Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 20.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the Gazette, by G. R. Shaw, Optician, No. 55 Fifth street—corrected daily:

		IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock,	A. M.	60	48
12	M.	60	52
6	P. M.		56
Barometer		29 6-10	

Court Reports.

COMMON PLEAS, ORPHANS' COURT, &c.

PRESIDENT—HON. JAMES F. STERRETT.
ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE—HON. THOMAS MELLON.
ASSOCIATE LAW JUDGE—HON. R. H. STOWE.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE—HON. J. BROWN.

TERM DAYS—4th Monday of March; 1st Monday of June; 1st Monday of October; 4th Monday of December. Return days—First Monday of each month, and the first day of each term.

Trial list taken up on the first Monday of each month, embracing all causes at issue on the fourth Saturday preceding the first Monday of each month.

Sheriff's Sales, on the first day of each term.

Argument Lists taken up on the Monday succeeding the conclusion of jury trials.

District Court.

PRESIDENT—HON. M. HAMPTON.
ASSOCIATES—HON. H. W. WILLIAMS.
TERM DAYS—The fourth Monday of January, April, July and November. Return days—The first Monday of each month and the first day of each term.

Sheriff's Sales on the first day of each month.

ARGUMENT WEEK—Monday, April 6th, and every fifth week thereafter.

Trial calls for each day consist of the first ten open cases.

The Subsistence Committee.

A correspondent, writing from this city to a Philadelphia paper, pays the following deserved compliment to the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee:

Patriotism is in these times the order of the day. We have patriotic men and patriotic women, and various patriotic associations. Among these last there are none that surpass the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, in constant and persevering devotion to the glorious cause of the Union. At all hours of the day, and of the night, they hold themselves in readiness at a moment's warning, to attend to the wants of soldiers as they are passing through the city, either singly or by regiments or brigades. They have a dining room which is open daily to the noble defenders of the Constitution, where the poor worn soldier comes in, on his way from the camp to his home, and is refreshed, and many a time is heard "God bless the Committee," falling from lips that will soon utter their last invocation.

The Committee have another dining room, capable of accommodating one thousand men at a time, which is opened only when a large number are passing through the city. Since the commencement of the war they have in this way given aid and comfort, inwardly, to one hundred and fifty thousand men. It is truly heroic enthusiasm that sustains these ladies and gentlemen in this laborious, self-sacrificing, but very necessary enterprise. They wear no shoulder-straps and accept no honors, but few, even of those in the army, are more deserving of either.

Nor have they confined their attention exclusively to the wants of the soldier at home. After the battle of Murfreesboro, they forwarded to Nashville, sanitary stores to the value of ten thousand dollars, under the care of a committee of citizens, charged with the faithful distribution of the same among the suffering sick and wounded.

Lieutenant Pittenger.

This gallant young soldier was the first volunteer from Jefferson county, Ohio, to enter the three months' service. He was in the first battle at Bull Run, and in several skirmishes during his first campaign. At the end of his first enlistment, he immediately volunteered for three years—in the 2nd Ohio Regiment—and re-entered the service in the South West. Mr. Pittenger was formerly a school teacher, and at one time associated with Mr. Clark, in the publication of the *School Visitor*. Last August, a mutual friend, requested Mr. C. to preach the funeral sermon of his former partner, Pittenger, it being considered positively certain that he was executed at Atlanta. Owing to a providential hindrance the funeral ceremonies were omitted, and are now indefinitely postponed!

The thrilling particulars of the adventures of the party of which Pittenger was a member, their trials and trials, have been published all over the land. The surviving adventurers have received medals from the President, and the pages of history will record their deeds of personal daring and heroic devotion, as surpassing even the courage of Paulding, Williams and Van Wart.

Lieut. Pittenger will address the people of Pittsburgh to-night, at Lafayette Hall. Let everybody go and hear the tarrors of the "Iron Furance" from the lips of one who has walked its burning floors! Admission free.

The Cooper Fire Arms Company.

Our readers are reminded that subscriptions to the "Cooper Fire Arms Company" are received to-day at the Board of Trade Rooms, on 4th street, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

We are regarded elsewhere as a slow community, confining our energies to the simplest forms of manufactures, with few exceptions. The manufacture of arms requires the use of the finest machinery and tools, and is capable of being magnified almost without limit. If properly managed, the proposed establishment must result in large profits, and will, in all probability, rival, if not surpass, that of Colt's, at Hartford, which, besides its enormous business in the manufacture of revolving arms, has recently erected new and extensive works to manufacture the Springfield muskets.

It will be now ascertained whether our people, who have money to invest, are disposed to embark in a manufacture which, next to the much coveted National Armory, would contribute more to attract the highest class of mechanical skill than any business we know of—and would, of itself, be a strong argument in favor of locating the Western National Armory where the manufacture of arms was best understood.

"DARRELL MARKHAM; OR, THE CAPTAIN OF THE VULTURE."—This is the title of a new story by Miss Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," "John Marchmont's Legacy," "The Lady Lisle," etc., which has just appeared in the cheap, but always well printed, series of novels published by Messrs. Dick & Fitzgerald, of New York. Like all Miss Braddon's stories, it is certain to become immediately popular,—for it is generally conceded that, whatever her shortcomings may be,—and on these the critics are, as usual, very much divided,—her power of developing the action that makes a story live, as it were, and seize and hold the attention of the reader, is unquestionable, and at times seems truly marvellous. The present story has been considered quite equal to any of its predecessors. It is for sale at Henry Miner's, Fifth street. Price 50 cents.

ALTERED TREASURY NOTES.—Two dollar United States Treasury notes, altered to fifties, are circulating in the east. The figures in the upper corners are covered by pasting 50 over them, and the "two" around the edges is carefully erased by painting it over in green. If the notes are looked at closely the fraud can readily be detected, but as people, when handling "greenbacks," generally notice the denominations only, it is probable, without great care is exercised, that the altered bills will gain a pretty good circulation.

TO BE SENT TO THEIR HOMES.—An order has been issued that the patients in the Philadelphia department of the United States General Hospitals, who have been suffering from wounds or sickness for the past three months, and who will probably not be fit for duty for some time, be accommodated in hospitals nearest their homes. The transportation will be conducted in detachments of fifty men each, and soldiers will be removed to almost every Northern State. The arrangements for carrying the order into execution will be completed in a few days.

EMMA WALLER AS LADY MACBETH.—The patrons of the legitimate drama have a rare bill presented them for this evening, by Manager Henderson—the tragedy of Macbeth, with the great tragic actress, Mrs. Emma Waller, as Lady Macbeth, a character in which she stands unsurpassed. The merits of this talented actress are well known and fully appreciated here, and she will doubtless attract full audiences during her engagement.

REHEARSAL—Mr. C. Tetedoux requests his friends and pupils who are to take part in the Concert, to meet for rehearsal this evening, at Masonic Hall, at seven o'clock precisely.

APPLETON'S NEW AND COMPLETE TAX-PAYERS' MANUAL.—We have already described this as "the edition of the TAX-LAWS." For completeness, convenient arrangement, clear type, good paper, and general excellence, it deserves to be so described. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and for sale by H. Miner, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

REMEMBER THE CONCERT.—The Tetedoux concert, for the benefit of the Subsistence Committee, will be given on Tuesday evening next, and we take pleasure in referring our readers to the programme to be found in another column. All who attend will be amply repaid, and will at the same time contribute to the support of this most deserving organization.

BUILDING LOTS.—There will be sold at public sale, on Saturday, April 25th, at 2 o'clock, sixty-four valuable building lots, adjoining the Home of Refuge. This will afford any one wishing to purchase a fine property an opportunity seldom offered.

We have been requested to call the attention of the Street Commissioner to the filthy condition of Cherry alley, near its intersection with Liberty street. It should be cleaned and repaired.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. F. CHATONY, General Agent,
No. 18, Fifth street.

THOMAS PARRY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap8:6m

How are Our Dresses to be Made?

A cotemporary answers the foregoing question in the following lively manner: By a sewing machine of course. We trust that the day is ever in which needle dredgers get up a feeble opposition to the musical click of the Grover & Baker machine. A lady who says she does not know how to use a sewing machine is looked upon with as much distrust as a lady who says she don't like babies. Side by side, in every home, we see the piano and the sewing machine. Of course, people have a right to their preferences, but give us the merry magician whose silver tongue not only fills the ear with melody, but sets the pulse of life and health throbbing anew in the merry hearts of a million of women. Is it no better than all the pianos ever tuned? Some of the newest improvements on the Grover & Baker machine are the braider, corder and tucker, all of which ladies find indispensible. The braider is particularly appropriate to the present mania for decorating everything with braid. "I do not know what we should do without the Grover & Baker braider," said the director of one of our fashionable mantilla establishments, when we enquire how those tasteful labyrinths of braid were laid on, and his words are echoed in every home in the land. Really, we scarcely know which blessing to wish our young lady friends—a Grover & Baker machine, or a husband. We rather incline to the former, for they can exist minus the matrimonial alliance, but can't do without a sewing machine. What do you say, girls?

CHEAP CLOTHING AND WHERE TO BUY THEM.—The enterprising firm of Wm. H. McGee & Co., merchant tailors, corner of Federal and Diamond square, Allegheny, being fully aware of the extraordinary advance in Spring goods, have purchased last fall a beautiful assortment of cloth, cassimeres, vestings, &c., and they are now ready to open their Spring trade with superior articles, at greatly reduced prices. They will sell their goods by the yard if desired, and as they keep constantly on hand a large supply of ready made clothing, customers can be accommodated on demand, or have a neatly fitted suit to order. The work is all done under their supervision, and always warranted to purchasers.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—Our affable young friends composing the firm of John Weier & Co., Merchant Tailors, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny, have just opened the most extensive and readymade stock of spring and summer goods ever exhibited west of the mountains, comprising some of the most beautiful French and American Cassimeres, Cloths, Cashmeres, Marseilles, &c., &c., to be found in the eastern market. This enterprising firm has also a very large assortment of the latest styles of furnishing goods, and a considerable quantity ready-made clothing of superior quality. We advise our Allegheny patrons to call at this establishment, and see for themselves.

JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST.—Samuel Graham, Merchant Tailor, would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general that he has just returned from the East with his new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of all the latest styles of cloths, cassimeres and vestings. Gentlemen desiring a stock to select from that cannot be surpassed by any other in the city, and their garments made in the most fashionable manner, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, Merchant Tailor,
No. 54 Market street, one door from Third.

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!—Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet will be unavoidable, but armed with HOLLOWAY'S PURIFYING AND STRENGTHENING PILLS you can endure all these and still retain good health. Only 25 cents per BOX. 220

IF YOU desire any repairs or alterations to your dwelling, or places of business call and leave your order at Outhbert's Carpenter and Jobbing Shop, Virgin Alley, above Smithfield street. All work promptly attended to.

OMNIBUS AND CARRIAGE CALLS will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 405 Liberty street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid for in advance. 6m

From City Callow.

CORNER PENN AND ST CLAIR STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

The largest, cheapest and best of the United States. $35 pays for a full Commercial course, including Writing and Commercial Arithmetic.

No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.

Ministers' sons at one-half price. Students enter and review at any time.

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JENKINS & SMITH,
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ALLEN, MOORMICK & CO., VALLEY FOUNDRY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WAREHOUSE, No. 301 Liberty street.

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C. W. CHURCHMAN, No. 32 South front street, Philadelphia, Agent for John March & Co.'s

SODA ASH.

Has it constantly for sale at the lowest market price.

This Ash is particularly adapted to the making of glass. mh25:3m

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
(Late of the firm of W. H. Williams & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 75 Fourth St., next door to the Mechanics' Bank,
DEALERS IN
GOLD, SILVER, BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE,
AND ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
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FRUIT TREES, EVERGREENS, &c.

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FISH.—21 bbls. Halifax Herring;
10 half bbls. White Fish,
5 do Large No. 3 Mackerel;
4 barrels do do do;
Just received and for sale by
ap14 LINDSAY & TELFORD, 127 Liberty st.

FIRE BOARD PRINTS for sale by
ap18 W. P. MARSHALL.

Colonel Clark versus McClellan.

One reason assigned by General McClellan for not renewing the attack on the rebels on the 18th of September, at Antietam, is, that Humphrey's Division was not on the ground until a late hour in the afternoon of that day. To this, Colonel and Rev. J. B. Clark gives the *lie direct* in a letter, published over his own signature in the *Evening Gazette*, of the 8th inst. The following are Col. Clarke's own words:

"There has been a ripple of excitement in our division to-day. The cause was the history of the Potomac Army, prepared by Gen. George B. McClellan, and published in the Washington *Chronicle* of yesterday. In vindicating himself for not attacking the rebels on September 18th, on the Antietam field, he assigns the late arrival of reinforcements; and among other things, he states that Gen. Humphrey's Division was not available till a late hour in the afternoon. The fact is that, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock that day, we were formed in column of battalions on the very ground occupied near the close of the fight the previous day. The men expected to be called into action—all wondered why the battle was not renewed. Gen. H., and (I believe) every officer in his command feel that this representation does the Division injustice. But we all hope that Gen. McClellan did not intend to do us a wrong."

The people in this community will believe Col. Clark rather than George B. McClellan. A General who would endeavor to disgrace a whole division by such an unblushing falsehood would have no hesitation in falsifying the whole record. *Ex uno disce omnes.* We know, and can procure soldiers now in Pittsburgh who will testify to what we know, that the Union forces, among whom were Humphrey's division, were drawn up in line of battle for six long hours on the plains of Sharpsburg, ready and eager to renew and *finish* the contest. During all that time they were exposed to "a broiling sun," and "watched the rebels quietly falling back upon Shepherdstown."

The above is not the only occasion on which the "young Napoleon" has shown his ignorance of what transpired. Hancock's brigade made the final charge at Williamsburg and "Little Mac" gave it the sole credit of the victory. He utterly ignored the fact that the divisions of Hooker, Keyes and Kearney and the Regular brigade of Sickles had been in the hottest of the conflict for six or seven hours. At the expiration of several days, however, he had to "change base" and give due credit to the division and brigade referred to, by amending his original dispatch. He endeavored also to disgrace Casey's division at Fair Oaks.

The matter to which Col. Clark refers in the above extract does not involve either military science or "strategy." It is one of fact—which the humblest of the people can understand. There is not a man in this community that will call Col. Clark's statement in question. Then General George B. McClellan stands branded as a wilful and malicious falsifier, as well as an arrant and wicked traitor. He might either have annihilated or captured the whole rebel army after the battle of Antietam. But this was not "expedient." This did not enter into his "handsomely" conceived plan. Talk of persecuting such a man. His life would be a very poor return for the thousands of brave men whom he has wantonly and wickedly sacrificed.

SOLDIER.

A Case for Bankers, Brokers, Moneylenders, and Lawyers.

A neighbor of mine has ten thousand dollars loaned, at six per cent. interest, payable half yearly, that's to say, three hundred dollars every six months, until the maturity of the whole loan. On this he pays the usual assessment for money at interest to the Commonwealth.

Another neighbor has ten thousand dollars loaned, at ten per cent., with semi-annual payments of five hundred dollars each until the maturity of the whole sum of ten thousand dollars.

The only difference in these two cases is, the bond of one calls for three hundred dollars semi-annually, as interest on the sum of ten thousand dollars, and the other simply calls for the payment of five hundred dollars semi-annually, whilst they are both in fact for *interest* of money *loaned*.

Now, my first mentioned neighbor thinks it rather hard whilst he is paying the assessment for money loaned at six per cent., that his more worldly-wise neighbor pays *nothing* in support of the government, or, is rather defrauding the State of its just claims. It may be alleged there is no remedy for this fraud on the Commonwealth—that it cannot be reached by the Courts.

In the case last referred to, no difficulty of the kind really exists; for the party receiving the ten per cent., as above stated, makes no concealment, and even if he did, there are outside proofs to establish the facts. In this way there are thousands, not to say *millions*, loaned, and the State defrauded out of its legitimate revenue.

Now, the law authorising ten per cent. interest by agreement, was, if I am rightly informed, repealed at the last session of the Legislature, and hence will favor the recovery from the party receiving the increased interest of all that was previously paid the lender. But if the borrower does not choose to resort to the law to reclaim the money usuriously paid, and his whole debt is not yet due, he can at least *tender* the payment of the debt, which with HOLLOWAY'S PURIFYING AND STRENGTHENING PILLS you can endure all these and still retain good health. Only 25 cents per BOX. 220

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Hon. Thomas M. Howe.

Eds. Gazette: Gentlemen—Some time ago there appeared in your paper a communication from Hon. THOMAS M. HOWE, declining to be a candidate for the nomination of Governor by the People's Party of this State.

The motives which dictated this declination and the sentiments put forth, must meet with the approval of every lover of his country.

But at a time like this, no man must let his own wishes, or the interests of his business, interfere with the duties he owes, and which belong to the State and country.

At no time in the annals of our State, if we wish to succeed, has it it been as necessary to nominate for our standard bearer a man of unexceptionable character as the present crisis. Such a man is THOMAS M. HOWE. We have known him from early boyhood, and have never yet heard his name or actions impugned or spoken of in reproach. He has been, and is, identified with the growth and prosperity of the State. No man has done more to make Western Pennsylvania what she is than THOMAS M. HOWE; and who can doubt that if he is elected Governor (as he surely will be if nominated) that our State will occupy the proud position of being the first, the most patriotic, and the best governed one in the Union; and to secure his nomination, all that is necessary is to send good men from this county to represent us in the State Convention. With such, there will be no trouble in nominating such a man as THOMAS M. HOWE. It is conceded by our brethren in the eastern part of the State that the West is to be entitled to the nomination, provided we give them an unexceptionable man—one whom we can rally around as a unit. This we can do.

Let the Convention go to work and nominate Gen. HOWE, and he must not, will not, decline the nomination, when he understands that it is for the preservation of our party and its principles. PEOPLE.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—In the Orphans' Court, at No. 3 December Term, 1863. In the matter of the estate of Dr. Robert Haslett, deceased.

And now, February 14th, 1863, on motion of H. Burgwin, counsel for Wm. Pennock & Co., the creditors, the Court appoint S. Schoyer, jr., Esq., Auditor to make distribution of the balance in hands of John Mirray, administrator, and also to report a basis of distribution for the choses in action in hands of said administrator not yet reduced into possession.

By the Court. W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

In pursuance of said appointment, I will attend at my office, No. 182 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, MAY 2d, 1863, at 2 o'clock p. m., to fulfill the duties thereof, at which time and place all parties interested will attend.

mh21:2tdsatSw S. SCHOYER, Jr.

CORN.—400 bush. prime yellow Ear Corn for sale at 155 Liberty street, by
ap16 WM. P. BECK & CO.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.
OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1863.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS.

The report telegraphed to some of the New York papers, that our cavalry had taken Gordonsville, and thus turned the left flank of the rebel army, is at least premature, if not wholly unfounded. The town is full of rumors about cavalry movements, but as yet there is nothing definite. The roads are drying rapidly, and there is every indication now of settled weather.

Robert D. Owen, Dr. Howe, of Boston, and Major McKay, of the army, are understood to have been appointed a commission to investigate the condition and necessities of the contrabands, and report on the best means of transforming them into self-sustaining paid laborers. It is said one or more of them will visit Hayti, to observe how the problem thus set before them was there wrought out, and how far its lessons are available in our case.

THE TAXES IMPOSED UPON VARIOUS PRODUCTS OF IRON FOUNDRIES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions with reference to taxes imposed upon the various products of iron foundries:

First—All steam engines, whether marine, locomotive, or stationary, are subject to a duty of three per centum ad valorum.

Second—Cast-iron shafting is liable in all cases to a specific duty of one dollar and fifty cents per ton, under act of March 3d, 1863; wrought-iron shafting, if held to be a manufacture within the meaning of division number 71, is liable to a tax of three per cent. ad valorum.

Third—Railroad car wheels are taxable in all cases one dollar and fifty cents per ton. All other castings of iron exceeding ten pounds in weight, not otherwise provided for, are taxable one dollar and fifty cents per ton, by act March 3d, 1863.

Fourth—Castings of all descriptions, made exclusively for instruments, articles or machinery, upon which duties are assessed and paid, are exempt from duty—section 33, act March 3d, 1863.

Fifth—Castings not exceeding ten pounds in weight, and which are so well known and so generally used as to have a commercial value in themselves, are taxable three per cent. advalorum when not otherwise provided for.

Sixth—Castings used for bridges, buildings or other permanent structures are taxable one dollar per ton. Permanent structures are interpreted to mean bridges, buildings, monuments and edifices of all descriptions. Lamp posts, water and gas pipes are not held to be permanent structures, but all such castings are taxed at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per ton.

Seventh—Stones and hollow ware are taxed at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per ton of two thousand pounds.

Eighth—Casual and ordinary repairs are not taxable, but the renewal of any part of an engine, as for instance a boiler cylinder, piston rod, valve motion and governor, such parts being considered manufactures in themselves, are taxable when made to replace a corresponding part of an engine, broken or worn out and thrown aside. The same is true of cars and all machinery when new parts are supplied.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Is preparing instruction forms of application and other papers, embracing machinery for the establishment of agricultural colleges, under the act of Congress of July 7th, 1862. Nine States—Iowa, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Kansas, Illinois, New York, Kentucky, Vermont and Missouri have complied already with the conditions of this law, and have secured their grants of land. The offer remains open two years longer for States which have not yet accepted it. Within five years from the passage of this law, the colleges are required to be in operation.

SECRETARY CHASE

Went to Philadelphia yesterday. He will stay several days, and may extend his visit to New York.

APPLICATIONS.

Over seventy applications, from all parts of the country, for authority to bank under the uniform National Currency bill, have been made.

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S ARMY.

Six hundred and thirty-six men came from Hooker's army to-day.

Southern News.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 17.—The flag of truce boat, State of Maine, arrived here from City Point, at a late hour last night, in charge of Captain J. G. Mulford, of the Third New York, bringing no passengers or news.

The Richmond *Inquirer*, of the 16th, contains the following dispatch:

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 14.—Major Dick McCann has captured another train on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

Two gunboats and three transports on the Cumberland river have been destroyed by Wheeler's command.

Van Dorn's fight at Franklin, Tenn., proved to have been exaggerated. The loss on each side was only fifty, and Freeman's Battery, which was captured, was retaken.

A Committee of Congress is now engaged in investigating the conduct of Assistant Provost Marshal George W. Alexander, for charges of gross cruelty to the prisoners in his charge at Castle Thunder. The alleged cruelties bear several unpleasant charges, such as tying men up by the thumbs, bucking, beaking, &c.

The following news has been received here from Suffolk:

Yesterday afternoon the enemy drove back our skirmishers on the Somerton Road, which is Gen. Corcoran's front, and opened on Fort Union with two pieces of artillery. Our forts at once replied to them, and drove them back.

Our skirmishers on the South Quay Road drove the enemy's back seven miles from our lines.

Deserters say that the enemy intend to attack us during this week.

A number of guerrillas were prowling about our flanks yesterday, cutting the telegraph wires, which were soon repaired. One man was killed.

Both railroads between Suffolk and Norfolk are in running order, and amply guarded by cavalry patrols.

No letters are now allowed to be sent forward by flags of truce except to prisoners of war.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 18.—The Richmond papers, of yesterday, have been received here. They contain the following dispatches:

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, April 16.—The enemy's troops, at Lake Providence, have moved to Vicksburg and Grenada. The movement of the boats, in going up to Vicksburg, was a ruse. A heavy movement commenced on Thursday. A large fire was observed, last night, above Vicksburg, which is supposed to have been occasioned by the burning of transports.

The Yankee forces are in possession of New Carthage, North Carolina.

Wilmington, (N. C.,) April 16.—The steamers Flora and Fell, arrived here this morning from Nassau, with cargoes of [illegible]pirate, etc.

The Government storehouses at Branchwell, were destroyed by fire on the 12th, with 50,000 rations of bacon and a large quantity of flour and sugar.

Gen. Wheeler on the 13th, captured two trains between Nashville and Murfreesboro, together with $30,000 in money. A number of prisoners were also taken, including three majors, two captains and three of Gen. Morgan' staff.

New York, April 19.—The *Herald* has the following special dispatch:

A letter from Morehead city announces that Gen. Foster has succeeded in passing the rebel blockade, in the steamer Escort, with the loss of the pilot, who was killed, and several wounded. The Escort was riddled by about forty shots.

Gen. Foster arrived at Newbern on the night of the 15th, and was joyfully received.

Gen. Naglee is in Newbern.

Gen. Hickman would go from Morehead city to Newbern with the Massachusetts 23d and the New Jersey 9th.

A Fredericksburg letter of the 14th to the Richmond *Whig* reports a fight at Kelly's Ford, 25 miles above Fredericksburg on that day. The cannonading was heard distinctly at intervals.

Six thousand Federal Cavalry of General Stoneman's Corps made an attempt to cross, supported by a considerable body of infantry, but had not succeeded.

To-night the report says that the Federals are massing troops in the vicinity of United States Ford.

Yesterday and to-day bodies of cavalry and immense wagon trains are moving up the river.

A dispatch, dated the 16th, from the army of the Potomac, says that a large force of the enemy is collected in the vicinity of the fords, on the Rappahannock, although there has no attempt been made to cross.

Forty-three exchanged rebel prisoners were sent across the river to-day by a flag of truce.

The *Herald's* Norfolk letter expressed the opinion that there will be no great battle at Suffolk. We outnumber the enemy there, and have the advantage of strong entrenchments, unless Gen. Peck takes the initiative, and advances on the enemy, we are confident there will be no battle.

A Washington dispatch says that Robt. G. Walker has gone to Europe on official business for the Government, in connection with extensive public loans.

Harvey Sherman, one of Col. Baker's detective officers, has been captured near Dearnsville, by Mosby's rebel cavalry guerrillas—and report says that he was hung.

It appears from the order of Gen. Hunter that Gen. Hickman, with the 7th N. J., 23d Mass., and the 81st and 98th N. Y., were ordered to Newbern for service. In relieving Gen. Foster, the brigade is eventually to return to Hilton Head.

Important from Fort Royal.

New York, April 18.—The steam frigate Italia, which had been built for the Sardinian Government, was launched to-day.

The *Post*, of this evening, publishes advices from Port Royal, which state that a movement is being made for the removal of Admiral Dupont, and that Gen. Seymour, who has gone to Washington, will urge it upon the Government. His mission is also to urge the sending of reinforcements to Gen. Hunter.

It is understood that the troops belonging to Gen. Foster's Department will be returned to Hunter.

Rumor says that the order for the attack on Charleston was countermanded by the Government, but the countermand did not reach the Admiral till it was too late to prevent an assault, and that it was partly in obedience to this last order that the assault was not renewed.

The report that the Monitors will go to cooperate with the forces on the Mississippi is not credited in well-informed circles.

There is good reason to believe that Gen. Hunter has not relinquished the idea of early offensive movements against Charleston. The Monitors could be made ready in two or three hours, and as efficient as before the late engagement.

It was the opinion of Capt. Worden, though the *Post* is not authorised by him to state it, that the Monitor fleet will be able to batter down Fort Sumter, and in this opinion nearly all the officers concur. It was also believed that the obstructions might be passed, though at the risk of rendering the Monitors unable to return.

The new Ironsides will remain off Charleston bar.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Rumors have been circulating here during the past twenty-four hours that our forces have driven the enemy from and occupied Gordonsville, but it is ascertained, after inquiry in the proper quarters, that there is nothing to authenticate or sustain such a report.

All is quiet in the front to-day.

Two deserters were in the neighborhood of Drainesville yesterday.

The steamer Baltimore arrived at the Navy Yard this morning, from Fortress Monroe, bringing further particulars of the affair on the Nansemond.

The steamer Mount Washington was towed to Newport News on Wednesday, where she will be repaired. She received two shots in her boiler, and several struck her engines, damaging them considerably. Her woodwork is pierced through and through.

One of the seamen of the Minnesota, who was temporarily on the Mount Washington, was killed, but none of the men belonging to her were injured so as to keep them from duty, although many were struck by flying splinters and slightly hurt. The pilot of the Stepping Stones lost one of his legs.

The gunboats on the Nansemond have received a reinforcement of gunboats from the Potomac flotilla, in order to keep the Nansemond free of rebel batteries.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Col. Ambrose Thompson, of New York, Inspector of the Army of the Potomac at Headquarters, has been relieved from duty with Gen. Hooker's army, and placed in command of the important post of Aquia, Va.

All the civilians, lately released from Southern prisons and sent North on their parole, have been exchanged.

It is understood that the case of the steamer Peterhoff is to be left to the jurisdiction of the Court now having it in charge, without interference from Washington.

It may not be generally known that Gen. Shields was, several weeks ago, ordered to report to Gen. Wright for service in the Department of the Pacific.

Governor Johnson having nearly completed the official business which brought him hither, will soon return to Tennessee.

Hon. Robert J. Walker has gone to Europe, partly in behalf of the Quicksilver Mining Company, to assist its claim in a suit against Baron Forbes, who represents the company now in possession of the mines. He also will act as an agent of this Government, for the purpose of effecting arrangements to secure uniform weights and measures of coin, so as to be equal in weight and fineness between the United States and Great Britian, and thus equalize exchanges for the convenience of commerce, as recommended in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. His business is not, as stated, on the subject of loans.

Mr. Aspinwall's business in Europe, it is understood, is connected with the Navy Department.

A Union Meeting broken up by the K. G. C.'s in Brown County, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 19.—A Union meeting in Brown county, Ind., was broken up yesterday by a party of the K. G. C.'s, under the leadership of Beves Prosser, ex-member of the Legislature. Prosser and a man named Snyder came armed with rifles and revolvers. Sergeant Daniels took Prosser's gun from him, when the latter drew a pistol and shot Daniels dead. Prosser in turn was shot and wounded severely by Capt. Cummings, who was addressing the meeting. Snyder also fired at another Sergeant, but missed him. Snyder has been arrested and brought here.

A sufficient force has been sent by the military authorities to arrest all parties concerned.

Another difficulty occurred at Dorville, Indiana, yesterday, between the K. G. C's. and the Union men, in which five persons were wounded, one mortally. The General commanding this District has issued an order declaring the K. G. C's. to be public enemies, and to be dealt with as such, and also, cautions against the use of butternuts and copperhead badges.

Stout, a deserter who killed the officer attempting his arrest, will be tried by court martial this week.

The Bark J. W. Andrews Boarded by a British Gunboat.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The bark J. W. Andrews, reported April 5th in the Bahama channel, was boarded by the British gunboat Signet, who reported that on the 4th inst. she was fired into by the United States gunboat Connecticut, who took the Signet to be the pirate Alabama. The captain of the Signet went on board the Connecticut, when the affair was amicably adjusted.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 19.—There is great excitement in the city to-night, because of the rumored attack by the Confederates under Van Dorn. The ordnance department has issued arms to all employees of the Quartermaster's Department, by order of General Rosecrans.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—A large Union meeting at Hamilton, Ohio, was addressed by Gen. Burnside, Henry Winter Davis, Governors Morton and Tod.

There is much excitement in the city to-night, caused by a negro knocking down a crippled soldier on Broadway, near Sixth. An excited crowd gathered in the locality, and several negroes were badly beaten.

Declination.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Secretary Chase has declined a public dinner, which was tendered him by his friends in this city.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Cotton has a declining tendency; sales at 65½@66. Flour heavy; 6,000 bbls. of State and Southern brands unchanged. Ohio at $7 20@7 30. Wheat nominal. Corn lower; sales of 21,000 bushels at 88@90½ for sound, and 80@81c for unsound. Provisions quiet, but unchanged. Whisky dull at 44½@45½.

Receipts—Flour, 13,557 bbls.;