Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 5.

CITY AFFAIRS.

THE 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.	69	56
12 " M.	85	70
6 " P. M.		68
Barometer		29 5-10

The Courts.

COMMON PLEAS, ORPHANS' COURT, &c.

PRESIDENT—HON. JAMES P. SHERRETT.
ASSOCIATE LAW JUDGE—HON. THOMAS MELLON.
ASSOCIATE LAW JUDGE—HON. R. H. BROWN.
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.
ASSOCIATE—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.

Convention of School Directors.

Pursuant to call, the School Directors of the several districts throughout the county assembled in Convention, at the Court House, on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent of Common Schools, for the ensuing three years, and fixing the amount of the salary.

Dr. W. J. Gilmore, of Upper St. Clair township, was elected temporary Chairman, and announced the Convention ready to receive nominations for permanent officers.

Col. Wm. Espy, of Lower St. Clair, and James P. Ross, of Robinson, were nominated for President. A vote was taken, and Col. Espy was chosen by a large majority. The election was then made unanimous, and on taking the Chair Col. Espy thanked the delegates briefly for the honor conferred.

Rev. W. H. Andrews, of Lawrenceville, Samuel Fahnestock, of the city, and James Ross, of Ohio township, were chosen Vice Presidents.

Dr. W. J. Gilmore, of Upper St. Clair, and J. A. Sargeant and Adams Getty, of the city, were chosen Secretaries.

The Secretaries then called over the list of school directors for the several districts, when it was found that there were representatives present from every district in the county.

Dr. Gilmore moved that the Convention adjourn to the hall of the Third Ward School, but the motion was amended that the session be held where it had been organized.

On motion, the whole matter was laid on the table by a decided vote. Mr. Robt. Guthrie moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate candidates for County Superintendent.

Mr. Thomas Roberts, of the Sixth Ward, moved that the Convention first fix the salary, which motion prevailed.

The Convention here got into a wrangle—as many as a dozen gentlemen talking at the same time, and suggesting the amount which should be fixed.

The following sums were suggested: $1,200; $1,500; and $2,000.

It was then moved that a vote be taken vice voce, but the whole matter was finally laid on the table, that a new start might be taken. At this point the confusion was indiscribable, throwing completely into the shade the turmoil of any political convention which we ever witnessed. There was not the slightest attention paid to parliamentary rules, and those who evidently knew the least about the manner of transacting the business, had the most to say.

The "new start" was finally taken, when the following sums were designated: $1,000; $1,200; $1,500; and $1,800.

Another boisterous scene ensued, and after the storm of words had subsided we were able to ascertain that the result arrived at was, that a vote should be first taken on the sum of $1,500.

The result of the ballot was as follows:

Ayes	89
Nays	156

It was then moved that the sum be fixed at $1,200, by acclamation. The motion prevailed, and the vote was taken, but the Chair declined to decide it.

A division was called, and another wrangle ensued, at least twenty delegates striving to get the attention of the Chair at the same time.

Mr. Andrew Scott, of Lawrenceville, moved that the Convention proceed to ballot on the sum of $1,200, and after a disorderly debate the motion prevailed.

Mr. Robert Guthrie called for the yeas and nays, and after another animated struggle, in which an unsuccessful attempt was made to obtain a compromise of $1,100, the Secretaries proceeded to call the roll.

The result of the ballot was announced as follows:

Yeas	166
Nays	67

So the salary was fixed at $1,200—an advance of $300 over the amount paid during the last term.

At noon, the Convention then proceeded to receive nominations for County Superintendent. The following names were submitted: A. T. Douthett, James M. Pryor and John J. Taggart.

A ballot was taken, and resulted as follows:

A. T. Douthett	203
James M. Pryor	19
John J. Taggart	5

Mr. Douthett was declared duly elected, and on motion the election was declared unanimous.

At this juncture Mr. James Robb announced that news had been received of the capture of 1,500 rebels by Gen. Hooker, whereupon three rousing cheers were given for "fighting Joe."

Mr. Douthett was loudly called upon for a speech, and responded in a brief and appropriate manner, thanking the Convention for the flattering manner in which they had endorsed his official career, by tendering him a re-election by so large a majority. He declined to make a speech, but expressed the hope that he would soon meet with the several delegates in their homes and school rooms.

Three cheers were then given for Mr. Douthett, when the Convention adjourned.

The Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee Receive many letters and reports from the agents of the Commission and officers of the army, testifying to the efficacy and care with which the stores committed to their care are distributed. Col. Moody writes: "We would advise all who wish to extend the hand of their charity so as to reach the suffering officers and soldiers, who have stood 'between their loved homes and foul war's desolation,' to commit their offerings to the custody of the United States Sanitary Commission, an organization authorized by the Secretary of War and the Surgeon General, having the confidence of the entire army, and affording a direct and expeditious medium of communication with the several divisions of the army, free of expense to the donors, and entirely reliable in its character. It is also worthy of special note that the goods entrusted to the Commission are distributed to those who are actually sick or convalescent, and this is done under the security of the most responsible persons in its employ, and through regularly established official agencies in the army. If the patriotic donors of the several States would direct their contributions into this channel, it would save much expense of agencies, blend the sympathies of Union man of the several States, and prevent unpatriotic distinctions in the patients in the hospitals, who are from every regiment, and from every State. Side by side they fought, and were wounded, and side by side they suffer in the hospitals,—and the Commission, through appropriate agencies, extends its aid alike to the sons of Pennsylvania and Ohio, Virginia and Michigan, thus giving prominence to our cherished national motto; We are many in one. As an illustration, the other day we met an agent of a Wisconsin society come to a hospital with sanitary goods for Wisconsin soldiers, and went along the wards making careful discrimination in behalf of Wisconsin soldiers, and soon saw that it was an ungraceful task, and handed over his goods to the United States Sanitary Commission. Learning this, one of the Wisconsin soldiers said: 'I am glad of that, for it made me feel so bad, when my friends gave me those good things the other day, and passed by that Illinois boy on the next bed there, who needed them just as much as I did; but I made it square, for I divided what I got with him.' Brave, noble fellow, his was the true spirit of a soldier of the United States. We have a common country, language, religion, interest and destiny; and we should closely weave the web of our unity, so that the genius of liberty may, like him "who went about doing good," wear a "seamless garment." The United States Sanitary Inspector of the Army of the Cumberland says: "I believe that a bushel of potatoes in this army, at this time, is worth a man. Will you not call upon all to gather in and send on these articles at once. The most needed are—potatoes, pickled onions, pickles of all kinds, especially cabbage, carrots, parsnips and cider vinegar. Tell the working army at home, that many of their loved ones are now so much in want of these articles that they are willing, if they could be purchased, to pay a shilling for a single potatoe."

The following list of articles have been received at the Sanitary Rooms for the week ending May 2nd:

Mr. D. C. Clapp—1 package of periodicals.

Harmany Society of Economy—1 barrel old rye whisky; 1 barrel old currant wine; 1 dox. green glass bottles.

John Mc D. Crozzan—2 barrel beets; 1 bbl. parsnips.

Mrs. G. S. Warner, Sewickley—2 bottles currant wine, 4 cans fruit and tomatoes, 1 jar peaches, 1 jar blackberries, 2 jars jelly, 1 roll butter, 1 package old muslin.

East Liberty Soldiers' Aid Society, Mrs. S. C. Graham and Mrs. Hallman—8 lbs. corn starch, 6 lbs. farina, ½ lb. numegs, 3 boxes mustard, 4 lbs. tapioca, 8 lbs. of sago, 2 bottles dry catsup, 1 package sugar, 1 package of peaches.

Mrs. Hopkins, Sewickley—1 package tracts.

Soldiers' Aid Society of East Liberty—3 muslin shirts, 6 pairs drawers, 1 pair socks.

Pennsville Ladies' Aid Society—2 muslin shirts, 1 pair socks, 6 qts. dried cherries, 1 package literature, 1 can butter, 1 can currant jelly, 6 towels, 6 packages dried apples, 1 package dried c[illegible], 1 night shirt, 1 package dried peaches, 6 qts spiced apples, 1 can peaches, 1 package dried blackberries, 1 crock butter, 1 pair pillow cases, 1 small cushion, 1 calico comfort, 1 bed tick.

A Friend—1 dox. cans condensed milk.

Ladies' Aid Society of First Presbyterian Church—28 shirts, 28 pairs slippers, 2 pairs socks, 4 pairs drawers, 6 handkerchiefs, 8 wrappers, 3 shirts, and 12 pairs drawers from sanitary muslin. For contrabands: 2 blankets, 1 quilt, 7 shirts and collars, 3 black woollen shawls, 1 soldier's hat and 1 cap, 1 testament, 1 sack, 1 wrapper, 1 quilted shirt, 1 linen coat, 2 flannel shirts, 3 vests, 55 yards of calico.

H. W. Robinson, Brownsville, Pa.—1 blanket, 1 can blackberries, 1 quart dried blackberries, 2 pairs drawers, 3 packages farina, 1 bottle wine, paper, envelopes and pens, eggs, potatoes, apples, 1 roll bandages, 5 magazines.

From a Friend—1 package magazines, reviews and tracts.

Dixmont—45 shirts made.

From a Country Friend—Dried pears, dried mulberries, 1 package tracts, 2 dozen eggs.

Miss M. S. Copley—2 packages literature.

Allegheny Ladies' Aid Society—1 barrel parsnips and turnips, 1 keg hops and Lima beans, 1 box shirts and bandages, 1 package magazines, 3 cans fruit, 2½ gallons fruit, 1 quart pickled onions, 40 shirts, 11 pairs socks, 2 testaments, 5 calico dressing gowns, 2 sheets, 2 pillow cases, 1 package tracts, 41 towels, 18 pairs drawers, 111 handkerchiefs, 1 package muslin, 1 keg onions, papers.

Rev. Mr. Grave's Congregation, Crooked Creek and Appleby Manor—1 package lint, 1 pair socks, 2 pkgs dried fruit, 24 cans fruit, 2 jars peach butter, 100 towels.

Episcopal Ladies' Aid Society—5 cans fruit, 1½ gallons tomatoe catsup, 32 quarts whisky, 3 bottles blackberry wine, 1 bottle blackberry brandy, 4 flannel shirts, 3 muslin shirts, 15 second-hand linen shirts, 1 pillow-case, 1 pair socks, 2 gallons pickles, 6 bottles catsup, 1 bushel onions, 4 bottles wine, 4 cans fruit, 2 gallons pickles, 2 bundles crackers, 2 boxes liquor, sent by special request to Rev. John A. Jerome, Chaplain at Fairfax Seminary hospital.

John T. Cochran, Esq.

It will be seen, by the annexed correspondence, that our talented fellow-citizen, John T. Cochran, Esq., is about to remove to the city of New York, where he intends to continue the practice of his profession; and that his fellow-members of the Bar here, in view of his departure, have tendered him a public dinner in testimony of their personal regard.

As a lawyer Mr. Cochran has ranked deservedly high, and his practice has been both large and lucrative. The regret expressed at his departure by the legal profession will be shared by the public generally, as he has long been regarded as one of the most able, accomplished and successful lawyers in the State. The correspondence is as follows:

PITTSBURGH, May 2, 1863.

JOHN T. COCHRAN, Esq.—Dear Sir: In view of the fact that you are about to remove to the city of New York, the undersigned, your fellow members of the Pittsburgh Bar, respectfully beg leave to tender you a Public Dinner, as a slight testimonial of their personal regard, their appreciation of your distinguished abilities and eminent position as a Lawyer, and their regret at your departure. You will please designate such time as shall be convenient for you to meet us for the purpose indicated. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

Charles Shaler,	A W Loomis,
John M. Kirkpatrick	John J Gass,
Thos. O. Lazear,	David W Bell,
R. R. Carnahan,	D H Hazen,
J H Baldwin,	Wm K Pierce,
George R. Cochran,	John B Large,
Samuel A. Purviance,	S Schoyer,
J O Taylor,	M I Stewart,
M Swartzwelder,	E T Demsley,
Thos M Marshall,	O S Ammond,
Thos Howard,	H P Mueller,
John Barton,	Hugh Duffey,
A M Brown,	J Chas Dickey,
John Mellon,	Chas W McIlenry,
John McClaren,	T J Bigham,
W. C. Moreland,	James H Hopkins,
Jas L Sutherland,	Wm T Dunn,
J J Siebeneck,	A McBride,
J Whitehill,	J M Miller,
And Mellon,	J W Hall,
John W Riddell,	W S Purviance,
J Whitehill,	Wilkins H Robinson,
And Mellon,	S H Geyer,
A Nelson,	Thos J Keenan,
H Kirkpatrick,	W M Moffatt,
H O Mackrell,	A M Watson,
Wm Kinan,	John Coyle,
Geo F Gilmore,	John H Bailey,
Thos Bigham,	John s Ferguson,
James Lafferty,	E P James,
J P Edmundson	O Hasbrouck,
Thos B Hamilton,	M P Fetterman,
M McBride,	G L B Fetterman,
D D Bruce,	H Burgwin,
W B Negley,	Wm Owens, jr,
E H Irish,	John N McGlowry,
John J Mitchell,	J G P Smith,
S D W Gill,	G W Robb,
Saml Palmer,	Edmund Snowden.
B F Lucas,	James Veech.
A Wiedmann,	
C B M Smith,	
Christ Magee,	

PITTSBURGH, May 4th, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—Your very kind and too complimentary note has just been received. I regret that my engagements are of such a nature that I must forego the pleasure of meeting you as you propose. You will permit me to add, that the many kindnesses which I have received at your hands will never be forgotten, and that I will ever cherish as my proudest souvenir the respect of the "Pittsburgh Bar."

Truly yours, J. T. COCHRAN.

To Messrs. C. Shaler, A. W. Loomis, T. M. Marshall, John M. Kirkpatrick, and others.

Four Years of Suffering Relieved in Three Minutes.

For a period of four years I have suffered severely from a painful bunion on my left foot, caused by being frozen in the Rocky Mountains. Hearing so much of Dr. Rendall's operations, I determined to give him a trial. Accordingly, I, yesterday, called upon him, and stated my case. "Let me see your foot," said he. I showed it to him, and after looking at it, he remarked that there were four corns within the bunion. I asked him how long it would take him to extract the corns and reduce the bunion? (at this time he was manipulating the foot.) "There is the largest one," he remarked, holding it up in a pair of tweezers; and continuing his manipulations. I was surprised; I had felt no pain, and was not aware that he had commenced to operate. I then put on my boot without pain for the first time in four years. Turning to the Doctor, I asked him when he would extract the others. "There they are on that chair," was his reply, and sure enough there they were—taken out without my knowledge. The whole was done as though by magic. No person troubled with corns, bunions, or other diseases of the feet, should hesitate for a moment going to Dr. Rendall and having them attended to. A. O. MCKEW.

Persons in the Seventh and Eighth wards wishing to subscribe for the EVENING GAZETTE can have it served them every day by leaving their orders at the counting room of this office, or at No. 148 Centre avenue.

THE PROVOST GUARD, which has been stationed for some days past at Uniontown, returned to this city last evening at six o'clock, in the train of the clever engineer of engine No. 5.

Our Book Table.

THE DESERT PATHWAY. By the Rev. Wm. Robertson, of Hamilton, Scotland. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1863. Pittsburgh: For sale by R. S. Davis, 93 Wood street. 404pp. 12mo.

The title alone of this work would suggest to many readers some general idea of the character and scope of it, but the author's own statement of it, in the following passage in his introductory chapter, is so beautifully expressed, that we cannot forbear quoting it: "I mean in the chapters following to retrace some of the memorable footprints made in the old Desert Pathway along which God led His people Israel by the hands of Moses and Aaron—to see how, in each, there stands up some symbol of His dealing with the great multitude He has led spiritually through the wilderness since—to note how these lessons gleam back on us, full of fresh and solemn application yet—and to gather this, and above all, that, if we are being 'led of the Spirit into the wilderness,' we have at each step the Saviour voice, 'Fear not, I am with thee: be not dismayed, I am thy God.' I trust to exhibit to the fainting pilgrim some discoveries of the grace of God reserved for him alone,—to cheer him with new light streaming down from that old, old story,—and to show him, as we travel in the ruins of the past, that "the wilderness and the solitary place is glad—that the desert does rejoice, and blossom as the rose." We need only say, after having the above key-note struck for the reader by the book itself, that so excellent, so adequate a conception of his subject by the author, is full of such sure promise for the working-out of the design, that it would almost seem superfluous to add that the anticipations thus awakened are not disappointed, but every reasonable one of them fairly met and happily realised.

"I WILL:" Being the Determinations of the Man of God, as found in some of the "I Wills" of the Psalms. By Rev. Philip Bennett Power, M. A., Author of "The I Wills of Christ." New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1863. Pittsburgh: for sale by R. S. Davis, 93 Wood street. 404 pp. 12mo.

When a publisher can introduce a work to the American public with the announcement in its favor, that it has already, in a brief space of time, so established itself in England, that fourteen thousand copies of it have been sold there, we think he can feel a reasonable share of confidence in his enterprise, especially as the work in question is one whose mission is alike to all mankind—to those of every nation and race of men, who, in the words of an apostle, "have obtained like precious faith in the righteousness of God and the Saviour," as the pious and excellent writer himself, even in these pages, gives evidence that he has done. Doubtless those persons who have read his former work, "The 'I Wills' of Christ," will be well prepared to welcome the appearance of the author again, in a new but closely allied task, to which he has brought all the felicity, earnestness and fervor of heart and soul, which enable him to read and interpret with a spiritual significance not only the divinely recorded facts of Scripture, but also those of common experience and observation in our every day life. But into whose hands soever the book may come, it cannot fail of a welcome, if, in the same, the inspired strains of the sweet Psalmist of Israel would be reverently and lovingly embraced,—for to them it owes the very thought-germ of its life—and from them, too, largely derives the inspiration under which a goodly growth, a fruitful experience, and a ripe and wholesome human interest, became a possible attainment and possession.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—On Monday forenoon, a fatal accident occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Lawrenceville. A brakesman named Frank Fink, who was assisting in shifting cars, attempted to jump on the train to fasten a brake, when he fell down between. The cars were moving slowly along, and one passed over his thighs. A second and a third followed, crushing his legs so badly that death ensued in a few hours. The deceased was about twenty-five years of age, and boarded with a relative in the Fifth Ward. Coroner McClung being absent, an inquest was held by Alderman Donaldson.

SEWICKLEYVILLE RESIDENCE.—The sale of the Sewickleyville Residence is postponed till Tuesday evening, May 12th, at the Commercial Auction Rooms, 54 Fifth street.

[Re-published from Saturday's Evening Edition.]

Death of Col. John Herron.

We are pained to announce the decease of Col. John Herron, one of the oldest citizens of Allegheny county. He expired at his residence in Minersville, this morning, at half-past three o'clock, at the advanced age of seventy-two years. Mr. Herron, we believe, was born in the Cumberland Valley, and removed to this county, from Shippensburg, about forty-five years ago. He began life without any means save his own industry, through which he was soon enabled to embark in the lumber business, which he conducted successfully for a number of years. He then engaged in the coal business, which engrossed his attention for upwards of thirty years, and by means of which he amassed a large fortune, having been one of the most extensive coal dealers in the county. He retired from active business two or three years ago, and passed the remaining years of his life in quiet retirement, enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. On Tuesday last he visited this city, and on his return home was seized with apoplexy, which terminated in death.

The deceased was a man of sterling integrity and unblemished reputation. He was a useful citizen, a warm friend, an ardent patriot, and a sincere Christian. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church at Minersville, and was a liberal supporter of the cause of religion. He was the father of Wm. A. Herron, Esq., Clerk of the Courts, and Frank J. Herron, Major General of Volunteers. He was united in marriage to a sister of the late Colonel James Anderson, who still survives him. The announcement of his death will cause sincere regret to a very large circle of relatives and friends.

PASSAGE FROM THE "OLD COUNTRY."—The undersigned is now prepared to bring out emigrants from any part of England, Ireland or Scotland, either by superior fast sailing Mail Steamers, including the magnificent steamer "GREAT EASTERN," or first class Sailing Vessels, far lower than tickets can be purchased for at any other office in Pittsburgh. The steamers have Liverpool every Wednesday, touching at Londonderry for the mails. The sailing vessels leave Liverpool every week.

Address, D. O'HRIN,
European Agency, *Chronicle* Building,
my2:6mod 70 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—All parties interested are hereby notified that the undersigned Viewers, appointed to view and assess damages and benefits for the opening of an alley midway between Union avenue and Fandinky street, from North alley to Strawberry alley, of the width of twelve feet, for the distance of 240 feet, will meet on the ground, on SATURDAY, May 16th, 1863, at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time and place they may attend.

WILLIAM McKEEHAN,
RICHARD BROWN, } Viewers.
my2:3t JAMES LOCKHART,

DOCTOR A. H. STEVENS, ELECTRICAL PHYSICIAN, is curing all CHRONIC DISEASES, both of Ladies and Gentlemen, by a new method in the use of Electricity alone, without any Medicine, or even any Pain.

NO CHARGE will be made with Treatment, by Patients from abroad, at reasonable rates, in the Doctor's Family.

Letters applying for circulars or further information will be promptly answered. Office and residence at 1418 SOUTH PENN SQUARE, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, being a central as well as delightful part of the city.

☞ Cut this out for future reference.

apl1:3mod

W. E. BROWN, JOHN BOROW, ALEX. P. REED.

BROWN, BOROW & CO.,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,

No. 91 THIRD STREET,

sp25:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

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.

ap8:3m

MAPLE SUGAR.

5 bbls. Maple Sugar, graded;
In store and for sale by McCONAHAY & ARBUCKLES,
apr11:1t Nos. 84 and 86 Liberty street.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

50 hhds. Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars;
100 bbls. Crushed and Coffee Sugars;
100 bbls. N. O. Molasses;
140 bbls. S. do. do.
For sale by JOHN FLOYD & CO.

FRESH CRACKERS.—Just received, fresh from the bakeries, a supply of Wing's Favorite Crackers, Almond Crackers and Lemon Biscuit, for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. BRESHAW,
ap29 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatches to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1863.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of this morning, has the following:

Reliable information has reached the city this afternoon from the Army of the Potomac, going to show that a terrible engagement has been going on yesterday and to-day. The brilliant manœuvr by which the rebels have been flanked on both sides has been followed up by daring conflicts, in which our troops have been extremely successful. During the whole of Saturday the musketry and artillery firing was absolutely continuous, especially on the right, where Howard's Corps was engaged.

Between midnight and three o'clock this morning, (Sunday,) a pontoon bridge was laid between Falmouth and Fredericksburg, and our troops (part of the Sixth Corps) marched over and took possession of the town, driving out the enemy.

They then advanced on the fortifications upon the slope, in exactly the direction of the move of General Burnside, and it is reported that by noon they had reached the top of the hills. The enemy had left this part exposed, not expecting an attack there. His troops were withdrawn to the quarter where the conflict was already raging.

Our troops are all behaving splendidly, and are worthy of their cause and their leader. Not a single instance of misbehavior has occurred amongst any of our regiments. Gen'l Hooker is constantly in the thickest of the fight, and his escape from bullets has really been miraculous.

There has been a perfect inundation in Philadelphia of the broken-nosed blackleg and sporting gentry of New York, to witness the prize fight, for $2,000, which takes place on Tuesday, between Coburn and McCoole. The battle will be fought at daybreak, at a place five miles this side of Havre de Grace, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad. Special trains leave for that point during the night. I will send result of the fight in the morning.

No news whatever has been received here from Washington, but gold fell 4 per cent. in Philadelphia during the evening.

Additional by the Steamer Etna.

SANDY HOOK, May 4.—The following additional news has been received by the Etna:

Liverpool, Wednesday—Cotton—The sales on Monday and Tuesday amounted to 17,000 bales, including 9,000 to speculators for export. The market is steady at unchanged rates.

Trade at Manchester was irregular with an upward tendency.

Breadstuffs are quiet but steady. Corn advancing. The provision market is dull.

London, Wednesday.—Consols closed at 93⅝@93 for money.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Flour and Wheat are quiet but steady. Corn active and advanced 3d.

Provisions: Beef quiet; Pork quiet but steady; Bacon steady. Lard nominal. Tallow steady. Ashes quiet. Sugar steady. Coffee firmer. Rice quiet. Resin inactive. Spirits of turpentine: sales small. Petroleum Oil active, but closing more quiet.

London, Wednesday.—Breadstuffs dull, but declining. Sugar steady. Coffee active. Rice quiet, but steady. Tallow quiet at 42s. 9d. Linseed Oil is quiet at 43s.

American stocks: sales of Illinois Central at 43@44 per cent. discount; Erie Railroad 46¾@47½.

The gunboat Alexandra was seized at Liverpool on suspicion of being intended for the rebels, and exchequered by the government on the 20th. Her owners and builders were expected to be brought before a magistrate in a few days, charged with designing to infringe the foreign enlistment act.

There was a rumor current that the Government will prevent further shipments from Ireland of organized gangs of men, ostensibly for railroad purposes, but it was believed for the real purpose of recruiting the United States army.

The seizure of English vessels bound for Mexico, and the action of Minister Adams in granting a certificate to exempt one of them, still attracts much attention. The Government had declined to send a mail agent by the steamers from Matamoras, and recommended them not to carry mails.

The London *Times* denounces this action as pusillanimous and as truckling to the designs of the Federal rulers. It calls aloud for a stand to be made against further encroachments on the rights of neutrals.

Inquiries had been made in Parliament as to the course the Government intended to pursue in this matter, but Lord Palmerston had postponed making an answer.

The *Morning Post* says that Mr. Adams committed a total mistake in granting the certificate of exemption. It forbears to speak of his extraordinary assumption in strong terms, feeling confident that the Washington government will hasten to disavow the act.

Mr. Laird said in the House of Commons that that matter was being considered by the government, but no communication had yet been made to Mr. Adams.

The *Times* denounces the seizure of the Dolphin in no more mild terms than that of the Peterhoff, and says that America relies on the extreme reluctance of England to engage in hostilities.

It is reported that Napoleon is greatly offended at the facilities given by Mr. Adams for the conveyance of arms to the Mexicans.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is thought that the time is not far distant when France and England will be compelled to assume another attitude towards America.

The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* gives a rumor that M. Mercier is to be recalled, on account of the offensive and unfriendly note of the Washington government.

Earl De Grey has been appointed the new Secretary of War, and Marquis Harrington the under Secretary in the British Cabinet.

Increasing apprehensions are felt in Paris on the Polish question. It is believed that if the reply from Russia to the offer of the three powers be unfavorable, Napoleon will not hesitate to draw the sword.

The Polish insurgents continue active.

France is making active naval preparations.

LATER—*via Queenstown.*—The steamer City of Cork arrived out on the 23d, and the City of Washington on the 22d.

London, April 23.—The *News* says it is suspected that the government at Washington has given secret orders to its officers, and thinks that the action of Mr. Adams, in giving a permit to a vessel to pass to Matamoras, supports that suspicion. It says the aid given by British merchants to rebels, by furnishing them with supplies, gives no good ground for excluding British vessels from commerce, and if such an attempt is made by Admiral Wilkes the British government will put it down.

The *Post* argues that Earl Russell acted sensibly in declining to send the mails to Matamoras by the steamer Sad Queen.

The rate of the Bank of England has been reduced to 3½ per cent.

Paris, April 23.—The *Journal Des Debates* and *Journal Des Villes* have received warnings from the government.

Thorn, April 22.—Two serious engagements took place on Sunday between the insurgents and the Russians, in the forest of Kampinos, six miles from Warsaw, and at Pulnask. The latter was burned by the Russians.

Copenhagen, April 22.—Prince William has accepted the throne of Greece.

Steamer Burned.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The steamer Moro was burned off Absecon, on the morning of the 3d instant. She sailed on the 2d for Havana, where she was to be delivered to parties who had purchased her. She took fire from some unknown cause, and was totally destroyed. She was of 177 tons burthen, and was built in July last. The crew were all rescued by the schooner Atlantic, hence for Philadelphia, and transferred to the brig Delphia, which arrived here.

Arrival of the James Adger.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The steamship James Adger arrived here to-day from North Milton Island, April 29th, with the mail for Pensacola in tow.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

FREDERICKSBURG IN OUR POSSESSION.

FIGHTING AT VARIOUS POINTS.

SUCCESS EVERYWHERE.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS AND DETAILS.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The *Tribune* and *Herald* have issued extras containing the following news by mail from the Rappahannock up to Sunday morning:

The *Tribune* says that at that time our left wing was in possession of Fredericksburg and of the first line of redoubts on the hill behind it, and was feeling its way to the second line. The river was crossed and the redoubts were carried with great ease and with very slight loss of life. The rebels had marched away in the direction of Chancellorville, to attack our right wing there posted, leaving at most only 10,000 men, and subsequently not more than 5,000 to 7,000 men, in their works, as was ascertained by a reconnoissance in Lowe's balloon.

A great portion of our Falmouth batteries were engaged on Sunday, with the rebel batteries, firing across the river and city.

The firing, both of musketry and cannonading, on the right, in the direction of Chancellorsville, was very heavy. The enemy had been forced to fight on ground of General Hooker's own choosing.

It was believed on both wings that the expedition of Gen. Stoneman, to cut the railroad between the rebels and Richmond, had proved successful, thus cutting off the only path of retreat.

So confident was Gen. Hooker at Falmouth of success, that in conformity with his orders a force had already commenced to rebuild a bridge over the Rappahannock.

The troops are in the finest spirits, and everything looks propitious.

The *Herald* has also an extra, giving news up to 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, which says that on Saturday evening there was a brilliant fire in the rear of Fredericksburg, which appeared to proceed from the burning of rebel encampments. There was another fire in the rear of Falmouth, from the burning of encampments below Stoneman's station.

Fredericksburg was occupied at about two o'clock on Sunday morning by our troops.

The batteries on either side of the river commenced playing upon each other about 5 o'clock, and the roaring of cannon was loud and prolonged.

When Gen. Hooker took command of the army, the men were out of spirits and out of potatoes. The latter was supplied to them in generous quantities, and now they are in most brilliant spirits, confident of success and willing to endure any hardships and any perils to accomplish this desirable end and thus crush the rebellion.

A Sergeant of Livingston's Battery, whose leg was shattered by a shell in the fighting at the right, when being carried to the rear, said: "Thank God I have always done my duty." Afterwards he said: "Livingston's Battery have always done their duty."

Major Cameron, paymaster, paid the 33d Massachusetts while the regiment was on the march, and the surrounding was progressing. He had just come down from the front, having paid the 136th and 54th New York, the remainder of the regiments not being accessible.

The weather is most excellent for military operations, and the details of one of the most brilliant military successes the world ever knew will reach you soon—wait a little longer. The roads are everywhere good enough for mules, and in most places good enough for wheels, but General Hooker will not permit incumbering wagons to obstruct the advance of his reinforcements.

The rebel prisoners who went down to Aquia Creek yesterday were not so penitent as they should be. One of them, in passing Stoneman's Station, gave three cheers for General Jackson.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that the iron of this day, in Richmond, while melting the iron of shells which had been picked up on the battle field, one or two shells exploded with terrible force, doing great damage.

Eleven o'clock a. m.—At this hour there is heavy cannonading on the right, and the quiet of Sabbath in the forest must be disturbed up there.

From New York.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The Mobile *Telegraph* of the 24th of April, printed on a half sheet, has been received to-day. It contains no news of importance, except that a monster gunboat has been completed at Montgomery, and will soon leave for Mobile to be plated and armed.

A schooner, which arrived to-day from Port Royal, reports that she was boarded off Murrell's Inlet by a small force of gunboat Mystic, and reported that Lieut. Preston had entered the lagoon and destroyed two large warehouses filled with cotton. Also, two large schooners with cargoes of boots, shoes, &c., for the rebels.

From Murfreesboro.

MURFREESBORO, May 4.—Rebel reports represent Dodge as having advanced 11 miles east of Tuscumbia. Meeting with Forrest, fighting was reported going on on the 29th.

Dodge was in possession of Courtland on the 15th.

Jackson dispatches of the 29th represent Grant at Union Church, on the Natchez and Hazlehurst road. Transports had reached Hazlehurst, and it was evident that the enemy intended moving on Natchez.

Banks had taken Alexandria. Rebel dispatches say it is impossible for him to get into Moon Lake until the river rises.

A Jackson dispatch, dated 9 o'clock on the 29th, says communication with Grand Gulf is re-established. After six hours' firing the gunboats withdrew.

The enemy fired about 3,000 shots, temporarily disabling one gun. Our loss is three killed and twenty-two wounded. Col. Wade, of the artillery, was killed.

Two gunboats, apparently disabled, whose damage is unknown, lie three miles below on the Louisiana shore.

The enemy are in large force at Hard Times, five miles above Grand Gulf.

Six gunboats, with two transports, passed Grand Gulf on the 29th.

The enemy were on the Louisiana shore, below Mobile, on the 30th.

Official information says that the sloop-of-war Preble was destroyed by fire on the 29th, off Pensacola, and is a total loss.

Information received at Richmond states that the Yankees crossed the Rappahannock near Fredericksburg. Passengers report skirmishing this morning.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following dispatch was received this morning at General Heintzelman's headquarters from General Stahl:

FAIRFAX STATION, May 3, 1863.

A heavy fight occurred this morning near Warrenton Junction between a portion of my forces, under Col. DeForrest, and the Black Horse Cavalry, under Moseby, and other guerrilla forces. My forces succeeded in routing the rebels after a heavy fight. The rebel loss was very heavy in killed and wounded. Templeton, the rebel spy, was killed and several other officers were wounded, but not dangerously.

LATER—May 4.—The rebels, who fled in the direction of Warrenton, were pursued by Major Hammond, of the Fifth New York Cavalry, who has returned and reports our charge at Warrenton Junction as being so terrific as to have thoroughly routed and scattered them in every direction. I have sent in twenty-three prisoners of Moseby's command, all of whom are wounded, the greater part of them badly. Dick Moran is among the number. There are also three officers of Moseby's.

The loss of the enemy was very heavy in killed, besides many wounded who scattered and prevented capture. Our loss was one killed and fourteen wounded. Major Steele, of the First Virginia regiment is slightly wounded. I have sent in this morning to the Provost Marshal twenty-eight prisoners and sixty horses, captured in this reconnoissance.

Suspicious Vessel.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 4.—The whale ship Jared Coffin reports that on the night of the 27th of March, when in lat. 2° 27" north and long. 26° 10", she saw a ship on fire. She passed within two miles of her, when a heavy rain sat in and she lost sight of her. On the next morning she spoke the British brig Hedley Vicars, who reported that at two o'clock P. M. she saw two vessels near together. At four o'clock they separated; at sundown she saw one of the vessels on fire, but, owing to bad weather could not ascertain whether she was a ship or bark. At the time we spoke the brig there was in sight a long, low sitting three masted vessel, square rigged, forward and fore and aft sails on two aft masts. She was apparently in pursuit of a ship that was steering south. She