL.—James Wright and Wm. Wise escaped from the Butler jail on Sunday last, by scaling the wall. The former was confined on a charge of procuring goods on false pretenses, and the latter was serving a sentence for larceny. They escaped to the woods. Wright was arrested in Allegheny, a few weeks ago, while on his way to California.

SAMUEL GEISY, a private in the 105th Pennsylvania (Col. McKnight's Wild Cat Regiment) died on Monday last, near Yorktown, of spotted congestive fever. He was from Jefferson county, in this Sta

A Gallant Pennsylvanian.

Among those who fought at the bloody battle of Shiloh, was W. Thornton Swain, Captain of Company H, 12th Illinois regiment. Captain Swain was an old citizen of Uniontown, and extensively and favorably known through Fayette, Washington and Greene counties, as a generous and kind-hearted gentleman. He emigrated to Illinois some nine years since and located in Tiskilwa, Bureau county, where he resided at the breaking out of the present rebellion. At the call of his country he raised a volunteer company and was chosen its Captain, a position he was well qualified to fill. He was in the battle, and at the capture of Fort Donelson, Tenn., and came off honorably and without a scratch. He again led his brave "Sucker" boys gallantly at the terrible battle of Pittsburgh Landing against the overwhelming numbers of rebels on the first day of the battle, and was struck in the hip by a canister shot. He was placed on a boat and proceeding home, attended by two physicians and some of his brave boys, who had followed him in the thickets of the unequal contest of Sunday, April 6th. When arrived at Peoria, some fifty miles from his happy home and his dear wife and little ones, he expired. His remains were conveyed to Tiskilwa, and interred in the cemetery with Odd Fellows and Masonic honors. When informed that he could not recover, he calmly said, "he was ready and willing to die, and that his hopes for the future were clear and bright," and died as a brave soldier dies.

Fruits and Cereals.

The late frosts, so far as we have been able to learn, have caused no serious injury to the fruit buds, and the prospects for heavy crops have not been so flattering for several years. Vegetation has been somewhat backward in Western Pennsylvania, but accounts from the neighboring counties represent the grain fields as looking remarkably well.

In the eastern section of the State, vegetation is at least a week or ten days in advance of the west, but yet the recent frosts have been harmless. An eastern exchange says:

"In reply to several inquiries made of us within the last few days, touching the late frosts and their effect upon the fruit buds, we can answer that we have observed no injury whatever. A few strawberry blossoms in advance of the general appearance have been destroyed, but some cherry blossoms, which had opened their petals, have not suffered. Even the young raspberry shoots, nearly or quite as tender as anything in the garden, have escaped."

"Mr. John Streeper, of Whitemarsh, left at this office, on Saturday last, four stalks of rye in head, thus anticipating the usual period, the first of May, by nearly a week, and showing that, though we have had a very cold Spring, this crop at least, is fully up to the general period of the growth."

Bank Statements.

The following is a tabular statement of the condition of the Banks of this city, for the month of May, 1862, as compared with the previous month:

ASSETS:

BANKS.	Loans.	Specie.	Treas'y Notes & Notes of oth'r B's	Due by Banks.
Pittsburgh	1,393,881	79,029	325,215	238,529
Exchange	1,644,206	383,852	849,209	77,160
M. and M.	818,404	341,644	480,151	126,904
Citizens'	648,528	180,940	212,422	176,981
Mechanics	592,402	164,596	108,573	35,161
Iron City	580,658	216,323	100,318	45,112
Allegheny	746,601	211,510	24,818	78,272
Total	6,024,679	2,277,944	2,105,109	748,119
Last month	6,352,552	2,279,653	1,467,874	981,562
Increase	42,337		637,235	
Decrease		1,719		233,443

LIABILITIES:

	Circul'n.	Deposits	Due to Banks.
Pittsburgh	111,231	1,260,970	22,613
Exchange	1,434,444	390,409	22,836
Merchants & Manuf'rs.	736,316	350,847	28,847
Citizens'	512,900	172,854	7,965
Mechanics	104,833	245,000	12,864
Iron City	130,963	383,928	4,245
Allegheny	441,026	138,884	1,155
Total	3,471,713	2,862,541	100,553
Last month	3,335,332	2,797,365	114,193
Increase	136,381	65,176	
Decrease			13,640

BISHOP SIMPSON.—A gentleman in this city has just received a letter from Bishop Simpson, in which he states that his health is improving, and that he intends to leave his residence at Evanston, near Chicago, on the 8th of May, for Oregon and California, for the purpose of presiding at the Conferences in those districts. He will go by the overland route, with a view of benefiting his health.

FOR GEN. NEGLEY'S COMMAND.—Capt. Wm. J. Kane, an officer of Gen. Negley's Staff, who has been in the city on a brief furlough, will return to Tennessee on Monday. He will take charge of any letter or small packages, addressed to the officers or soldiers of the command, if left at No. 21 Diamond; or at this office—not later than Monday morning.

DEATH OF A PITTSBURGH VOLUNTEER.—Hiram Hively, of this city, died at Winchester, Va., on the 21st, of erysipelas, aged twenty-seven years. He joined Capt. Foulk's company, 46th regiment, a few weeks ago, and suddenly took ill while in camp at Woodstock. He has a brother in the same company, who left Pittsburgh last September.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRAND OPENING.—We learn by a perusal of our advertising columns that J. M. Burchfield, Dry Goods Merchant, corner of Market and Fourth streets, has received, and ready for examination, a very large and varied stock of English and American Embroideries; also dress goods of all descriptions. Customers will at all times find them well supplied with all the goods usually kept in an establishment of this description.

REMOVED.—Samuel Graham, Merchant Taylor, has removed to No. 54 Market street, one door from Third street, and has just received his second supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of the latest styles of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, selected from the latest importations. Gentlemen desiring their clothing made up to fit them, and at 20 per cent. less than at any other Merchant Tailor store in the city, would do well to give him an early call, as his motto is "quick sales and small profits."

THE PLACE TO GET THEM.—If any of our readers desire Spring Clothing, fashionable and well made, at prices according to times, they can procure them by calling on Messrs. W. H. McGee & Co., corner of Federal street and Diamond square, Allegheny. They have lately received their new Spring stock, and a better selection we have never seen.

BARKER & Co., 59 MARKET STREET.—The immense and varied stock of dry goods on exhibition at the store of this firm, and the low prices at which they are selling, is, we believe, without a parallel in the history of dry goods in this city. We would urge upon our readers the importance of always examining their stock before purchasing.

WM. FORREST, Carpenter and Joiner, Jobbing Shop Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. All kinds of House Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner. Charges moderate. Leave your orders. All orders promptly attended to.

THE horrors of war can be much mitigated by that sovereign remedy, Holloway's Ointment, as it will cure any wound, however desperate, if it be well rubbed around the wounded parts, and they be kept thoroughly covered with it. A pot should be in every man's knapsack. 227

THE latest novelties in, Sacques Mantles, Silks and Dry Goods, in almost endless variety, and at the same prices at which they are being sold in the East, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Go to Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth streets, for carpets; by so doing you will save thirty per cent.

TREMENDOUS bargains in Hearth Rugs can now be had at J. Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth streets.

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at Hunt's Book Store, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, and at the Omnibus office, No. 405, Liberty street. Day or night, all orders left in either the two places will be promptly attended to.

DOCTOR C. BEALS, Water Cure and Homeopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

UNION FEELING IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Senator Davis on the Confiscation Bill.

SPECULATIONS IN SALT AND ICE.

An Opportunity Offered to the Rebels.

THE EXPENSES OF THE WAR EXAGGERATED.

ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

Breckinridge Made a Major General.

THE TAX BILL IN THE SENATE.

REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. RENO.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Parson Brownlow's family say that the Union feeling is growing rapidly in Tennessee, and that the rebels are growing heartily sick of the rebellion; that thousands of them would at once leave the cause, lay down their arms and return to their allegiance if they dare do it. They are only waiting a favorable opportunity.

Senator Davis declared in his speech, yesterday, that if the confiscation bill passed, the people of the South would so resist it, as to neutralize its effects.

The *Inquirer's* correspondent says the probable opening of all the ports, at an early day, from Richmond to New Orleans, has caused an excitement among the salt speculators, which is only to be equaled by the excitement among the Boston ice merchants.

Applications are pouring into the Departments for the privilege of sending vessels freighted with ice and salt. The proposed tariff of twenty-five cents per sack, and eighteen cents in bulk per cwt., on salt, and the demand for the saline staple in the southern markets, will no doubt cause an upward and speculative tendency. Salt and ice are two great commodities, which will prove great blessings in the south at the present time.

Private accounts corroborate what is published from the War Department concerning the movement of troops on the Rappahannock and the Shenandoah. The roads are almost impassable, and bridges cannot be built in a day; meantime a slow and sure movement gives opportunity to the rebels to back out from their positions.

The N. Y. *Tribune* correspondent says that Secretary Chase remarks that the expenses of the war have been exaggerated; only an occasional day's expenses having run them up to the maximum stated in the newspapers. On a thorough review of our past, present and prospective expenses, he does not estimate the total debt on July 1st, 1862, at over six hundred million dollars. He has recommended to Congress the issuing of twenty-five millions dollars of demand Treasury notes, of a denomination less than five dollars.

Jeff. Davis has made Breckinridge a Major General.

An Illinois Congressman, who has recently returned from home, says that although there is mourning in almost every household, the enthusiasm of the people for the war was never more fervent. Fifty additional regiments could easily be raised in the State.

No noteworthy amendments were made to the tax bill by the Senate Finance Committee yesterday. Considerable time was consumed in a Constitutional argument touching the right of the Senate to make radical changes in the bill, Mr. Fessenden maintaining that it can only revise, and has not the power materially to alter bills raising the revenue.

Senator Simmons took the opposite view, and warmly insisted that it was the constitutional duty, as well as the right, of the Senate to alter a bill which it considered injudicious. It is still believed that the bill will be reported early next week.

The rebels have a report that Gen. Reno was killed at the late fight at South Mills.

D.

Our Killed at the Battle of Pittsburgh Landing.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—The *Commercial* has from its correspondent with the army of Gen. Halleck the following official figures of our loss at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing:

In McClernand's Division—Killed, 251; wounded, 1,351; missing, 236. In W. H. L. Wallace's—Killed, 228; wounded, 1,033; missing, 1,163. Lew Wallace's—Killed, 43; wounded, 257; missing, 5. Hurlbut's—Killed, 193; wounded, 1,449; missing, 223. Sherman's—Killed, 437; wounded, 1,402; missing, 482. Prentiss'—Killed, 192; wounded, 562; missing, 1,802. Crittenden's—Killed, 80; wounded, 410; missing, 28. Nelson's—Killed, 93, wounded, 612; missing, 10. McCook's—Killed, 94; wounded, 806; missing, 4. Total killed, 1,735; total wounded, 7,882; total missing, 3,956. Total killed, wounded and missing, 13,763.

About 300 wounded have since died. Our burial parties report between 2,500 and 3,000 rebels found on the field.

The *Commercial* publishes passages of a letter from Gen. Grant, in reply to a letter informing him of the nature of the criticism of his management of the battle of Pittsburgh. Gen. Grant says: I will go on and do my duty to the very best of my ability without praise, and do all I can to bring the war to a speedy close. I am not an aspirant for anything at the close of this war. There is one thing I feel well assured of, that is I have confidence in every brave man under my command. Those who showed the white feather will do all in their power to attract attention from themselves. I had, perhaps, a dozen officers arrested for cowardice in the first day's fight; these men are necessarily my enemies. As to the talk about surprise, there is nothing could be more false. If the enemy had sent us word where and where they would attack us, we couldn't have been better prepared. Skirmishing had been going on for five days between our reconnoitering parties and the enemy's advance.

I did not believe they intended to make a determined attack, but simply a reconnoissance in force. My headquarters were at Savannah, though I usually spent the day at Pittsburgh. Troops were constantly arriving to be assigned to brigades and divisions. All were ordered to report at Savannah, making it necessary to keep an office and some one there. I was also looking for Buell to arrive, and it was important that I should have every arrangement complete for his speedy transit to this side of the river.

The *Commercial's* correspondent with Gen. Mitchell's army gives the following explanation of the manner in which Beauregard's dispatch was taken at Huntsville:—The wires were broken at a point beyond Huntsville, and Beauregard's dispatch was received at Huntsville, and was being prepared by the operator there to be forwarded by locomotive to Chatanooga, thence repeated by telegraph to Richmond, when General Mitchell surprised the town and instantly seized the telegraph office. Gen. Mitchell himself solved the cypher, after hours of study. There is no doubt as to the genuineness of the dispatch.

Beauregard lost not less than twenty thousand men, in killed, wounded, prisoners and sick, used up and panic stricken, during his movement from Corinth upon Pittsburgh Landing.

General Order Issued.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, May 2.—General order issued yesterday transferring Major Gen. Thomas' division from the army of the Ohio to the army of Tennessee, and Major General Thomas takes command of the army formerly under Gen. Grant, of which the divisions of McClernand and Wallace are to constitute the reserve, under McClernand. Major Gen. Grant will retain command of his district, including the army corps of Tennessee, but in the present movements will act as second in command under the Major General Commanding this department.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1862.

SENATE.—Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, presented petitions in favor of emancipation, and a large number of petitions in favor of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. Referred.

Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to report the present condition of the Military Asylum, the amount of funds received, and the annual expenses of supporting the inmates. Adopted.

Mr. Grimes introduced a bill to limit the appointment of Major Generals and Brigadier Generals in the volunteer army. He said that several ineffectual attempts had been made to limit these appointments in some way, or at least prevent their continued increase. He thought it was time that some limit was put to the number of these Generals. We have now nearly three hundred Brigadiers. The French army has only 160, yet the number in our army is constantly increasing, and appointments are being constantly made—not of men who have distinguished themselves in battle, or have shown any particular military capacity, but were political favorites. The bill purposes to limit the number of Major Generals to twenty, and Brigadiers to two hundred. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to facilitate the discharge of enlisted soldiers, for physical disability.

Mr. Wade and Mr. Sherman presented petitions in favor of emancipation.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., offered a resolution directing the Naval Committee, to enquire into the expediency of providing for appointments to the Marine Corps, the same as to the Naval Academy. Adopted.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., gave notice that he would introduce a bill to abolish the coastwise traffic in slaves, and to prevent the transportation of slaves through the United States.

On motion of Mr. Wade, the Homestead bill was taken up. Amendments were adopted, excluding therefrom, any person who has borne arms against the Government of the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies, from the benefits of the bill.

Mr. Carlile, of Va., offered a substitute for the whole bill, providing that all commissioned and non-commissioned officers who have performed service in this war or any war with foreign nations, and all the militia, volunteers and State troops of any State or territory who have performed military service in aid of the Federal Government or in defense of said State or territory against the armed forces of the rebellious States, and all commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the navy, who have performed a similar service, shall be entitled in lieu of the one hundred dollars bounty, to enter 160 acres of unappropriated public lands at $1,25 per acre, or 80 acres at $2,50 per acre. He was opposed to any squandering of the public lands, especially at the present time.

On motion of Mr. Pomeroy, the bill was postponed till Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Washburne, of Ill., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill granting powers to the Secretary of the Treasury, additional to those conferred by the bill of the 30th of July last, providing for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes. He caused to be read a letter from the Secretary urging the immediate passage of the bill—the same being important to the public interests, in view of the fact of our occupation of New Orleans. The bill was passed. It provides that if any vessel or other vehicle shall be refused a clearance or permit by the Secretary of the Treasury or by his order, and shall proceed to any foreign or domestic port, it shall be forfeited to the United States, when clearances or permits shall be granted. Bonds may be required in the penalty equal to the value of the vessel and cargo for any adherence to the conditions annexed. The cargo shall be delivered at the port of destination, and no part thereof used to give aid and comfort to any part of the country in insurrection against the United States. The Secretary is further empowered to prohibit the importation of goods, wares and merchandize into any part of the United States, over any railroad or turnpike, whenever there is satisfactory reason to believe that the goods are for the use of the insurgents or may fall into their possession.

The Secretary is authorized to make such general or special regulations as may be proper to carry into effect the purposes of this act. If these rules are violated, or an attempt is made to violate them, the goods shall be forfeited to the United States. The penalties may be negotiated in accordance with the 8th and 9th sections of the act of July last, to which bill this is supplementary. All penalties and forfeitures are to be disposed of as required by the act of March, 1799, regulating the duties on imports and tonnage.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation for the support of the army for the year ending June, 1863.

The House took up and briefly discussed the bill granting pensions.

Mr. Goodwin, of Maine, said it had been carefully prepared, and unanimously reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, after being submitted to the Commissioner of Pensions. The bill provides pensions on account of all persons, whether regular or volunteer, engaged in the military or naval service, who have been disabled or wounded since the 4th of March, 1861, and who may hereafter be disabled or wounded in the service of the United States. The consideration of the subject was postponed till Tuesday next.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, Biddle and Voorhees, the first named having rose to a personal explanation, made remarks exculpating Gen. Smith from the charge of drunkenness.

Mr. Washburne also defended Grant for similar charges.

Mr. Richardson thought all these things ought to be left to the military authorities. If the riot act were read, dispersing Congress, the army would get along much better. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fisher vindicated Delaware from the remarks of Senator Saulsbury.

From Yorktown.

BEFORE YORKTOWN, May 1.—On Tuesday a steamboat was seen with a load of troops at Yorktown. They probably came from West Point, 30 miles above, indicating that the enemy are being reinforced, instead of preparing to evacuate.

Battery No. 1, at the mouth of Wormley creek, and commanding the rebel water batteries at Yorktown and Gloucester, opened, yesterday afternoon, on the enemy's shipping, at a range of about two miles. The first shot, which was followed in rapid succession by others, caused the rebel vessels to beat a hasty retreat out of range. No damage was supposed to have been sustained by the vessels, as the range had not been obtained. The guns were then directed towards the works at Yorktown and Gloucester, with a view of getting a reply. They were not long kept waiting, when a large pivot gun, stationed on the heights of Yorktown, sent a messenger which caused every one to jump for the trenches. The firing was now kept up quite briskly for two hours from both sides, with no damage so far as we were concerned, although some of their shells came too close to make it pleasant. The accuracy of our gunners, considering this was their first attempt with the new siege pieces, was acknowledged by competent judges to be most admirable. Some of our shells were seen to explode directly over the enemy's parapets, which a moment before were lined with men. About sixty shots were fired from our one or two hundred pounder Parrott during the afternoon. What damage the enemy sustained is not known.

The rebels opened on our parallels, where th workmen were engaged, at about dusk, throwing shells at intervals during the night. No one was hurt.

Private Charles Young, of Company A, 26th Pennsylvania Regiment, was severely wounded in the knee last night, while on picket duty.

Heavy April showers still continue to visit us daily, retarding in a considerable degree our military operations.

Two deserters, belonging to the Mississippi battalion, commanded by Col. Taylor, encamped near Yorktown, deserted last night while on picket duty. They are both Northern men, but can give little or no information.

Generals Johnson and Magruder made speeches last week to all their troops, calling on them to use every exertion to defeat the Northern invaders, and stating that they should never surrender as long as there was a man left, and that if they were defeated at Yorktown, the cause of the Southern Confederacy was gone; and they were determined to rest their cause, in this their last battle.

Sergeant Plaaman, of the 40th United States Infantry, formerly Second Lieutenant in the English army, and who distinguished himself in the Crimean war, for which he had medals, died yesterday, from a wound received while on duty in trenches, Monday night last.

Considerable alarm is felt by our surgeons, as to the curability of wounds here, owing to the peculiarity of the climate. In view of this fact, arrangements are being made to send North all those who may be wounded as fast as possible.

Dispatches to the Secretary of War.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., May 1—*To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*—Early yesterday morning, my troops crossed from the island to the main shore, and captured two six pounder cannon and their ammunitions. The inhabitants report the enemy to have retreated in great confusion.

(Signed:) O. M. MITCHELL,
Brigadier, General.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 1—*To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

DEAR SIR: Capt. Werden, of the Navy, with dispatches from Gen. Burnside, has just arrived here, and reports that Fort Macon was taken, after a eleven hours bombardment. Four hundred prisoners were taken. Colonel White, late of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, commanded Fort Macon. The loss on our side was one killed and eleven wounded.

(Signed:) JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, May 2.—General Lew Wallace's division has taken possession of Purdy without opposition.

The mortar boats below continue firing on Fort Wright at intervals of ten minutes.

Commodore Foote is preparing for a general attack the rebel works.

An attack upon our fleet was expected on Tuesday from the rebel gunboats. Our flotilla formed in line of battle, but no demonstrations were made.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Senate, to-day, confirmed the appointment of Brigadier Generals Mitchell and Ord to be Major Generals of vounteers, and Captain John Gibbon, of the 4th Artillery, to be Brigadier General.

Vessels that go South, except in the employ of the government, no matter what their cargo, will be seized and confiscated.

Baton Rogue Captured.

CHICAGO, May 2.—By a Cairo special dispatch to the *Tribune* we learn of the capture of Baton Rogue, and a rebel arsenal.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Noon.—There is a firm feeling in the flour market, with sales of 2,000 bbls. at $5 25 for superfine, $5 50 for extra and $5 50@5 87½ for low grades and good extra family. Receipts very small. No change in rye flour or corn meal. Wheat scarce and wanted, at $1 32 for red and $1 45 for white. Rye advanced to 74c. Corn comes forward slowly, and is in active request at 66c. for yellow and 62½@63c. for white. Oats advanced to 39½@40c. Coffee dull and prices drooping; small sales Rio at 18@18½c. Sugar and molasses firm. Provisions still; sales mess pork at $12 50, hams in salt and pickle, 6½@6¾c., sides, 6¾@6¾c. and shoulders, 4@4½c. Lard selling freely at 6¾@6¾c. Sales 200 bbls. Ohio whisky at 24c.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Evening.—Flour scarce and in good demand; sales of superfine at $4 30@$4 35. Wheat firm, at 95@97c. for red, and $1@1 03 for white. Corn firm at 54c. and Oats at 35c. Rye advanced to 62@63c. Whisky dull at 18c. Provisions quiet but firm; sales 300 bbls. at $10 50 and 15,000 lbs. bulk meats at 3½c. for shoulders, 4½c. for hams and 5@5½c. for sides. There is not much demand at these rates. Lard dull at 7½c. Bacon shoulders sold at 4@5c. and sides at 6c. Groceries unchanged.

From Yorktown—Progress of the Seige, etc.

The correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes from before Yorktown, under date of April 28th, as follows:

By an order issued to-day by Gen. McClellan, Gen. Fitz-John Porter is assigned to the direction of the siege of Yorktown. Gen. Porter has, in fact, had almost the entire direction of the siege since its commencement, and is now simply invested officially with the powers that he previously exercised. In saying this I am confident that none of his friends will think less of the honor which his appointment at this time confers upon him.

I have before said that Gen. Porter was an untiring, indefatigable General, and was never at rest; and also that Gen. McClellan appeared to have the utmost confidence in him, and to confide to him his plans and rely upon his judgment. I also stated that Gen. Porter had practically the direction of the siege. And I am more than ever satisfied that the siege will have a glorious and successful termination. Ever since the General's first balloon ascension on Sunday, the 7th inst., the very next day after he arrived here, he has had a perfect knowledge of the defences, strength and approaches to the enemy's fortifications. He saw at a glance the enemy's strong and weak points, and has governed himself accordingly, as the enemy will soon learn, without information from correspondents.

GEN. PORTER AND HIS OFFICERS.

General Porter is a native of New Hampshire, thirty-nine years of age. He has resided principally in New York city. He was graduated at West Point in 1841; was brevetted 2d Lieutenant of artillery in 1845; became 1st Lieutenant in 1847; was brevetted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847, and brevetted Major for gallant conduct in the battle of Chepultepec, 13th September, 1847. He was wounded at the capture of the city of Mexico. Since 1849 he has been an assistant instructor in artillery, and most thoroughly is he qualified for the direction of an artillery siege at this time.

He has a well-appointed staff of capable and faithful men. Captain F. T. Locke, Assistant Adjutant-General, was formerly in business on Broadway, in the firm of Locke & Craggin, plumbers, and was a prominent member of the Twelfth Regiment New York State Militia, serving under Patterson during the three months' service at the opening of the rebellion. Colonel C. B. Norton, Division Quartermaster, is well-known in New York as the publisher of *Norton's Literary Gazette, Publishers' Circular, News Letter, &c.* Dr. G. H. Lyman, Division Surgeon, is a resident of Boston, well read, and has the confidence of the division.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

As usual, I have to report a few shells from the rebels thrown at our pickets, and other random shots, resulting in no loss on our side. Our gunboats alone have replied to the enemy's fire to-day, dropping a few shells into their works by way of diversion.

The rebels evidently discovered something new this morning, which somewhat surprised them and drew their fire quite sharply for a few minutes. It was the digging of a trench within about twelve hundred yards of their chief stronghold, across an open space which stretches from the vicinity of Wormley's Creek to York river, and commanding a fair view of their works in their entire length. This trench was dug during the night, and it is deep enough to prevent any injury from sharp artillery shots or the explosion of shells.

The number of prisoners and deserters from the rebels has been quite large, but I am not permitted to give an official list, so I withhold any particulars, merely saying that they have all been sent northward.

SHOOTING A DARING FOE.

A little incident happened to-day worth relating. Ever since our pickets have been within six hundred yards of the enemy's works, a rebel sven-footer has shown himself jauntingly at a safe distance from cannon, evidently braving the fire of our sharpshooters. All the pieces had been repeatedly levelled upon him, but without effect. To-day he came outside, as usual, waving his hat, when two balls went whizzing toward him, but fell short. The rebel continued his observations. Meanwhile a messenger was dispatched for a certain telescopic target rifle known to be in the hands of a sharpshooter, and Colonel Berdan and one of his officers, accompanied by two of his men, walked out to see the result as one would go to a bear hunt. Arrived at the point designated, the sven-footer was still there, when the owner of the rifle drew up at arm's length, and the moment the muzzle fell so as to cover his heart the hair-trigger was touched and the taunting foe fell without a struggle. A skirmish ensued, our sharpshooter trying to prevent the rebels from recovering his body, and it was finally left outside until nightfall.

As I close this letter there is a steady report of artillery on the left, but no prospect of a serious engagement. The weather is fine this morning, and persons who are apt to be troubled with the "blues" are, for once, in the highest spirits.

TO LET.

TO LET.—A large, well finished and comfortably furnished Store on Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

A long Room, fitted up for a school, and heretofore occupied by Mr. Avery's Academy for young ladies.

Also, Nelson's Ambrotype Rooms, corner of Third and Market streets.

Also, several Rooms suitable for offices.

Rent very low, to suit the times.

A. D. GAZZAM,
corner Third and Market streets.

FOR RENT—IN SEWICKLEY—A two story Brick House, of seven rooms, with a beautiful lot and is a good location. Enquire of

J. W. WHITE,
106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT.—Six large and well lighted SHOPS, 30x100, suitable for Cabinet Makers' or Machine Shops, will be leased to one or different parties. Apply at 12 Fifth street. 88

FOR SALE OR RENT—An Oil Refinery, in complete order. Apply to

ROBT ARTHURS,
Att'y at Law, No. 135 Fourth st.

FOR RENT—A comfortable Dwelling House; 8 rooms; a stable and carriage house; 2 acres land, well set with apple and peach trees, grape arbor, &c. Will be leased to a good tenant for a number of years. Enquire of WATT & WILSON, 268 Liberty street.

ALSO—A three story Brick Dwelling on Colwell street; 8 rooms, in good order. Apply to

WATT & WILSON, 268 Liberty st.

DISSOLUTIONS, &C.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM BARNHILL and JARED M. BRUSH, Steam Boiler Makers and Sheet Iron Workers, under the name and style of WILLIAM BARNHILL & CO., was dissolved on the 14th day of April by the death of William Barnhill. All persons having accounts unsettled with said firm will plea e call and have them adjusted, with the undersigned.

The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 61 Penn street, by the surviving partner, where he will be pleased to see the patrons of the late firm and others having business in his line.

JARED M. BRUSH,
Surviving partner of the late firm of
WILLIAM BARNHILL & CO.

NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN B. CANFIELD and D. M. BARBOUR, under the name and style of J. B. CANFIELD & CO., is dissolved by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by John B. Canfield, who will continue the Provision, Produce and Commission business, at the old stand, No. 141 and 143 First street.—JOHN B. CANFIELD. Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1862.—ja2tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking Passengers at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron