THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1863. VOLUME LXXVI--NO. 151

GROCERS.

SHRIVER & LAZEAR, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 97 and 99 Smithfield Street, Corner Sec'nd. PITTSBURGH, PA. jy29:tf

W. M. GORMLY, WHOLESALE GROCER, No. 271 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., Havin. purchased the interest of his late partners, will continue the business at the old stand, and will be pleased to receive the patronage of his old friends and customers. THOS. LITTLE, ch.

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A. REYMER. S. S. REYMER. A. REYMER. REYMER & BROTHERS, successors to Reymer & Anderson, Wholesale dealers in FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS AND SPICES, CONFECTIONERY, SUGARS, FIRE WORKS, &c., Nos. 125 and 123 Wood street, above First, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. GEORGE R. READ. GEORGE METZGAR.

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JOHN FLOYD. WILLIAM FLOYD. JOHN FLOYD & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 172 Wood and 226 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. jy15

WILLIAM BAGALEY, WHOLESALE GROCER, Nos. 15 and 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. jc24:d1f

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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 reciating hook, and using the plan stitch presser. ☞ Call and see them in operation, at No. 97 FIFTH STREET. WM. SUMNER & CO. ap28:nawf

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BARGAINS IN SECOND HAND PIANOS. A 7 octave Chickering, beautiful black walnut case, very little used $200 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 6½ octave Stodart, rosewood, carved panels in front 165 00. A 6½ octave Gale & Co., rosewood, round corners, an excellent Piano 160 00. A 6 octave Gatkenring, 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, " 50 00. A 6 octave Dunham, " 50 00. A 5 octave Lond, " 40 00. A 5½ octave English, " 30 00. A 5 octave " 15 00. For sale by JOHN H. MELLOR, jel 61 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. 43 Fifth street.

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Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 9.

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Morning Edition, by mail, per year		$8 00.
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—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, 6 cents. ☞ All subscriptions strictly in advance, and papers always stopped when the time expires.

The Operations of General Banks.

While the elements fought against Hooker in his late advance across the Rappahannock, and accomplished more for the enemy than the boasted generalship of Lee, or the desperation of his army, it may be some consolation to those who too readily give way to desponding feelings, when fortune seems to frown on their undertakings, and for a time to disappoint their over-sanguine hopes, to turn to a quarter where a more cheering light breaks forth, and more auspicious signs beckon on to success in the future.

The remoteness of Gen. Banks' department and infrequency of communication with him, render it difficult to keep the public supplied with accurate and connected details of his operations, or to accompany the accounts we do publish with the requisite explanations of his plans and purposes. His late campaign from Berwick's Bay to the Red River was, in many respects, a complete surprise to the country.

The first movement at General Banks' field operations was his advance from Baton Rouge to co-operate with Admiral Farragut, as it appeared, in an attack upon Port Hudson. But he speedily withdrew to Baton Rouge and to New Orleans, foiled, as it seemed to the public, and without military glory. His return to New Orleans was an occasion not unimpraised by rebels for rejoicing over his supposed discomfiture. But Gen. Banks had not withdrawn to New Orleans to fortify and defend himself, as the second move had begun to imagine. On the contrary, he returned to break the coil that the emboldened enemy was attempting to form around his department. Leaving the Mississippi river and leaving the gunboats to defend New Orleans, from the fabulous thousands that were to descend upon it from Mobile, Jackson and other strongholds on the East, Gen. Banks set out to attend in person to the increasing bands that had begun to threaten his outposts at Berwick's Bay, on the west.

The bulk of the rebel forces in Louisiana had gathered about Pattersonville, Centreville and Franklin—the former a town almost in sight of the Union picket at Berwick, and the two latter on Bayou Teche, a few miles west of that west. They had become so bold as to meditate an advance in force upon New Orleans from this direction, and by a gunboat fleet from the bayous into the Mississippi, and believed Gen. Banks and his army were to be left at New Orleans to defend that city. But without waiting for their advance, Gen. Banks suddenly appeared at Berwick's Bay, with nearly his whole army. And, not pausing there to fortify or defend himself, he immediately sought the camps where the rebels were in force and organized. A day or two of rapid advance and skirmishing brought him to Camp Beasland, near Centreville, where the rebels in force were encountered, under Gens. Sibley, Taylor and Mouton.

After a severe fight, on the 12th and 13th of April, the rebels evacuated their position at night, leaving two cannon and considerable small arms and ammunition, with all their sick and wounded, behind. This battle, called the battle of Bethel Place, was one of the most creditable engagements of the war. It was skillfully maneuvered on the Union side by Gen. Banks in person. Every arm of the service except cavalry was engaged; six batteries of artillery (having been in full play within rifle range of each other. The gunboat Clifton, closely beset by rebel torpedoes, did gallant work in the fight. The rebel cavalry, and generalship was great, as exhibited by evidence of panic in their flight.

On the 14th of April the enemy was again struck two miles west of Franklin, and after a brief but severe contest compelled to retreat. By the time Gen. Banks had reached New Iberia, 20 miles west of Franklin, he had captured about 1,500 prisoners; a rebel steamboat, the Cornie, about 500 horses, mules, &c.; had caused the destruction by the rebels of their gunboats Hart and Diana, and the steamers Newsboy, Grossmer, Sra No. 2, Louisa, Derby, Uncle Tommy, Sine Hammock and Cricket—all of which were burned on the Teche to prevent them from falling into our hands. Seven miles from New Iberia Gen. Banks took possession of the celebrated island of rock salt in the middle of a mud lake, from which the rebels have been supplied by way of the Bayous connecting with the Red River, at Alexandria, and thence by Red river to Vicksburg. The rebel works at this salt mine Gen. Banks destroyed.

Even at this point in his victorious march, the public in New Orleans did not understand the intentions of Gen. Banks, and the papers were discussing the probability of his return. But he still moved on, fighting a detachment of the enemy again near Vermillionville, 24 miles above New Iberia—the gunboat fleet in the meantime reducing a strongly fortified place on his right flank, called Bute la Rose. The next place we hear of Gen. Banks, he is at Opelousas, with 30 miles further on, the chief town of the Attakapas country, the great sugar district, and one of the richest in all the South. This seemed a fit stopping-place for the victorious General. But he pushes on, and does not stop until he reaches and occupies Alexandria, on the Red river, near 70 miles north of Opelousas. Here he finds a foundry and extensive machine shops of the rebels, one of the chief depots for the gathering of Texas and Western Louisiana supplies for the rebel armies at Port Hudson and Vicksburg, and the headquarters for the time being of the rebel Government of the State of Louisiana.

Gen. Banks is now master of all, or nearly all, the bayous of Louisiana; he is above Port Hudson, and ready to co-operate with Farragut in clearing Red river and the Mississippi banks of rebels, and reducing Port Hudson. The rebel forces at Pattersonville, Franklin, Iberia, Opelousas and Alexandria numbered fully 20,000 men. These have been taken in detail, and dispersed by the rapid marching of General Banks, who moved his army about 150 miles in two weeks' time, fighting battles on the way, and in all his fights not losing a total of two hundred men. His achievement is extraordinary, and his laurels may be proudly worn.

NORTHERN SUGAR.—At a late meeting of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, a sample of sugar, made by J. H. Smith, of Quincy, Illinois, from Imphee or African sugar cane, grown in Adams county, was exhibited by Dr. Emerson. Mr. Smith had made six tons of the sugar this season, and could afford to sell it for five cents per pound. Nine thousand barrels of syrup had been made in Quincy, three thousand of which had been sent to the border States this year.

IVIS affirmed, says the Stock, that Russians of large fortune, holding important offices, are just now realizing their property, and investing considerable sums in foreign securities, from fear lest the rising of the Poles should cause a revolution at St. Petersburg or Moscow.

FURTHER FROM HOOKER'S ARMY.

Confirmatory Reports of Gen. Stoneman's Operations.

RETREAT ACROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The Losses, &c., &c.

The N. Y. Times, of Thursday, in an extra, gives some further information as to the operations in Virginia. It confirms the reports that advices have been received in Washington that, after cutting the railroad lines leading into Richmond, Stoneman deployed his forces along the road leading from Lee's army to Gordonsville. It was also said that troops were arriving at the latter point on their way to Lee's army, but that they came from Lynchburg and not from Richmond.

The most intelligent estimates place our losses during this brief campaign at not more than fifteen thousand. The rebel army is thought to have lost at least one-third more, as they charged upon our batteries in masses, and were fearfully slaughtered by our artillery.

The Times correspondent with the left wing, in a letter just received, alludes to a rumor that General Sickles had fallen in the fight on the right. The report lacks confirmation, however.

It is understood that official information was received at Washington last evening that Gen. Hooker had effected the transfer of his army to the north bank of the Rappahannock with comparatively small loss.

FROM THE LEFT.

The Times correspondent, writing from Falmouth yesterday morning, says:

The Sixth Army Corps succeeded in cutting its way through the enemy, reaching this side of the river on Monday morning. The rebels made heroic efforts to surround it, but were foiled in their endeavors. They had succeeded in getting on three sides of the force, and then opened a battery on the bridge which served for a retreat.

How we got away in so good a condition is a great mystery to all of us. Yet the corps suffered severely, having been subjected to the ordeal of four heavy batteries within 36 hours, fighting the last two against overwhelming odds, and when hope of escape seemed well nigh gone.

Prior to this disaster the sixth corps was the finest in the army of the Potomac. During these seven days' battles, it has done the work on the left, from the very first, constructing three of the bridges, doing all the skirmishing, storming the Fredericksburg Heights, and rushing on to the support of the right.

Up till this time everything was working admirably. We were both in the front and rear of the enemy, and had we been content to rest on the Fredericksburg Heights without pushing on, we should have had the rebels in a tight place. All this advantage is lost.

The wounded, together with the medical stores, were saved by some obe organizing the stragglers in the streets into a picket line facing the heights taken possession of, thereby causing the enemy to think we had a considerable force both in the city and on this side, which was far from the case.

The bridge opposite the city was taken up at daybreak on Tuesday.

CAPTURE OF PRISONERS.

We captured a large number of prisoners, though compelled to leave most of our wounded on the field. Nearly one whole brigade, consisting of one general, twenty captains, three lieutenants and two thousand privates, which charged upon us, were, I am informed, ensnared into our lines and taken prisoners. We killed the colonel, lieutenant colonel and major of the Seventh Louisiana, and the lieutenant colonel and major of the Fifth Louisiana. There is no question as to our having mowed the rebels down by whole regiments when they charged upon our batteries. They lay in heaps in the ditches. Not a gun was taken, though so many charges upon them were made.

NOW THE CORPS RETIRED.

The corps retired in good order across the river, saving their camp equipage, mule trains, &c., with the exception of a few which were snatched up in the momentary panic which ensued when the enemy first made their appearance in our rear above Fredericksburg. The road was filled with ambulances, (which had been conveying the wounded all night to the city from the battle-field of Sunday evening,) pack mules and vehicles. A part of them fled back to the city, and a part on to the force beyond.

OPERATIONS ON THE RIGHT WING.

In the fights on the right many gallant deeds were performed by the staff officers of the various generals. At the right of the Chancellor House a battery of six guns was abandoned, the men and officers being killed and wounded. General Hancock directed his staff to bring them off. Through the exertions of Major George W. Scott, Lieutenant W. P. Wilson and others of the staff, the guns were dragged off by hand and saved.

Hancock's division was under a cross fire from three directions, and was the last to leave that portion of the field. Gen. Hancock had his horse shot under him, as did his aid, Lieutenant Mitchell, and his orderly, Daniel O'Keirk, 6th New York cavalry. Two of his orderlies were wounded.

Gen. Cough had his horse shot under him, was slightly wounded, and his clothes were twice struck.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mail Dispatches to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 4, P. M.

The following facts may be regarded as pretty definitely established.

First—That there has been no heavy fighting since Monday.

Second—That Sedgwick did cut his way through all opposition, from Fredericksburg to Banks's Ford, and marched thence via United States Ford, to reinforce Hooker.

Third—That Hooker had taken a new position after the battle of Sunday, at Chancellorville, on a ridge near there, and stretching parallel with the river, and that, in that position, he is amply prepared for any further attacks the rebels may make, and is threatening them well nigh if not quite as much as at Chancellorville.

Fourth—That the rebels have been very heavily reinforced within the past few weeks, from Richmond and Charleston; and that in consequence, Richmond itself is left very much exposed.

Fifth—That a movement from Suffolk and Yorktown with from fifty to seventy-five thousand men is surely in the programme and now doubtless being carried out, either to Richmond, which is thus unprotected, or to fall upon the flank or rear of Lee's army, under Hooker's orders.

Sixth—That, meantime, there is no alarm at Aequia Creek, based on the fact that the rebels have Fredericksburg while the new position of our troops does not cover the old Aequia Creek base. As Hooker receives supplies now by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, at Culpepper, this is not an alarming feature.

Seventh—That Gen. Dix' telegraphs from Fortress Monroe that Jackson—according to rebel reports—is very severely wounded, and Lee himself slightly.

On the whole, the situation here is regarded as favorable, and the feeling is almost buoyant at the Department and the White House.

IT is said that the distress sign of the copperhead secret societies is "H. O. R. d." The hailing party gives only the first two letters, which are the initials to the words, "hold on." The respondent, if he is a member, answers "R. d," which means "Richmond."

"The Retreating Rebels."

A dispatch from Suffolk, May 3d, says, somewhat exultingly:

An important movement is transpiring here. In the night large detachments of our forces crossed the Nansemond at different points along the river, and this morning we have a large body over and crossing. For several hours heavy engagements have been going on at different points, mostly between our advanced skirmishers and what many supposed to be the rear guard of the retreating rebels.

A young lady joocosely remarked one day—"Mother is so good that she would not speak ill of the Wicked One." "Well, my dear," replied the good lady, "I wish we all had his energy and perseverance." So may we say with regard to these energetic rebels. Our boys on the Nansemond did not know, when they imagined that they were chasing the retreating rebels, that they were not retreating, but rushing to the relief of Lee on the Rappahannock, which was the fact; and we know that Longstreet did get there in time to save him.

Here we find Longstreet abandoning an important enterprise, leaving an enemy in his rear, and going to a distant point where he was more needed; while Gen. Halleck suffered Heintzleman with his 30,000 men to lie idle before Washington where he was not needed at all. Had Heintzleman marched when Longstreet did, Hooker would have been on the south side of the Rappahannock to-day, and Lee's army would probably have been either captured or dispersed; for the appearance of Heintzleman with 30,000 fresh troops crossing from Falmouth, when Sedgwick was maintaining the unequal struggle with Longstreet on the heights of Fredericksburg, would have been like the appearance of Blucher to Wellington at Waterloo—the harbinger and the means of immediate and complete victory.

The Cavalry Raid in Mississippi.

We mentioned a few days ago the fact that our cavalry had penetrated far down into the heart of Mississippi, and cut some of the main lines of rebel communication between Vicksburg and the eastern rebel cities. The following dispatch to the New York Tribune speaks of some of the effects of that bold and dashing expedition:

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., May 5, 1863.

Deserters report that rebel communications between Vicksburg, Richmond, Charleston and Tullahoma have been cut.

It is very probable the Vicksburg line has been cut. A deserter says that neither newspapers or telegrams have been received in Bragg's army from Mobile, Charleston, Richmond or Vicksburg, for several days. Dates of the 30th inst., were the last dispatches from Jackson, Mississippi.

The same informant reiterates that Bragg was mortally wounded by Breckenridge, and is dead; that the particulars of the affray were published in the Chattanooga Rebel of Sunday. The latter statement is not credited here.

The Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer says: A few days ago a North Carolina soldier, near Charleston, wrote to his father, saying that he had just received five pounds of meat as the allowance of seven men for a week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1863.—CLEVELAND, SAGINAW AND LAKE HURON LINE. SHORE LINE. The new and elegant low-pressure steamer SUSAN WARD, Capt. Wm. Rathbun, Will run during the season between the above ports as follows: Leave Cleveland for Saginaw City, East Saginaw and Bay City, touching at Port Huron, Lexington, Port Sanilac, Forestal, Forestville, Point Sanilac, Port Austin