Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 7.

CITY AFFAIRS.

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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

	IN SUN	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	45
12 " M.	00	58
6 " P. M.	00	57
Barometer,		29 4-10

The Railroad Bondholders and the Mandamus Executions---A New Phase of the Case--Interrogatories to be Answered Before Judge Grier, etc.

Our readers will remember that in November last, in the United States Circuit Court, judgments were obtained in a large number of suits brought by railroad bondholders against the County of Allegheny, and also against the City of Pittsburgh. Under the decision of Judge Grier, if we remember correctly, all those claims which did not exceed $2,000 were held valid, as under mandamus executions, and accordingly the larger judgments were withdrawn and the city and county treasuries were pretty well plastered with the smaller amounts; footing up, however, very large aggregates. The respective treasurers were enjoined from paying out any moneys until said judgments were satisfied, but by some means or other it would seem that the machinery of both city and county has been kept going ever since. A new phase of the case has been developed, and within the next ten days the County Controller, Commissioners and Treasurer, together with City Controller and Treasurer, will have to appear before the United States Circuit Court, to answer a series of searching interrogatories.

On the 26th of April, on motion of Messrs. Hamilton and Acheson, attorneys for the bondholders, the Court granted a rule on the Commissioners, Controller and Treasurer, of the county, to answer certain interrogatories, within ten days after service.

Yesterday, certified copies of the interrogatories were served by the Clerk of the Court, H. Sproul, Esq. They are as follows:

1. Were there any moneys of the county of Allegheny in the hands, possession, or under the control of the Treasurer of said county on the 19th day of November, 1861. If so, state the amount and what disposition was made thereof?

2. At what date did you assume the office of Treasurer? What moneys did you receive from your predecessor, and what disposition has been made thereof?

3. State particularly what moneys have come into your hands or under your control since you came into office, and what disposition has been made thereof? If paid out, annex to your answer a list of the warrants authorising such payments, showing their dates, amounts, by whom signed, and to whom payable.

4. What moneys of said county are now in your hands, or under your control?

5. Why have the judgments of the plaintiffs not been paid, either in whole or in part, in obedience to the mandamus executions or writs of special *fi. fa.* heretofore issued?

6. Do you know of any scheme, contrivance or arrangement to defeat said plaintiffs' executions, or to prevent the moneys of said county from passing into the hands of the County Treasurer? If so, state fully what the same is, and whether you are a party, or consenting thereto?

7. Do you know of any association formed for the purpose of preventing the moneys of said county from passing into the hands of the County Treasurer? If so, state who are the members of said association, and whether you are a member? Explain fully its plan of operation, and state whether you are a party to the same, or consenting thereto?

8. Have you in your possession or access to, the original articles of said association, or a copy thereof? If so, annex a copy to your answer.

9. What warrants were issued by the Commissioners, and countersigned by the Controller, since the 19th of November, 1861? Annex to your answer a schedule, showing their dates, amounts, to whom payable, and by whom signed.

The County Treasurer, Mr. Floyd, is required to answer from one to eight, inclusive, of the above interrogatories; and Henry Lambert, Controller, and Messrs. Braun, Hamilton and Collins, Commissioners, those numbered from five to nine, inclusive.

The City Controller, Mr. McCargo, and the City Treasurer, Mr. Eichbaum, have been served with similar interrogatories, but we have not seen a copy of them. They are to answer, under oath, within ten days, as to the number of warrants issued, the amount, for which those warrants were drawn, by whom issued and signed, since the mandamus served upon the Treasurer and Controller in November last, up to the present time. Also, what amount of money is now in the hands of the Treasurer, belonging to the city, and under his control.

The interrogatories have been placed in the hands of the Solicitors for the county and city, under whose sanction and legal direction the above named officials are presumed to act, and the next ten days will doubless develop another stirring and interesting phase of the railroad bond suits.

Shocking Accident--Man Killed.

About ten o'clock Tuesday morning an accident of a distressing nature occurred at the outer depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, resulting in the death of Mr. Hugh Thompson, one of the employees of the company. Mr. Thompson was a carpenter by trade, and had been engaged during the forenoon in repairing freight cars on the siding. At ten o'clock he was under one of the cars, fastening a bolt, with his knees upon the track. While in this position, and before he was aware of his danger, an engineer of a freight train backed upon the siding, and ran against the cars with such force that they were all put in motion. Mr. Thompson made an effort to get out, but the wheel caught him over the left thigh, lacerating the flesh most terribly a crushing the bone. The right foot was also crushed, and the heel cut off. The injured man was extricated as soon as possible, and Dr. Dickson was summoned to attend him. The physician informed them at once that the man was past surgery. The femoral artery was torn to pieces, and it was impossible for the man to recover. He was bandaged up, and conveyed to his residence in Lawrenceville, where he expired about noon. The deceased was a worthy and industrious citizen, was about fifty-eight years of age, and leaves a family. He had been in the employ of the company for seven or eight years, and was much esteemed by his fellow workmen.

Coroner McClung was notified of the accident, and in the afternoon an inquest was held.

"Another Soldier Dead."

Under the above common caption, a correspondent relates the death of a young man—or boy, rather—a member of Colonel McKnight's "Wild Cat" Regiment:

"There was brought into the little chamber of the log hut in which I now write, a lad of sixteen, belonging to the 105th Pennsylvania Regiment. He could not walk—could hardly speak; and his pulse beat so feebly as to be hardly perceptible. His body was chilled through and through by the rain, by lying upon the damp earth through that dreadful night; he had been on picket duty on Sunday night. The humane doctor of the regiment looked at him, pronounced him almost gone, prescribed brandy, tried stimulants, external and internal, in the hope to produce a reaction. In an hour and a half the boy died. His name was J. G. Frampton, of Jefferson county, Penna."

City Mortality.

The number of deaths in this city, from April 29th to May 5th, as reported by Dr. A. G. McCandless, physician to the Board of Health, is as follows:

Males ..... 9 } Adults:..... 5 }
Females ... 7 } Children...11 } Total.....16

The diseases were—Accident by steam cars, 1; consumption, 5; disease of the brain, 1; varioloa, 1; congestion of brain, 1; measles, 3; whooping cough, 1; typhoid fever, 1; pneumonia, 1; still born, 1.

SALES OF STOCK, by J. G. Davis, last evening, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street:

Merchant's and Manufacturers' Bank..	$57 25
Monongahela Insurance Company.....	30 00
Pittsburgh Insurance Company.....	17 25

"THE OLD JUDGE; OR LIFE IN A COLONY."—This is a neat, readable reprint, by Messrs. Dick & Fitzgerald, of New York, of one of Judge Haliburton's humorous stories. Since he made the name of "Sam Slick" familiar as a household word, both in America and Europe, the Nova Scotian judge has become a member of the British Parliament; but as a legislator he has won no laurels, and, we doubt not, will be chiefly known hereafter by his series of humorous works,—of which "The Old Judge" is one. If you wish to be amused, call for a copy at Mr. MINER'S 71 and 73 Fifth street. The price is 50 cents.

"THE HEIR TO ASHLEY."—This is the title of a new novel, by Mrs. Henry Wood, just issued by Messrs. Dick & Fitzgerald, New York, and received by Mr. Henry Miner, Fifth street. Mrs. Wood is now the most popular of our novelists, and, what is better to say for the lady, deserves her popularity. Everything she writes is skilfully constructed and deeply interesting. By all means, then, if you would read the last and best novel of the day, call at Mr. Miner's, and ask for "The Heir of Ashley." The price is only 50 cents.

THEATRE.—Miss Menken is still too ill to resume her labors at the theatre, and in consequence of her absence, the stock company, assisted by Manager Henderson, will appear to-night in Schiller's great tragedy of the "Robbers," and the nautical drama of the "Red Rover." Should Miss Menken be unable to play on Thursday evening, we are promised a bran new Indian five act tragedy, written expressly for Mr. Neafie, and by him presented to Mr. Henderson, entitled "Wicomiket, or the Indian Curse."

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

Love and Suicide--A Strange Story.

On the 30th of April, a young man named Carper, a baker, residing in Harrisburg, left home under very mysterious circumstances, and had not been heard of up till Monday. It was reported that he had been last seen on the Harrisburg bridge, going in the direction of Cumberland county, by a "female acquaintance," to whom he expressed an intention to destroy himself. The lady in question has since published a statement, denying that she knew the young man, or that she had ever seen him before. The lady, who is a resident of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, relates the following singular interview:

I had proceeded but a very short distance into the bridge from the Cumberland side when I was accosted by the voice of a man from the opposite sidewalk, calling—"Young lady, stop!" Thinking he was some one that meant an insult, I walked briskly to get out of his way; when he followed me, and called again, in a faltering voice—"Oh! won't you stop?" I did stop, when his first words were, "You are going to the city. Do you know a certain young lady?" (mentioning her name.) "Will you bear a message to her, and one to my dear mother?" At the recital he wept bitterly, saying—"Tell my mother I love her dearly; tell her I am leaving my home and the city forever; tell her I died happy in the thought that my troubles would soon have an end; tell her to meet me in another land." He appeared to be in the deepest distress. He said he loved the lady dearly, and for her he would die. He also said a few words about leaving his father; when he again wept, and I wept with him. I used every endeavor to persuade him to consider what he was doing, and not rush his soul before his God uncalled for. I told him his troubles were only for a little while on earth; but if his took his own life, they would be to all eternity. He replied he knew my admonitions were good; but, under the present circumstances, he could not heed them, and in a sandy bed in the river there was more repose than on any other. He continued, "Can I rely on you as a lady, and on your word, to deliver those messages?" I entreated of him not to do what he was going to do, and not send me with such a distressing message to his mother. He replied, "Tell her I am determined." He told me he was a baker at Roumfort's, that I would find his mother in Fifth street—that her name was Eliza. His name was Jacob G. Carper. He had nothing with him but a small book, and a pencil in his hand; had on light clothes; he appeared rational in all his conversation. He left me, when I called after him again to reason with him; but he shook his hands, and seemed as much as to say he did not want to hear any more persuasion. His last words were, "Forget not your promise to tell your mother. Farewell, my young friend; you and I will never meet any more." He said he was not what I, perhaps, thought him to be. "No, no; I have been raised well, and have a pretty good education." I delivered my message; I did my duty in trying to persuade him not to plunge his soul into eternity. My conscience is clear, but never do I want another message like this to carry to a distressed parent again. I met him on the 30th of April, between the hours of three and four P. M.

The Public Lamps in Allegheny.

By a resolution of Allegheny Councils, the proper Committees have been directed to inquire into the propriety of making it the duty of the night police to light, extinguish and keep clean the public lamps of the city. It was hinted, by a waggish member of Select Council, that this would be an excellent method of compelling the police to extend their walks through the city—that by this means, the presence of the guardians of the night would be received at least a share of their attention. Perhaps there was something in the suggestion, but the present police are decidedly of the opinion that six men could not light and extinguish the lamps, over an extended city like Allegheny, within the time for store closing, and still attend to the duty required for that work. The police in this city attend to lighting the public lamps; but the argument is used, that on this side of the river there is a watchman to every square. But how stands the case in Allegheny? There are only two hundred and ten street lamps in the city, which, equally divided among six policemen, would give the low number of thirty-five lamps to each man. These lamps, although they extend over the greater part of the city, are on the main thoroughfares, and require but comparatively little time in lighting. It is true, the lamp-lighters cannot permit the grass to grow under their feet while making their rounds, and we should not suppose that the time required in lighting thirty-five lamps would exceed an hour—and might be accomplished in less time. The inference would be, therefore, that if the city was properly districted, the night police could attend to this duty without imposing any unnecessary burthen upon them. The resolution is certainly worthy the attention of the Police and Gas Committees, and if this work can be done so as to result in a saving to the city, the change should be made.

Arrest of a Fugitive.

Some time since an information was made against Peter J. Gallagher, then residing in Venango county, by Mary Ann Seth, setting forth that said Peter was responsible for a certain condition of affairs, and asking that justice be done. Peter, getting wind of the matter, made tracks for this city, where he has been engaged at work. The Sheriff of Venango county, Mr. McAlevy, arrived in the city to-day, with a warrant for his arrest, which after—being properly endorsed, was placed in the hands of officer Strain, who found the fugitive at his place of employment, and took him into custody. We presume bail will be entered, if the affair should not terminate by a wedding.

Sudden Death.

An aged colored woman, named Ellen Miller, residing alone in a room on Seventh street, was found dead this morning, by the owner of the house, who called to collect the rent. She was lying in a pool of blood, and had evidently not been dead many hours. Coroner McClung held an inquest, when it was ascertained, upon medical examination, that the woman died from hemorrhage of the lungs. She had been about the previous evening, as usual. The deceased was about sixty-five years of age, and had been supported by a number of ladies connected with the Episcopal church.

WHO OWNS THE BOY?—Last night, at a late hour, a watchman on Federal street, Allegheny, discovered a boy wandering about the streets, who could give no satisfactory account of himself. He stated that his name was Henry Scott; that his mother was dead, and that his father resided in Birmingham. He was very poorly clad, ragged and dirty, and was sent up to jail for vagrancy. If he has any friends here, they had better look after him.

NORTHWESTERN BANK.—The Oil City *Register* has the following: "It may interest holders of bills on the Northwestern Bank of Warren, Pa., to learn that the institution has authorized W. S. McMullen, of McClintocksville, to take up its bills at par, giving in exchange Pittsburgh, or other Pennsylvania currency. The bank still continues to redeem its bills with specie."

"S. T." and the Relief Tax.

Messrs. Editors: My attention has been called to an item over the signature "S. T." in your paper of the 2d inst. "S. T." bears me a grudge because I lopped off some of the perquisites of his office, such as pay for an extra watchman in the jail—extra allowance for salt, &c., &c.

He assumes that the relief fund tax is exceedingly popular, and is anxious to have it made known that I am opposed to the reassessment of that tax, supposing that this will render me exceedingly unpopular. Although "S. T." is the sworn chief peace officer of the county, he calls on the wives and families of the soldiers to mob me. His official oath sits lightly upon him, forsooth. If it will further his designs or gratify him, I will state over my own signature that I am opposed to this relief tax being re-assessed for the ensuing year. I consider it a humbug and an imposition on the taxpayers of the county. This tax was only for a temporary purpose—to relieve the families of our volunteers until they would have time to earn and send home their pay. It was so regarded by legislators who passed the bill. If assessed, there are hundreds of poor widows and families who, to pay it, will have to labor harder and stint themselves more than thousands who receive it. If true charity were to direct the public bounty, hundreds of other poor women in our midst can be found who have large families to support, and have to support them by their own exertions, their husbands being either dead, or in some instances worse than dead—besotted burdens to them; yet the women and families whose husbands are in the army, fed and clothed at public expense, and receiving thirteen dollars per month or more to send home, must be supported by a tax on this already tax-ridden community. It is all well enough for an office-seeking politician or an official who, regardless of the burden he imposes, to cry out tax! tax! but "S. T." must recollect that it is my duty to protect the interests of the taxpayer of the county as far as in me lies, and I assure him I shall perform that duty to the best of my ability—even if it render me unpopular with certain ladies who live quite at their ease, receiving their living at the hands of the relief committee, and pocket the money intended to them by their husbands besides.

Nor must it be understood that I disregard the wants of those wives or families of absent soldiers who are actually in need of relief. I think no soldier's wife or family should be allowed to suffer want. I would give the last dollar before this should be. Therefore when a husband is so regardless of social duty as to spend or squander his pay, and his wife or family have neither means nor resource by their own industry or otherwise to make a living, I think they should be relieved at public expense.

"S. T." says I would designate or brand them as paupers. In this he misrepresents me, but I confess I cannot see such odium in the term as he pretends to belong to it. I never before supposed that it was such a horrible disgrace to be poor and unable to support one's self as "S. T." pretends; and if one is too poor to support himself, I can't see the disgrace of being relieved from the common fund set apart for the relief of the poor. Certainly those whose husbands are so negligent of them as to contribute no part of their pay, would be no better off if these same husbands were at home—likely worse, as they would have such husbands to support; and I can see no great impropriety of supporting such as other honest and worthy poor are supported. I am sure a good people as either "S. T." or myself, have been so unfortunate as to become a public charge, and supported as such. As to "S. T's" silly flings at me about patriotism, it ill becomes him to reflect on me, who, during the last summer, did more to raise voluntary contributions for soldiers and their families than "S. T." did in all his life time. If he had two dearly beloved sons in the face of the enemy, he would know and feel, and might talk about patriotism.

DAVID COLLINS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK.—This gentleman will be in Pittsburgh, to consult with patients afflicted with lung diseases, 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 one 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.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS.—Messrs. Wm. H. McGee & Co., corner of Federal street and Diamond square, Allegheny, have truly earned the name of fashionable clothiers. Their supply of Spring and Summer goods are of the latest styles. All their clothing is made up under their own direction, and is warranted to fit their customers. In prices they are bound not to be undersold by any other establishment. Give them a call and judge for yourself. We guarantee for you a good reception.

REMOVED.—Samuel Graham, Merchant Tailor, 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's in the city, would do well to give him an early call, as his motto is "quick sales and small profits."

FACTS FOR SOLDIERS.—Throughout the Indian and Crimean Campaigns, the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy and Fever, were Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Therefore let every volunteer see that he is supplied with them. Only 25 cents per pot or box. 228

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.

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 Homopathic 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.

DIED:

ECKER—On Monday night, at 11 o'clock, Mrs. ANNIE ECKER, of Pittsburgh.

The funeral will take place on WEDNESDAY, at McKeesport. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Asleep in Jesus! Blessed sleep;
To be for such a slumber meet,
Whose waking is supremely blest—
From which none ever wakes to weep,
Crowned, and glorified, and blest.

FITZSIMMONS—On Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Mrs. ROSE FITZSIMMONS, consort of John Fitzsimmons, in the 60th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 46 Penn st.

CINCINNATI LEAD WORKS.

McCORMICK, GIBSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lead Pipe,
Sheet Lead
And Bar Lead.

ALSO DEALERS IN

Pig Lead,
Patent Shot and
Block Tin.

NINTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND SYCAMORE.

Being exclusively in the Lead Trade, we can furnish the above to better advantage to DEALERS, and on service terms, than can be had elsewhere. ap6:6m

COOPER'S TOOLS, Carpenter's Tools, Stone Cutter's Tools, for sale by BROWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st. my3:2

COLT'S NEW MODEL POCKET AND NAVY REVOLVERS, for sale by BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st. my3

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE EFFECT OF THE EVACUATION OF YORKTOWN.

The Feeling in Diplomatic Circles.

FRENCH INTERVENTION STORY.

CONFISCATION IN THE SENATE.

THE TAX BILL.

INCREASED DUTY ON TOBACCO.

NO TRADING PERMITS ISSUED YET.

The Blockade Soon to be Raised at Certain Points, by Proclamation.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—The *Inquirer's* correspondent says: President Lincoln is delighted beyond measure with the flood of good news that has poured in from every quarter. No better proof can be had of the certainty that the rebellion will soon be at an end than the expressions of the diplomatic corps. The foreign ministers are perfectly satisfied with the circular just issued by Secretary Seward, promising the early opening of the cotton ports, and they are unanimous in the opinion that the evacuation of Yorktown is conclusive evidence of the weakness of the cause of Secession, which is now only kept alive by a despotic use of power more oppressive than any tyranny that ever disfigured history.

The French intervention story, originally started by the secessionists through the New York *Herald*, was again revived in Washington yesterday. The sudden departure of the French Minister for Yorktown no doubt gave rise to it.

The *Press* correspondent says the passage of our army through Yorktown was a grand spectacle, and occupied many hours. Gen. McClellan is as active, confident and vigilant as ever, and performs more drudgery than any of his privates. He shares alike the labors and the confidence of his army, and with it will share the honor of the victory.

The *Tribune* says that were a vote to be taken on Trumbull's Confiscation Bill as it stands in the Senate, it would probably be defeated. Senators Howe and Foster declared themselves against it to-day.

The Senate Finance Committee will not report the Tax bill till Wednesday. After a mutual comparison of views all sides have concluded to make no changes in the bill in the Committee room, with the understanding that each member shall be at liberty to urge his individual views in the Senate. One consideration which led those who desire a bill materially different from the House bill to favor this course, was that its adoption by the Committee would carry less weight with the House, and be more likely to result in entire disagreement, and, perhaps, in the failure of any bill than if adopted in open session, after a thorough discussion of the several measures proposed; upon one thing all parties are determined, that some tax bill shall be passed at this session.

Yesterday the Committee inserted a provision repealing the act imposing direct taxes, which was passed at the extra session, after the collection of the first year's revenue. The tax on dogs has been stricken out; that on tobacco has been still further raised.

A large discount on stamps purchased in considerable quantities has been resolved upon.

Secretary Stanton told an applicant, yesterday, that no special permits to trade south would be granted. In a few days a proclamation will be issued raising the blockade at certain specified ports on articles not contraband of war. D.

From Pittsburgh Landing.

CHICAGO, May 6.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Cairo says:

The steamer Walsh reached here this morning from Pittsburgh Landing. The army, so far, had advanced from the river. Nothing are known of its movements.

A drenching rain is falling, which had continued twenty-four hours without intermission.

A report is current that Pope's army occupied Corinth on Sunday. A few regiments were posted in front, who are said to have been taken prisoners.

MONTREXT, May 6.—Because of the horrible condition of the roads the army has not been able to move.

The enemy is receiving heavy reinforcements daily.

On Sunday last Bragg made a speech to his troops, assuring them that it was the intention of Beauregard and his Generals to give the Federals battle at Corinth.

Great dissatisfaction prevails among the twelve months' men on account of the conscription law.

The roads are improving fast.

MONTREXT, Tenn., May 6.—Rain has been falling in torrents for the past 30 hours, putting the roads in a hurrible condition. Yesterday the commanding General arrived from camp near Pittsburgh Landing and encamped near here. Our pickets can distinctly hear the drums beat and locomotives whistle at Corinth.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Lieutenant Worden visited both branches of Congress to-day and met with a warm reception from the members, who congratulated him on his convalescence.

The merits of the Humphreys impeachment case, initiated to-day by the House of Representatives, are briefly these, as appear from the report of the Committee on the Judiciary: Judge Humphreys was commissioned District Judge for the three districts of the State of Tennessee, on the 26th of March, 1858, and still holds, and has not resigned his commission. The testimony of Hon. Horace Maynard, Mr. Trigg, Mr. Lellyet, all citizens of Tennessee, shows that Humphrey, in a public meeting at Nashville, in December, 1860, declared himself in favor of secession, and refused, when interrogated, to declare South Carolina subject to the laws of the United States. He, about this time, published articles in the newspapers, in which he took strong ground in favor of secession.

Jeff. Thompson in Western Kentucky --Reported Evacuation of Corinth.

CHICAGO, May 6.—A special dispatch to the *Journal* from Paducah says:

Jeff. Thompson is in Western Kentucky with one thousand cavalry. He came across a company of Curtis' Nebraska horse, yesterday, near Dresden, scattering them in every direction. No loss of life. Great excitement exists in the county relative to this raid of Jeffs.

A report is current here, and is generally believed, that Corinth was evacuated last night, and our troops are now in full possession.

Miners on a Strike.

POTTSVILLE, May 5.—The colliers of several of the mines in this vicinity are on a strike today, and united in the commission of many outrages and high-handed acts. The pumping engines of some of our largest collieries were stopped by them, causing a serious destruction of property. Hickenbiers' mines were the object of their united violence. The State authorities have been called upon to furnish troops to put down the rioters, and volunteer companies are organizing here.

Municipal Election in Kansas.

ATCHISON, May 5.—The municipal election to-day resulted in the election of most of the Union and Jayhawker ticket, by a majority of 30. The Council is Union.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—River falling slowly, with 7 feet 9 inches water in the canal—weather clear and pleasant.

THE LATEST FROM YORKTOWN.

FIGHT NEAR WILLIAMSBURG.

Gallant Bravery of Our Troops.

HEAVY LOSS ON THE REBEL SIDE.

Two Hundred Prisoners Captured.

Brilliant Bayonet Charge.

&c., &c., &c.

ADVANCE NEAR WILLIAMSBURG, Monday evening, May 5.—The war correspondent of the Associated Press says:

When my dispatch was sent last evening, the indications were that our troops would occupy Williamsburg without much opposition. The first indications of the enemy's rear guard being reinforced was the fact of their pressing our lines about eight o'clock in the morning, showing a determination to resist our advance. Sufficient reinforcements had arrived during the night to enable our Generals to act either on the offensive or defensive. About eight o'clock the enemy opened on our troops posted on the left, composed of Gen. Hooker's Division, and other troops of Heintzelman's corps. The action in this vicinity was very heavy at times. The loss in killed and wounded is not known, but it is supposed to be considerable on both sides. The enemy was repulsed at all points.

Gen. Peck's brigade, stationed to the right of Gen. Hooker's, soon after became engaged. There the firing was very heavy for about two hours, during which they handsomely repulsed the enemy in a charge. Our loss here was about 20 killed and 75 wounded.

A brilliant victory was achieved about five o'clock in the afternoon, by Gen. Hancock's brigade, assisted by Kennedy's and Wheeler's batteries. They had been ordered to the right to feel the enemy, and, if possible, turn their left wing. Here they were met by Gen. Earley's brigade, consisting of the 5th North Carolina and the 24th and 38th Virginia regiments, with a squadron of cavalry, who advanced in line of battle. Our troops, who were quickly prepared to receive them, opened a heavy fire on them. The enemy advanced steadily to within one hundred yards, when Gen. Hancock ordered a charge with the bayonet, which was executed with the greatest courage. They enemy's line broke. They became panic stricken, and fled, leaving their dead and wounded behind.

The rebels left upward of eighty dead and forty wounded. We took nearly two hundred prisoners. Among the wounded were the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the 5th North Carolina regiment. Our loss was seventeen killed and about forty wounded. Among the enemy's dead were the bodies of the Lieut. Col. and Major of the 24th Virginia regiment, together with several other officers. Their dead were buried by our troops, and their wounded cared for.

The conduct of Gen. Hancock and his brigade, on this occasion, has excited universal admiration.

A standard of colors belonging to the cavalry engaged, was captured and is now on its way to Washington.

When the news of Hancock's success became known, a shout went up from tens of thousands of Union throats, that made the country resound for miles around. Gen. Hancock remained during the night in the works of the enemy.

Gen. McClellan and staff arrived on the field at five o'clock, and immediately rode to the front, where his presence among the troops was most joyfully hailed. He immediately assumed command in person.

The rain has poured in torrents all day. The troops suffer much from exposure, but none complain.

From information received from the prisoners taken, the enemy will make a decisive stand at Williamsburg, reinforcements having been arriving all day, and Gen. J. C. Johnson is in command.

Jeff. Davis was in Richmond from last accounts.

The enemy's works are very formidable, and extend across the peninsula, this side of Williamsburg.

The operations of to-day are not yet known. The whole army is in good spirits.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The boat to Cherry Stone Inlet has arrived with dispatches for the government.

The enemy are in strong force, and intrenched near Williamsburg, intending to dispute the further passage of our troops there. There has been some brisk fighting, in which Gen. Hancock's division had taken two redoubts, and repulsed Early's Brigade by a brilliant bayonet charge. In the engagement Gen. Hancocks' forces are said to have killed two rebel colonels, two lieutenants, and captured 150 prisoners. Gen. McClellan compliments Gen. Hancock's conduct. At the time of sending the dispatches our loss was not known, but it is supposed to be considerable in proportion to the extent of the engagement, as the fighting was quite severe.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Edinburg.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The steamship Edinburg arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this evening, from Queenstown on the 24th ult.

The London *Times*, of the 24th, says: The advices from America indicate that the recent battle at Shiloh had no effect in creating a hope among the leading houses that the termination of the war was at hand.

The shipments of gold were beginning to excite apprehension and surprise, but we do not hear of a decree from Washington prohibiting the export of specie.

The *Times* announces the termination of its correspondence from the Potomac. It says the President has formally decided that Mr. Russell shall not be permitted to avail himself of Gen. McClellan's invitation to accompany the army. The Federal Government fears independent criticism. The troops were desirous of carrying with them an historian whom the world would believe. Mr. Russell would have been received with joy in the rebel camp, but owing to a scrupulous imputation that he would afford them useful information, he returned to England.

American stocks were dull.

Pullinger, the defaulter, died on a convict ship en route to Australia.

Subscription clubs are being formed for the benefit of the unemployed throughout the manufacturing districts.

The steamers Etna and New York arrived out on the 24th.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool on the 24th amounted to 8,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters; the market closed firm at unaltered quotations. Breadstuffs are quiet but steady. Provisions very dull.

LONDON, April 24.—Consols closed at 93⅞ @94 for money and account.

Direction for Letters to New Orleans.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 6, 1862.

All letters for New Orleans should be sent to the New York Postoffice, for transmission by Government steamers, in the regular mails.

[Signed] JOHN A. KASSIN,
First Assistant P. M. General.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Flour is held firmly, but not much export demand; sales of 1,000 bbls at $5 25 for superfine; $5 50@5 62½ for extra, and $5 40 for low grade North-west, up to $5 87½ for good Ohio extra family. Rye flour is selling at $3 50 and corn meal at $2 62½. There is not much wheat offering; sales of 5,000 bush red at $1 33@1 35, and 2,000 bush white at $1 40@1 45. 1,000 bush rye brought 74c. Yellow corn is in good demand at 55½ @57c, and white at 63c. Oats are in good request at 48c for Pennsylvania, and 36c for Delaware. Coffee steady; sales of Rio at 18@20c. Sugar and molasses are quiet. Mess pork steady at $12 75. 400 tierces hams in salt and pickle at 5½@6½c; sides at 6½@ 5½, and shoulders at 4@4½c. Lard held at 8½c. Sales of Ohio Whisky at 24c.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Evening.—Flour less active and prices about the same; superfine sells $4 30@4 35. Wheat less firm, but not quotably lower, at 95@98c for red, and $1@1 03 for white. Oats buoyant and generally held at 35@36c. There is a good demand for shelled corn for the army, and 35,000 bush sold at 35c, to arrive in bulk; ear firm and in good demand at 34c. Whisky has advanced to 19c, and is in good demand. There is a good demand for mess pork, and 1,200 bbls sold at $10 50@11—the latter rate for good city brands. There is a good demand for Lard after the report from New York, and 1,000 tierces sold at 7½c. There is nothing important in other articles in this line. Groceries quiet and unchanged; there is a moderate demand.

Exchange steady.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Evening.—Cotton very dull at 27c. Flour declined 5c; sales of 12,000 bush at $4@3 10 for State; $5 30@5 40 for Ohio, and $5 45@6 for Southern. Wheat heavy; sales of 70,000 bush at $1 28@30 for red. Corn dull; 30,000 bush sold at 56 @58c. Provisions dealing; mess pork firm. Lard firm. Whisky steady at 24½@25½c.

LXXVIIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1862.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cox, of Ohio, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Senate bill appropriating $2500 as an indemnity to the owners and officers of the Spanish bark Providence, which was illegally detained by the blockade.

Mr. Colfax, of Ind., by the unanimous consent of the House, introduced a bill to punish frauds on the government, which provides that all persons engaged in furnishing supplies of any kinds, for any department of the government, by contract or otherwise, or performing any service therefor, who shall be found guilty of fraud, in any U. S. Court, and all the accessories thereto shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than ten years, and to a fine not exceeding double the amount of the fraud, and all officers of the government are required, when frauds are discovered, to institute a suit against the offender. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Bingham, of O., from the Committee on the Judiciary, offered a resolution that a committee of two be appointed to go to the Senate, and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives and of the people of the United States, impeach West. H. Humphrey, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the several districts of Tennessee, of high crimes and misdemeanors, and acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will, in due time, exhibit the particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same. And that the committee do demand that the Senate shall make an order for the appearance of the said West H. Humphrey to answer the said impeachment.

In response to a question for information, the report of the Judiciary Committee was read, which shows in effect that the Judge has acted out his secession proclivities.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., showed the justice of the present proceedings for impeachment. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., called up the California election case—the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, declaring that F. L. Law is not entitled to a seat as representative from that State. Mr. Dawes explained that the practice of the memorialists was founded upon a statute of the United States, as well as on the construction of the Constitution of the United States—California claiming three representatives in the present Congress, the number to which she is entitled under the apportionment based on the last census.

The Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill was taken up. It contains names of seventy-five persons of different sections of the country, who, together with five Commissioners, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and all persons who shall, or may be associated with them. Their successors are created into a body, corporate and politic by the name, style and title of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. They are empowered to lay out, locate, construct, furnish, maintain and enjoy a continuous railroad, with the appurtenances from such point on 102° meridian of longitude West from Greenwich, to the Western boundary of Nevada Territory. The capital stock is to consist of one hundred thousand shares, of a thousand dollars each. Power and right of way is granted for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line to the extent of two hundred feet in width on each side, &c. Also, every alternate section of land to the amount of five alternate sections per mile, on each side of the road. Provided, that all mineral lands be excepted whenever forty consecutive miles of the road are constructed. The rail and all other iron shall be of American manufacture, and of the best quality. A patent shall be issued for lands, as well as bonds of one thousand dollars each, payable in thirty years after date, bearing six per cent. per annum, the interest payable semi-annually, to the amount of sixteen of said bonds per mile, for each section of forty miles to secure the payment; of which the company shall give a lien. Upon the road the government shall at all times have the preference for transportation of mails, troops, munitions of war, supplies, public stores, etc., at a fair and reasonable rates, and of compensation not to exceed the amount paid by private parties for the same kind of service, and all compensation for services rendered for the government shall be applied to the payment of bonds and interest thereon, until the whole amount is fully paid. The company may also pay the United States wholly or in part, the same or other bonds, treasury notes or other evidences of debt against the United States to be allowed at par, and after the road is completed, and until the bonds and interest are paid, at least, five per centum of the net earnings of said road shall be annually applied to the payment thereof. The company shall locate within two years after the passage of this act the general route.

The fixing point of the connection of the main trunk with the eastern route shall be fixed at the most practicable point for the construction of the Iowanand Missouri branches. The line of the railroad and the telegraph shall commence at the 102° meridian of longitude from Greenwich, at the termination of the Leavenworth and Pawnee Railroad, and the telegraph line to connect therewith, as the act provides; thence running westerly upon the most direct central and practicable route through the territories of the United States and the western boundary of Nevada. It shall there meet and connect with the line of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California. The bill also extends aid to other companies on certain condition. The bill passed—yeas 79, nays 49.

Mr.