Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 16.

CITY AFFAIRS.

☞ 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	62
12 " M.	100	72
6 " P. M.	00	70
Barometer,	29 7-10	

The Railroad Judgments Against the County--Answers of the Controller and Commissioners to the Interrogatories of the Bondholders.

On the 5th instant, pursuant to a motion previously made by Messrs. Hamilton and Acheson, attorneys for railroad bondholders, a rule was granted by Judge McCandless, of the United States Circuit Court, upon the County Commissioners, Controller and Treasurer, to answer certain interrogatories, within ten days after service. The time expired yesterday, and the answers were prepared and filed by F. H. Collier, Esq., County Solicitor. That the answers may be fully understood, we republish the

INTERROGATORIES:

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 payed out, annex to your answer a list of the warrants authorizing 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 judgements 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 coming 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 coming 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 10th 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. Brandt, Hamilton and Collins, Commissioners, those numbered from five to nine, inclusive.

ANSWERS OF JONATHAN REALUFF, GEORGE HAMILTON, AND DAVID COLLINS, COMMISSIONERS.

To the fifth interrogatory they answer:

We do not know. By the 10th section of the act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May 1st, 1862, the Commissioners are prohibited from drawing any warrant on the treasury, except for fees of jurors, witnesses, criers, and tipstaves of the several Courts of Allegheny county, unless the claim or demand shall be first approved by the Controller and certified by him to the Commissioners. We have always been ready and willing, and are now ready and willing, to draw a warrant or warrants on the treasury to satisfy the beforementioned judgments, whenever the certificate of the Controller shall be issued to us.

To the sixth interrogatory they answer:

We do not know of any "scheme, contrivance or arrangement to defeat said plaintiffs' execution, or to prevent the moneys of said county from passing into the hands of the County Treasurer."

To the seventh interrogatory they answer:

We do not know of any association "formed for the purpose of preventing the moneys of said county from passing into the hands of the County Treasurer."

To the eighth interrogatory they answer:

We have not in our possession, neither have we access to any article of any such association.

To the ninth interrogatory they answer:

We refer to the answer of the Controller to this interrogatory.

ANSWER OF HENRY LAMBERT, CONTROLLER.

To the fifth interrogatory he answers:

I do not know why said judgments have not been paid. I have issued certificates and countersigned warrants for all such claims when presented, and am still ready and willing to certify and countersign warrants to pay the above judgment.

To the sixth interrogatory he answers:

I do not 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."

To the seventh interrogatory he answers:

I do not know of any association "formed for the purpose of preventing the moneys of said county from passing into the hands of the County Treasurer."

To the eighth interrogatory he answers:

I have not in my possession, or access to any articles of such association.

To the ninth interrogatory he answers:

I submit schedule of warrants, hereto attached, all of which were signed by County Commissioners, and are payable to bearer of them.

ANSWERS OF AARON FLOYD, COUNTY TREASURER.

To the first interrogatory he answers:

I do not know. My predecessor, Mr. Coulter, took the books of his office with him, and there is no data in this office by which I can ascertain. I came into office the first Monday of January, 1862.

To the second interrogatory he answers:

I assumed the office of County Treasurer on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1852. I received from my predecessor the sum of twenty-three dollars and fifty-six cents, ($23 56.)

To the third interrogatory he answers:

I have received from Tax Collectors and all other sources, $6,372 65, mainly in county warrants. There was not over $500 received in cash. I cannot give the exact amount in cash, because it was paid in small amounts, with warrants. I have annexed hereto a list of warrants, together with the payments made to me, as required by this interrogatory.

To the fourth interrogatory he answers:

I have no moneys of the county now in my hands. I have advanced for the county, of my own private funds, some $1,000, which is not yet repaid.

To the fifth interrogatory he answers:

I am unable to say no warrant or warrants having been presented to me for that purpose.

To the sixth interrogatory he answers:

I do not 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, except from rumor. I have heard of an association formed for the purpose of purchasing county warrants, but I have no connection whatever with it, nor do I know any thing about its place of operation.

To the eighth interrogatory I answer:

I have not.

The next question which is likely to arise is, whether these answers will be regarded as sufficient by the Court. If the Court decides that they are sufficient, there the matter ends, but if they are deemed insufficient, the attorneys for the bondholders will doubtless make an effort to have them "brought to the scratch" by attachment.

The City Controller and City Treasurer will file their answers to-day.

From Gen. Fremont's Command.

Gov. Peirpoint received a dispatch on Wednesday evening, from Gen. Fremont, at his headquarters in Pendleton county. The news is not very definite, and leaves recent occurrences still in the dark. The General says that in our recent skirmishes with the enemy we have lost about 200 men killed and wounded—mostly, however, slightly wounded. He thinks that the enemy are effectually broken in his front, and that the only trouble will hereafter be with guerrillas. It would seem as if these latter were in full force in the vicinity of the Allegheny Summit, and apparently bent on raids on the loyal counties. The General says that they shall be exterminated, and that he is making such combinations as he thinks will be effectual to that end.

A Strange Incident.

The *Valley Spirit*, published at California, Washington county, relates the following singular incident:

A son of Mr. David Yohe, of Pigeon Creek, Washington county, was wounded in the battle of Fort Donelson. His wound was supposed to be mortal, and his father was notified of his condition. He proceeded at once to Tennessee to bring his son home, but when he arrived there he was informed that his son had died and was buried. He thereupon had his remains exhumed, and after satisfying himself that they were those of his son, procured a means of conveyance and brought them home. There seemed to be no doubt with the family as to the identity of the body, excepting one of Mr. Y.'s daughters. Our informant also had his doubts about its being the body of young Mr. Yohe. However, he was taken to the old burial ground on Pigeon Creek, and buried with appropriate honors, surrounded by sad hearts.

On Saturday last, Mr. Yohe received a letter from one of the Western hospitals, of the following purport:

"Dear Father: I am so far recovered from my wounds that I will be able to go into the next battle." [Signed by his son.

Judge of the surprise that such tidings would have upon the minds of his relatives.

The gentleman who related these statements to us saw the corpse when brought to Mr. Yohe's, and was satisfied that it was not the body of Mr. Yohe, but bore a strong resemblance to him.

BENEFIT OF LITTLE MISS SMITH.—Miss Marian Smith, the little girl who has been performing the part of "Eva" at the theatre since Monday last, has a benefit to-night, and appears as "Eva," "Fortunate Falconne," and dances a fancy dance. Here now is a chance to see what a little six year old girl, possessing no extraordinary advantage, is capable of doing by perseverance and close application. Miss Smith closes her engagement on Saturday evening, and all who have not seen her play should attend her benefit to-night.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

The Allegheny Market House Project

The citizens of Allegheny will be gratified to learn that the Commissioners named in the act authorizing the erection of a Market House and City Hall, have already organized and resolved to begin the work immediately. The preliminary meetings were very harmonious, and all seemed fully impressed with the necessity of having the new Market House commenced, during the present season. Nothing will be done upon the City Hall until next year, the object being to get the Market House first under roof, as the necessity for it is most urgent.

The general plan of the City Hall and Market Building has already been published in our paper. The Market House proper will be built on the southeast quarter of the Diamond, and will be two hundred feet square—fronting on Federal and Ohio streets, and the corresponding parallels along the Diamond. The front elevation will be about thirty-four feet, with spacious arched doorways, and a fine store room at each corner. The building will surround an open square, about 100 by 200 feet, to be occupied by gardeners and vegetable dealers, the fifty feet under roof being intended exclusively for butchers. The access to this interior will be by four paved cartways, or main entrances, from the four fronts of the building, and from the numerous smaller avenues, from every direction. Thus the public, the butchers, and the produce and vegetable dealers, will be brought into contact without confusion, and to their mutual advantage.

The Allegheny Market House will be the most commodious and best arranged edifice of the kind in this country.

The City Hall will be a structure of such commanding exterior appearance as to do credit to the city, and its internal arrangement will furnish ample and convenient accommodations for all the city officers. The Mayor's public and private offices, police office, prisoner's cells, Treasurer's office, Recording Regulator's office, and Post Office, will occupy the ground and principal floors. On the second floor will be found Council Chambers for both branches, with the proper accommodations for citizens who may attend the meetings of their representatives; also, private committee rooms. A large and well lighted room will be located centrally in the City Hall, easy of access, and well ventilated and lighted, intended for a City Library and public reading room.

We shall heartily rejoice when our sister city shall have completed this important public improvement; and we congratulate them in advance upon the prospect of the speedy accomplishment of the undertaking.

The most agreeable feature to the tax payers will be found in the fact that, while these improvements will cost some $35,000, they will be built without any increase of taxation, without incurring any debt upon the city, exclusively from the revenue arising from market rents—which it is believed will be increased to at least *double* the present sum, by increasing the public accommodations.

The Commissioners appointed by Councils, and also named in the bill passed in the State Legislature, to carry out to completion the improvement, are as follows:

1st Ward, ...Samuel Biddle,
2d " .....Joseph Kirkpatrick,
3d " .....William Walker,
4th " .....John Wright,

together with the Mayor of the city, Hon. Simon Drum. The Commissioners have elected, as their Treasurer, James Marshall, Esq., President of the Farmer's Deposit Bank, and one of the oldest Councilmen of Allegheny, who has for many years devoted much of his time, talent and capital to the promotion of the interests of our sister city.

The Sick and Wounded Soldiers--Public Meeting.

Through the instrumentality of the Sanitary Committee, a public meeting has been called for Friday morning, at ten o'clock, to take measures for aiding our sick and wounded soldiers in the east. The call is as follows:

PITTSBURGH, May 14, 1862.

HON. B. C. SAWYER, JR.: *Dear Sir*—At a meeting of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee, held this morning, I was instructed to ask you to call a meeting of the citizens for the purpose of making some provision for the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers, from this city and county, now in the hospitals at Philadelphia and elsewhere.

Respectfully yours, R. HUNTER,
Secretary Sanitary Committee.

In accordance with the above request the citizens of Pittsburgh will meet for the above named purpose, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., May 16, 1862.

B. C. SAWYER, JR., Mayor.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers in New York.

On Tuesday, a large number of sick and wounded soldiers reached New York, from Baltimore. They belong principally to the Eastern States, but in the list as published we find the following names:

Adam Cafoot, Co. M, 6th U. S. Cavalry, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Louis Schuck, Co. A, 74th New York, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Robert McBride, Co. M, 6th U. S. Cavalry, Allegheny county, Pa.

Joshua Kreppe, Co. M, 6th U. S. Cavalry, Butler county, Pa.

Serg. Samuel Mervin, Co. E, 57th Penna., Lawrence county.

Lieut. Charles A. Green, of the 61st Pennsylvania, (Col. Rippey,) is sick at Old Point Comfort.

OUR SICK AND WOUNDED.—The Sanitary Commission of this city, at a meeting held yesterday morning, appointed a committee of two, to visit Philadelphia and other points where sick and wounded soldiers belonging to Allegheny county are lying, ascertain what they may require in addition to the comforts furnished by the State, and to furnish whatever they need. The committee will leave on their humane mission to-night and will telegraph to the Commission, when a meeting will be called to raise the necessary funds to make our suffering soldiers comfortable. We are glad to see this movement and hope it may be effective.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A member of the order of St. Benedict, at Carrollton, Cambria county, whose name is not given, was killed in the coal bank belonging to the order, in the vicinity of that place, on last Friday week. He left the monastery in the morning for the purpose of digging coal, and not returning at the proper time, search was made for him, when he was found in the coal bank, crushed to death by a mass of coal, which, whilst engaged in undermining, had fallen on him.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for June, just received by John P. Hunt, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, and at North-East corner of Federal street and North Commons, Allegheny.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum.

The annual meeting of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum was held on Wednesday last, in the First Presbyterian Church of this city—John T. Logan, Esq., in the Chair.

After prayer by the Rev. E. P. Swift, D. D., the orphans who were present sang, "Freedom's Vine," a hymn written by a gentleman of this city.

The report of the Treasurer was read, showing a balance from last year of..... $ 337 87
Receipts during the year..... 4,889 99

$5,227 46

Expenditures during the year.....$3,703 37
Money loaned..... 1,000 00
Balance in the hands of Treasurer, 524 05

$5,227 46

The Rev. Mr. Snively, pastor of Christ's Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, delivered an eloquent and impressive address, and was followed by Rev. Dr. Thompson and Rev. Dr. M'Laren in some brief and interesting remarks.

The Secretary's report was read, and is as follows:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The year which has elapsed since this Society was last convened together, to meet with the Orphans whom your bounty sustains, and to receive from your Managers the surrender of their delegated authority, has been one of unexampled interest—not only to our own country, but to the civilized world. The roar of artillery which sacrilegious hands had aimed at the devoted Anderson and his brave men, has been replied to, and re-echoed, from Hatteras Inlet, and from Hilton Head, and from Donelson, and from Fort Henry, and from Pulaski, and from Fort Macon, and from New Orleans, and from Yorktown and from Norfolk.

The citizens of the North and West, formerly pacific in their pursuits and aspirations, have become a nation of warriors; while those bands which forged the ploughshare, or built the loom, have been employed in preparing weapons of destruction or arms of defence.

Amid these stirring events, your little band of helpless ones have been kept on in their peaceful way, receiving instruction, and food, and clothing in the home provided for them; and are thus trained to hold that place in the world which their Heavenly Father has designed them to occupy.

An unusual degree of health has been enjoyed by the Orphans during the winter; as not only has their sanctuary not been invaded by the ravages of death, but sickness of a serious character has been unknown among them. This kindness of their great Preserver is the more worthy of note, from the fact, that the season was one of great mortality to children, from various malignant disorders.

A lot for the new Asylum has been purchased, as was announced in your Managers, Report of last year, and a Building Committee was appointed to examine plans and to decide as to which was best suited to the purpose. This selection not having been made, the present Board commend the subject to the notice of their successors in office. At the present moment a subscription is being raised, which evinces the liberal spirit of our "merchant princes" and manufacturers, and the interest they feel in the institution you have built up. This fund, with the aid of Mr. Brewer's legacy, will doubtless be ample to liquidate the cost of the new erection, with fencing and grading the lot.

Among other benefactions received during the year, it is pleasant to mention that the Thanksgiving Day offering has not been intermitted, even amid the difficulties of the times, and the many calls which are made on the purses of the benevolent.

Fourteen children have been placed in respectable families, or returned to their friends, since last spring; and nine bound into the Asylum, making the present number to be seventy-one. Mrs. Mason having resigned her situation as Matron, some difficulty was experienced in filling her place; but Mrs. Reynolds, the present incumbent—gives promise of being qualified to perform the duties of her arduous charge. Miss Heney, as teacher, commands the entire confidence of your Managers.

The religious instruction of the children is now under the care of Mr. Lowary, late Superintendent of the House of Refuge, who is well fitted for this interesting work. Mr. Hunter, a student of the Theological Seminary, gives lessons in sacred music to the orphans gratuitously.

The inmates of the Asylum are privileged to enjoy the medical attendance of their long-tried and highly valued friend, Dr. Dale, whose watchful care is manifested by the success which attends his treatment of their ailments.

The accounts received by the Committee of Correspondence, of many of the children after they have left the roof which has sheltered them, and have been received into the new homes of their adoption, are very satisfactory, and demonstrate that the nurslings of your tender care, when transplanted to a congenial soil, may grow and flourish like "righteousness, the planting of the Lord, that he might be glorified." By order of the Board,

N. W. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

May 13, 1862.

The contributors present then went into an election of Managers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the unanimous re-election of the ladies constituting the Board during the preceding year.

The meeting was closed with the apostolical benediction by Rev. Dr. Thompson.

THE *National Bank Note and Commercial Reporter*, published by Messrs. Fald & Lare, "Dispatch Building," second door from the Post Office, is out, for this month. One of the most important features of this number, is a cut representing a broken Five Dollar bank plate on the Brighton Market bank of Massachusetts, which is being extensively altered to represent the issues of a number of good banks throughout the country. The *Reporter* says refuse any note of that description, no matter on what Bank it may be, as it is worthless.

GODEY FOR JUNE.—This monthly, so interesting always to our lady readers, is out in its June number in all the brightness and beauty suitable to the month of flowers and sunshine. Nothing but an announcement of the fact is required—with the addition that Mr. Henry Miner, Fifth street, is agent for Pittsburgh.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 store in the city, would do well to give him an early call, as his motto is "quick sales and small profits."

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.

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.

EVERY description of ladies, gents, misses, boys, and children's boots, shoes and gaiters, cannow be had, at McClelland's Auction, at less than any house in the city. Ladies' lasting gaiters 50 cents a pair. Other goods in proportion.

OMNIBUS CARDS 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.

BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, received by express, to-day, and selling at about half price, at McClelland's auction house, 55 Fifth street. Go to-day and make your selection while the assortment is good.

TO LET.—A well furnished brick dwelling with 8 rooms and a large yard No. 833, Wylie street. Inquire of Dr. Sherrett, 277, Penn street.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

Private Circular from Jeff. Davis.

CHICAGO, May 15.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from Cairo, says: The subjoined circular from Jeff. Davis explains itself:

[PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.]
CAPITAL C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, April, 18, 1862.

Sir: It cannot be denied that the prospects of success for the Southern Confederacy are gloomy and foreboding on every hand. Whether through lack of skill or the open treachery of the officers of our army and navy it matters not, we are met with disasters and defeat. With the continuance of such results, ere three months shall pass away, our boasted Confederacy will exist only in history. The past shows that we need a larger display of patriotism, military skill, personal bravery and firm spirit of devotion to the just cause in which we have enlisted. Unless these requisites develope themselve soon to a fitting extent, we fight in vain. If we have not more clear indications that the great heart of the people is with us our efforts will be futile. The Government is impatient to retrieve disasters that have befallen us, and that yet stare us in the face on every hand, unless the people rally to its assistance. McClellan is already moving on the Potomac. Halleck's operations in the South-West are at every step successful against us. The Federal army and navy are already menacing the metropolis of the South-West, and the key to our granaries, Florida, is over run by Northern invaders, while, wherever we look, we gaze on them advancing. In this trying emergency, the Government appeal to the people, to the brave hearts and sturdy calls of the South. It cries awake! Your hands have been put to the plow—will you now look back and repent your past act? You have struck out nobly for our independence, pledging your lives and fortunes to its procurement. Will you submit quietly to invasion, and the desolation of your homes, the destruction and confiscation of your property? The abandonment of your Christian institutions arise and convince the world that the boasted chivalry of the South is more than a mere myth. This appeal is made to the country not openly for obvious reasons. We make the appeal to the people through the Governors of the States comprising the Confederacy, and the officers in command of our armies. To these mediums the circular is sent, with the urgent request that its spirit and intent, if not its letter, be conveyed to every citizen of our struggling republic. First of all we ask for material aid in money, or such equivalent therefor as will enable us to maintain our army. Clothing and provisions will be accepted as substitutes for money when the latter cannot be got. Second, We need men. The ranks of our army in the field are constantly being thinned by the casualties of battle, the sickness incident to camp life, and the expiration of enlistments. We cannot close our ears to the fact that the places are not filled so promptly as they should be. Let us see the devotion of the country to our cause by their willingness to fight its battles, and, if need be, pour out their blood in its support. Third, we need the encouragement of the people by more liberal display of patriotism than has yet been made. The tame submission, to yield to the invader wherever he appears, is in striking contrast to the boast we have hitherto heard, of the readiness that prevailed on every hand to welcome the hirelings with bonfires. If our land is to be over run, and our people subjugated, let our conquerors find a smouldering waste to reward them for their toil and pains. Burn every hamlet, village city. Give the torch freely to your cotton and houses. Let the product of your lives be laid waste. Fly, your country before the invaders when resistance shall no longer avail—thus, showing a determination and spirit in the cause for which we are all enlisted, that will give encouragement to continue the struggle. Wherever the enemy wins a victory let it be a Bouchiere, so that the bands now led on by the hope of plunder, become disappointed and discouraged, and we shall be cheered by the manifestation of devotion and patriotism once more. We expect you to awake and shake off the lethargy that hangs over you. Strike for the freedom of yourselves, your families and your homes; strike boldly and promptly, and our Confederacy may yet be firmly established. This is our last and only resource.

Those who receive this circular will also be commissioned as agents of the Government to advance the purposes indicated. Full letters of instruction will be furnished them.

(Signed,) JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President C. S. A.

Returned Prisoners Captured at the Battle of Williamsburg.

S. F. Von Bonhorst, Esq., has furnished us the following dispatch from our members of Congress:

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1862.

To S. F. Von Bonhorst, Esq: Mr. Wm. D. Smith, of your city, left for Yorktown, with his papers all right. We have just been at the depot to see the returned prisoners, who had been captured at the Williamsburg battle, and have been exchanged, to wit: Dalgliesh, Aiken, Teasé, Pritchie, Neody, Scandreth, Whitley, Franky, Irwin, Shroter, Brookmist, Sweeney, Wasson, Martin, Clegg, Hilton, Perry, Gronwell, Mahin, of Allegheny county; Martin and Kennedy of Butler county. They are all well, and anxious to return to the battle field. Hand to the papers.

J. K. MOORHEAD.
ROBT. MCKNIGHT.

From Fort Wright.

CHICAGO, May 15.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from Fort Wright, dated the 13th inst., says: Last evening the rebels commenced shelling a place behind Craighead Point, which, until yesterday, was occupied by our mortar boats. They kept up the fire during the night—the shells exploding wide of the mark.

They are provided with mortars equally in weight of metal to those used by the Federal fleet.

Capt. Winslow was despatched by the mail steamer, yesterday, to St. Louis for the purpose of bringing our rams to this place as soon as possible.

The gunboat Louisville, which has been stationed at Hickman, has joined the fleet.

Preparations have been completed on all the gunboats now here, which, in the opinion of the ablest engineers, will most effectually render useless any rebel contrivance of the same species.

From Santa Fe.

KANSAS CITY, May 10. The Santa Fe mail has arrived with advices from Fort Craig to the 23d of April. Gen. Canby was at that place with his command, whence it was presumed he would move to Mesilla in a short time.

The Texans were on the retreat down the river. They had abandoned their wagons and buried some of their guns. When they crossed the Pecoco river near its junction with the Rio Grand they separated into small parties, and fled to the mountains, abandoning their sick and all those who could not travel with the requisite speed. It is thought that the enemy will not make another stand in the territory, but would endeavor to get home. One hundred wagon loads of provisions which had been collected at Santa Fe, were sent to Fort Union on the 23d.

A Rebel Camp Broken Up.

CAIRO, May 15.—An expedition, consisting of six squadrons of the 9th Wisconsin Cavalry, from Cape Girardeau, went to Bloomfield on Saturday. Early Sunday morning, they fell upon the rebel Col. Phelan's camp, scattering them in every direction. One man was killed, and eleven captured. A large number of horses and a quantity of camp equipage and ammunition was taken. The rebel force numbered 500 or 600. They infest the Chalk and Poplar Bluffs, impressing all men. The country was being swept of horses and cattle supplies, which were being sent South. The country is represented to be in a state of great terror.

From Cairo.

CHICAGO, May 15.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from Cairo says:

When General Mitchel joined forces with Gen. Pope, he brought with him twenty-five hundred prisoners. They will be sent to Cairo as soon as transportation can be obtained.

In the battle at Farmington, one rebel General, supposed to be Bragg, was killed.

Fifteen deserters, who came into our lines from Corinth, report that several more regiments have mutinied. Among them the First Louisiana, First Alabama, and Second Tennessee regiments.

Hunter's Proclamation.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The *Evening Post* says that advices per the Cahawba state that Hunter has issued a proclamation freeing the slaves in his department. He is organizing a negro brigade, and had detailed some officers to train the contrabands to the use of arms.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1862.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Fenton, of New York, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill introduced by him for the adjudication of claims for the loss and destruction of property belonging to loyal citizens, and the damage done thereto by the troops of the United States, during the present rebellion. It provides for the appointment, by the President and Senate, of three commissioners, together with a clerk and marshal. The commission are prohibited from taking cognizance of claims for slaves, while the bill is guarded to prevent disloyal citizens from being benefited by the act. The claims ascertained are to be reported to Congress, to the end that such provision may be made for their relief as shall be deemed just and proper.

Mr. Fenton said that this bill had been maturely considered by the Committee of Claims, and was based upon principles of equity and justice. While sincerely desirous of undemnifying the Union men for the losses sustained, he was anxious that Congress should pass the Confiscation bill, providing special pains and penalties against the leaders of the rebellion, who, having plundered loyal men and sequestered their estates, should not escape punishment. Their property and substance should be used to pay expenses incident to the suppression of this most wicked and causeless rebellion.

Mr. Webster, of Md., moved an amendment, making it the duty of the Commissioners to take cognizance of the losses of slaves, which the bill, as reported, prohibits.

Mr. Morrill, of Vt., moved a postponement of the bill till Monday week. It should be maturely considered as it involved an expenditure of a $100,000,000, and, if passed, might supercede the court of claims.

Mr. Fenton explained that all adjudicated claims have to be reported to Congress, who is to control the appropriations.

Mr. Morrill's motion was adopted.

Mr. Ward, of N. Y., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill establishing a coinage department in the United States Assay office of New York, ordered to be printed and recommitted to the Committee.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the appointment of Medical Storekeepers for the army, and Hospital Chaplains.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, namely: business pertaining to the District of Columbia.

Among the measures passed were the following:

The Senate bill setting apart ten per cent. of the taxes paid by colored persons to be appropriated to educating colored children in the District,

The Senate requiring the oath of allegiance to be administered to persons offering to vote, whose loyalty shall be challenged.

The House bill required the oath of allegiance to be taken by attorneys and solicitors in the courts within the District of Columbia.

Mr. Potter, from the Committee of Conference on the Homestead bill, made a report which was adopted.

Mr. Thomas, of Mass., announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Goldsmith F. Bailey, in terms of fitting eloquence, and submitted the usual resolutions of condolence and respect.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, and Messrs. Train and Eliot, of Mass., also paid a tribute of respect.

The resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Wade, of Ohio, presented petitions in favor of the confiscation measures.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, presented a petition for the construction of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river.

Mr. Wade, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the House bill providing a temporary government for the Territory of Oregon.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minn., from the same Committee, reported back the bill to amend the act providing a territorial government for Colorado. The bill which makes the Governor's veto qualified instead of absolute was passed.

Mr. Browning, of Ill., from the same Committee, reported back the House bill to secure freedom to the people of the Territories, with an amendment which changes the language of the bill to that of the ordinance of 1787.

Mr. Morrill, of Me., from the Committee of Conference, reported the bill for incorporation of the city railroad from Washington to Georgetown.

Messrs. Grimes, Fessenden, and others opposed the adoption of the report. After a long discussion the report was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 13.

A message from the President was received recommending a vote of thanks to Captain D. L. Farragut and to the other officers commanding the expedition against New Orleans and the forts.

Mr. Harlan, from the Committee on Conference on Homestead Bills, made a report which was agreed to.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up and considered at some length.

A message was received from the House announcing the death of Goldsmith F. Bailey, of Mass.

Mr. Sumner delivered a brief eulogy, and after passing the customary resolutions the Senate adjourned.

From McClellan's Army.

CUMBERLAND, Va., May 14.—Gen. McClellan's headquarters were established here yesterday, and are now pleasantly located on the banks of the Pomonkey river. The main body of the army is rapidly concentrating at the point designated by the commanding General. The Quartermaster and Commissary supplies are in abundance.

The advance guard of the army under Gen. Stoneman, still remains at the White House, within sight of the enemy's position. A contraband who arrived from Richmond yesterday, states that between that city and the Chickahominy river, a distance of some seventeen miles, the enemy are encamped in large force, where they expect to await the arrival of the army of the Potomac.

As the rebels fall back they drive before them the last of the cattle, sheep and hogs, leaving only such things as they cannot remove.

Two explosions were heard yesterday in the direction of the Chickahominy, supposed to be the blowing up of the railroad bridges.

Strawsburg, Va., May 15.—The rebel cavalry in small parties are around our front, apparently watching our movements and hunting up deserters. An attempt dank our advanced picket post at Narrow Passage Creek was frustrated last night by General Hatch, chief of cavalry, without an engagement.

Nothing later from Milroy than published. The skies are clouded and threatening rain. The railroad bridging is progressing rapidly, through communication will be accomplished this week.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Noon.—Flour dull and prices nearly maintained; sales of 500 bbls. extra at $6,65, and a small lot of superfine at $5; the receipts and stock are light. Rye Flour sells at $5,50, and Corn Meal at $2,85. Wheat in better demand; 8,000 bush red sold at $1,27@1,28, and a small lot of white at $1,35@1,40. Rye is selling, in lots, at 72c. Corn is dull; 5,000 bush. yellow sold at 52c., afloat. Oats in good request, but at a decline; 4,000 bush. Pennsylvania sold at 37c. Coffee firm, with sales of Rio at 28½@29c, and Laguyra at 29½@30c. Provisions are firm; sales of Mess Pork at $12,75; Hams, in salt and pickle, at 6½@6½c; Sides at 6½c, and Shoulders at 4½c. Lard firm at 8½c. Whisky at 24@24½c for Ohio.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Noon.—Flour firm; sales of 13,000 bbls. at $4,50@4,55 for state; Ohio and Southern unchanged. Wheat steady; sales 70,000 bush. at $1,10@1,13 for Milwaukee Club; $1,00 for Northern Western Club. Corn firm; sales 25,000 bush. at 62@63c. Pork dull at $12,62½; prime Pork unchanged. Whisky firm at 24½. Receipts of Flour, 23,161 bbls; Wheat, 32,616 bush; Corn, 13,535 bush. At the auction sale of Coffee to-day, 1,863 bags sannes were sold at 29@29½c. Money plenty; Exchange dull at 112½@114. Stocks steady; Chicago and Rock Island 65½; Illinois Central 62½; bonds 92½; Michigan Southern 61½; New York Central 89½; Reading 49; Milwaukee and Wisconsin 43½; Canton 16½; Virginia sixes, 60; Missouri sixes, 52½; Carolinas 73; Tennessee 59¾; Illinois War Loan 96¾; Indiana 84; Treasury 7.30s, 105; Coupon sixes, 1881, 104½; Gold 103@104.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Evening.—Cotton is steady; sales 250 bales at 27@27½. Flour firm; sales 16,000 bbls. Ohio at $5@5,15. Wheat steady; sales 70,000 bush. at $1,05@1,09 for Chicago Spring; $1,09¼@1,12 for Milwaukee Club; $1,16@1,16 for Red. Corn firm; sales 50,000 bush. at 62@63c. Whisky is steady at 24@24½c.

AN Evansville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* states that the villain who placed the obstructions on the track of the Evansville and Crawfordsville railroad, thus causing the death of Professor Fletcher, has been arrested, and made a confession. He has named accomplices.

DOCTOR C. BEALS, Water Cure and Homœopathic 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.

GIFTS from 50 cents to $1,00 given with all books sold at 118 Wood street, corner of Fifth street.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1862.

Secretary Seward started to-day on a visit to Norfolk, which has now become the fashion. Fortress Monroe has had its day. The new wonders of rebeldom, in the way of earth works and batteries, which are never used, are sights for the curious.

So much has been said in the last few months about great "strategy," that it is but fair for the world now to know that Mr. Lincoln is a candidate for a name in that regard. It is said to have been the principal burden upon the heart of the brave and loyal Wool, that for six months he has been prevented from taking that city, which has been the devil's workshop. It seemed to the director of military affairs, whoever that was, a task not to be undertaken: it was a "military necessity," that the reels should hold it. That grand and trusty veteran, Wool, as soon as the Southern barbarians had sounded their war whoop, rushed, without waiting for orders, to New York, to aid in the forwarding of soldiers to the defence of the Capital. He was sent back to Troy, you remember, because "his health was precarious." He has been now for months drudging at Fortress Monroe, doing the hardest and most irksome duties, and not permitted to undertake what he has now done, though long desiring it. When the President and Secretary Stanton left here, about a week since, the former said that he did not intend to come back until all that vast fleet was relieved. It is now not improper to state, that there lay in Hampton Roads two of the largest and swiftest of our merchant ships, which had been fitted up expressly for running the monster Merrimac down. The great steamer Vanderbilt had been deprived of all her top hamper, and stripped of all unnecessary furniture: her bow for some thirty or forty feet had been filled in with strong timbers and bales of cotton, screwed and bolted hard and fast, lined her sides in those parts liable to be most exposed. Another steamer called the Baltimore, with a larg raking bow, was also prepared in a similar manner. The Vanderbilt, in addition to the preparations above alluded to, had a long sharp prong, rigged under water, to pierce the monster below the armor. The design was to sink her by running over her, while the Monitor, the Galena, and the Naugatuck drew her fire. Besides these, a large number of gunboats and several ships-of-war were kept lying in the roads with steam constantly up, dancing attendance upon this iron navy-sinker.

Well, as I before remarked, shrewd Abraham went down to the fort to see if some way might not be devised to dispose of this ironclad calamity. When he