THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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NEW BOOKS.

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., 59 Wood st.

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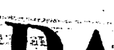
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OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reasons for Hooker's Retreat.

OUR KILLED AND WOUNDED ABOUT 6,500.

Rebel Prisoners Taken Over 5,000.

THE ENEMY GREATLY EXHAUSTED.

OUR ARMY IN GOOD SPIRITS.

Gen. Stoneman's Raid the most Brilliant Achievement of the War.

GEN. JACKSON'S ARM AMPUTATED

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1863.

This morning's Washington *Chronicle*, generally regarded as the government organ, contains the following:

Time only can develop the precise reasons why General Hooker withdrew his army across the Rappahannock. It may be that not only the swelling of the stream by three days' rain, but some ulterior purpose caused the movement which was so unexpected to the public at large. We do not care to speculate. We are content with certainties. It is certain then that we have inflicted vastly more damage on the enemy than they have on us. The whole amount of our wounded cannot exceed 5,000, and our killed 1,500. This we learn from reliable sources.

There is no means of telling how many prisoners we have taken, but it is certainly more than 5,000—the number reported by Lee, and our dispatches from Suffolk, show this to be an under estimate. The fact that the enemy were not willing to follow us as we withdrew to the river, nor were able to interfere with our crossing, is certain indication of their exhaustion. They were unquestionably terribly cut up. General Stoughton reports that they acknowledge to unprecedented losses; and that they suffered especially from artillery. On the other hand we find our army in the very best of spirits. From many whom we have seen direct from the army, we learn that the greatest enthusiasm exists. The soldiers have perfect confidence in their Commanding General. They understand why they are on this side of the river, and are not inclined to consider themselves driven back, when they know that they had the best of the rebels in every encounter, and destroyed many more than they lost.

News which we publish elsewhere proves that Stoneman's raid was the most brilliant cavalry achievement of the war. It has done great damage to the rebels. It has proved the spirit, energy and skill of our cavalry, and given them confidence in themselves.

The *Chronicle's* leader begins: "THE DISUNION AND THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—Bonaparte at the battle of Aspern finally yielded to the concentric fire of the 288 pieces of artillery, with which the Archduke Charles had thundered upon his solid columns from daybreak to dark, and giving up the contest and giving up the field, crept back to the Isle of Lobau, and found an asylum among its willows. A flood in the Danube, whose waters in one night rose fourteen feet, had carried away the bridges between the island and the south bank of the river. Seven thousand Frenchmen were lying dead upon the lost field of battle upon the north bank; twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-three French were lying wounded and moaning upon the field. Full one-quarter of Napoleon's army was killed or disabled."

After reciting Napoleon's bold plan for the emergency, it concludes:—"Great man! great soldier! great, by virtue of the faculty which is his, of looking with constancy and courage into the wide jaws of disasters and defeats that appal the most of the race;—never will we Americans attain to the character of a warlike people until, with unshaken calmness, we hear of the losses of battles and the decimations of our armies, and do but intensify our determination to succeed."

The *Chronicle* also contains the following:

"Stonewall Jackson has had his left arm amputated above the elbow. It is not known how soon he will be able to take the field. General A. P. Hill was severely wounded in the calf of his leg. General Paxton is killed. General Lee reports that he has taken 5,000 prisoners, and that his loss in killed and wounded is very heavy indeed.

"From a gentleman connected with one of the Pennsylvania Regiments, which participated in the series of battles of the last few days, and arrived in this city last evening, we have most cheering advices from our army at Falmouth. He was a participator in the battles fought under the immediate eye of Gen. Hooker, and affirms that never did soldiers fight better, and never was such admirable generalship displayed as on this occasion. With the exception of the time of the panic in the 11th corps, the men stood as firm as rocks, and literally mowed the rebels down as fast as they came up. He had witnessed many battles during this war, but he assures us that never did such immense slaughter of human beings take place.

"Our batteries were moved at threatened points, and showered their double charged contents into the ranks of the enemy, but whilst this was taking place our men were in a great measure screened from the fire of their opponents. They had been so disposed that they could do the most possible damage to the enemy, whilst not suffering much from him. The rebel dead were piled in many places eight and ten deep, and a person could not walk a step without stumbling over a corpse. He thinks the enemy lost, at least, four to our one as Hooker did all he could to draw them out of their strongholds, and deal as much destruction into their ranks as possible.

The report that our army has been demoralised, and feel that they have been whipped in being withdrawn across the Rappahannock, is pronounced by this gentlemen, and numerous officers and civilians with whom we have conversed, unqualifiedly false. Never were our troops in such good spirits, and never so jubilant over their achievement as now; and instead of thinking that the withdrawal was an acknowledgment of defeat, know it was a wise movement of Hooker's, and would result far more disastrously to the rebel cause than if we had remained at Chancellorville. They know that Gen. Hooker, by simply remaining at Chancellorville, would keep the rebels there, but would not destroy them, his main object; to do the latter, he had pledged his word as a soldier, and they know he would carry it out.

Instead, therefore, of this retrograde movement being considered an acknowledgment of defeat, our soldiers knew it was done for a purpose. The destruction of five thousand rebels they also knew was better for us than the possession of a hundred miles of Virginia territory, and the latter object must be subservient to the former.

Our recrossing the Rappahannock was done in a masterly manner, and was not attended with the least casualty. The first troops crossed at three o'clock on Wednesday morning, and in a few hours' time all the corps were safely on this side. It is not necessary to say where our forces are at present, but we unhesitatingly assert that they are in fine condition and would march across the Rappahannock to-day, if an order were given them. They feel that they have a leader who does not only plan victory for them, but leads them on to it, and also shares their dangers.

The rebels in Fredericksburg on Wednesday commenced to throw shells at a body of our troops who were on this side, but our batteries on Falmouth Heights soon silenced them. They did not make a second attempt of this nature.

The President and Halleck went down on Wednesday evening on a special boat to Aquia Creek, where they took the cars for Falmouth. They met with a most enthusiastic reception from the whole army. The party visited the hospitals and paid particular attention to our wounded soldiers. They were in consultation with Hooker all day yesterday.

At the time of our recrossing the Rappahannock, a number of Virginia refugees availed themselves of the opportunity of coming with our troops. Among the number was a lady who stated that she had been in the rebel lines for some time.

The rebels had the flower of their army at Fredericksburg, and every regiment not able to make a long march, or endure much fatigue, was sent to subordinate posts, and placed as garrisons in forts on the James river, so that the best troops the rebel confederacy could muster were in Hooker's front, and the immense losses they sustained will send a wail from one end of the South to the other.

We understand from reliable authority that large numbers of prisoners captured in the late battles are both willing and anxious to take the oath of allegiance. They say they see nothing but starvation staring them in the face if they return, and that it will be folly to prolong the present struggle.

Many have been surprised at the small number of wounded that have been brought to this city, the whole numbering not more than 1200. This is accounted for by the fact that we have a large number of hospitals at Potomac Creek, and most of the wounded (especially desperate cases) have been accommodated there. No less than five corps have hospitals there, all of which are well filled. Everything necessary for the comfort of sufferers has been done, and surgeons and nurses are unremitting in their attentions.

It is a remarkable fact, never before seen in the army of the Potomac, that during the movement, both to Chancellorville and returning, very little straggling was noticeable. So well were the regulations to prevent this carried out, that officers affirm that there were not 100 men out of the ranks during the whole marching. The men marched with the greatest alacrity, and bore cheerful countenances—never flinching at the greatest peril, and never grumbling at work set before them.

Indeed Hooker's arrangements for all emergencies were not only admirable, but perfect; and showed that the present commander of the Army of the Potomac has been the only one to effectually remove from that army that which has been the curse, heretofore, in all our military departments.

From Tennessee--Wheeler and Morgan again in Motion.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MURFREESBORO, May 8, 1863.

Morgan and Wheeler, with all their cavalry, are reported to have gone to Livingston, which is twenty-five miles east of Jamestown, and on the south side of the Cumberland. If any Yankees are in that quarter, we shall probably soon hear of lively times.

The rebels say that Carter is in the vicinity of Jamestown.

The 123d Pennsylvania Volunteers Discharged, their time having Expired--Col. Clark Safe.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1863.

Col. Clark is safe and well. The 123d Pennsylvania Volunteers have been discharged, and are on their way home. R. M. S.

Judge Shannon.

Special Dispatch to the Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1863.

It is understood here to-night that Judge Shannon will have the unanimous delegation of Philadelphia for the Supreme Judgeship. Other Eastern counties heard from indicate a like result.

THE REBEL PRISONERS IN NEW ORLEANS.—The *Era* of the 30th ult. says:

"The rush among the prisoners was so great yesterday to take the oath that it was impossible to accommodate all who applied—the clerks could not make out the papers fast enough. The motives of all appeared to be honorable, too—they take it from a sincere desire to return to their allegiance to the old flag—to get out of the rebel army—and not merely to save their property and obtain their liberty."

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.—The following special dispatch appears in the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

INDIANAPOLIS, May 7.—Two Union men injured by the Butternut rioters in Fort Wayne on Saturday last, have since died, and several others are still dangerously ill from the effects of injuries received on that occasion.

Gen. Burnside has released the editor of the Plymouth (Marshall county) *Democrat*, who, his taking the oath of allegiance, giving bonds, and making fair promises for the future.

The News from the Southwest.

The capture of Grand Gulf, on the Mississippi, some thirty miles below Vicksburg, was a grand achievement, a full and clear account of which is given in the report of Admiral Porter in our telegraphic department. The Black river, which flows along but a short distance in the rear of Vicksburg, enters the Mississippi at this place, so that Grand Gulf is an admirable base for operations, both by land and water. Port Gibson, some four miles from Grand Gulf, with which it is connected by railroad, is also in possession of our troops. A later dispatch informs us that our army, under Grant, was thirty miles up Black river, and would soon be in the rear of Vicksburg.

His first work, no doubt, will be to destroy the railroad bridge over Black river, (a long wooden structure extending over a considerable breadth of swamp, as well as the river itself,) which will effectually cut off all communication between Vicksburg and Jackson, so that the rebels can be starved out of their stronghold on the Mississippi.

It will not be forgotten, in connection with this promising activity of Grant and Porter, that we had advices a day or two ago that Gen. McClernand, with a large force, is on his way to Fort Hudson. Verily the work goes bravely on.

How General Stoneman's Operations are Viewed in Richmond.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of May 4th, thus speaks of Gen. Stoneman's expedition:

The Confederacy has never received an insult so mortifying and provoking as that which it suffered yesterday and the day before. The federal army had reached and taken possession of Spotsylvania Court House. From that point they have not only attempted and executed the manœuvre suggested as probable in our last issue, but a great deal more. Leaving the body of the army stretching in line from that point to the Rapidan, their cavalry, under Gen. Stoneman, has pressed on to the Central Railroad and cut it at Trevillian's; then penetrated to the roads between Fredericksburg and Richmond, and cut that too at or near Ashland, and at the moment we write is believed to be careering unharmed in the open country ten miles from Richmond, in the rear of Lee's army, having thus destroyed his communications with the city and shut off for the moment his source of supply.

That this audacious raid will have any serious effect on the great battle or battles now fighting or fought in Spotsylvania, is not possible. The trifling damage which these cavalry have done to the railroads can be repaired sooner than it was effected. But the event throws an unpleasant light on the improvidence of those who control the military powers of the country. Its success shows that they are blind to the character of the man now in command of the federal forces. He is no longer an able, prudent officer, making war according to the established rules of military science, but a reckless gambler, who has nothing to lose and is ready to play on any chance, however desperate. Such adventures as these are precisely what might have been reasonably expected of him. But further, in the investigating committee of the federal Congress, General Hooker while stating what he thought should have been done by Burnside, laid down in so many words, this identical cavalry campaign, as part of his programme! The Southern government and General was forewarned, yet would not be fore armed.

On the 5th, the same paper had the following:

It is impossible to draw any deductions from facts so vaguely stated as the relation of the battle in the dispatch, further than that Hooker and his army, though defeated, are likely to escape destruction by the retreat they are making across the Rappahannock. But serious as such a disappointment will be, it will not occasion so much mortification as what now seems equally probable, the escape of the horse-stealing Federal cavalry, which have been poured over the unguarded country around Richmond at the moment of these battles. It is the most audacious enterprise of the war. The time, however, was badly chosen. Had the movement been executed a few days before the battle it might have had effect on the force of Gen. Lee. It would have probably rendered necessary a considerable detachment from Lee's army to clear the communication. It was postponed until too late to be anything but an insult and an annoyance. This, however, it has certainly been and still is.

THE steamer Columbia, from New Orleans, May 1, and Havana the 3d, arrived last night. She brings no news from Mexico. There is little war news save the General Orders of Major General Banks. These have a sharp and clear ring. One orders all registered enemies of the Government to leave the Department by the 15th of May. Another declares death to be the penalty of any man furnishing supplies to the enemy. Another fines the city of New Orleans, and one year's hard labor in Fort Pickens for the United States, for concealing contraband articles with the intention of sending them to the rebels. Another forbids Sheriffs executing a certain enrollment of negroes ordered by the rebel government, and calls upon all negroes, bond or free, who desire to escape rebel conscription, to "follow the flag of the government, now and forever the flag of Union and Liberty." Another is directed against smuggling and pillaging in his own army.

LEE'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH to Jeff. Davis, announcing a "great victory," is as follows:

MILFORD, May 5, 1863.

To President Davis: Yesterday, Gen. Jackson penetrated to the rear of the enemy and drove him from all his positions from the Wilderness to within one mile of Chancellorville. [Saturday.] He was engaged at the same time in front by two of Longstreet's divisions. Many prisoners were taken, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is large. This morning the battle was renewed. He was dislodged from all his positions around Chancellorville, and driven back toward the Rappahannock, over which he is now retreating. We have again to thank Almighty God for a great victory. I regret to state that General Paxton was killed, Gen. Jackson severely and Gens. Heath and A. P. Hill slightly wounded.
ROBERT E. LEE, General Commanding.

A CORRESPONDENT of an Australian paper relates the discovery, near Castlemaine (Australia) of three human bodies petrified into solid marble. Every part of the body is said to be accurately preserved, and the attitudes are said to be so natural that the discoverer, until he went close up, imagined the blocks of stone to be living men.

AN ADVANCE ON PETTENGRUB PROBABLE.—A special Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* says: "Major-General Dix is said to have left Fortress Monroe, and, in company with General Peck (who is under him,) ordered an advance, so you need not be surprised if, at any moment, you should hear that Petersburg has been attacked."

THE Leavenworth *Conservative* says: "We have frequently warned kidnappers to keep away from our city. They will be shot at sight, if caught in the act in Leavenworth. Slavery is played out. Nigger drivers can't crack their whips in Kansas. We again say to all such, keep out of the way, for we're marching on."

THE MISS MORTON QUESTION SETTLED.—General Schenkel, of Massachusetts, states in a letter to the Springfield *Republican*, that he has official information that Secretary Stanton has decided that the date of mustering out regiments is to be computed from the date of the mustering in of the last company.

FIFTY-ONE rebel prisoners from Lexington, Ky., passed through on Wednesday evening, bound for the military prison in Cincinnati. Among the number we notice John Hayden Court, Covington.

RABBIT BURNERS et cetera and so forth are being shipped from Missouri to St. Paul, to be used as volunteers in General Pope's expedition to the plains.

OILS, &c.

OIL MEN need not be embarrassed when they can have their Oil barreled and shipped without touching the City Wharves, at cheaper rates prompt, with less risk, less trouble and in better order, at
KIRK'S OIL YARD,
On the Allegheny Valley Railroad, above Lawrenceville, where Oil is pumped from the boats direct to the cars, and shipped to any point, East or West, without any drayring or re-shipping.
All orders promptly attended to.
Office at Yard, on Gilmore Passenger R. R.
Post Office address, BOX 908, Pittsburgh; or I can be seen daily at the Oil Exchange.
ap22 DAVID KIRK.

RUPER & ULAHE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Factors in
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS, OILS, CANDLES, &c.,
41 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
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W. A. CHAPMAN, Agent,
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LYDAY & CHORPENNING,
Manufacturers and Refiners of
CARBON OIL, BENZINE AND LUBRICATING OILS,
And dealers in
CRUDE PETROLEUM.
Works, opposite Sharpsburg.
Office in PERRY BLOCK, Duquesne Way,
ap11:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT ASHWORTH,
No. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET, Pittsburgh,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant
AND DEALER IN OILS.
ILLUMINATING, LUBRICATING, CRUDE PETROLEUM, OILS, &c., constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices. Consignments and orders solicited. ly27:6m

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
IN
CRUDE & REFINED PETROLEUM,
No. 19 ISWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Liberal CASH ADVANCES on consignments for Pittsburgh or Eastern Markets.
PITTSBURGH REFERENCES:
Messrs. J. S. DILWORTH & Co.;
SPANGLER HARBAUGH, Esq.
THOMPSON BELL, Esq., Pres't Commercial Bank.

PETROLITE OIL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
REESE & GRAFF, Proprietors.
Capacity two thousand barrels per week.
Office, MONONGAHELA HOUSE.
GEO. W. HOLDSHIP. HENRY HOLDSHIP. ly26

WOODVILLE OIL REFINERY,
GEORGE W. HOLDSHIP & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BURNING OIL AND LUBRICATING OILS.
Keep constantly on hand the very best quality of BURNING OIL, clear and without odor; also, a good LUBRICATOR, pure WHITE BENZOLE and CARBURETTOR.
All orders left at No. 35 FIFTH STREET, Bank Block, second floor, will be promptly attended to.
oct6:6m

LUCENT OIL WORKS.
DUNCAN, DUNLAP & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PURE WHITE REFINED CARBON OILS,
Office, No. 291 Liberty street,
my6:6mdam PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES IRWIN,
Manufacturer of
OIL OF VITROL,
and
AQUA AMMONIA.
Orders left at William Holmes & Co.'s Office, corner of Market and First streets, will receive prompt attention.
se30

DIAMOND OIL WORKS
TAYLOR & SMITH,
REFINERS AND DEALERS IN CARBON OILS,
Unsurpassed by any in the market.
Orders left at their office, No. 41 MARKET STREET, or at their works in Lawrenceville, will be promptly attended to.
REFUSE OF CRUDE OIL. mh11

REFINED OIL FOR EXPORT.—The Undersigned are now prepared to sell the best quality of Refined Carbon Oil, delivered on board of cars at Pittsburgh, on dock in Philadelphia, or at warehouse at Red Hook Point, New York. Will also deliver lots from 100 to 1,000 barrels free aboard Liverpool, Glasgow, Frankfort-on-the-Main, or other European ports. McKEE & GRAFF,
Petrolite Oil Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OIL REFINERS, DISTILLERS AND RECTIFIERS.—In accordance with the Internal Tax Law, all persons engaged in any of the above specified in the law, and make return monthly or quarterly, also in such manner as is specified by law. The undersigned are preparing the various books with printed headings, blanks for re-recording of lading, &c., and solicit early orders for the same, as but a limited supply will be made at first.
Blanks Job Printers, Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers, 57 Wood street.

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. 101 and 103 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. ap14:1m

GROVE.
A RARE CHANCE FOR A
BEAUTIFUL AND DESIRABLE
COUNTRY HOME.
The subscriber offers for sale that beautiful woodlot known as THE GROVE, containing about 9½ acres, situated in the Borough of Sewickley, about ¼ mile directly opposite the new Presbyterian Church, and adjoining the beautiful residence of Charles McKnight, Esq.
This property possesses many advantages for a country residence, first among which is a never failing spring of good Water. The spot where it is located is a point sufficiently elevated to enable the purchaser to convey the water to any part of the grounds. The soil is good, and as the ground is now covered with fine old forest trees, the purchaser will have nothing to do but to remove a few of the trees immediately around the site, to have a beautiful lawn. There are a few roads, and he will have all that can be desired for a country home. There is a fine entrance to the property both front and rear.
It is unnecessary to say anything with regard to the desirableness of the neighborhood—SEWICKLEY IS WELL KNOWN.
This property will be sold on terms to suit the purchaser.
PRICE, $4,500.
Enquire of FLEMING BROS., No. 84 Wood street.
JNO. FLEMING.
ap18:6md

RECEIVED THIS DAY—
50 bbls. kiln dried Hominy;
200 do. New York Mess Mackerel;
600 bush. Assorted Potatoes;
10 bbls. Eggs;
6 packages Roll Butter;
1 bbl. Sorghum Molasses;
20 boxes new Cheese;
For sale by L. E. VOIGT & CO.

FLAXSEED OIL.—50 bbls. to arrive and for sale. We desire to sell and deliver from the car.
ISAAC DICKEY & CO.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth sts.
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WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. jy14:1y

FIRE INSURANCE, BY THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.—INSURANCE COMPANY, perpetual, MERCHANDISE, on BUILDINGS, limited cf brown stone or cemetery. Office No. 306 Walnut street.
CAPITAL, $250,510; ASSETS, $306,806 96—invested as follows:
First Mortgages on Improved City Property, worth