Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by S. E. Shaw, Optician, No. 55 Fifth street—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	48
12 " M.	08	52
6 " P. M.		56
Barometer		29 6-10

Court Reports.

COMMON PLEAS, ORPHANS' COURT, &c.

PRESIDENT—HON. JAMES P. STEWART.
ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE—HON. THOMAS MELLON.
ASSOCIATE LAW JUDGE—HON. E. H. SHAW.
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. H. 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 County Railroad Indebtedness—A Compromise Agreed Upon—The Conditions, etc.

Our readers are aware that for some months past negotiations have been pending between the County Commissioners and the Controller, on behalf of the county, and the attorneys for the bondholders, in reference to a settlement of our railroad obligations. The proposition which was first submitted to the bondholders, by the county authorities, and which was published in these columns, was not accepted, the proposed rate of interest upon the new bonds (four per cent.) being deemed too low. The bondholders themselves then proposed terms of compromise, which were finally accepted, and are fully embodied in the following circular:

To the Holders of Bonds issued by Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in subscription to the Stock of sundry Railroad Companies:

At a meeting of gentlemen, representing a large amount of Allegheny County Railroad Bonds held in Philadelphia on March 7, 1863, the annexed proposition for a compromise in settlement of such bonds was made to the Controller, and by him submitted to the Commissioners of said county.

By Act of Assembly of January 29th, and its Supplement of April —, 1863, the Commissioners and Controller are authorized to make such terms with the Bondholders as may be agreed upon, and issue new bonds in compromise of the originals, and said compromise bonds so issued are exempted from taxation under the laws of Pennsylvania.

The Commissioners and Controller having accepted said proposition, hereby give notice that they are now prepared to consummate it, and request the parties in interest to send their bonds, for exchange, to the Board of Trustees, who will deposit them, for five years, in the Bank of Pittsburgh.

The Board of Trustees selected, in accordance with the proposition, consists of Messrs. Geo. Hamilton, T. J. Bigham and Robert M. Gust, to whom communications can be addressed. The Controller will deliver the compromise bonds to their respective owners or their agents.

The bonds will be issued with coupons or registered, with interest payable in Philadelphia or at the County Treasury, at the option of the owner. Those for judgments, at twenty years from January 1st, 1863—for other indebtedness, fifty years.

Script bearing similar interest will be issued for fractional parts of one hundred dollars, and will be redeemed when presented in sums of one hundred dollars, by a registered bond.

PROPOSITION FOR COMPROMISE.

The county to raise by taxation $130,000 for payment of interest on railroad debt, besides $25,000 per annum for sinking fund.

The aggregate principal and interest on railroad bonds to January 1st, 1863, is say $3,000,000. The sum on which $130,000 would pay interest at 5 per cent. is $2,600,000.

Make the whole class of indebtedness, both bonds and coupons, 15% per cent. which reduces the aggregate to $2,600,000; fund this at 5 per cent—the bonds to be clear of taxation under the laws of Pennsylvania. The old bonds to be deposited with trustees, and not to be cancelled until after punctual payment of interest on new bonds, for say five years.

These who have judgments, to be kept clear of counsel fees and expenses.

The above proposition has been accepted.

GEORGE HAMILTON,
DAVID COLLINS,
JONATHAN NEWLIN, } Commissioners.
HENRY LARKEY, Controller.

Under the above terms, an assessment of *ten mills* on the dollar of the valuation, for county purposes, will be sufficient to meet all our railroad obligations, and carry on the machinery of the county. This amount has already been levied by the Commissioners, and the people know now exactly what they have to pay, and can prepare themselves accordingly. The financial affairs of the county have been reduced to something like a system, and it will be the aim and desire of the Controller to keep the expenditures within the legal limit of ten mills. If this can be done, the entire railroad indebtedness, interest and principal, will be wiped out in the time specified; and under the operations of the sinking fund the county assessment will be gradually lessened, provided the expenditures are not increased.

With this compromise all the mandamuses, the executions, the interrogatories, and the other legal expedients resorted to by attorneys, will cease; the embargo upon the county treasury has been removed, and the Treasurer will commence forthwith to honor the warrants of the commissioners. This will be good news to that large class in the community who have been carrying the paper promises of the county in their pockets for months past.

The bondholders, fearing that some contingency might arise whereby the county might not be able to meet these new obligations, (or old debts in a new shape) refused to deliver the old bonds for cancellations, but preferred putting them into the hands of Trustees, for privileges, to see whether the county will or can live up to her promises. The bondholders appointed Mr. Hamilton to represent them, and the Commissioners chose Mr. Bigham on behalf of the county, while these two selected Mr. Gust—thus constituting the Board of Trustees. But no failure need be apprehended on the part of the county, if the bondholders themselves will only send in their old bonds, to the Bank of Pittsburgh, for exchange. The rate of taxation will be heavy enough, coupled with the State and National taxes, but the people will generally meet it without complaint, knowing that they are thereby to get rid of the vexatious litigation which was costing such enormous sums, without the least prospect of a favorable issue to the county.

Lieut. Pittinger's Address.

Lafayette Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity last night with ladies and gentlemen to hear the intensely interesting narrative of the captivity and sufferings of Lieut. Pittinger and his companions, while captives in the South.

Our readers are already acquainted with the main facts of that brave but unfortunate party; but to hear the facts from the lips of one of the actors, an earnest, intelligent, and intensely patriotic man, and withal a fluent and pleasing speaker, was a rare treat; and we think there were few persons in that hall who did not have their devotion to the Union deepened, especially when he depicted the savage triumph of the rebels when they heard of the *Democratic* victories in some of the Northern States. "The North is divided," they shouted; "*we* have carried the elections—our independence will be acknowledged." "Nothing," said the speaker, "was so sad, so depressing to our spirits, as to hear that you had a *peace party* in the North."

Lieut. Pittinger was followed by Capt. Gier, of Ohio, who believe, who was severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh, taken prisoner, and kept in captivity for seven months. He did not give a connected narrative of his experience, but related many incidents in a style so graphic, so striking, and withal so amusing, that he threw the audience into the wildest enthusiasm. He was harder on the copperheads than any speaker we ever heard.

Dr. McCook was called out, and spoke for some time in a style which drew from the audience loud and almost continued applause.

Gov. Johnson was then called, but he spoke but a few words, and closed by calling for three cheers for the Union and the Constitution, which were given with a will, and then, with three more for our gallant friends who had addressed us, the audience slowly retired.

REEL DEAD.—On Saturday morning, a Frenchman named John Eborall fell dead in Wheeling, while returning from market. He formerly resided in Butler county, where he leaves a wife and child. He was said to be an excellent book-keeper, but he had ruined himself by intoxication.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee.

The Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee must still urge the necessity of renewed efforts among the friends of the cause. Urgent appeals come to us from the army. Vegetables, in particular, are much needed. Gen. Rosecrans last week telegraphed for all that could be sent him. We appeal to the farmers of the neighborhood to send us a supply, no matter how small the quantity, it will be thankfully received. We know they have had many calls on their generosity, but soon they will have fresh vegetables coming in that will supply their own wants, and so they can spare a little of their old stock for our suffering soldiers. We see by the following letter, received from Dr. Woodward, in charge of the Murfreesboro Hospital, how economically the Sanitary Commission works. It was written soon after receiving some stores from us. "How welcome these things are to our wounded men, you can imagine, but I cannot describe. After I wrote to you, asking for these things, I was enabled to get some from the Government, as a supply had been received from the Purveyor, and rather than keep articles not really needed, I have turned over some of them, so kindly sent by you, to the Agent of the United States Sanitary Commission here, Mr. Merwin, so that others in need may be equally benefitted. The Commission here is doing a good work distributing, not only clothing, but potatoes, onions, sour krout, butter, preserved milk, &c., without which there would be far more suffering than there now is, and God knows there is enough now. A gentleman is here from Champlain county, Illinois, with a large lot of green apples and potatoes for the hospitals. Could our good people at home look in on our poor sick men in these hospitals, far in the front, where so much is needed, they would thank the Great Father of all for the privilege of giving to supply their wants. Through you, I thank them, in behalf of the sick and wounded."

We call the attention of the public to the following letter and order:

CHICAGO SANITARY COMMISSION,
CHICAGO, April 8, 1863.

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

Having just returned from an expedition on behalf of the Chicago Sanitary Commission to the army before Vicksburg, I desire, through your paper, to communicate to the public, without delay, an important order respecting sanitary supplies and expeditions just issued by Gen. Grant. The natural desire of citizens at home to add to the comfort of relations and friends in the army, of cities and counties, to provide for regiments raised in their localities, and of the benevolent public to send stores for promiscuous distribution, has resulted in so many evils to the army, operations have been so heretofore conducted by persons not officially connected with the Sanitary Commission, that General Grant has felt compelled to apply a remedy. The Quartermaster and Government boats are put to inconvenience the hospitals are invaded by a host of male and female visitors, some of whom are incompetent to observe and report, and others have further selfish ends in view.

The medical discipline of the army is weakened; false reports are circulated as to the condition of the army, which discourage the troops and prevents enlistments. Sutler's goods are smuggled in with forged sanitary marks. The well are frequently made ill, and the ill made worse by improper articles of diet, and certain favored regiments are loaded, and even encumbered with supplies, while others receive little or nothing, who yet deserve equal treatment. The effect is absurdly and injuriously to foster State and local feeling, at home and in the army, in a war for the Union against rebellion, waged in the name of State rights for the benefit of local institutions, and under the inspiration of sectional pride. This is all wrong. All Union soldiers should fare alike in the camps and in hospitals. The people should contribute to the relief of the Federal army as a whole, without distinction of State or Sections. To carry out this plan is the design of the United States Sanitary Commission, with its several branches and numerous agents. Hence, Gen. Grant has determined that hereafter no special supplies shall have free transportation, but these only permitted for promiscuous use, and that these latter shall be forwarded by the Sanitary Commission alone on their boats, and shall be distributed only by their agents. This gives unity and simplicity to this class of operations, and confines the responsibility to well known parties, simply adding that General Rosecrans has adopted somewhat similar measures in the department under his command. I enclose a copy of the order referred to, and remain, Yours, truly,

W. N. PATTON.

GENERAL GRANT'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TENN.,
SPECIAL ORDER NO. 86.

1. The Quartermaster's Department will provide and furnish a suitable steamboat, to be called the "United States Sanitary Store Boat," and put the same in charge of the United States Sanitary Commission, to be used by it exclusively for the conveyance of goods calculated to prevent disease, and supplemental to the Government supply of stores for the relief of the sick and wounded.

2. No person will be allowed to travel on said boat except sick officers of the army and navy, (and they only on permits from their proper commanding officers,) discharged soldiers and employees of said Sanitary Commission, (*as of no goods whatever for trading or commercial purposes* will be carried on said boat;) and no goods will be taken for individuals, or with any conditions which will prevent them from being delivered to those most needing them in the army or navy.

3. The contents of all packages to be shipped on said United States Sanitary Store Boat will be inspected before shipment, unless an invoice of their contents has been received, the correctness of which is assured by the signature of some person of known loyalty and integrity. A statement, showing what goods have been placed on board at each trip will be sent to the Medical Director of the Department of these Headquarters.

4. A weekly statement will be made by the said Sanitary Commission to the department of the Medical Director, showing what sanitary supplies have been issued by said Commission, and to whom issued.

5. All orders authorising the free transportation of Sanitary Stores from Cairo South, on boats other than the one herein provided for, are hereby rescinded. By order

MAJ. GEN. U. S. GRANT.
JOHN A. RAWLINS, Asst. Adjt. General.

The following contributions have been received during the week, ending April 18th.

Rockland Soldiers' Aid Society—2 bushels potatoes, 1½ bushels onions, 1½ bushels dried berries, 1½ gallons blackberry wine, 1 can fruit, 1 bottle horse-radish, bushel dried apples, ½ bushel dried peaches, 2 cakes maple sugar, 3 pairs socks, ½ bushel beans, 2 quarts dried corn.

Mrs. J. W. Anderson—4 cans fruit, 5 pairs socks, 1 sack dried corn, 1 sack dried whortleberries, 1 bottle blackberry wine, 4 towels, 1 woolen shirt, 1 pair muslin drawers 1 package lint.

Joseph P. Fleming—1 box ointment.

John Way, Jr.—1 barrel toasted biscuit.

Miss Simpson—2 bushel potatoes.

Wm. McCreery—1 sack onions.

West Newton Ladies' Aid Society—12 cans fruit, 12 pairs cotton flannel drawers, 12 flannel shirts, 6 pairs socks, 1 sheet.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Sugar Grove and adjoining townships—1 barrel dried apples, 39½ dozen eggs, 1 barrel onions, 15 barrels dried apples, 11 shirts, 3 pairs drawers, 14 towels, 8 feather pillows, 8 hop pillows, 18 hop sacks, 5 sheets, 4½ barrels lint, 6½ pounds bandages, 4 pairs socks, 5½ pounds cotton rags, 19½ pounds elderberries, 1 quart currants, 1 pound dried apple butter, 7½ pounds dried beef, 1 quart dried blackberries, 6 woolen bandages, 3 pints dried corn, 14½ pounds dried peaches, 2 cans apple butter, 3 cans tomatoes, 2 cans maple molasses, 1 can peach butter, 1 bottle strawberry syrup, 14 handkerchiefs, 3 comforts, 5 vol. *Banner*, 3 nos. "H. Moore's Tracts."

Sidney A. Chalfant—2 cans fruit, 3 shirts, 1 package lint, 1 package rags.

Freeport Soldiers' Aid Society—64 pillow slips, 1 bushel dried apples, 3 gallons dried elderberries, 2 cans fruit, ½ bushel onions, 3 pairs socks, 5 pairs canton flannel drawers.

Allegheny Soldiers' Aid Society—1 barrel cabbage and parsnips, 3 jars pickles, 1 jar blackberries, 4 cans fruit, 1 sack dried apples, 1 package papers, 14 shirts, 1 box lint, 7 pairs socks, 61 magazines.

Miss Hart—1 package books.

Mrs. G. A. Hogg—6 muslin shirts, 2 bottles currant wine.

Miss M. B. Ewing—4 pounds dried plums.

Mrs. E. Vankirk—1 bag dried blackberries.

Mrs. Robert Finley—1 jar apple butter, 1 jar quince butter, 1 jar raspberries.

Mrs. T. VanKirk—1 bag dried cherries.

Isaac Hulty, Sr.—13 cans fruit, 1 bag dried cherries, 1 basket apples.

HARPER'S History of the Great Rebellion, only 25 cents per number, the best cut. No. 1 and 2 now ready at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mail Dispatches to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1863.

OPERATIONS OF THE TELEGRAPHIC CENSORSHIP.

The tone which pervaded your special dispatches concerning the battle in Charleston harbor, will be better understood from the explanation that they were all doctored by the Government censor, to suit the Government ideas as to what the dear people could bear to be told. All passages in dispatches intimating that the affair had been, not a reconnoissance in force, but an earnest attack, ending in a decisive repulse, were stricken out, and only the rose-colored portions permitted to remain. The one-sided view thus given was not the one your correspondent attempted to give, and not in accordance with the facts as understood here.

LARGE AMOUNT OF SHIPPING IN PORT.

There were in the port of New York on Tuesday last four hundred and seventy-nine vessels of different kinds, twenty-five of which were prizes captured by our blockading squadrons for attempting to run the blockade.

THE DEMAND FOR MORE LIGHT.

The exports of coal oil to foreign ports since the 1st of January last, amount to eleven millions of gallons, worth over three millions of dollars. The demand for foreign consumption is rapidly increasing.

ANNIVERSARY OF EMANCIPATION.

The colored people observed the anniversary of the signing of the act of emancipation in the District of Columbia, last evening, at the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian (colored) Church in this city. The whole affair was dignified and creditable to those engaged in its management. This church is the aristocratic colored tabernacle of the city. Its congregation embraces the highest specimens of Anglo-Africa civilization, and in point of dress and fashionable show, vies with its pretentious neighbors of fairer complexion.

Among the notable characters present, were Rev. Mr. Shelton, of Cincinnati, T. H. C. Hinton, J. D. Harris, of the Haytian Bureau of Emigration, and others. Also with the gold leafed epaulets of a Major, was the distinguished Dr. Auguste, who so rudely shocked the prejudices of the medical gentlemen at the Surgeon General's office, by applying for examination as Surgeon in the army. By the way, Surgeon Auguste is a native of Virginia, and a graduate of Trinity College, Toronto, Canada.

The speaking, with the exception of a few inaccuracies in the statement of historical facts, was not below the standard of similar demonstrations by "white folks." One of the speakers, J. W. Menard, poet, wound up his remarks by reciting an original production from which we select several stanzas as a sample of African poetic genius.

"Almighty God! we praise thy name,
For having heard us pray:
For having freed us from our chains,
One year ago to-day."

"Give liberty to millions yet
'Neath despotism's sway,
That they may praise thee as we did,
One year ago to-day."

"O! guide us safely through this storm;
Bless Lincoln's gentle sway,
And then we'll ever praise Thee, as
One year ago to-day."

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Mr. Howe and the Governorship.

Your paper of the 9th inst., contained a note from our townsman Thos. M. Howe, of which the following is the material point:

To prevent any further misapprehension, it due to my friends to say that I have no aspiration for the nomination whatever. I have uniformly so stated to those who have consulted me on the subject, and I desire now to repeat that I know of no contingency likely to occur under which I should feel at liberty to consent to the use of my name.

THOS. M. HOWE.

Several things have already occurred that Mr. H. did not anticipate ten days since. He was certainly unwilling in time of war, to be placed in apparent antagonism to Governor Curtin. That obstacle is removed by Gov. C.'s absolute withdrawal. Many other things have conspired to convince his friends that Mr. H. is now the right man for the place. An unwillingness to canvass the State and electioneer for himself is no evidence of his unfitness. His withdrawal was not an absolute one, and his friends on consultation have determined that *they will draft Mr. H. into the civil and military service of the State.* He has no more right to refuse them than the common soldier has, and we believe Allegheny county can endorse him by 15,000 majority.

Where else can such an endorsement be promised? What other man in the State can present a purer record? I admit that he has no desire to be nominated. But a thorough acquaintance with all the leading men of the State whose names have been used in this connection, satisfies me that no other name can *rally so strong a vote*, and at the same time *honestly and energetically administer the State government in the suppression of this infamous rebellion.*

I therefore propose that Allegheny county present the name of Thos. M. Howe as her choice, accompanied with the pledge that if nominated we will back it in October with 15,000 majority. LOYALTY.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

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

J. E. CHENEY, 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

EMMA WALLER.—This talented lady was welcomed at the theatre, last evening, with a full audience. Her "Lady Macbeth," which character she personated last night, will not soon vanish from the minds of those who witnessed it. Mr. Henderson's Macbeth was very creditable, and the lady was well supported throughout. To-night the thrilling play of Guy Mannering will be presented, with Mrs. Waller as "Meg Merrilies"—a character in which she stands pre-eminent. The mere announcement should fill the theatre to overflowing.

GREAT 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. 138 Federal street, Allegheny, have just opened the most extensive and *reckerche* 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 bad climate, muddy water and bad diet, are 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. ap 20

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1863.

UNSATISFACTORY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The evening paper here makes the following announcement:

"We are glad to be able to state upon the best authority that the Monitors are uninjured; that the demonstration against the rebel batteries in Charleston harbor is not satisfactory to the Government; that upon investigation the latter is satisfied that, had the programme agreed upon been carried out, the obstructions in the harbor would have been removed, the rebel batteries reduced, and the city captured.

POSTAL CURRENCY.

The whole amount of postal currency printed is $19,315,000 95, of which about $15,000,000 are in circulation; the rest is in the hands of the depositories. The printing is stopped.

It is believed that the new fractional currency will be ready before the amount on hand is exhausted.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC TO BE PAID OFF.

It is stated at the Treasury Department that the Army of the Potomac will be wholly paid this week, and that there will not then be over one month's pay due any considerable portion of our entire army.

SUFFERING IN THE SOUTH.

A British subject who arrived from Richmond to-day, reports the suffering in the South as more extreme than hitherto reported, and said the recent bread riot was very serious there.

SICK SOLDIERS ARRIVED.

Seven hundred and twenty more sick soldiers came up from the army of the Potomac to-day. The rest will soon follow.

COL. MONTGOMERY.

Passengers by the last steamer from Port Royal say that they saw Col. Montgomery, of the negro regiment, reported killed by the rebels, alive and well.

DEMAND NOTES.

The amount of demand notes still out, including those lost, is $4,567,000 95. The amount on deposit is about $250,000.

PERSONAL.

Senator Wilson returned to-day from the Army of the Potomac.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Fox, went to New York last night.

APPOINTMENT.

Francis H. Ruggles, of New York, has been appointed Consul at Jamaica, vice H. A. Risley, declined.

GOV. SOLOMON

Is visiting the Wisconsin regiments in Gen. Hooker's camp.

GENERAL BURLL

Is here on business connected with the taking of depositions in his case.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Navy Department has received a letter from Acting Admiral Lee, dated off Wilmington, April 18th, enclosing a report from Commander Scott, of the U. S. steamer Matanzas, near Cape Fear river, stating that on the 2d inst. the U. S. transport steamer Union hove in sight in distress, and in the afternoon it was found necessary to abandon and destroy her by fire to prevent her drifting ashore to the rebels. The officers and crew were all saved. She was bound from Hilton Head to Beaufort, South Carolina.

Reliable information was received to-day that Harvey Sherman, one of Col. Baker's detectives, was captured on Friday, at midnight, by Mosby's guerrillas, and was hung early on Saturday morning by his captors, in sight of his family, near Drainesville.

Commodore Blake, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, writes to the Navy Department that the fever at that institution has entirely disappeared, and the sick list is smaller than during any previous season.

Another Union Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Another immense Union Mass Meeting was held in this city this afternoon, under the auspices of the Loyal Leagues. Gen. Dix presided, occupying the chair on the balcony of the Roe Hotel.

Four stands were erected around Madison square, fronting the hotel, and the attendance at all the stands numbered not less than 20,000.

Among the speakers were John Van Buren, Daniel S. Dickinson, Geo. Bancroft, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Henry J. Raymond, Geo. Wm. Curtis, Lyman Tremain, E. Delafield, Smith, H. B. Stanton, and others.

A notable feature of the meeting was the procession of expressmen, comprising all the expresses in the city, which passed around the square in wagons drawn by horses gaily decorated with flags, the employers of the various companies cheering as they rode along.

The reception to Gen. Scott, when he appeared on the balcony, was exceedingly cordial and enthusiastic. He was too feeble, however, to address the meeting, and only able to occupy the chair for an hour.

Union Meeting in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—The Union demonstration, held to-night in the Hall of the Maryland Institute under auspices of the Union Leagues of Maryland, in commemoration of the grand uprising of the loyal States, which followed the bloody tragedy enacted in the streets of Baltimore on the 19th of April, 1861, was, in every way, worthy of the occasion. The spacious Hall was packed with people in every portion, and large numbers were unable to gain admittance.

The hall was splendidly decorated and the greatest possible enthusiasm prevailed. Among the distinguished persons present were Gov. Cannon, of Delaware; Postmaster General Blair; David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia, and Governor Bradford, of Maryland. The latter acted as chairman.

Letters were received from Secretary Seward, Gov. Curtin and Hons. Meigs, Holt and Dickinson, expressing regret at their inability to attend. The meeting is still in progress.

Rumored Resignation of Secretary Stanton---Gen. Stoneman Heard From.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The *Commercial* has a rumor of the resignation of Secretary Stanton, which is contradicted, however, by a report that the matter has been compromised.

The *Post* has a report from an officer who left the army of the Potomac on Saturday, to the effect that Gen Stoneman was heard from on Saturday afternoon. He reached Culpepper Court House, where 3,000 rebels were surprised and captured; also, that a number of Harris' light cavalry were killed in a skirmish. The story is doubtful.

Affairs in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 20.—The forces sent to Danville last night, report all quiet to-day. Several arrests of armed men were made. It is reported that another Union man was killed, in Brown county, yesterday by Jayhawkers.

Prosser has been removed to his residence, at Georgetown, where, it is said, a force has been organized to resist his arrest by the military authorities. A number of leading Democrats, from Brown and adjoining counties, have gone there for the purpose of counselling submission to the lawful authorities and restoration of peace.

Additional Particulars of the [illegible] at Fayetteville, Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Additional advices from Fayetteville, say that the fight there on Saturday, lasted about four hours. The rebels were commanded by Gen. Cobell, and retreated in disorder towards Ozark. Our troops were all Arkansas recruits, under Col. Harrison. They were poorly armed and equipped, and without artillery.

Destructive Fire.

TORONTO, April 20.—The [illegible] mills and stove factory in Brighton, the property of C. Boice, were burned yesterday. Loss, 800 dollars, partly insured.

FROM MURFREESBORO.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MURFREESBORO, April 20, 1863.

The resignation of Asst. Surg. JAS. P. ORR, of the Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, was accepted on account of disability, and not for the good of the service, as was telegraphed you some three weeks since.

A leader in the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, of the 17th inst. says that General Rosecrans is being reinforced by General Grant, and that the great battle in Tennessee will come off within the next sixty days.

The Savannah *News* says that Gov. Brown is responsible for the bread riots at Greensboro and Denham, in North Carolina.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 15th, says that, on the 14th, only eight vessels remained outside of the bar.

A torrent blew all day.

The sights of the guns from the Keokuk have been recovered.

An entire page of the *Intelligencer* is occupied with an account of the proceedings of the Copperhead meeting of the 22d ult., in Hamilton, Ohio; copied from the *Enquirer*. The speeches of Vallandigham, Voorhees and McKinny, are introduced with startling headings and a great flourish of trumpets.

The bill to compell the planting of provision crops has been lost in the Georgia Legislature. A resolution was passed that a bill should be introduced levying a tax of one-tenth of all the provisions in the State for the benefit of the public service. The bill taxing those who refuse to take Confederate notes at fifty per cent. of the amount refused was lost.

The following telegrams appear in the *Intelligencer*:

Jackson, April 15.—A considerable Federal force is at Greenville, Miss.

Chattanooga, April 15.—Mail boats between Cincinnati and Louisville have been pressed to carry Grant's army to Tennessee. All quiet in the vicinity of Tullahoma.

Franklin's Yankee division has left the Potomac for Tennessee.

Milledgeville, April 15.—In the Senate today, the bill to endorse the Confederate bonds, which had passed the House, was indefinitely postponed.

Gen. John Beatty's brigade has been transferred from Rosecrans' to Negley's division.

There are rumors of an attack upon Nashville. The enemy are known to be hovering about Lavergne.

General Order No. 84—The General-in-Chief has permitted the Major General Commanding to use his discretion in regard to the consolidation of regiments, as directed in General Order No. 86, from the War Department. Such consolidation will, therefore, be the exception and not the rule, and will only be made when the interests of the service and the good of the regiments demand it.

By order of Major Gen. ROSECRANS.
C. GODDARD, Ass't Adj't Gen.

Arrivals---Southern News.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The bark B. Colford, from Remedios, arrived at this port to-night. She reports that on April 10th, when in lat. 30, long. 80, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, she picked up two boats containing sixteen men, from the rebel steamer Barrozo, Captain Adams, from Sta. Maria, bound to Nassau with cotton and turpentine, who reported leaving their steamer at 12 o'clock, noon, in a sinking condition. On the next day, when abreast of Charleston, and being short of provisions, the seven of them have a boat to go on shore; the remainder were brought to this port.

The steamer Barrozo was 125 tons burthen, and her cargo consisted of 79 bales of cotton and 12 barrels of turpentine.

Heavy firing was heard at Charleston on the 12th inst.

The prize schooner Antelope arrived at this port from Charleston bar, via Port Royal, and she was taken by the gunboat Memphis, with a cargo of salt or saltpetre. She reports having seen two anglo-rebel steamers, bound towards Charleston, on the 12th.

The bank statement for the week ending on Saturday, shows a decrease in loans of $1,212,461; decrease of circulation $138,733; and increase of specie $1,355,557; an increase of deposits $214,470.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 19.—Last evening the steamer Freeborn arrived from Charleston, bringing no news of importance.

The Monitors were all lying near the bar, none of them having left as has been reported.

Cannonading was distinctly heard last night and most of the time to-day off Sauls' Island, where our gunboats are engaged in shelling out squads of rebels, who are attempting to plant batteries upon the banks of the river, but thus far have been defeated.

Gen. Dix and staff left this morning on the Henry Burden for the Nansemond. The General returned late last evening from Suffolk. He keeps a vigilant eye upon the enemy's movements about this Department.

Last night our gunboats, with the 89th New York and the 18th Connecticut regiments, captured a rebel battery of six pieces of artillery, together with 200 prisoners, taken from the 44th Alabama regiment.

An official dispatch has been received from Major Gen. Peck, dated 8 o'clock last evening, which says Gen. Getty, in conjunction with the gunboats, under Lieut. Lawson, has just stormed the heavy battery at the West Branch, and captured six guns and 200 of the 44th Alabama regiment. They crossed in boats.

Affairs in Mexico---Bombardment of Puebla---The French Repulsed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—The steamer Sonora, from Acapulco, brings dates from the City of Mexico to 1st of April.

The French bombarded Puebla for ten days and were repulsed thrice.

The fortifications of St. Jarvier were rendered untenable by shells from rifled guns. The Mexicans withdrew, and the French occupied them on the 31st of March, taking 150 prisoners.

The French hold the outside fortifications all round the city.

The bombardment continued at the latest dates, but the principal fortifications hold out.

General Forey's headquarters were at the Church of Santiago, inside the Garita.

Comonfort was at St. Martin, with 10,000 troops.

Ortega is in Puebla with 25,000 troops.

The French have cut the communications between Ortega and Comonfort.

The French strength is 20,000, with 5,000 Mexicans under Maigney.

Reinforcements daily arrive from Vera Cruz.

There are 30,000 Mexican troops in the City of Mexico.

Railroad Accident.

WORCESTER, MASS., April 20.—An accident occurred this morning, two miles east of Worcester, on the Boston Railroad, caused by breaking of an axle of one of the cars. Several cars were badly damaged, a brakeman was killed, and two persons injured. Thompsons Express Messenger was also wounded.

The accident occurred on the 9:40 a. m. train from Worcester. The baggage master, named Wasson, was instantly killed. Mr. Hyde, the Express Messenger, received serious internal injuries, and four other persons were seriously injured. A portion of the train is a complete wreck, while the remainder fortunately escaped. The sufferers were promptly removed to the Swan House, where they receive every attention. No detention of trains was caused by the accident.

Affairs in Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, April 20.—Col. Graham, on Saturday, attacked the rebels near Collins, Tenn., killing seven, and destroying their camp.

On Sunday they crossed the Cumberland, attacked the rebels there, killing 20, routing the remainder, and are now in hot pursuit. The Federal loss is one killed.

Col. Streight attacked the rebels yesterday at Crockett's Cross Roads, killing one, capturing sixty, and are now chasing the remainder. No further casualties.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20.—The Senate and Assembly Bank Committees have agreed to recommend the Senate gold bill prohibiting banks from loaning on gold or bills of exchange, under penalty of a forfeiture of their charter.

Opening of Navigation.

LORINA, CANADA, April 20.—The navigation of the straits is now open. Three propellers, the first of the season, came down this morning.

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—A fleet of propellers arrived from the lower lakes last night. They report the straits filled with floating ice, but that there is no difficulty in the navigation.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The spirited condition of the flour market, noted for a week past, still continues; sales of 500 barrels at $6 for superfine, $6,50 for extras, and $7@7 50 for extra family. Rye flour moves slowly at $4.75, and Corn meal at $4. There is more demand for wheat, and 4,000 bushels red sold at $1,68, and small lots of white at $1,75@$1,90. Pennsylvania Rye commands $1,00. Corn in active request, and about 10,000 bushels yellow sold at 72c. Oats steady, with free sales of Pennsylvania at 85c—weight. There is not much Cloverseed coming in; sales of 200 bushel at $5,25@5,75. There are no change in Timothy or Flaxseed. Provisions dull. Coffee firm; sales of Rio at 29@32 and Laguyra at 32. Whisky declined 1c; sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio at 46c.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Cotton declining; sales at 64@65c. Flour lower; 13,000 bbls sold at $7@7,30 for state. Wheat dull; 8,500 bush. sold at $1,70 for red. Corn lower; sales 83,000 bush. at 88@90. Pork heavy at $13@13,50 for old mess and $15,25@15,37½ for new. Lard heavy at 8¾@10¾c. Whisky dull at 43@44½c. Freights dull. Stocks lower. Gold 114¾.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—Flour and wheat are dull and prices nominally unchanged. Corn dull at 62c. Oats are active at 80c. Rye dull at 90c. Barley declined to $1,40@1,50 for prime spring and fall. Whisky 43½c. Nothing of importance has transpired in Provisions and prices are unchanged. Groceries are steady, with a moderate jobbing demand. Gold and demand notes have declined to 148, and Silver to 135.

REBELLION FROM THE FIRST.—See Harper's History of the Great Rebellion, illustrated, only 25 cents, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

HARPER, Atlantic and Godey for May, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

IF YOU desire any repairs or alterations to your dwelling, or places of business, call and leave your order at Cuthbert'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. [illeg