Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 11.

CITY AFFAIRS.

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.	00	48
12 " M.	00	58
6 " P. M.		54
Barometer		29 5-10

Origin of the Disturbance at Alderman Miller's Office.

A "Citizen" sends us a communication in reference to the late disgraceful disturbance at Alderman Miller's office, in Allegheny, during the trial of certain tavern keepers for selling liquor on Sunday. From the writer we learn that the difficulty originated in this way: Three men had been arrested for selling liquor on Sunday, and their hearing was fixed for Saturday, May 2d. Some days previously an advertisement was inserted in one of the German papers, calling upon the tavern keepers who sold liquor on Sunday to meet at Alderman Miller's office, at the time fixed for the hearing, for the purpose of seeing face to face the constable, prosecutor and witnesses in said cases, so that they might know them if ever they came to their taverns. This advertisement had the effect of attracting a large crowd to the office—over two hundred persons being present. There were tavern keepers from this city, Allegheny, Troy Hill and Reserve township, and when the cases came up their conduct was that of rowdies and blackguards. They used very insulting language, talked about hanging the witnesses, threw potatoes at them, and treated the threats of the magistrate with contempt.

The hearing went on, however, and the accused, C. Eberhard, Joseph Loffink and Philip Gerst were fined $50 each. Afterwards, the ringleaders in this disgraceful disturbance were arrested and punished by Mayor Alexander, the fines and costs amounting to upwards of $60. They have been taught a lesson which they will not soon forget.

The Opera.

To-night the opera commences at Concert Hall, under the management of Mr. Grau, a gentleman who never offers to the public anything musical which is not stamped by a metropolitan reputation. The opera for this evening is Martha, in which M'lle. Cordier and Morensi will make their debut before a Pittsburgh audience; Signors Brignoli and Suzini are also included in the cast. New scenery has been painted, and the opera will be produced with all the necessary appliances, including a complete chorus and powerful orchestra, under the direction of Signor Muzio. The celebrity of the artistes will insure that the operas given during the week will be splendidly performed. Reserved seats may be secured for any night during the week at Meller's Music store

Things in Nashville.

Isaiah Dickey, Esq., on Saturday, showed us a letter from his brother in Nashville, from which we make a short extract. The writer says:

"The manufacture of Union men is going on here. Over five thousand have taken the oath. Our club now comprises some seven hundred *unconditional* Union men, and I think now we would be strong enough to carry an election in our city."

Mr. Dickey speaks of two influential clergymen, who have heretofore been favoring the Confederacy, but are now using their influence in favor of the Union. "So," says the writer, *they will not be sent away.*" The Sunday schools are coming under the control of good Union men.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.—Our readers will bear in mind that an adjourned meeting of the ministers and members of the various evangelical denominations of Christians, who are interested in the amendment of the National Constitution so as to embody in it a more distinct recognition of Almighty God—the headship of Christ over the nations of the earth, and the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, will be held in the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 6th street, this morning at ten o'clock.

An impression has gone abroad that this is a Presbyterian affair. No such thing. All ministers and members of evangelical denominations are cordially and earnestly invited to be present this morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.—Grau, Mad'lle Morensi, Brignoli, Suzini, Amodio, Mad. Lorini, Mad'lle Cordier, Sig. Masnefori, Ercoli, Muzio, and Chorus and Orchestra Company of sixty-five persons, including the celebrated goat which created such a sensation in Myerbeer's opera of Dinorah, arrived in the city yesterday. They give their first opera to-night.

COL. BAYNE'S REGIMENT.—The 136th Regiment, Col. Bayne, has been discharged from the service, their term having expired. They were in Baltimore on Sunday, but will probably not reach this city until Thursday or Friday, owing to the delay at Harrisburg.

DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—On Saturday, John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney for Allegheny county, announced the appointment of John W. Riddell, Esq., as his deputy.

IN THE CITY.—Lieut. Wm. Moorhead, of the 17th U. S. Infantry, who was wounded in the late battles, has arrived at his home in this city. He was but slightly wounded in the shoulder.

FROM CLARK'S REGIMENT.—The latest intelligence from the 123d Regiment, is that it will not reach this city until Thursday. It is now in Harrisburg.

The Home Battery.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The Secretary of War has intimated that if the people of Pittsburgh will do their selves against rebel raids, they shall have a battery at their service, ammunition, &c., sufficient for the same. Now, I, a citizen of Pittsburgh, think it our duty to act in this matter promptly. Let one or two good men take hold of the matter, and it will soon go through. Let the battery be in charge of practical men, and men of willing hearts. As such a man I call upon John M. Cooper, of the Water Works, whose experience in artillery drill will prepare him well for any service that may be required of the Home Battery. Does any one suggest a fitter person? Don't all speak at once, if you please, gentlemen, but let us be prepared.

SEMPER PARATUS.

MARRIED:

ORR—MAGEE—On Thursday, May 7th, 1863, by the Rev. Bradford, JOS. P. ORR and Miss MARY B. MAGEE, both of Allegheny City.

DIED:

KEYSER—On Saturday evening, May 9th, at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH, wife of George Keyser, aged 46 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 919 Penn street, Ninth Ward, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

[Chambersburg papers please copy.]

DIETRICH—On Saturday morning, May 9th, WILLIE, son of Martin and Mary Ann Dietrich, aged 1 year, 11 months and 21 days.

Dearest WILLIE, then hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrow heal.

Sick and sore long time he bore;
Physicians were in vain.—
Till God alone did hear his moan,
And eased him from his pain.

A BOY lost his life on Coney Island last week, in a singular manner. He was digging clams, when his hoe struck a projectile that lodged there during some experiments some time ago, and it exploded, causing fatal injuries.

ROSIN has been produced in California from trees found in Butte county, in that State.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE is building her a beautiful little cottage on Hawthorne street, Hartford.

Our Book Table.

CAMPAIGNS OF 1862 AND 1863, Illustrating the Principles of Strategy. By Emil Schalk, Author of "Summary of the Art of War." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Pittsburgh: for sale by Kay & Co., 55 Wood street. 252pp. 12mo.

More than a year ago the author of this remarkable work published a volume, entitled "Summary of the Art of War," which produced a considerable sensation in military circles, and even outside of these, among the reading public generally; for the newspaper press, as well as the monthly and quarterly journals, by copious extracts, spread the views of the author before their readers. In this new work, which may be regarded as a continuation of the former, applying and illustrating the principles therein stated, the author has reviewed the campaigns of 1862 and 1863 with the same consummate ability evinced in his previous work,—and though it has been only a few weeks published, it has already made quite as great a sensation as its predecessor. We have, in a former notice, spoken of its merits at some length, and now, instead of repeating what we there said, will quote the words of a contemporary, who speaks of it as follows:—The opening chapter is explanatory of the general principles of strategy. In the subsequent ones he applies these to the campaigns of last year, and in the later ones he proceeds to consider the mode by which the campaign of 1863 may be carried on. The book is a startling one. It shows how much and how often established principles of warfare have been utterly disregarded in the Union armies, and it also alarms us by showing how easily the rebels may defeat us in the campaign of the current year. The book is a well-reasoned one, and it is impossible to read it without feeling that, in the main, it is correct. There has been bad strategy South as well as North, showing that we have a great deal yet to learn in the art of war. The only thing that has saved us, thus far, seems to be the ignorance of many of the rebel leaders, who are generally but little superior to ours. We should like to have this book placed in the hands of every one of our officers, beginning with General Halleck.

THE GREAT IRON WHEEL EXAMINED; or, Its False Spokes Extracted, and an Exhibition of Elder Graves, its Builder. In a Series of Chapters. By William G. Brownlow, Editor of Brownlow's *Knoxville Whig*. Nashville, Tenn: Published for the Author. 1856. For sale by Applegate & Co., Cincinnati, and J. I. Reed, 57 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. 331 pp. 12mo. Price, $1. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of price.

Those who have been smit with admiration for the celebrated Parson Brownlow, as a political controversialist, by reading his lately published and widely circulated book on the Southern Rebellion, will perhaps like to see how he would deport himself in a religious controversy—and hence the booksellers have bethought themselves of bringing the remainder of a work of a polemical character, which the Parson published in 1856, into the market in this year of grace, 1863. It is an answer to a work, entitled "The Great Iron Wheel," which appears to have been an attack on Methodism, by a certain Elder Graves, a Baptist minister, and editor of the 'Tennessee Baptist.' This gentleman is thus introduced to us by his brother minister and brother editor, Parson Brownlow, in the first chapter: "Take J. R. Graves in his length and breadth, in his height and depth, in his convexity and concavity, in his manners and in his propensities, and he is a very little man; but in that littleness there is combined all that is offensive and disagreeable among Christian gentlemen. For several years past, in portions of several States, with an unearthly din, this man has been barking, neighing, bleating, mewing, puffing, swaggering, strutting; and in every situation an offensive smell to gentlemen of refined tastes and Christian habits, has gone out from him! And believing the homely old adage, that 'he that lies down with dogs must rise up with fleas,' he has been permitted to pass unwhipped by justice." We can assure the reader that this is merely a "specimen brick;" he will find just such polemic passages in every chapter of the book.

SORGO: or, the Northern Sugar Plant. By Isaac N. Hedges, the Pioneer Investigator and Practical Experimenter in the Northern Cane Enterprise. With an Introduction by William Clough, President of the Ohio State Board for Sorgo Culture. Cincinnati: Applegate & Co., 1863. Pittsburgh: for sale by J. I. Reed, 78 Fourth street. 206pp. 12mo.

This work seems well calculated to render an important service at the present time, by presenting, in a plain, practical way, the results of much experience and research on the subject of the culture of the Sorgo plant and the processes by which its products, (sugar, molasses, vinegar, alcohol, etc.,) are prepared. Our farming friends may profitably have their attention drawn to such a book, as it will certainly save them many times its cost, in guiding them by the light of experience to the true method of Sorgo-culture, in which no doubt a great number of them are already engaged.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

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

A. F. CRANDY, General Agent,
No. 18, Fifth street.

THOMAS PARRY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap8:6m

GREAT CLOTHING AND WHERE TO BUY THEM.—The enterprising firm of Wm. H. McGee & Co., merchant tailors, corner of Federal and Diamond square, Allegheny, being fully aware of the extraordinary advance in Spring goods, have purchased last fall a beautiful assortment of cloth, cassimeres, vestings, &c., and they are now ready to open their Spring trade with superior articles, at greatly reduced prices. They will sell their goods by the yard if desired, and as they keep constantly on hand a large supply of ready made clothing, customers can be accommodated on demand, or have a neatly fitted suit to order. The work is all done under their supervision, and always warranted to purchasers.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—Our affable young friends composing the firm of John Weier & Co., Merchant Tailors, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny, have just opened the most extensive and *rakeriche* stock of spring and summer goods ever exhibited west of the mountains, comprising some of the most beautiful French and American Cassimeres, Cloths, Cashmeres, Marseilles, &c., &c., to be found in the eastern market. This enterprising firm has also a very large assortment of the latest styles of furnishing goods, and a considerable quantity ready-made clothing of superior quality. We advise our Allegheny patrons to call at this establishment, and see for themselves.

JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST.—Samuel Graham, Merchant Tailor, would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general that he has just returned from the East with his new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of all the latest styles of cloths, cassimeres and vestings. Gentlemen desiring a stock to select from that cannot be surpassed by any other in the city, and their garments made in the most fashionable manner, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, Merchant Tailor,
No. 54 Market street, one door from Third.

AS GOOD AS NEW.—Mr. Merrick Woods, Londonderry, Vt., writes—"Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa gum have restored my hair to its original color and beauty. One year ago my hair was very thin and quite gray. I have now as fine a head of hair as I ever had."

Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich street, New York. mew

OMNIBUS AND CARRIAGE CALLS will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 405 Liberty street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance. 6m

IF YOU desire any repairs or alterations to your dwelling, or places of business call and leave your order at Cuthbert's Carpenter and Jobbing Shop, Virgin Alley, above Smithfield street. All work promptly attended to. 1

DENTAL INSTITUTE.—All work done at this establishment is guaranteed to be better and cheaper than can be had in the city. No. 251 Penn street. 1y

J. FINCH, corner of Grant and Fifth streets, still continues closing out Carpets regardless of cost.

LAWNS at old prices, at J. Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth streets.

ATTRACTIVE STOCK of Boots and Shoes, at McClelland's Auction House.

LADIES', Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts at McClelland's, 55 Fifth street.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

THE WOUNDED OF HOOKER'S ARMY.

Rebel Loss in the Recent Battles, 18,000.

REBEL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR LOSS GREATLY OVERSTATED.

GEN. HOOKER RECROSSES THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1863.

Last evening's Washington *Star* (last edition) contains the following: Information has been received at the War Department, stating that arrangements have been made for the return of the wounded of Hooker's army that fell into the hands of the enemy. They are now in the houses near Chancellorville. Medical supplies, and attendants have been sent to them, and, as soon as the river is fordable, will be brought to Hooker's camps, and will then be forwarded to Washington or their homes.

Gen. Dix telegraphs from Fortress Monroe that, in an extra of the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 6th, found on a prisoner, was a pencil note, endorsed by a Surgeon in one of the Hospitals, to his wife, stating that the rebel loss was 18,000 in the late battles.

From officers, just arrived from Richmond, we learn that, on Monday last, several members of the Richmond City Guard, which was composed of between six and seven hundred of the oldest citizens, returned to Richmond, reporting that their battalion was taken prisoners by Stoneman's cavalry, about fifteen miles from the city, on Sunday night, while on a reconnoissance to ascertain the cause of the interruption of travel, and released on parole, Stoneman being then in no condition to encumber himself with prisoners.

The Richmond *Whig*, of May 1st, has an exultant article on the advance of Hooker across the river, and goes on to say that the movement, so far as we can judge, appears to be a feint at deep run, while a grand attack is to be made on Lee's left flank.

The forces lately marched out of Washington to Warrenton will probably join the attacking column.

It has been stated, on what is believed to be good authority, that Hooker's army is numerically less than our own. Reinforcements from Washington may make it larger, but that is of little moment.

The prospect of a general engagement occasions scarcely any excitement whatever in the Confederate capitol. Lee and Jackson are abundantly able to cope with Hooker.

If only three brigades of the enemy have crossed at Deep run, and the river rises behind them, endangering their pontoon bridges, they may be promptly recalled, and the attack postponed for more auspicious weather. But we shall be painfully disappointed if they are permitted to return to Stafford Shore without molestation.

This evening's Washington *Republican* contains the following: Those who left headquarters last night report the condition of the army to be as excellent as its most anxious friends could wish. Hooker was in fine spirits, and perfectly well satisfied with his recent achievements.

All the officers, who have arrived here from the army, unite in speaking of Hooker and his recent operations in terms of the highest praise.

Those who suppose that we have thus far met with a reverse on the Rappahannock will live to learn how sadly mistaken they are.

The President and Gen. Halleck, who visited Hooker yesterday have returned, and the former is said to be agreeably surprised with the situation.

Our killed, wounded and captured has been largely overstated heretofore.

The almost continuous showers that are falling create inconvenience to our army in Virginia, but they will have a good effect in impeding the reconstruction of the bridges and railroad tracks destroyed by Stoneman.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10—EVENING.

The Sunday *Transcript*, of this morning, says:

The afternoon papers of yesterday reported, by telegraph from Fortress Monroe, the capture of Richmond. Gen. Keys is said to have commanded the attack. For some reason or other, the authenticity of the report could not be ascertained from headquarters, notwithstanding the fact that every means was employed to secure the truth. The intelligence, however, we are inclined to credit. In the first place we know that a forward movement was contemplated by way of the Peninsula as soon as Stoneman could be heard from. He reported at the White House on or before the 6th of May. Second, we have intelligence from Col. Johnson, of the 168th Pennsylvania Regiment, to the effect that the troops at Fortress Monroe were ordered to break camp on the morning of the 6th May, and were provided with rations for a long march. This news has also been received by Col. Johnson's family, residing in this city. Third, we have a letter from Fortress Monroe to this effect.

Fortress Monroe, May 6.—An advance is imminent. Several thousand troops from Suffolk reached here yesterday and to-day. They are on transports, and will proceed up York river to the White House.

The gunboats cleared the way to the Pamunkey river.

Gen. Stoneman reports Richmond barren almost of troops.

Besides all this, unless the War Department and the Generalissimos at Headquarters be mad, the sure means of taking Richmond, and the time for doing it, have not been ignored.

We quote the following, in this connection, from the *Bulletin*, of yesterday: We learn from the editors of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* that one of their correspondents, who has returned from Washington, informs them that Hooker re-crossed the Rappahannock in force yesterday, the men carrying eight days rations with them. We also learn, from another source that is vouched for as reliable, that General Keyes has taken Richmond, having advanced upon it by way of Yorktown, and that the Federal flag now floats over the rebel capital. If this intelligence is true, it proves that Hooker's falling back was a ruse, and that the real advance upon Richmond was to be made while Lee's army was on the Rappahannock. If Stoneman has cut off the communication of Lee, as is reported, it will be a work of time for the latter to reach the rebel capital. In the meantime Hooker is upon his heels. We have the confirmation from a perfectly reliable source that Hooker has recrossed the Rappahannock. Gold has been falling rapidly to-day, and this fact probably has resulted from the important movements reported above. We have no quotations of the precious metal since the reception of this important news. The telegraph is silent concerning the startling intelligence, which is already startling Third and Chestnut streets, and exciting great enthusiasm. The New York evening papers, the *Post* and *Express* credit these reports, the *Post* observing that a dispatch to this effect has reached that city today.

The Philadelphia *Dispatch*, of this morning, contains the following:

Washington, May 9—12 P. M.—On Friday morning last General Hooker recrossed the Rappahannock with two *Corps D'Armee*. After reconnoitering the old position held by him at Chancellorville, he found that the enemy had fallen back, leaving hundreds of his wounded behind, and his dead unburied. It does not credit the reports, which are in circulation, to the effect that Richmond has been captured by General Keyes. It publishes letters from a special correspondent as follows:

Washington, May 9.—Yesterday afternoon a flag of truce was sent across the Rappahannock by General Lee, with a letter to General Hooker, in which it was stated that Lee's army was deficient in supplies and their communication cut off, so that it was difficult to reinforce their commissariat, rendering it necessary that General Hooker should send over supplies for the wounded soldiers in the hands of the Confederates. Medical and hospital supplies were sent over in response to this communication, which indicate plainly the great success of General Stoneman's cavalry expedition. An inspection of the ground upon which the late battle was fought shows the desperation of the rebels and their immense loss.

Large numbers of their dead and wounded are upon the field.

In the wilderness, where the fire took place from the shells from our batteries, a very large number of charred remains have been found. The sufferings of the poor wretches must have been terrible.

It also contains the following letter, dated New York, May 9th:

"We have just had an interview with the chief engineer of a Federal steamer, who was captured with his vessel by the rebels on the North Carolina coast some months since; and who was released from the Libby prison, in Richmond, on Tuesday last. He confirms in every respect reports already received as to the panic occasioned in Richmond on Sunday and Monday last, by the advance of Stoneman and his cavalry. The whole city, he says, was intensely agitated, the people momentarily expecting an advancing force to enter and occupy it, which they admitted could easily have been done.

Some of our cavalry, who were captured on Friday, and taken to Libby prison, reported that they had passed entirely through the intrenchments on the north side of the city, finding them empty, with neither a gun or soldier offering resistance.

Two of these captured cavalry men were captured within the city limits.

The defences in other parts of the city were manned entirely by old men and boys, upon whom no sort of dependence was placed by the inhabitants.

The officers of the prison told our informant, as he was leaving on Tuesday, that among the passengers on the train of cars, captured by some of Stoneman's command, was Mr. Memminger, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, who, not being known, was paroled with the other passengers.

The prison officers frankly admitted, also, that the raid was the most gallant exploit of the war—that they had been fairly beaten at their own game, and that besides, the cavalry men had behaved themselves in a gentlemanly fashion. Our informant, while on his way to City Point on Tuesday, saw a part of Longstreet's forces in retreat, with the Federals in pursuit. He believes that some of Longstreet's troops are still in the Nansemond region, though the rebel officers declared positively that his entire command had gone to help Lee. As to the condition of affairs in the rebel capitol, he confirms all that has been said by prisoners previously released. In the community at large there is the greatest suffering for the want of the necessaries of life, while in Libby prison the scantest rations are served out. For over two weeks before he was released all the meat served to the men was putrid, and could not be eaten. The prisoners, upon protesting to the Commissary officer, were informed that it was the best he had—that the rebels themselves had to eat it, and prisoners must expect nothing else. In the hospital attached to the prison, however, every effort was made to furnish wholesome food, and the sick were treated with all the kindness it was possible to bestow.

He says that the particulars of the Richmond bread riot are already published. They do not overrate the particulars of that affair of part of which he was an eye witness from the windows of his hospital.

Our informant states that the guard at the Libby prison frequently expressed themselves as being sick of war and generally ill hearted and some openly expressed the hope, after it was known that Hooker had engaged Lee's army, that the Yankees would finish things up this time, so that they might get to their homes in peace, and this was the feeling among all the soldiers with whom he conversed—not only in Richmond, but also at Salisbury, N. C., where, prior to his removal to Richmond, he was confined some three months at Salisbury, he was a witness of the women's bread riot, of which we have already had some report.

Before proceeding to their attack upon the store-houses, where the heavy contractors had lodged their flour and other supplies. The women visited the city prison where two companies of soldiers—one of North Carolinians—were stationed and asked the commandant, Capt. Waters, to furnish them a guard to protect them in their operations against the speculators. The Captain informed them that this was impossible, and advised them to apply to the Mayor. This they did see fit to do, but proceeded alone to their work; but while the commandant of the prison declared formally to furnish a guard, nearly all the North Carolina soldiers in the garrison were that afternoon granted furloughs, as though prepared to help them in an emergency.

Saturday evening's last edition of the Washington *Star* contained the following:

We apprehend that those who imagine that the events of the past week upon the Rappahannock have materially deranged the efficiency of Gen. Hooker's army, will ere long find themselves much mistaken. It will not be very long before the rebels will find that what they now claim as a victory has damaged them vastly more than it has damaged the Union army of the Potomac, for what will follow in this spring's campaign in that quarter.

Stoneman, on his return from his late brilliant cavalry raid, recrossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford and has rejoined General Hooker at Falmouth. The distances traversed and the amount of work accomplished by the different columns of Stoneman's cavalry on their late mission, establishes the fact as quite beyond the most daring and successful achievements of the rebel cavalry during the war.

The total number of wounded arriving here from Hooker's army up to 3 p. m. of yesterday was two thousand. To-day several of the street cars were engaged in taking the wounded from the steamboat wharf to the Baltimore depot, and from whence they are being sent North, many of them to hospitals in and about Baltimore.

The *Chronicle* of this morning says we have the best means of knowing that Gen. Hooker will soon demonstrate both his capacity and his patriotism and lead the army to victory, thorough and complete.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1863.

THE ENLISTMENT REGULATION.

As recently intimated in these dispatches all officers in the regiments whose term of service is now expiring, who succeed in reorganizing their regiments within thirty days after mustering out, will be permitted to bear rank from the date of the original entry into the service. It being provided that they shall have no claim for pay between their mustering out and their being mustered again into the service of the United States, the War Department has ordered that all enlistments of volunteers shall hereafter be conducted under the supervision of a Provost Marshal General. The old rules and regulations for the government of enlistments remain in force, unless otherwise ordered by him. Disbursing, and other officers connected with volunteer enlistments, will report to Provost Marshal General.

SERMON ON THE LATE BATTLES.

Rev. Mr. Channing preached upon the events on the Rappahannock to-day, where he has been for some days, and where he witnessed Sedgwick's battle, of which he gave graphic and affecting pictures, moving the audience, including Secretary Chase, to tears. Mr. Channing said that he talked with many soldiers, but had yet to see one who considered himself defeated. The morale of the army was excellent, and the confidence in Hooker unimpaired.

FUNERAL OF GEN. A. W. WHIPPLE.

General A. W. Whipple was buried to-day at Oak Hill Cemetery, the funeral services being performed at Trinity church, Georgetown. The funeral procession was imposing, consisting of bodies of infantry—the 122d Pennsylvania Regiment, whose time expires to-day, 900 cavalry scouts, and artillery—General Casey being officer of ceremonies. The family and staff were followed by the President, Secretarys of War and State, Gens. Meigs, Heintzelman, and other distinguished officers.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

In the fugitive slave case, being tried here before the new District Court, John Jolliffe, of Cincinnati, and Judge Dean, of New York, appear for the slave. About two hundred cases here depend on the decision of this case.

GENERAL CASEY

Was relieved of the command of his division for the purpose of remaining at Washington to superintend the organization of new troops as they come under the operation of the conscript law.

GEN. WM. HAYS

Is wounded and prisoner at Richmond. His wife has gone to take care of him.

THE WOUNDED IN WASHINGTON.

The wounded already received at Washington foot up some 2,000.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The total number of wounded that have arrived here is supposed to be about 3,000.

Gen. Sigel had an interview with the President to-day. He is anxious to be in active service.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The following dispatch has been received at the headquarters of the army:

GRAND GULF, May 3, 1863.

To Major General H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

We landed at Bluinsbury April 30th, moved immediately on Port Gibson, met the enemy, 11,000 strong, four miles South of Port Gibson, at 2 p. m. on the 1st, and engaged him all day, entirely routing him, with the loss of many killed and about five hundred prisoners, besides the wounded. Our loss is about 100 killed and 500 wounded. The enemy retreated towards Vicksburg, destroying the bridges over two forks of the Bayon Pierre. These were rebuilt, and pursuit continued until the present time. Besides the heavy artillery at this place, four field pieces were captured, and some stores, and the enemy driven to destroy many more. The country is difficult to operate in. Our victory has been most complete, and the enemy thoroughly demoralized.

Very respectfully,
U. S. GRANT,
Major General Commanding Grand Gulf of the Mississippi.

MAY 6—VIA CAIRO.

To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I learn that Col. Grierson, with his cavalry, has been heard from—first about ten days ago in Northern Mississippi. He moved thence and struck a railroad thirty miles east of Jackson, at a point called Newton's Station. He then moved Southward towards Enterprise, demanded the surrender of the place, and gave one hour's grace, during which Gen. Lormsley arrived. He left at once and moved towards Mazelhurst, on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad. At this point he tore up the track; thence to Bahalia, ten miles further South, on the same road; thence eastward on the road, where he had a fight with Adams' cavalry; from this point he moved back, on the New Orleans and Jackson road, to Brookhaven, ten miles South of Bahalia. When last heard from, he was three miles from Summit, ten miles south of the last named point, supposed to be making his way to Baton Rouge. He had spread excitement throughout the State, destroyed railroad trestle work and bridges, burning locomotives and railway stock, taking prisoners, and destroying stores of all kinds.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Major General.

FROM MURFREESBORO.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MURFREESBORO, May 9, 1863.

We have news from rebel sources to-night, which, if true, is of a most important character. It is said that Colonel Straight, of the 51st Maryland, who went from here some three weeks ago to join General Dodge's expedition up the Tennessee, has been captured, with seventeen hundred men. It is said he advanced as far as Rome, in Georgia, destroying railroads, railroad bridges, and much property, but, in falling back, he was assailed by the enemy in vastly superior force, and had with them five severe battles. The rebel report of his capture is considered very doubtful here.

No confirmatory news from Gen. Hurlbut has as yet been received.

The Mobile *Advertiser*, of the 2d of May, reports that the Union cavalry cut off the communication between Jackson and Meridian, on the 27th ult.

LATER—11 P. M.—A dispatch from General Dodge speaks of Colonel Straight's operations up to the time when a severe fight took place, not far from Summerville. At that time the rebels met with a severe defeat. Colonel Straight pushed on, and, as far as Union accounts are concerned, we now lose sight of him. The rebels say, however, that his advance guard was within 2 miles of Rome, and was met and driven back by armed citizens, near the Georgia State line. He destroyed a large iron furnace, Forrest and Rody, who had gone in pursuit of him, came up with him at Cedar Grove, twenty-six miles from Rome, and captured his entire force.

We have, as yet, nothing to confirm this rebel report.

From Newbern.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The steamer Dudley Buck has arrived from Newbern with dates to the 5th inst.

Gen. Foster was still there, superintending the strengthening of the fortifications.

Nothing had been heard of the rebels in the vicinity of Newbern or Washington.

The U. S. transport steamer Long Island burned accidentally at Newbern on the 30th ult.

Has Hooker Recrossed the Rappahannock?

The whole country has been in a state of feverish excitement since Saturday morning, in consequence of rumors to the effect that Gen. Hooker had recrossed the Rappahannock, and that Gen. Peck had advanced upon Richmond and captured that city, after hearing of the success of Gen. Stoneman in cutting the lines of communication in the rear of Lee's army. The Secretary of War, in his dispatch to Gov. Curtin, had led the public to anticipate an early movement on the part of Gen. Hooker, and hence the rumored advance was willingly credited by the mass of the people. The statements concerning the defenceless condition of Richmond, too, were of such a character as to induce the belief that its capture, by a bold and decisive movement, was within the range of probability. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that rumors of the consummation of a work so important and desirable should gain almost universal credence.

In the absence of any reliable or authentic information, we set about the task of tracing these rumors to their origin, and on Sunday we ascertained that the following information by mail from Washington had been published in the Philadelphia papers of Saturday evening and telegraphed to private parties in this city.

"On Friday morning last Major General Hooker re-crossed the river, with ten *corps d'armee*, and after reconnoitering the old position held by him at Chancellorville, found that the enemy had fallen back, leaving hundreds of his wounded behind and his dead unburied. During the day the entire army of the Potomac crossed the river, with sixteen days rations, and moving forward deployed right and left in search of the enemy, who was not to be found in force up till eight o'clock in the afternoon. A large number of stragglers have come into our outposts since and given themselves up, after expressing their disgust with the rule of the rebel leaders. The men confirm the published account of the consternation created in Richmond by Gen. Stoneman's raid.

"Gen. Hooker informed Gen. Halleck that he only needed the co-operation of General Peck and Gen. Keyes in a second advance, to render the destruction of the rebel army and the capture of Richmond certain.

"The report that Richmond has been captured by Gen. Keyes is not credited at the War Department.

"*Later from Washington, May 9th.*—Just previous to the departure of the train, your correspondent learns from an officer of the War Department that Gen. Peck has to-day entered Richmond."

After procuring a copy of the above circumstantial statement, we pursued our inquiries further, to ascertain, if possible, what amount of reliance could be placed in it. We learned, on what we deemed *good* authority, that Hooker's army was *still in their camps at Falmouth, on Sunday.*

Later on Sunday evening, we gathered the following information, from letters received in this city by mail, which renders it extremely probable that a portion of the army has actually re-crossed to the South side of the Rappahannock. A well known officer, of high rank, in Gen. Hooker's army, writes to his wife in this city, under date of Friday, May 8th, and states that he is back in his old camp, but adds: "While I am writing, I have received orders to move across the river again, to-morrow, in pursuit of the enemy, who is reported to have gone in the direction of Gordonsville."

Another officer, equally well known here, who commands in another corps of the army, writes to a friend in this city, under the same date, and states that orders had been received to prepare eleven days cooked rations, to move in pursuit of the rebels, but in what direction he could not say.

A gentleman in Knap's Battery also writes to a friend in this city, and states that the battery *had again crossed the river.*

If we were to attempt to reconcile these conflicting statements, it might be supposed that General Hooker has sent a strong force across the river—first, to protect the surgeons and the ambulance corps in burying for and removing the wounded; and secondly to make a reconnoissance to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy.

Possibly before our paper goes to press we shall have some intelligence calculated to resolve a portion of the conflicting statements given above.

Gen. Banks on the Red River.

The rebel journals several days ago published dispatches admitting that Gen. BANKS had taken Alexandria, and that the whole route from Opelousas to the mouth of Red river was open to him, the rebel Gen. TAYLOR having fallen back before our advancing forces. The Jackson *Appeal*, indeed, added that when he would attempt to cross the river he would meet such obstacles as he had not anticipated. But we justly regarded this latter piece of intelligence as a harmless sound of the usual *brutum fulmen*, and only made a note of the admission of Gen. BANKS's progress, which accompanied it. Later, however, dispatches dated Natchez, Miss., were published which contradicted the first reports of the capture of Alexandria, and affirmed that Gen. BANKS had not been within fifty miles of that place. Though it is true that Gen. BANKS's army did not advance on Alexandria at once, after the capture of Opelousas, we have reason to know it has made that important advance ere this—and now holds the entire line of communications from the coast of the Gulf to the frontier of Texas maugre those obstacles alluded to with such significant mystery by the Jackson newspaper. We learn that when Alexandria fell into our hands, 2,000 rebel prisoners and 20 guns were captured at the same time.

Return of General Dix and Staff to Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 8.—Maj. Gen. Dix and staff arrived at 2 o'clock this afternoon, on the steamer Express from York river, and informs us that Cols. Kilpatrick and Davis have arrived at Gloucester Point with 700 cavalry, without the loss of a man.

The General sent a force to the White House last night and they succeeded in destroying the bridges about that place, and made some important captures, taking several prisoners.

The propeller Ellen S. Terry arrived today, from Newberne, N. C., with the mails from Newberne and Hatteras. They left on Wednesday evening, and report that on that day our cavalry brought in one company of rebel prisoners with all their horses. They were captured at Deep Gully, seven miles out.

The steamer Wyoming, from Fort Royal, has also arrived. She brings no news.

On last Wednesday morning Gen. Foster sent all the rebel families, 40 in number, out of Newberne. The rebels refused to receive our flag of truce and the families were left beyond our lines and between our and the rebel pickets, at a place called Cove Creek.

The Five-Twenty National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—Mr. Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent, reports the sale of the five twenty national loan, on Saturday, at $2,000,000, and for the week, ending the same day, $8,000,000. The aggregate amount of this loan sold by Mr. Cooke, and the sub-agents in the various cities and States, is $68,932,150. The retirement of the army across the Rappahannock did not lessen the sales, while the renewal of active operations in Virginia will add fresh inducements to loyal people to continue the means so nobly vouchsafed to the Government in bringing the rebels to their allegiance.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—William B. Mann, A. Walborn, and John M. Butler were chosen as delegates from the 1st, 2d, and 3d Districts as Congressional delegates to the Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. An attempt to instruct the delegates to vote for John Covode failed and they go uninstructed.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—Breadstuffs are inactive. Flour; sales 700 bbls at $6 for superfine and $7@7.25 for extra family; receipts are small. Rye Flour steady at $5, and Corn Meal $4.25. Wheat dull; sales of good red at $1.55@1.75; white $1.80@1.90. Penn's Rye at $1.06. Corn in good demand; 5,000 bush yellow at 91@92c afloat. Oats steady at 80@82c; weight Barley malt dull. Coffee firm at 31@32½c for Rio, and 35c for Laguayra. Sugar firm at 10c and Cuba at 10¼@11½. Provisions unchanged and little doing. Whiskey; small sales Ohio bbls at 46c.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—Flour dull at $5.50@5.60 for superfine; demand quite light. Wheat, unchanged and dull. There is not enough done to establish quotations. Corn at 62@63c. Oats at 45c. Whisky at 41c. Provisions dull; small sales of hams at 6½c for plain canvassed, and 10½@10¾c for sugar cured; 5,000 lbs. bulk sides sold at 5c. Nothing done in Lard. Groceries unchanged and quiet.

Gold has declined