THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1863. VOLUME LXXVI---NO. 146.

COMMISSION, &c.

CHARLES B. LEECH, Flour and Grain Factor and Commission Merchant for the sale of GRAIN, SEEDS, CHEESE, PRODUCE, &c., and agent for the celebrated Uniontown CEMENT, Nos. 114 Second and 145 First streets, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh. se3

ANDREW MACKEOWN.....WILKINS LINHART.
MACKEOWN & LINHART, Flour and Grain Factors, Produce and Commission Merchants, for the sale of Flour, Grain, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Beans, Tallow, Grease, Feathers, Potatoes, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Saleratus, Linseed and Lard Oils, Dried and Green Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax and Grass Seeds. Cash advances made on Consignments.
ap4:ly No. 297 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission and Forwarding Merchant and wholesale dealer in WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, BUTTER, LARD, PORK, BACON, FLOUR, FISH, POT AND PEARL ASHES, SALERATUS, LINSEED AND LARD OILS, DRIED FRUIT and Produce generally, Nos. 141 and 143 Front street, Pittsburgh. oc3

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CULP & SHEPARD, Commission Merchants and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE, No. 243 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Choice brands of Flour for Bakers and Family use constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to filling orders for Merchandise generally. oc8:dly

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JAMES DALZELL & SON, Manufacturers of LARD OIL, and Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM, Nos. 69 and 70 Water st., Pittsburgh. Advances made on consignments.

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J. KIRKPATRICK & BROTHER, (successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick,) Wholesale GROCERS, Nos. 191 and 193 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. ap13:ly

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MEANS & COFFIN, successors to M'Candless, Means & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner of Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. jy3:dly

FRANK VAN GORDER, Produce and Commission Merchant, dealer in FLOUR, BUTTER, BROOMS, SEEDS, LARD, CHEESE, PORK, DRIED AND GREEN FRUITS and Produce generally. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. Warehouse, No. 126 Second street, Pittsburgh.

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L. H. VOIGT & CO., successor to L. G. Graff, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 247 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au5

JOHN L. HOUSE.....EDWARD HOUSE.
JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy7

EDGERTON & STEWART, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 107 Wood street, Pittsburgh. je22:dly

EDWARD HEAZELTON, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, East corner of the Diamond, No. 18, Pittsburgh. mh11:lyma

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THOMAS WOODSIDE.....JAMES K. WALLACE.
WOODSIDE & WALLACE, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, And dealers in WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY, SPICES, PERFUMERY, BENZOLE AND CARBON OIL, &c., &c., No. 27 Wood street, Pittsburgh. ja31:ly

SIMON JOHNSTON, Dealer in Pure DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, BURNING FLUID, OILS, FAMILY MEDICINES, &c., &c., of strictly prime quality, which he offers at lowest prices. Corner Smithfield and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

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CHEESE WAREHOUSE.—HENRY H. COLLINS, Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in CHEESE, BUTTER, LARD, FISH and Produce generally, No. 25 Wood street, above Water, Pittsburgh. my2

CHAS. L. CALDWELL, (successor to James Holmes & Co.) Pork Packer and dealer in PROVISIONS, corner of Market and Front sts., Pittsburgh. ja6

WM. P. BECK & CO., Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE generally, No. 185 Liberty st. ja1

G. J. TOWNSEND, (successor to Jackson & Townsend,) Pork Packer and Dealer in PROVISIONS, No. 13 Fourth st., near Liberty, Pittsburgh. se27

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[illegible]DINER COFFIN, Agent for [illegible]ADELPHIA AND RELIANCE In[illegible] [illegible]th-east corner Wood and [illegible]

[illegible] NORTH AMERI[illegible] Hartford In[illegible]

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SIR CHAS. LYELL'S NEW WORK.—Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man, with remarks on theories on the origin of species by variation. By Sir Chas. Lyell, F. R. S. Illustrated. 1 vol. 8 vo. KAY & CO., 55 Wood st.

THE NATIONAL TAX LAW, (Government edition,) with all the amendments, compendium of stamp duties, and the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Price, in paper, 50 cents; do. 75 cents.
ap30 KAY & CO., No. 55 Wood street.

JUST OUT.—
The Iron Furnace, or Slavery and Secession.
Artist's Married Life.
The Morning Star.
Midsummer Eve. Hall.
Line Upon Line.
Precept Upon Precept.
Doctrinal Discourses. Kirk.
The Clevelands.
Walks and Talks.
ALSO,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
Holding from 12 to 100 pictures, square and oblong; Cloth and Turkey Morocco, finely finished and made at our own establishment in New York, in the most durable manner, ranging in price from 50 cents to $11.00. Call and see them.
mh13 JAS. L. READ, 78 Fourth street.

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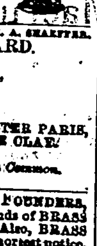
FURNITURE
AND
CANE AND WOOD CHAIRS
SELLING OFF
AT
REDUCED PRICES,
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
JAS. W. WOODWELL,
97 and 99 Third street, opposite R. Edmondson & Co., and 111 Fourth street. mh10

PATENTED OCT. 8, 1861.
Dithridge's Patent
OVAL LAMP CHIMNIES,
Manufactured of
XX FLINT GLASS.



These Chimnies are intended for the flat flame, which heating all parts of the glass equally, does not expose it to cracking.
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ap17 Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. M. CLANEY.....CHAS. A. SHAEFFER.
ALLEGHENY COAL YARD.
W. M. CLANEY & CO.,
Dealers in
COAL, COKE, LIME, FLOUR, PLASTER PARIS, CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND FIRE CLAY.
Corner Anderson Street and South Common.
ja29:ly

J. & M. M'STEEN, Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. All kinds of BRASS AND IRON COCKS made to order. Also, BRASS CASTINGS, of all kinds, made at the shortest notice. All orders left at BOWN & TETLEY'S, No. 136 WOOD STREET, will be promptly attended to. The members of this firm being practical mechanics, of many years' experience in their business, will insure to give satisfaction in every respect.
de9:ly

LYON ARNSTHAL, Importer and Dealer in the most select brands of GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS, and all kinds of SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, FANCY MEERSCHAUM PIPES, TUBES, &c., &c., in great variety, UNDER THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.
my11:dly

J. S. LIGGETT.....JOHN LINDSAY.
J. S. LIGGETT & CO., City Flouring Mill, corner Liberty and Adams streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Capacity, 400 bbls. per day. ap9

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MILITARY CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, BACK PAY, and MILITARY CLAIMS of every description, collected by the subscriber, at the following rates, viz: Pensions, $10 00; all other claims, $3 50. C. C. TAYLOR, Attorney at Law, No. 73 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. B. No charges are made if the claim does not succeed, and all information given gratis. ap4:ly

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WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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ALEX. BATES, Dealer in Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, CLOAKS & SHAWLS, No. 21 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. B.—CLOAKS made to order. mh30:ly

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LANE, McABOY & CO., Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 140 Federal street, (second door below new Market House,) Allegheny City. mh9:ly

EATON, MACRUM & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES AND DRY GOODS, of every description, Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

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JOSEPH HORNE, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of TRIMMINGS, DRY GOODS, &c., Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

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1862.........NOVEMBER.........1862.

CARPETS.
W. D. & H. M'CALLUM,
87 FOURTH STREET.

A large portion of our stock having been bought previous to a series of advances, and now replenished, (just preceding the largest advance of the season) with the newest designs in
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
A favorable opportunity is offered to purchasers at moderate rates, as prices will certainly be higher.
de9:ly

ILLINOIS LANDS FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PRAIRIE LANDS,
(Improved and unimproved.)

[illegible] UNIMPROVED PRAIRIE [illegible] to $12 per acre. Also, IM[illegible] $15 to $20 per acre, in some [illegible] Will sell in quan[illegible]

[illegible] Estate Agent, [illegible] Illinois.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING
MACHINES.

MERIT alone makes a Sewing Machine valuable.

THE PEOPLE are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.

That it is ECONOMY and WISDOM to purchase only Sewing Machines of KNOWN PRACTICAL UTILITY.

There are over 110,000 WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES in use in the United States and Europe.

This Machine is profitable and available for a lifetime.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost,) may be obtained in use by its possessor.

This is the ONLY SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD making the *lock stitch*, with the *rotating hook*, and using the *glass cloth presser*.

Call and see them in operation, at No. 27 FIFTH STREET.

ap8:myawF WM. SUMNER & CO.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.'S
IMPROVED DOUBLE THREAD
Family Sewing Machines.
Salesroom, No. 58 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

These Machines are from fifteen to twenty dollars cheaper than any other machine in the city. They will do all kinds of work, and are warranted for three years. They are so simple that any child 12 years old can use them to perfection. Constantly on hand, all kinds of Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Silk, Cotton, &c., at lowest Market prices.
ja17 [illegible] STRAIN, Agent.

PIANOS.

KNABE'S

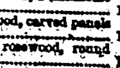
PIANOS

Are still ahead of Steinway's and all other Pianos made in this country.

A choice supply received this week.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,
No. 43 FIFTH STREET,
Sole Agent for KNABE'S PIANOS, HAINES BROS. PIANOS, and PRINCE'S MELODEONS.
ap22

BARGAINS IN SECOND-

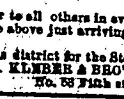


HAND PIANOS.

A 7 octave Chickering, beautiful black walnut case; very little used	$220 00
A 7 octave Chickering, rosewood, round corners; a first rate instrument	200 00
A 7 octave Hays & Co., rosewood; a handsome Piano, in good order	175 00
A 6¾ octave Stodart, rosewood, carved panels in front	165 00
A 6½ octave Gale & Co., rosewood, round front; an excellent Piano	160 00
A 6 octave Chickering, rosewood, round corners	150 00
A 6 octave Hallet, Davis & Co., rosewood	125 00
A 6 octave Stodart, mahogany	80 00
A 6 octave Swift, "	75 00
A 6 octave German, "	60 00
A 5 octave Dunham, "	50 00
A 6 octave Lond, "	50 00
A 5½ octave English, "	40 00
A 5 octave "	20 00

For sale by JOHN H. MELLOR,
fe12 81 Wood street.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS



received the *FIRST CLASS PRIZE* MEDAL, at the World's Fair, London, 1862.

Warranted superior to all others in every respect. A new stock of the above just arriving.

Sole Agency for this district for the Steinway Pianos at H. KLEBER & BRO'S.,
ap22 No. 53 Fifth street.

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SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Open for Deposits from 10 a. m. to 2 o'clock p. m. daily; also on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Office, 63 FOURTH STREET.

A SAFE, CONVENIENT, and PROFITABLE DEPOSITORY, for Mechanics, Laborers, Clerks, and all those whose means or savings are small. It also commends itself to Executors, Administrators, Collectors, Agents, voluntary Societies or Associations, and persons of all classes.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum is paid on deposits, which, if not drawn, will be placed to the credit of the depositor on the first days of May and November, and thereafter bear the same interest as the principal. At this rate, money will double in less than twelve years.

Interest will commence on all deposits the first and fifteenth days of the month after such deposits are made.

Books, containing Charter, By-Laws, &c., furnished on application at the office.

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	Wm. H. Smith.

Secretary and Treasurer—A. A. CARRIER.
fe4:3mws

NORTHWESTERN CHINESE SUGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This Company, chartered by the last General Assembly of the State of Illinois, with ample and liberal powers, has opened books for the subscription of stock at their office in the city of Cairo, Illinois.

The manufacture of Sugar from Sorghum, or the Chinese Sugar Cane, and the yield of immense, if not fabulous profit from the article even at ordinary market rates, are facts which now admit of the fullest demonstration. As Southern Illinois, in point of climate and soil, is admirably adapted for the growth of the cane, and as the cultivation of the cane already forms a great feature in the agricultural pursuits of the people, the fitness of the location for the factory will be readily conceded.

With the purpose of the Company to erect and have in operation a large factory before the close of the present season; and with a view to aid in that particular, subscriptions of stock are solicited on the following terms: Shares One Hundred Dollars each; twenty-five dollars at the time of subscription, and the balance in quarterly payments. A receipt will be given for each installment, and when the full sum is paid a certificate of stock, bearing the signature of the President and Secretary of the Company, will be issued.

The success of this enterprise, when once started, is beyond question. The President of the Company has had much experience in European countries, alike in the erection of factories and the manufacture of sugar, and is abundantly satisfied that no field of operation he has ever seen promises better than this. So fully satisfied is he of success, that for one he will oppose the sale of a single share of stock at any price, however high, after enough has been taken to erect and put in operation the first factory.

Office of the Company, Commercial Avenue, near the Post Office, Cairo, Illinois.
ap13:tm2sw CAPT. D. W. HIRSCH.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY.
H. C. MACKRELL,
Attorney-at-Law and Claim Agent,
No. 114 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

[illegible] in Allegheny and adjoining counties.
[illegible] SOLDIERS' CLAIMS, of every description [illegible] TIES, for all discharged Soldiers; PEN[SIONS for] wounded Officers and Soldiers; BOUN[TIES and P]ENSIONS for Widows, Parents, Orphan [Child]ren and Sisters, or other legal repre[sentatives of tho]se who have died in the service, or [after dis]charge, from disease contracted in [illegible]

[illegible] collected, and no letter will be [answered unless stamp] is enclosed. fe19:lyws

[illegible]LE SPECTACLES.
[illegible] the attacks of jealous [illegible] to the name of Opti[cian]

[illegible]ECTACLES

[illegible] ements of our [illegible] the all other [illegible] RUSSIAN

Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. RIDDLE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
Publication Office No. 84 Fifth Street.
MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS, DAILY, CONTAINING THE LATEST NEWS UP TO THE HOUR OF PUBLICATION.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 4.

NEW TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

MORNING EDITION, by mail, per year		$6 00
" "	month	70
" "	week	12
" "	single copies	2
EVENING EDITION, by mail, per year		4 50
" "	month	38
" "	week	10
" "	single copies	2
WEEKLY EDITION, single copies, per year		2 00
" "	clubs of 5 to 10, "	1 50
" "	clubs of 10 or more "	1 25

—and one extra to the party sending club. For a club of fifteen, we will send the EVENING GAZETTE daily. For a club of twenty, we will send the MORNING GAZETTE daily. Single copies, 5 cents.

All subscriptions *strictly in advance*, and papers always stopped when the time expires.

The Condition of the South--Lights and Shadows.

The new rebel tax law is like REHOBOAM'S finger, which was heavier than his father's (or Uncle Samuel's) loins. We give five specimen bricks out of many of the same sort:

	Licenses.	Per centage on Receipts.
Amusements	$500	5
Auctioneers	500	2½
Bankers	500	5
Merchants	100	5
Liquor dealers	100	5

The Mobile *Advertiser* contains a large number of advertisements announcing the sequestration of debts owed by the merchants of that city, to those of New York.

The Eutaw (Ala.) *Whig* claims that the wheat crop of that county promises to be better than that of any former year within the recollection of the oldest farmers. Similar reports are published from East Tennessee, Charlotte county, N. C., and Southern Virginia.

It was stated in the Georgia Legislature that there was no scarcity of provisions in that State; but that the lack of transportation caused scarcity to be felt in sections. The same is asserted respecting Louisiana and parts of Mississippi. An unsuccessful attempt was recently made at Columbus, Ga., by a party of women, to rob the stores of that place of callicoes. The rioters were put in jail. At Milledgeville, in the same State, the women robbed a dry goods store of its finest articles of apparel. "After a frightful flurry, the fair creatures were dispersed by an appeal of Judge Harris." The account does not state whether they returned the goods.

A cotton speculating mania has sprung up in the South. Parties were roaming about the country, buying all they could get, and as a consequence cotton had risen to 30 cents a pound. Two-thirds the entire crop of Alabama is in the hands of these speculators.

The True Rebel Estimate of Gen. McClellan.

While General McClellan was at the head of the army of the Potomac the rebel newspapers always spoke of him in terms of great respect as a soldier, and pretended to fear him. A certain class of Journals on our side of the line—(geographically on our side, although in heart on the rebel side)—were very fond of picking up these rebel compliments to their idol, and spreading them before the world. Now, will they have the fairness to give the following testimony, uttered when there is no longer any motive to lie? Those Southern fellows will lie egregiously when they can promote their own bad cause by doing so; but they have a kind of honor which impels them to tell the truth when they can do so without damage to slavery and the rebellion. In this article we may take it for granted that the Richmond editor says what he believes to be true. Indeed he states some facts which we all know to be true. Now, if the papers which have been lauding him through thick and thin, and abusing everybody who would not fall down and worship their idol, have a spark of honesty or fair dealing in their composition, they will publish this revised and corrected rebel testimony, especially after having drawn upon the same source for testimony in his favor.

[From the Richmond Whig, April 21.]

THE LATE GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.

Young Napoleon is dead—dead beyond resurrection. In the flesh he may still walk the earth, but in spirit, in power, in the hope of glory he is defunct. It is a noteworthy fact that the ululoos and hullabaloos over this person have ceased in Yankeeland. For two or three months after his dismissal he was the pet object of democratic sympathy and conservative sympathy; but now even Beast Butler has grander ovations than he. His name is seldom heard among men. He is no more.

A review of his career, from the time he claimed Rosecrans's laurels in the little affair at Rich Mountain down to the time of the battle of Antietam would be instructive to the nation of liars who accepted him at his own lying valuation, and discarded him because his falsehoods, gigantic as they were, produced no visible impression upon the rebellion. It might also profit the Confederacy to trace in the career of this braggart overruling power which has never failed to darken the counsels of the wicked and to cause all things to work together for good in behalf of the just cause. Nothing is easier to prove than that the elevation of McClellan to the position of commander-in-chief of the Yankee army was all that was needed after the election of Lincoln to ensure our independence. The recital of a few facts will show how greatly we are indebted to him.

In October, 1861, he had 180,000 men and the most overwhelming array of artillery that had ever been seen upon this continent. Before him was an army of Confederates, occupying Mason's and Munson's Hill, and defiantly daring him to come out of his fortifications. The roads were good and weather splendid; he had but to advance in force to gain an easy victory—so, at least, thought his master Lincoln. But he knew his men were cowards, and he was afraid of his reputation. He did not want to fight; he sought merely to push us from one position to another by dint of enormous numbers; hence the flank movement by way of Leesburg, which ended so horribly, and benumbed him with fright for three months.

Driven by an imperative order to advance again, in spite of the winter mud, he entered the entrenched camp at Manassas only to find it a mass of surrounding ruins.

He shipped round to the Peninsula, taking 112,000 men with him. Magruder opposed him with but 7,500 men, kept in check and forced him to the use of the spade and pick, his favorite weapons. He made siege, and in due time occupied our deserted lines. The battle of Williamsburg followed. His advance was whipped by Johnson's rear guard, but owing partly to the ignorance of the country and to the bad handling of some of our troops he was enabled to gain enough advantage on one wing to put some conceit into his men. He acknowledged, however, at one time it looked as if the Bull Run rout would be enacted again.

After this battle an event occurred which has been forgotten, but deserves to be recalled. A Confederate surgeon, left in charge of the wounded, told McClellan that his gunboats might possibly reach Richmond, but that his infantry never would. The little Napoleon smiled as if in pity of the surgeon's ignorance. The surgeon told him farther, that the abolitionists were making a tool of him, and that they would throw him aside, proclaim a general emancipation of negroes, and put an abolitionist in his place. McClellan replied that there was no fear of the abolitionists as long as he had command of that army. "But," he added, "if they do throw me aside and set the negroes free, I shall go to Europe, and cease to have any thing to do with this war."

How literally the surgeon's predictions have been fulfilled! McClellan has been kicked out of office; the insurrection proclamation has been issued; Hooker, a pure blooded abolitionist, has command of the army of the Potomac; and it has not been two weeks since McClellan, in a public speech, urged the people to sustain Lincoln. How debased the creature is! Why is he not in Europe, and why does he longer live here, except in hopes of a new appointment under the abolition despotism?

Space will not permit us to follow Young Napoleon through the narrative of his career. The Yankees might have taken Richmond after the battle of the Seven Pines, when our forces were in confusion. After the battle of Hanover Court House he might have done the same thing. After the battle of Antietam the same.

In the report of the battle he convicts himself of falsehood in the most glaring manner. He excuses himself for not renewing the battle the morning of the 18th by saying his losses were so great, and there was so much disorganization in some of the commands, that he did not think it proper, especially as he was sure of the arrival that day of 15,000 fresh men. He "happens to recollect" the return of his enemy Hooker's corps, viz: 35,000 men for duty, and four days after the same corps showed 13,500. Yet after this admission of loss and disorganization he closes by claiming a great victory, with a capture of thirteen guns, thirty-nine colors, 15,000 small arms and 6,000 prisoners.

His bombastic dispatches from Western Virginia secured his elevation. His reputation was founded on lies. In lies he towered and under lies he is lost—crushed. How fortunate for us that he was chosen chief of the Yankee army! With the immense numbers at his command, an officer of truth, enterprise and daring would have pushed us sorely; but he was in awe of his dishonest reputation. His lies made him a coward, and from the first day to the last of his military career he did not dare, on a single occasion, to expose himself to fire. A mendacious, dastardly boaster, he perished so unmanfully that the ridiculousness of his last moments destroys every vestige of obligation conferred by his vain-glorious pretensions.

Loss of the Anglo Saxon--Account of the Passage and Wreck.

The following is the first officers' statement:

The Anglo-Saxon left Liverpool on the 16th instant, at 5 p. m. She experienced strong westerly gales until Saturday, the 25th, at 8 p. m., when she fell in with ice and a thick fog. The engines were immediately slowed. At 10 p. m., the ice being so thick and heavy, the engines were stopped altogether. A light breeze from the south forcing the ship ahead about one knot an hour. At 5 a. m. on the 26th, the fog lifted, and the ice having slacked, we set the fore-topsails and head-sails, moving the engines occasionally at a dead slow. At 10:30 a. m. the fog cleared away altogether, and we saw clear water to the W. N. W. from the mast head. We continued our course toward clear water.

At 2 p. m., we got the ship clear of ice, and steered northwest by west, with full speed and with all possible sail. A moderate breeze was blowing from the southward at this time. At noon, latitude 46.57, longitude 57.24, by the chronometer. At 10 p. m., the breeze freshened, and blew strongly from the south-southeast and a dense fog set in. We took in all sail at 8 a. m., on the 27th. The fog still continued to be dense, and, supposing the ship to be still forty miles off Cape Race, we altered her course to the west-half-north, and slowed the engines to half speed, which would have taken us seventeen miles south of Cape Race. At ten minutes past 11 a. m., breakers were reported on the starboard beam. Captain Burgess immediately ordered the engines to be reversed at full speed, but before her headway could be stopped, she struck fiat on the rocks off Clam Cove, about four miles north of Cape Race. A heavy sea rolling in, drove her quarter on the rocks, carrying away her rudder, stern-post, and propeller.

Finding that there was no possibility of the ship coming off, the order was given to let go both anchors, to hold the ship on the rocks. The carpenter was forthwith sent to examine the fore-peak, and found it filling fast with water. He also examined the fore-hold, but found no water there. The chief engineer coming up directly afterwards, reported the forward stoke-hold filling fast. He opened the valves and blew the steam out of the boilers. The boats all immediately lowered successfully, except Nos. 1 and 3. The ship was so close on the rocks these could not be got out. Boat No. 2, with some of the crew and passengers, commanded by Capt. Crawford, was sent to find a place to land the passengers. Some of the crew being landed on the rocks by means of the studding-sail boom, with the help of some of the passengers, got a hawser secured to a rock, to keep the vessel from listing out. We then commenced to land the female passengers on the rocks by means of the foreyard arm. The first-class passengers were put into a boat. About noon she settled down very fast, listing to port at the same time and sunk in deep water. The captain and a great many of the passengers were on deck at the time, and, with a part of the crew, were all lost.

Late from New Orleans.

In a letter from New Orleans of the 20th ult., we have the following:

Before this communication has reached you General Banks and his victorious army will, in all probability, be in Alexandria on the Red river.

The hardest fighting we have had thus far was at Vermillion Bayou. Our loss at this point, in killed and wounded, will probably exceed three hundred. General Grover's division has suffered the most severely. We have captured over two or three thousand prisoners, many of whom have already reached this place.

During our entire march from Berwick Bay to New Iberia, we met, at almost every point that could be fortified, with intrenchments and rifle pits. Most of them were abandoned on our approach.

GUERRILLAS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Guerrillas in large numbers are making their appearance on the right bank of the Mississippi. Saturday night, as the steamer St. Maurice was coming down from Baton Rouge, she was repeatedly fired into, and efforts were made, by swinging fire balls, &c., to induce her to land; but as her captain had been informed of the presence of the guerrillas, he refused to stop at any point until he reached this city.

TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT—GUARD CAPTURED.

Early last Sunday morning the telegraph wires near Plaquemine were cut by the guerrillas, and the guard captured.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED.

Our wounded, from the battle of the Teche, are arriving daily. Saturday last two hundred and fifty, including two colonels, were brought down from Brashear City. We are having fine weather, which will very materially facilitate the march of our army.

THE PIRATE QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Commons on the 17th inst., Mr. Cobden gave notice of the following motion, to follow Mr. Horsfall's, which is to come up on the 24th, in reference to the seizure of the Alexandra:

"To invite the attention of the House from motives of national self-interest and obligations of implied international engagements, by which the British Government is called upon for a vigilant and rigid enforcement of the provisions of the foreign enlistment act, which forbid the furnishing of ships of war to a belligerent power to be employed against another power with which this country is at peace."

"COPPERHEADS" are by no means a new institution. The late W. Shakespeare makes Troilus say:

"whilst some with cunning gild their copper crowns
With truth and plainness I do wear mine bare."

THE answer to a riddle, "Why does a dog waggle his tail?" is given by an English nobleman, who says it is, "Because the dog is stronger than his tail. If he wasn't the tail would waggle the dog."

Marine "Devils" on the Way to the South.

The steamer Ericsson, says the New York *Evening Post*, of Friday, leaves this port today for the South with a heavy cargo of war material for our fleet. She takes in tow two of Captain Ericsson's "devils," designed to be attached to the bows of the iron-clads for the destruction of torpedoes and the removal of piles and other obstructions.

On her last trip the Ericsson took one of these machines to Admiral Dupont, and left it safely in Port Royal harbor. Thus the Monitor fleet has been for nearly three weeks in possession of a new "devil," instead of the old one which fell into the hands of the rebels in Charleston harbor.

The general form of the machine is like that of a raft, and bars extending from it reach two to four feet below the keel of the vessel, to which it is attached. These, of course, will strike any torpedoes or obstructions on which the vessel would otherwise pass. The arrangements for the removal of piles include immense torpedoes, with ample means of explosion.

The heavy, open frame work of iron will not, it is believed, be materially injured by the concussion or explosion of rebel infernal machines, or of the torpedoes that are carried by the devils, with which they perform their work. The length of the machine is about fifty feet.

The Advance of Hooker's Army--Additional Particulars.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of Friday, referring to Hooker's movement on the Rappahannock, says:

A most important advance has been made. Our troops, after driving out all straggling squads of the enemy, now occupy a large and important district of country, commanding all the principal lines of transit between Washington, Richmond and the lower part of the Valley of Virginia.

They have also made substantial progress towards the rebel capital, and have established a firm foothold in positions which we have hitherto spent much money and lost thousands of valuable lives in abortive efforts to attain. What we here speak of in general terms we have the details to substantiate.

General Stoneman's command, which left Falmouth nearly three weeks since, have not been idle, frequent "raids" having been made in the vicinity of Warrenton, Bealeton, White Sulphur Springs, and the different fords, much to the annoyance of the representatives of the rebel army thereabouts.

Important from Mexico--Reported Defeat of the French at Puebla.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 1.—The German *Democrat*, of this city, publishes a letter dated sixty miles southeast of Acapulco, Mexico, April 15th, giving the following highly important later news from Puebla. The letter says:

An express from the city of Mexico, on the 9th of April, has just arrived here.

On the 5th and 6th of April the French, after severe fighting and great suffering and slaughter, succeeded in retaining a portion of Puebla.

On the 7th of April the Mexicans repulsed them with still greater slaughter, driving them at the point of the bayonet beyond the outposts of the city.

The French then returned to Cholula, seven miles from Puebla, where they were fortifying themselves.

There is no means of knowing whether this news comes from a reliable source.

The *Democrat*, however, credits it.

Finances of England.

Mr. Gladstone made the annual financial statement as follows: Estimates of revenue for the coming year, £71,498,000; estimated expenditures, £67,749,000—showing a surplus of £3,750,000.

In view of this surplus Mr. Gladstone proposes to reduce the duty on tea to one shilling a pound, and so to readjust the income tax that only incomes of over £200 per annum are to be taxed in the full amount, all below being dealt with on a regular scale. These two reductions, it is estimated, will almost amount to the surplus revenue. The duty on chicory is brought up to the level of that on coffee. Sundry small changes in license fees, etc., complete the recommendations.

Mr. Gladstone made an elaborate speech, in the course of which he stated his belief that the increase of trade with France had more than balanced the loss of trade occasioned by the American war.

The English papers generally regard Mr. Gladstone's financial statement with great satisfaction, and it is believed that his measures will pass without opposition.

Mr. Gladstone stated that the arrangements with the Galway Steamship Company were not yet so far completed as to enable the government to make a positive proposal, or to know absolutely what it would be its duty to do.

Result of Gen. Banks' Recent Successes.

The correspondent of the Boston *Journal* who is accompanying General Banks' army writes:

At the present writing our army has reached New Iberia, having experienced little opposition, the enemy fleeing as our army advanced.

The result is glorious. We have opened to trade, and to the healthy growth of the Union sentiment, one of the finest tracts of land the deadly upas of secession ever overshadowed. The best plantations in this State are in this district, and the people are intelligent, kind and humane, and the indications are, would about all become unequivocal Unionists, if the degrading rebel influence can be kept from them. We have heard Davis and Benjamin denounced largely by these people, even while they bolster the Confederacy on an abstract principle.

Gen. Banks is above New Iberia, driving everything before him.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. HOOKER.—Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, and General Hooker disagreed upon a certain matter, in which the President stood by the General, giving him full permission to carry out his plans in his own way. The President said to Gen. Hooker in substance, "I know that the country will hold me responsible for the result of the spring campaign, but you are the commander of this army, and you ought to know better than I how and when and where it shall fight—and I am determined to adhere to a resolution formed when I made you its commander—therefore you shall have your own way, and I will hold you responsible." The President and Gen. Hooker were never warmer friends than at this moment.—*Wash. Corres. Boston Traveller.*

THE attempt to light the St. Nicholas Hotel with gas made from petroleum was a failure. At first the proprietors were pleased, but the trial of a few weeks led to its discontinuance.

MRS. SENATOR DOUGLAS, it is said, retains her right of dower in the Chicago estates of her distinguished husband, having never joined in the execution of the mortgages.

PAUL MORPHY has again been beaten by Mons. de Riviere in a friendly match at chess—the latter winning three out of five games.

DISSOLUTIONS, &C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a Co-Partnership for the purpose of carrying on a General Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, at the old stand, Nos. 191 and 193 Liberty street, under the firm and style of J. KIRKPATRICK & BROTHER, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers.
JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK,
WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK.
Pittsburgh, April 11th, 1863. ap13:1m

WAGONS AND CARTS FOR SALE.—I will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, TIMBER WHEELS, WHEEL-BARROWS AND STORE TRUCKS, all made of the best materials and warranted. Also, the Economy Wheeled HAY RAKE. I also furnish STEEL TEETH FOR HAY RAKES. Factory and office on Marion Avenue, in front of the Penitentiary, Allegheny City.
ap22 C. COLEMAN.

JUST RECEIVED,
AT THE ONE DOLLAR JEWELRY STORE, No. 58 Fourth Street,
A large lot of extra fine SILVER PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c., which will be sold very cheap, to close out the stock. Please step in and examine the goods. R. STRAIN.
ap8

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Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth Sts.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
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FIRE INSURANCE, BY THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, on BUILDINGS, limited or perpetual, MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE, &c., in town or country. Office No. 308 Walnut street.

CAPITAL, $229,510; ASSETS, $308,508 96—invested as follows:

First Mortgage on Improved City Property, worth double the amount	$155,000 00
Ground rent, first class	2,462 50
Penna. R. R. Co.'s 6 per cent. Mortgage Loan, $30,000, cost	27,900 00
City of Philadelphia, 6 per cent. Loan	30,000 00
Allegheny county 6 per ct. P. R. R. Loan	10,000 00
Collateral bonds, well secured	2,500 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad Company, mortgage loan	4,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s stock	3,000 00
Stock of Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.	24,350 00
Stock of County Fire Insurance Co.	1,050 00
Stock of Delaware M. S. Insurance Co.	700 00
Commercial Bank do	5,135 91
Mechanics' Bank do	2,012 50
Union M. Insurance Co.'s scrip	160 00
Bills Receivable, business paper	16,297 13
Book Accounts, accrued interest, etc.	6,316 72
Cash on hand and in hands of agents	11,385 15
	$308,508 96

CLEM TINGLEY, President.
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INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.—FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, 435 and 437 Chestnut street, near Fifth.

Statement of Assets, January 1st, 1863, published agreeably to an act of Assembly, being—

First Mortgages, amply secured	$1,836,393 00
Real Estate, (pres't val. $108,314 61) cost	102,965 00
Temporary Loans, on ample Collateral Securities	63,135 00
Stocks, (present value $85,667 73) cost	59,785 00
Notes and Bills Receivable	1,621 60
Cash	27,919 00
	$2,208,051 68

The only profits from premiums which this Company can divide by law are from risks which have been determined.

Insurance made on every description of property, in town and country, at rates as low as are consistent with security.

Since their incorporation, a period of thirty years, they have paid losses by fire to an amount exceeding *Four Millions of Dollars*, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of Insurance, as well as their ability and disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.

LOSSES BY FIRE:
Losses paid during the year 1858 $109,084 61

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Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A Home Institution, managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

ASSETS, OCTOBER 20, 1859.

Stock Accounts	$ 63,000 00
Mortgages	2,100 00
Office Furniture	250 00
Open Accounts, &c.	[illegible]
Cash	1,509 00
Premium Notes	18,351 99
Notes and Bills Discounted	27,696 14
	174,075 13
	$293,951 22

DIRECTORS:

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Insurance in the above old and reliable Companies can be obtained by application to
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Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas.
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BRASS CASTINGS, of all descriptions, made to order. STEAMBOAT WORK, STEAM AND GAS-FITTING, and REPAIRING promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to fitting up REFINERIES FOR COAL AND CARBON OILS.
Also, Sole Agents for the Western District of Pennsylvania for the sale of MARSH, LAUDELL & CO.'S PATENT SYPHON PUMP, the best ever invented. Having no valves, it is not liable to get out of order, and will throw more water than any pump of twice its size. ap18

RECEIVED THIS DAY.—
5000 pounds S. C. Hams;
3000 do. prime Dried Beef;
1000 do. Plain Hams;
100 bush. Oats;
100 do. Red Potatoes, "Seedling";
10 dozen Fancy Brooms;
50 bbls. Extra Flour;
20 bush. Onions, "Seedling."
In store and for sale by CHAS. C. BALSLEY,
ap22 No. 179 Liberty street.

MAPLE SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
17 bbls. Somerset county Maple Sugar;
6 boxes Cake do;
10 kegs Apple Butter;
3 do Maple Syrup;
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