TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 6.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION.]

THE EVACUATION OF YORKTOWN.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

ONE MILE BEYOND YORKTOWN, Sunday Morning, 10 A. M.—All day yesterday the rebels kept up a hot fire on Porter's division, but hurt no one. Our Parrott gun at Farnholt Court House occasionally answered them.

All last evening, and up to 12 o'clock, a lively firing was kept up. About that time it slackened off considerably, and at 2 o'clock quit altogether.

We fired one or two more batteries on them, but got no answer.

About 3 a. m. a building in Yorktown was fired, and Professor Lowe and Gen. Heintzelman again went up in the balloon and found that it was their storehouse at Yorktown wharf.

At daylight, they reported the forts empty. At seven a. m., we occupied Yorktown, without again being fired upon.

We rode through the works, and found the enemy's guns nearly all remaining, spiked and dismounted.

By the side of the river battery were large piles of ammunition and powder, balls and shells, never having been used.

About eighty guns are in Yorktown, which is surrounded by a semi-circle of earthworks, all constructed to cover one another. It has been a very formidable position, but must have eventually yielded, could we have got around them.

The gun we saw dismounted the other day, we learn, killed and wounded fourteen rebels.

The fort has been occupied by the First battalion of New Orleans artillery, Eighth and Thirteenth Alabama, Tenth and Fourteenth Louisiana, and Thirteenth and Forty-fifth Georgia Regiments.

These troops were ordered to report at Howard's Grove, four miles from Richmond, and left the fort at midnight. A rear guard was left, who waited for our appearance, and then left in the greatest haste.

We conversed with two deserters who left the regiment in Williamsburg at daylight. They say that the whole rebel army is in a panic.

Professor Lowe's balloon was run in front and found their rear guard, at nine a. m., four miles out.

Gen. McClellan ordered out the artillery and cavalry, and is pushing after them at full speed.

All of our gunboats came up at nine o'clock and landed some Marines at Gloucester, who raised the United States flag and cheering that would be heard across the river.

The boats all then left, and at this moment are running up the York River, shelling both sides of the river.

A number of mines had been prepared for our troops, by placing percussion shells under ground in the roadways and in the entrances to the fort. No white folks were to be found. A few negro women and babies were the only beings seen.

But the town is the most squalid and the filthiest place we have ever seen. A few days of warm weather would have bred a pestilence. Flour in abundance was left, and a large quantity of meat, salt and fresh.

All their tents have been left. No horses or wagons were seen. We saw a number of the shells fired from our Parrott guns lying all around the fort and in the rear.

All reports concur in saying they have a mob of about one hundred thousand men, ill-fed, dirty and disheartened.

The news of the fall of New Orleans had been received several days ago, and was generally known throughout the camps.

The road from Yorktown to Hampton, on which we were encamped, was guarded by Fort Magruder, mounting a large number of guns, and arranged to fire from all sides. A part of these were taken away, and the rest were spiked and left.

Some of their works are well built and well laid out; others are wretched. Work was ended upon them on Friday night, and the slaves were sent to the rear under guard. They have nothing behind which they can make a stand.

Last night their camp fires all along were the same as usual. The dense woods along the Peninsula enabled them to leave without being seen by the balloon.

Generals Jackson, Lee and Magruder were all in Yorktown on Saturday, holding a Council of War.

We push on with the advance. We hope to catch them to-night, or at least to demoralise their rear with our artillery. The roads from our encampment to Yorktown are laid with torpedos, calculated to explode as cavalry and artillery pass over them.

It is reported that the last man was seen to leave Yorktown at half-past four o'clock this morning. The large guns of the rebels were mostly columbiads, taken from the Norfolk Navy Yard. Some of them had been quite recently mounted, the derricks, ropes, etc., remaining with them.

The fortifications, although of the roughest character, are very formidable, being surrounded by deep gorges, across which it is almost impossible to pass.—*Special Dispatch to the Chronicle.*

ESCAPE OF JEFF. DAVIS' COACHMAN.

Scraps of Conversations between Jeff and his Wife, etc.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The following statement has reached Washington, contained in a letter dated yesterday, on the Rappahannock:

A colored man came in to-day from the other side of the river, and represented himself as Jeff. Davis' coachman. From an examination of him, this appears to be the truth. He repeats scraps of conversation which he overheard while driving Mr. and Mrs. Davis in the carriage, and between Mr. Davis and those who came to see him. Mr. Davis and Gen. J. E. Johnson had some heated discussions about the latter's retreat from Manassas—Davis disapproving of the measure. He had overheard that a stand was to be made at Gordonsville, which Johnson declined to do, and offered to resign. He was even indisposed to go to Yorktown. Mrs. Davis said she thought this was very bad in him to be unwilling to go and help Gen. Magruder.

The coachman overheard the conversation between General Johnson and Davis' wife, the former saying that if he had not left Manassas when he did, General McClellan would have come out against him and cut him all to pieces. Mrs. Davis read an article from the Richmond *Examiner* to her husband, saying that it was a part of the Yankee plans that Generals Banks and McDowell were to form a junction in Louisa or Caroline County, and move down on Richmond. Davis remarked that it was so, but his Generals would take care of them.

The coachman overheard a conversation between Davis and Dr. Gwin, formerly United States Senator from California. Davis said that he had sent Gen. J. R. Anderson, from North Carolina, to resist the march of the Federals from Fredericktown, and to delay them long enough for him to see the probable result of the contest before Yorktown, so that if that was likely to be unsuccessful he could have time to extricate his army from the peninsula and get them into Richmond and out of Virginia, otherwise they would all be caught.

The coachman represents that Mrs. Davis said the Confederacy was about played out; that if New Orleans was really taken, she had no longer any interest in the matter, as all she had was there, and that it was a great pity they had ever attempted to hold Virginia and the other nice-cotton growing States. She also said to Mrs. D. R. Jones, daughter of Col. James Taylor, U. S. Commissary General of Subsistence, who was very anxious to get to Washington, where she has one of her children, not to give herself any trouble, but to stay where she was, and when the Yankees came to Richmond she could go.

He says Mr. and Mrs. Davis have all their books, clothing and pictures packed up, ready to move off that there is much outspoken feeling in Richmond that having been a traitor in the hotel, he knows all the Union men in the place, and that the Yankees are looked for with much pleasure, more by the whites than even the colored people.

Confederate money is not taken when it can be avoided. Mrs. Davis herself was refused when she offered a ten dollar Confederate note for a purchase.

Many of the Richmond people wish the Union troops to come, as they are half starved out. The bank and government property are all packed up, to be moved to Danville, near the North Carolina line.

Gen. Johnston did not think the rebels would succeed at Yorktown. The coachman overheard an officer say that if they failed at Yorktown and New Orleans, they would leave Virginia.

The Union Movement in New York.

Mr. FORNEY, in his last letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, says:

It is a paper well worthy of the times, and no man really devoted to the country can fail to approve alike its premises and conclusions. It is the platform not merely of a party, but of the whole people. There is not a word of it that should not be remembered and cherished. There is not a Democrat in the army who will not accept it as his creed. The brave defenders of our flag have seen so much of the horrors of Secession that they cannot tolerate the men in private life who have no higher ambition than that of sympathizing with it. They have experienced not only the worst of cruelties, but many of them have been witnesses of horrible atrocities perpetrated upon our wounded prisoners, and even upon bodies of those who had fallen in battle. While the Breckinridge politicians are seeking to excite the people with the cry that Mr. Lincoln's friends desire to arm the negroes of the South, the Union soldiers see the negroes marshalled by thousands in the rebel service; and while these same politicians insist that the Constitution is being violated by the Republicans, these soldiers behold the enemies of that Constitution in the traitors' ranks ridiculing and reviling. I have yet to meet an officer or a private who is not earnestly in favor of any organization that sustains the Administration, and opposes the Breckinridge leaders. Let us hope that the spirit which animates the Republicans of New York will be emulated by the Republicans of Pennsylvania. I have just learned that in the district represented by Mr. Grow, the Speaker of the House, this is the almost unanimous feeling of the friends of the Administration, and I am happy to add that Senator Wilmot cordially sustains the movement. In that district the Republicans have things their own way. They require no assistance from Democrats to elect their candidates, but, recognizing the presence of thousands of Democrats in the army, they cheerfully give their concurrence to the policy that combines our gallant heroes in the battle field. Of course, the party hacks who voted for the Disunion candidate for President in 1860 will denounce every effort of this character, but I close confident that the day when hundreds of the ablest men of the old Democracy will show their approval of this great and patriotic purpose. Let such men, before allowing themselves to be longer misled by the William B. Reeds and George M. Whartons, and James Buchanans, carefully peruse the address of the Union men of New York. In this they will find material for reflection, and encouragement for action. There is no radicalism in that noble appeal. It is instinct with the firmest and most devotional patriotism. It ignores all the past except that which should be remembered; it anticipates a hopeful future; it offers to the young men a wide and tempting field; it awakens the best recollections of the past; and, better than all, it buries in a common grave the hatreds and prejudices that have so long stained and marred the politics of our country.

A Drunken Pro-Slavery General.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 27th ult.]

The friends of Gen. Sturgis who represented to us that our strictures upon that officer were unfounded, are referred to the following communication. The author is a gentleman, who fully accepts the responsibilities of his statement, and is, moreover, anxious to verify in any proper manner the truth of his representations:

TO THE FRIENDS OF GENERAL STURGIS.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

The friends of General Sturgis seem aggrieved that you should charge him with disloyalty and intemperance.

I remember being in King's saloon on Fourth street, under the Planters' House, one night some time in February last. General Sturgis was there. I listened for near an hour to this worthy's abuse of the United States Government. His abuse of President Lincoln was most gross and vile. *His language and sentiment were those of a traitor and rebel.* He declared the South *justified in their rebellion, and that they would ultimately achieve their independence.* He stigmatized the army of the South-west under Fremont, "as infamous—that they had committed arson, rape, murder and robbery—that his heart had been wrung with pity for the sufferings of the people of Missouri, from their atrocities—that he had actually wept at the sight of destitute women and children by the roadside, who had been despoiled by Union soldiers of home and everything they had."

This language was addressed to or in the hearing of Colonel Totten, Colonel Chester Harding, Capt. Smith, of Illinois, and Judge Strong. He was then, as is usual with him, under the influence of drink. He was sporting the uniform of a Brigadier General. There is not an avowed secessionist in all St. Louis who has ever talked the treason in public this man uttered on this occasion.

His friends, seemingly alarmed, shrunk from him, and in groups apologized for him by saying he was *drunk.* Twenty witnesses can be produced to prove he was this night both drunk and talking treason.

X. X.

The Blacks Thankful for Freedom.

The colored people of the District of Columbia held a convention in the Fifteenth street Presbyterian Church at Washington on Monday evening, to express their gratitude for the passage of the emancipation law. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted—the second is peculiarly touching:

Resolved, That we return our most devout thanks to Almighty God, who, in His great wisdom and mercy, has governed and controlled the current of events of time, so as to bring to us of this District that dearest of all earthly treasures—Freedom. And that we first offer to Him the true homage of grateful hearts for this sacred and invaluable blessing.

Resolved, That by our industry, energy, moral deportment and character, we will prove ourselves worthy of the confidence reposed in us—in making us free men.

Resolved, That to the citizens of the District of Columbia we give sincere assurance that, as in the past we have as a people been order and law-abiding, so in the future we shall strive with might and main to be every way worthy of the glorious privilege which has now been conferred upon us.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt and endearing thanks to the Congress of the United States, and to his Excellency President Lincoln, and to our friends generally, and especially to those who have been the active instruments in consummating this long-prayed-for result.

Resolved, That we recommend setting apart Thursday, May 1st, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, and that each colored congregation celebrate the day in a Christian-like and becoming manner.

A PITTSBURGH correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, noticing General Hallack's arrival at Headquarters, describes him as a quiet and observant gentleman of about fifty, about five feet in hight, whose weight would, perhaps, be over one hundred and eighty pounds, with one hand in his pocket and with the other employed in removing a cigar from his mouth and replacing it there.

JOHN BAIGENT writes to a friend in Troy, N. Y., that the utmost tranquillity in regard to American questions prevails in England, and that it is rare to find a man who professes sympathy for the South.

Mason and Slidell, done in wax, have appeared in Madame Tussaud's celebrated collection.

A Flying Congress.

The flight of the rebel Congress from Richmond, last week, seems to have roused the anger of some of the journalists of that town, who would probably like to accompany the retreating orators, but that the "necessities of a daily paper" prevent. The Richmond *Whig* grows facetious over the flight:

"For fear of accidents on the railroad, the stampeded Congress left yesterday in a number of the strongest and newest canal boats. These boats are drawn by mules of approved sweetness of temper. To protect the stampeders from the snakes and bull-frogs that abound along the line of the canal, General Winder has detailed a regiment of ladies to march in advance of the mules and clear the tow-path of the pirates. The regiment is armed with pop-guns of the longest range. The ladies will accompany the stampeders to a secluded cave in the mountains of Hepsidam, and leave them there in charge of the children of the vicinage, until McClellan thinks proper to let them come forth. The ladies return to the defence of their country."

The *Examiner* takes the matter more seriously, and calls the flight "an odious example to all classes."

"It is done by the votes of the Senators of those very States which have been loudest in their professions of patriotism and valor. Many of them now think Richmond insecure, talk about the probability of evacuating Virginia ('temporarily') in case of defeat, and wish to be safe on their cotton plantations when that event takes place."

This is all very well, but we cannot agree with the *Examiner* in what follows:

"They exhibit in this way of thinking a very narrow vision, a most imperfect idea of what is passing here, and are completely in error as to the future that lies close before them."

We think, on the contrary, that they show a very clear apprehension of "what is passing here," and that they are perfectly right in endeavoring to use "the future that lies before them" in packing up their valuables, and getting ready for a further flight to a place of safety—or a leap into the last ditch. Those hiding conspirators are like John B. Floyd at Donelson, they dare not be caught. Whoever surrenders, they "cannot afford" to fall into the hands of the Union men.

A Righteous Pardon.

It will be remembered that, some five years ago, the County Court of Dorchester, in Maryland, condemned the Rev. Samuel Green, a colored local Methodist Episcopal preacher of irreproachable character, to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for "having in his possession 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'" This was done under a law then recently passed, and still disgracing our statute book, to cup press which are called incendiary publications," and to prevent their circulation amongst the slaves. This condemnation deeply shocked the public conscience at the time, notwithstanding it had been drugged almost to death by the virus of pro-slavery. And the subsequent execution of the barbarous and cruel sentence upon this helpless black man has never set well upon the public mind.

A Methodist Episcopal Conference, some two or more years ago, sitting on the Eastern Shore, interposed in behalf of Mr. Green, by great earnestness of purpose, for his pardon; but, to the astonishment of friend and foe, the otherwise kind-hearted Governor Hicks positively refused to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and declared that Green should never go out of prison so long as he was Governor: and he kept his word. But this victim of pro-slavery vengeance was not forgotten. He was employed in the lighter but responsible duties about the Warden's office, and discharged them so well as to receive the constant approbation of that officer.

Two gentlemen of the Society of Friends in this city never forgot him. The prisoner filled a large place in their hearts. Last week, at their instance in part, but rather moved thereto by his own sterling qualities of justice and mercy, Governor Bradford granted Mr. Green a pardon, and released him from his unjust captivity, on condition of his arraignment, which was required by the County Court of Dorchester and the State's Attorney, and which was readily conceded by the prisoner, because he had determined to remove to Canada just previous to his arrest and condemnation, having paid that country a visit with a view to emigration thither. He is in his sixty-second year, and his wife in her sixtieth. His property, which was considerable, has taken wings and fled; and he is now penniless, but he will find friends who will help him on his way.—*Baltimore Cor. of N. Y. Ex. Post.*

Letting the Cat Out.

A recent number of the Memphis *Avalanche* advises its readers to invest in real estate while their paper money will yet buy something. This is letting the cat out of the bag with a vengeance. This which the *Avalanche* advises has been going on for some time past, quietly, and to an extent which was hardly guessed by the parties, who thought purchases of State stocks denoted only the healthy condition of finance and trade in the South.

Some six or eight weeks ago the rebel authorities of Louisiana put a million dollars of bonds of the State in the market, as a war loan; and the *Delta* and other journals were jubilant over the fact that the whole amount was eagerly taken up in New Orleans. "See how good is the credit of the Confederacy!" they exclaimed. But it was not the Confederacy whose credit was good, but the State of Louisiana; and even Louisiana bonds were not so eagerly taken because of their excellence, but because of the worthlessness of the Confederate Treasury notes which were paid in exchange for these bonds. For it must be remembered that in the South no one pays away gold or silver, and the offer of State bonds—of almost any State except Mississippi—must have seemed to the shrewd merchants and bankers of New Orleans like the offer of an Australian savage, of gold for beads or some other trash, useless and scarcely ornamental. The bonds of Louisiana may have some value. In some sort, the honor of the people is pledged to pay them; but the Confederate Treasury note has no security.

Investments, therefore, are eagerly sought, not only in New Orleans, but in Richmond and elsewhere. Only slaves do not command a high price or a ready sale. They are, perhaps, thought to be as uncertain property as the promises of Davis, to pay six months after he has succeeded.

Horrible Outrages of Rebel Outlaws.

Just above where we are lying, on the Tennessee shore, in Lauderdale county, resides a family formerly of Iowa, who have lived there for the past four or five years, and have witnessed the workings of Secession in this vicinity. They say that immediately after the declaration that Tennessee had gone out of the Union, bands of armed men went prowling about the country, robbing whomsoever they chose, insulting women, and forcing loyal citizens into the Rebel service at the point of the bayonet. They committed the greatest outrages everywhere, and the family of which I speak were deprived of everything valuable in the house, while the head of the household was compelled to fly from home and hide in the woods at least six or seven times to avoid impressment.

LOYAL CITIZENS HANGED.

A number of Union men refused to embrace treason even when threatened with death, and those brave spirits were carried off and executed by the mob. The wife of the Iowa man says *a great many were hanged, and that she herself knows six who were suspended from a tree within two miles of her own dwelling, and left there a prey to the buzzards and the crows.* Their bodies were afterwards taken down and buried, but not before the Rebel outlaws were at a safe distance, as the people were fearful, and not without reason, that had it been known the rights of sepulture were given to the poor martyrs, those who performed that common act of charity would probably have shared their fate.

CRUCIFIXION OF A UNIONIST.

The woman says that *one of the Union men who had been impressed and afterward deserted, more perhaps because he believed his family were starving than from his abhorrence of joining so unholy a cause, was captured in Lauderdale county while on his way home, and was actually nailed to a tree and left there to perish by inches.* The man was found there a week after, merely by accident, as he had been gagged tier, merely by accident, as he had been gagged to prevent his outcries, and thus deprive him of all hope of release, and taken to the house of a neighbor. The unfortunate victim was still alive, but so much exhausted from exposure, famine and pain, that he died on the second day after his release.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[*Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.*]

MONDAY, May 5, 1862.

FLOUR—The market continues firm with a fair demand, but prices, have undergone no particular change. Sale of 42 bbls Family $5,15, 100 do at $4,70 for Extra and $3,10@3,20 for Family; 30 do Family at $5 to 5,25; 100 do at $4,75 for Extra and $5,15@5,20 for Family; 100 do Family at $5@5,20, and 40 do "White Wheat" at $5,25.

GROCERIES—firm but unchanged; sale of 5 hhds Sugar at 8¾ for Cuba and 9¼ for Porto Rico; 10 bgs prime Rio Coffee at 21 and 15 bbls prime N. O., Molasses, in oak packages at 47.

BACON—unchanged; sale of 5,000 lbs city cured shoulders at 4½; 4,000 lbs Plain Hams at 6; and 5,000 lbs county cured at 4 for shoulders; 5 sides and 3½ for Hams.

FISH—Sales of 10 bbls No. 3 large mackerel at $8,50, 10 half bbls Lake Herring at 300 and 20 do do $10,50.

WHISKY—firm; sale of 10 bbls common Rectified at 22, and 20 do old Rye at $1,25.

DRIED FRUIT—Sale of 25 bush apples at $1,50 and 30 do Peaches at $2,02½.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Butter is dull and drooping; sale of 2 bbls prime Roll at 15, and 10 boxes do do at 16. Eggs sale of 14 bbls at 7½.

POTATOES—firm; sale of 60 bush California Reds at 40.

CHEESE—Sale of 30 boxes new W R at 8c.

OATS—firm with a good demand, sale of 160 bush from wharfat 29.

CORN MEAL—Sale from store of 50 bush at 42.

Imports by River.

ZANESVILLE—per EMMA GRAHAM—13 bbls eggs, 2 pkgs butter, 25 bbls flour, 8 oil bbls, James C Hay; 33 sks meal, 1 bx butter, 5 bbls eggs, 20 oil bbls, Jas A Fetsar; 23 bbls dry fruit, 6 do eggs, Frank Van Gorder; 2 bxs bacon, Paff & Fisher; 10 bbls flour, 4 sks flax seed, Joe Burrington; 1 bx bacon, Jas Reed; 2,000 lbs feed Voughtley & Kepp; 10 sks meal, Jno R Thompson; 8 bbls eggs, 1 do butter, Means & Coffin; 40 bbls oil, N Fowler; 77 do do, 10 bbls oil bbls, Woolridge & co; 30 box pails, J S Dilworth & co; 27 bbls eggs, 1 do butter, John Graeler; 35 bbls flour, S Lindsay; 25 whisky bbls, Atwell, Lee & co; 66 do do, Thomas Bell & co; 50 do do, Thos Moore; 25 oil bbls, Hutchinson & co; 1 bx mdse, Kirkpatrick, Burnap & co; 1 bx bacon, B Thaw; 1 bx books, W G Johnston & co; 12 bbls eggs, 1 do butter, John Miller; 1 bbl butter, 1 do eggs, 1 do bacon, Wm P Beck & co; 100 oil bbls, Jno Stricker; 3955 hoop poles, Jacob Smith; 4000 staves, John Gault; 63 doz brooms, M Sheppard; 47 oil bbls, Wm Rea; 1 roll oil cloth, J & H Phillips; 10 head horses, Sloan & O'Key; 187 bbls eggs, 3 pkgs butter, 12 bbls lard, 18 bbls tobacco, 13 bbls pork, 1 ck glue, 1 do bacon, 3 bxs leather, Clarke & co.

WHEELING—per LIZZIE MARTIN—1 bx sundries, Schomaker & Lang; 22 sks barley, Hitchcock, McCreery & co; 47 bbls paper, E B Goldsby; 4 bbls eggs, 1 bx butter, 3 bxs, 4 bbls mdse, J Grazier; lot 8 h goods, Miss Kitty Forester; 13 bgs rags, 1 bdl bags, Edgerton & Stewart; 146 oil bbls, 33 flour bbls, J S Dilworth & co; 376 bbls flour, 20 tcs lard, 12 hhds tobacco, Clarke & co.

TENNESSEE RIVER—per MELNOTTE—350 bbls flour, 33 cks meal, 120 pkgs lard, 91 bbls hides, Clark & co; 49 bbls liquor, A Gloeckler; 25 do do, Wheeler & Armstrong; 338 bgs oil meal, J W Simpson; 66 hides, agt Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad; 50 doz washboards, Heald & Metzger; 30 carboys vitriol, North American Oil co; 75 bbls liquor, R & A Carson; 10 do do, Shultz & son; 25 do do, Wm Ludden; 40 do do, W Hazleton; 75 do do, Haworth & bro; 5 do do, S Morris; 1 bbl do do, Jas Gaff; 10 do do, R & A C Duncan; 314 bbls flour, 444 bgs wheat, D Wallace; 60 bbls liquor, Jas McKay; 200 pigs lead, McKee & Bros; 4 tierces hams, Bakewell, Pears & co; 23 carboys vitriol, Painter, McKee & co; 18 oil bbls, Kirkpatrick, Burnap & co; 48 bbls molasses, 10 do lard oil, J S Dilworth & co; 230 bgs oil meal, M B Suydam; 75 bbls lard oil, B C & J H Sawyer; 13 cks lead pipe, Davis & Phillips; 8 bdls baskets, E Kennedy; 13 cks meal, J H Haven & co; 2 do do, E Hazleton.

ST. LOUIS—per BELFAST—75 bbls flour, F Sellers & co; 2 sks feathers, 32 bdls rags, 6 bbls lard, Edgerton & Stewart; 10 bbls lard oil, B F Sellers & co; 100 do flour, J S Liggett & co; 60 ale bbls, Spencer & Garrard; 27 bbls barytes, 46 do fire clay, Forsyth & co; 32 bales hemp, A Gordon; 2 bxs ware, 1 roll carpet, Isaiah Dickey & co; 38 oil bbls, Hutchinson & co; 200 pigs lead, Bakewell, Pears & co; 29 bxs tobacco, Weyman & son; 43 rolls leather, 565 bbls flour, 81 do pork, 268 tcs lard, 30 bbls pecans, 136 cks bacon, 40 tcs hams, Clarke & co.

CINCINNATI—per OHIO NO. 2—20 bbls flour, McKelvy & Gregg; 22 do whisky, Adam Appel; 104 do do, Wm Corr & co; 48 do do, Jas Gardiner; 30 do do, M O'Harr; 241 do do, D Wallace; 86 do do, M McCullough; 30 do do, John Trenham; 100 do do, S McCracken; 1 bbl hams, H J Davis; 96 bgs wheat, L Wilmarth; 26 oil bbls, J C Love; 5 cases pain killer, B A Fahnestock & co; 20 bbls tobacco, Means & Coffin; 24 oil bbls, Hutchinson & co; 75 bars iron, Loyd & Black; lot sundries, Geo B Jones; 5 bxs hardware, Logan & Gregg; 25 bbls whisky, Nathan Sinton; 128 do do, E H Myers & co; 8 springs, M Davidson; 132 oil bbls, Wm Dilworth; 30 bbls flour, Reis & Berger; 50 do whisky, Watson & Armstrong; 47 sks potatoes, John Grazier; 20 tcs lard, Zug & Painter; 1 lot books, A H English; 2 do do, Kay & co; 10 bxs soap and candles, S Lindsay; 11 cases tobacco, M Heyl; 100 bbls whisky, A Ballou; 3 cks potash, H B Smith; 6 bbls eggs, 117 bbls pork, 30 bales hemp, 15 bbls hams, Clarke & co.

CINCINNATI—per IDA MAY—1100 bbls flour, 77 pkgs lard, 40 bbls whisky, 53 do lard, 304 sks wheat, 163 bbls, Clarke & co; 300 bbls flour, D Wallace; 100 do do, R & A Carson; 48 do whisky, E H Myers & co; 50 do do, Wm Bennett; 25 bbls flour, Jas Blaney, jr; 2 tcs shoulders, J P Hanna; 1 kg, G H Keyser; 194 oil bbls, Wm McElroy & co; 2 cks hardware, B Walbridge; 2 do do, Jas Robison & co; 6 bbls tobacco, Jas A Mazuire; 24 cks barytes, T H Nevin & co; 72 bxs husks, Arbuthnot & Shannon.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—May 5.—165 sks barley, Geo F Vandoren; 100 hides, J H Salston; lot scrap copper, C G Hussey & co; 10 doz brooms, Reis & Berger; 9 bgs rags, M McCullough; 56 bdls paper, R C Howard; 12 sks rags, A Harrich; 10 doz tubs, 25 do washboards, Little & Trimble; 1 bx mdse, W H Kirkpatrick & co; 1 bbl sugar, R Dalzell & co; 97 bunches brooms, H Carver; 59 do do, Head & Metzger; 15 bgs potatoes, 23 do onions, White bros; 4 bbls dry apples, 1 do butter, Brown & Kirkpatrick; 2 cars pig metal, John Moorhead; 50 bbls plaster, Lambert & Shipton.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, May 3.—10 pkgs butter, Frank Van Gorder; 9 sks rags, A H English & co; 5 bxs cheese, J D Draper; 23 bbls flour, Watt & Wilson; 2 bbls butter, Shriver & Lazear; 1 kg do, 4 bbls eggs, John Grazier; 1 bbl bacon, Means & Coffin; 1 do butter, 2 do eggs, Brown & Kirkpatrick; 100 bbls flour, Mackrown & Linhart; 69 oil bbls, Jas Dalzell & son.

River News.

The river was receding slowly at this point yesterday, with eight foot four inches by the marks last evening. The weather continues clear and pleasant, and quite favorable for business, which was unusually brisk at the wharf. The receipts were considerably larger than usual, and a good deal in excess of the shipments.....The arrivals since our last report include the Emma Graham, from Zanesville, Ida May and Ohio No. 2, from Cincinnati, and Belfast, from St. Louis, all with full cargoes.....The J. B. Ford from Louisville, is due here on Tuesday.....The only transient departure was the Diadem, for the Upper Mississippi, with a good trip of both freight and passengers.....Capt. Wm. Dean's new boat the "Monitor," is expected to arrive from Brownsville to-morrow, and will be ready for business about the latter part of the week. Captain Dan, we understand, intends loading for the Upper Mississippi river.....Capt. Reno, of the Ida May, has given up the idea of going to Nashville, as he cannot get freight enough to justify it.....As will be seen by card, Capt. Perry Brown's new boat "Parthenia," is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi. She is certainly one of the finest boats that has been built here for some time. We shall refer to her hereafter.....The Kentum and Silver Wave, left Louisville for this city on Friday, with all the freight they could carry.....The Estella is loading at St. Louis, for Pittsburgh.

EVANSVILLE, May 1st, 1862.

Eds. Gazette: The steamer Iowa left St. Louis, on Tuesday April 29, with seventy-four passengers, and 400 tons of freight. Boats in port for the Ohio river. The river had fallen seven inches at Arago and Keota. The river had fallen seven inches at St. Louis, when we left, but was still rising slowly at Cairo, where the authorities were impressing everybody, citizens or strangers, to help strengthen the Levee. Whole armies were engaged in the good work. The river here has fallen 2 inches, and will no doubt go down rapidly. We expect to be in Pittsburgh, on the 7th inst., wind and water permitting.

Yours, Respectfully,

BROAD BEAM, Esq.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE—The Marengo, Capt. McCallum; will be ready to leave as above this evening or to-morrow morning. The Ida May, Capt. Reno, and J. B. Ford, Capt. Kerr, are also announced for the same points.

FOR THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER—The Arizonia, Capt. Shuman, and Argonaut, Capt. Porter, both fine passenger steamers, are announced to leave as above forthwith.

FOR WHEELING—The Minerva, Capt. Gordon, is the regular Wheeling packet for to-day, leaving at noon.

FOR ZANESVILLE—The punctual Emma Graham, Capt. Monroe Ayers, leaves for Zanesville this evening at 4 o'clock. Passengers and shippers should remember that she leaves precisely at the time advertised.

FOR ST. LOUIS—The staunch steamer Belfast, Capt. Carleton, is announced to leave for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi this evening, without fail. She is lying near the foot of Market street.

DISSOLUTIONS, &C.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm MATTHEWS & J. M. LARIMER has been dissolved by mutual consent. J. M. Larimer will settle up the business of the Company.

CHARLES MATTHEWS,
J. M. LARIMER.

my6:1wdrs

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM DARNHILL and JARED M. BRUSH, in the business of Tin Plate Workers, under the name and style of WILLIAM M. DARNHILL & CO., was dissolved on the 14th day of April by the death of William Darnhill. All persons having accounts unsettled with said firm will please 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 Darnhill & Co.

ap28:3wdawZ

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ST. LOUIS, GALENA AND ST. PAUL.—The fine steamer BELFAST, Capt. Carleton, leaves as above on THIS DAY, 7th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage apply on board, at the foot of Market street, or

my6 JOHN FLACK, Agent.

FOR ST. LOUIS AND ST. PAUL.—The elegant steamer PARTHENIA, Capt. Perry Brown, will leave as above on SATURDAY, 10th instant, at 5 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to

my9 J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE.—The excellent steamer MARENGO, Capt. A. C. M'Callum, leaves as above sail for all intermediate ports, on TUESDAY, 6th inst., at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to

J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

my5

FOR ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK, GALENA AND ST. PAUL.—The commodious and fleet steamer ARGONAUT, Capt. J. W. Porter, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on THIS DAY, May 6th, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to

J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

m5:1

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—The fine steamer J. H. DUNN, Capt. J. Davidson, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on THIS DAY, May 6th, at 4 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to

D. H. LEWIS, Agent.

my1

FOR ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE AND ST. PAUL.—The fine passenger steamer ARIZONIA, Capt. Samuel Shuman, will leave for the above ports on THIS DAY, May 6th, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to

J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

my1

FOR CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE.—The magnificent steamer IDA MAY, Capt. John C. Reno, will leave as above on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst., at 5 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to

J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

my3 JOHN FLACK.

REGULAR WEEKLY ZANESVILLE PACKET.—The new and beautiful passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. Monroe Ayers, leaves Wheeling and Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock p. m.—Returning, leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, at 8 a. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to

J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Pittsburgh.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville. se14

REGULAR WHEELING PACKET.—The splendid passenger steamer MINERVA, Capt. Gordon, leaves for Wheeling and all intermediate ports EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock a. m., making close connections with the regular packets for Parkersburgh and Cincinnati. Returning, leaves Wheeling EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock a. m. Passengers comfort of its patrons. Ladies and families are specially and carefully provided for.

It is centrally located in the business part of the city, and is contiguous to the principal lines of steamboats, cars, omnibuses, ferries, &c.

In consequence of the pressure caused by the rebellion, prices have been reduced to ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER DAY.

The table is amply supplied with all the luxuries of the season, and is equal to that of any other hotel in the country. Ample accommodations are offered for upward of 400 guests.

☞ Do not believe runners, hackmen, and others, who say "the Western Hotel is full."

D. D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor.
THOS. D. WINCHESTER. ap14:3m

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is the largest and best arranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated. The number of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large traveling parties, and the house will continue to be kept as a first class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

ap21:1yd

EDUCATIONAL.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—H. WILLIAMS has opened a NORMAL SCHOOL at No. 27 St. Clair street, Third story.

Testimony of Teachers:

He is the counsellor of the Teachers, the man to whom all of us look for advice and instruction.

JOHN J. WOLCOTT.

I concur most heartily with the above.

EDWARD H. EATON.

I cheerfully concur in the opinion expressed above.

W. B. FREW.

I take pleasure in giving it as my opinion that the foregoing recommendation is fully merited.

A. BURTT.

I know of no one who deserves higher testimony in his behalf.

R. N. AVERY.

I fully concur in the above recommendation.

J. PENNEY.

He can prepare pupils for the High School quicker than any other teacher in this city.

T. DOUTHETT.

TERMS—$1 per week, in advance. ank:3tawd

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines, NO. 37 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., *Awarded the First Premium at the* UNITED STATES FAIR For the Years 1858, 1859 and 1860.

UPWARDS OF 80,000 MACHINES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES.

MORE THAN 20,000 SOLD THE PAST YEAR.

We offer to the public WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE, at REDUCED PRICES, with increased confidence of its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It does equally well on the thickest and thinnest fabrics, makes the lock-stitch impossible to unravel, alike on both sides; is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machine.

Circulars, giving prices and description of Machines, furnished gratis, on application in person or by letter.

Every Machine warranted for three years.

ap25:m WM. SUMNER & CO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF SEWING MACHINES.

WILLIAMS & OBVIS