Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 12.

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.	66	74
12 " M.	120	83
6 " P. M.		74
Barometer		29 4-10

Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee.

There has been received during the week ending May 11th many and large contributions. We cannot sufficiently thank the generous donors, but the prayers and blessings of our sick and wounded soldiers will. Even the children have responded to the call, one little four years old girl sent a needle book she had made to the "poor soldiers." Two little boys brought a large donation in goods and money from the scholars of the Second Ward School. How bright and happy their little faces looked when the President thanked them on behalf of their comrades for their noble efforts. The children of the Wilkinsburg School also sent a donation.

The shipment made during the week have been unusually large. Seventeen boxes of delicacies and clothing and four hundred and eight barrels of vegetables have been sent to Dr. J. S. Newbury, of the United States Sanitary Commission at Louisville—the Captain of the steamboat Starlight kindly taking them free of charge. Seven large boxes were sent to Washington City, and we have others ready for shipment.

It seems that some persons do not understand the object of the Commission, "Said an old lady a few days ago to an intelligent discharged, who, remembering the suffering comrades he had left, and mindful of the blessing he had himself received from the Sanitary Commission, was soliciting, from house to house, stores to forward through the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee to the battle fields and hospitals." "My son James says he never gets any of the good things sent to the soldiers."

"Well, was your son sick?"

"No, he was never sick in his life."

"Does he not get food and clothing enough from the Government."

"He writes me he is fat and hearty, and has nothing to complain of."

"Well, my good woman, these things we give to those who are sick and get wounded."

"Eh, me! exclaimed she," delighted with the new idea, "Is that so? I never understood that before! Here is a jar of pickles you may send right off to them that is so unfortunate." If persons would call at the rooms we would be glad to supply them with the reports of the Commission or give them any information they may require.

Membership fees for April, $3 75.

One lot of pillow cases sent in Pittsburgh Landing expedition.

Soldiers' Aid Society, Kittanning—1 dozen flannel shirts, 19 muslin shirts, 9 pairs drawers, 4 double wrappers, 2 pair crochet slippers, 52 towels, 8 pillows slips, 2 dozen linen handkerchiefs, 33 lawn handkerchiefs, 1 dozen pair socks, 1 package lint, tracts and papers.

Judge Buffington, Kittanning—2 barrels potatoes.

Mrs. James Trimble—6 cans fruit.

West Newton Soldier' Aid Society—15 flannel shirts, 7 pillows, 6 pair canton flannel drawers, 5 pair socks, 24 handkerchiefs, 5 bottles of wine.

Mrs. Brunot—1 package papers.

Mr. F. Van Gorder—1 barrel turnips.

Sugar Grove Soldiers' Aid Society—2 cans spiced apples, 4 cans apple butter, 2 cans green apples, 2 cans and 1 jar pickled cabbage, 1 can maple molasses, 1½ plats current wine, 45¼ pounds dried apples, 6¾ pounds peaches, 3¼ pounds blackberries, 1 pint dried currants, 8½ pounds dried elderberries, bandages and lint, 6 towels, 10 hospital shirts, 9 pair drawers, 2 pair socks, 2 feather cushions, 1 hop pillow, 1 package tracks, 1 book.

Society of the First Methodist Protestant church—1 dozen pair muslin drawers, 6 muslin sheets, 1 pair socks.

Citizens of Elizabeth per Miss Shafer—1 box literature.

Miss Macrum—4 packages magazines.

From a Friend—1 bundle of linen, 6 pair socks.

Mrs. Patterson, Troy Hill—2 bottles raspberry vinegar.

Allegheny Ladies' Aid Society—5 cans fruit, 5 bottles grape wine, 2 bottles tomato catsup, 1 barrel onions, 1 peck turnips, 5 pair drawers, 13 muslin shirts, 2 woolen shirts, 8 packages old linen and muslin, 2 packages of papers and 1 of magazines, 1 towel, 12 papers corn starch, 12 papers farina, 1½ doz. cans condensed milk.

R. N. Stephen, Red Stone, Penna.—3 cans fruit, 5 shirts, 2 pair mittens.

Miss L. Gorden—6 bottles of wine, 4 cans peaches.

J. F. Day—1 gross of buckles.

Unitarian Society—1 gross buckles, 2 pieces of chintz.

Mr. Ray—1 package of boards for slings.

Mr. James Gilmore, Turtle Creek—1 bag potatoes, 1 can tomatoes, 1 can apple butter.

Mrs. W. A. Smith—1 package of lint and old muslin.

Miss J. B. Holmes—2 cans peaches, 4 packages reading matter.

Ladies' Aid Society, Cumberland Presbyterian Church—4 pairs socks, 1 bottle blackberry wine, 7 muslin shirts, 1 bundle old lines, 1 jar currant jelly.

Second Ward School, Miss Mary McFadden—31½ yds. muslin, 5 pounds lint, 70 handkerchiefs, 29 towels, old muslin and linen, 4 qts. blackberries, 10 qts. peaches, 1½ quarts quinces, 1 qt. pears, 5 qts. tomatoes, 2 quarts blackberry jam, 4 bottles tomato catsup, 1 bottle Madeira wine, 1 bottle old rye whisky, 1 glass grape jelly, 4 glasses currant jelly, 2 qts. apple marmalade, 3 qts. raspberries, 2 qts. cherries, 2 bottles tomato pickles, 2 qts. gooseberries, 2 packages of corn starch, 1 package farina, 1 bottle cherry wine, 1½ lbs. dried apples, a few magazines and papers, 5 pounds loaf sugar.

A Friend—4 half-worn shirts, 1 roll old muslin.

A Friend—1 comfort.

Miss Keath, Allegheny City—2 packages of books, 4 jars of rhubarb.

Miss Harton—4 cans peaches.

Children of Wilkinsburg School—2 packages of crackers, 1 bag potatoes.

Loechburg Aid Society—11 muslin shirts, 4 pairs canton flannel drawers, 12 pairs socks, 2 quilts, 2 comforts, 2 sheets, 1 pair pillow slips, 2 vests, 2 neckties, 5 handkerchiefs, 1 pair cotton socks, 2 half-worn shirts, 4 pounds butter, 85 sermons, 1 package pictorial papers, 2 sacks dried apples, 1 sack dried cherries, 1 sack elderberries, 1 sack dried grapes, 1 package old muslin, 3 cans pickled cabbage, 1 can crab apples, 1 can apple butter, 1 can apples, 1 bottle tomato catsup, 1 sack dried peaches (pared), 1 sack dried peaches, 1 roll old muslin.

Mrs. Forsyth, East Liberty—1 bottle wine, 1 can peaches, 1 bundle linen.

A Friend—2 half-worn shirts, 7 half-worn pillow cases.

Mrs. S——, Sewickley—2 cans tomatoes, 2 cans plums, 2 cans peaches, 1 can strawberries, 4 bottles jelly, 2 feather pillows, 4 pillow cases, 10 muslin shirts, 10 pairs woolen socks.

Dixmont, made up and returned—56 shirts, 18 pairs drawers.

City Farm, made—124 shirts.

Soldiers' Aid Society, Methodist Protestant Church—6 muslin shirts, 5 pairs muslin drawers, 6 arm slings, 1 pair woolen socks, 7 cans fruit, 1 jar fruit, 8 wrappers which were sent from the Sanitary Committee were made up by this Society.

Miss Eliza Smith—1 bundle of lint.

The number of boxes of whisky sent to the Rev. Mr. Jerome, was *three*, instead of two, as stated in last week's report.

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON AS "LITTLE BAREFOOT."—The new play of "Little Barefoot," with Miss Thompson as "Armie," was produced last night at the Theatre, and afforded the utmost delight to the audience. It is an exquisite piece, a bright picture of simple life, full of mirth, with a vein of sad, gentle pathos running through it. The part of "Little Barefoot" affords Miss Thompson an excellent opportunity for the display of those simple and ingenious bursts of natural feeling in which she so greatly excels. Mr. Barron played "Johannes" with spirit, as well as excellent taste and judgment.

"TRUE LOYALTY."—Rev. Alex. Clark will lecture upon the above subject at some future time, of which due notice will be given to ticket holders. Indisposition forbids his presence this evening.

Firemen's Association.

A regular quarterly meeting of the Firemen's Association was held on Monday evening—A. J. Cupples in the Chair.

Mr. Tibby, Chairman of the Committee on Conference and Inspection, made the following report, relative to the condition of the several companies composing the Association:

Eagle—House, engine and hose carriage in good order. Hose—24 good and 8 bad sections.

Allegheny—House in good order; repaired lately by the company. Engine in good serviceable condition. Two hose carriages in prime order. Hose—20 sections serviceable; 6 useless. This company need horses badly for the engine, as it is capable of doing good service.

Duquesne—House, engine and hose carriage in good order. Hose—4 good sections, and 12 in very bad condition. On examination we found the diameter of the couplings smaller on the gum hose belonging to this company than that of either the Eagle or Niagara.

Neptune—House, engine and hose carriage in tip-top order. Hose—18 sections; none bad. This company has received 500 feet of ten inch leather hose since last report.

Niagara—House needs repairing. Engine and hose carriage in good order. Hose—17 sections good and 19 bad.

Good Intent—No report. We called at house, but found no person. Hose in serviceable order.

Vigilant—House, engine and hose carriage in good order. Hose—11 good sections; 8 bad. House has had new roof and fire wall. The engine has been repaired in the east since last report. Hose—19 sections.

Independence—House needs some repairs. Engine (hand) has been condemned. Two hose carriages; one in good order, the other needs repairing. Hose—2 good, 4 indifferent, and 10 very bad sections.

Relief—House and hose carriage in good order. Engine out of service. Hose—11 good, 5 bad, and 1 lost.

The report was discussed at some length, and there being some dissatisfaction expressed in reference to the amount of hose belonging to some of the companies, it was on motion re committed.

Mr. B. W. Mackey, Treasurer, submitted the annual report, summing up as follows:

Receipts	$521 73
Expenditures	100 80
Balance on hand	$420 93

Wm M Hartsell, Assistant Chief Engineer, read the quarterly report of the number of fires, losses, injuries, etc., with a recapitulation for the year, as follows:

Number of fires last quarter	16
Number of false alarms	8—24
Amount of loss ascertained	$39,420
Insurance	38,415
Loss over insurance	$31,005
Number of fires during the past year	89
False alarms	69—158
Amount of loss ascertained	$212,532
Insurance	77,877
Loss over insurance	$135,455

On motion, the report was adopted, with a vote of thanks to the Chief Engineer.

The Association then adjourned *sine die*.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW ASSOCIATION.

The new Association effected a temporary organization by calling James Irvin, of the Vigilant, to the Chair.

The credentials of the new delegates were then received, as follows:

Eagle—W. J. White. Allegheny—R. W. Mackey. Duquesne—G. H. Bonnafon. Niagara—A. J. Cupples. Vigilant—J. G. Weldon. Good Intent—Thomas M. Little. Independent—Wash. Woods, vice James Littall, resigned, and Thomas Rosewell. Relief—Joseph E. Swint. Neptune—No credentials.

The election of permanent officers resulted as follows:

President—James Irvin.

Secretary—Joseph Barrington.

Treasurer—Robert W. Mackey.

Chief Engineer—W. J. White.

1st Assistant Chief Engineer—William M. Hartsell.

2d Assistant Chief Engineer—Jas. Hamill.

Committee of Conference and Inspection—Eagle, W. J. White; Allegheny, A. Sims; Duquesne, G. H. Bonnafon; Neptune, J. S. Turbett; Niagara, John Oreegan; Vigilant, J. G. Weldon; Good Intent, D. Warden; Independence, Wash. Woods; Relief, J. H. Swint.

Janitor and Messenger—Col. R. P. Fort.

On motion, Messrs. J. H. Hare, J. E. Swint and John Graham were appointed a Committee to consult with Councils and make some arrangement in reference to the ringing of fire alarms. This motion originated from the fact that several companies are charged with not ringing their bells, that they might beat some other companies in getting to fires.

On motion, the Association adjourned to meet on Monday evening, May 25th, to hear the report of the Committee on Conference and Inspection.

The Courts.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

MONDAY, May 11.—No. 4. L. R. Livingston vs. Jones and Burkheimer. Action of faint issue. Still on trial.

Nos. 20, 103, 168 and 149 (before reported) were passed. No. 5 was continued.

The following are within reach to-morrow:

No. 25. Peter Mosser vs. Thos. Kelly and R. C. Donaldson.

26. Wm. Peebles for use of Moses Peebles vs. George Cranch.

27. John Wightman for use of S. L. Barton vs. Edward W. Hays and John P. W. Hancock.

29. John Tee vs. Lucinda Silk and Margaret Ackinson.

31. Anthony Whitaker vs. W. H. Brown.

32. Chas. Smith and Jno. McCune vs. Jno. Nicholson, Sr.

33. John Scheid vs. John Glass, Sr.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Gottlieb Ludwig and John Gregg pleaded guilty to the charge of making and passing tokens.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGES GRIER AND M'CANDLESS.

The trial list was called over.

The county (of Allegheny) cases have been agreed to, but the city cases await the action of City Councils and creditors.

The Penny Nuisance.

We are glad to see that the public generally are repudiating the irresponsible penny tokens so abundantly issued in this city, and the first-hand sales of these worthless coins have thus been entirely checked. Still there are many of them yet in circulation. The common sense of the people suggests that a token, bearing a responsible name, has been issued as a business convenience or necessity, and that no loss will ultimately result to those who receive them. On the other hand, it is equally clear to thinking people that all those tokens gotten up without signature or name, or anything to indicate from whence they were issued, were never designed to be redeemed, and are a palpable fraud upon the public. It costs no more to put a responsible name upon them. Presently there will be a penny panic, and the loss will fall most severely on those who countenance the nuisance.

We advise every person to refuse peremptorily at least all coins which do not bear some responsible name. In this way they can, at little inconvenience, drive out of circulation the irresponsible utterances, and put a stop to a cheat from which otherwise they will eventually suffer. It would be well if the street railroad companies would also refuse these tokens.

Audacity of the Rebels in Western Virginia.

From gentlemen, who passed through this city yesterday, we learned that Col. Mulligan had fallen back to Moundsville, twelve miles below Wheeling, and that one wing of the rebel army had taken Middlebourne, Tyler county. The other wing was threatening Parkersburg, and were reported but a short distance from that place. The rebels were running off all the cattle, stock, &c. Most of the able bodied men of Wheeling had gone out with the militia, and a large number of the business houses were closed.

U. S. HOSPITAL REGULATION.—The United States Hospital, in the Ninth Ward, is open to visitors on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. On other days, permits are required. Permits may be procured at the Examining Surgeon's office, Smithfield and Third streets.

Affairs near Vicksburg.

A letter dated May 1st, written on board the steamer Hastings, above Vicksburg, says that the Vicksburg "cut off," unless another rise takes place, will be of no use, on account of low water. A number of barges which were in the canal have been driven high and dry by a high wind. It further says:

"We have a splendid plank road through to Richmond, (Madison county, La.,) which is some nineteen miles from here. There is a good road all the way to Carthage, which is some twenty-eight miles from here. Our troops are passing through now every day. The troops here are in excellent health and all seem eager for fight. It is very healthy down here now, but how long it will last I do not know; but I think it will last till we take Vicksburg—and that won't be long, for it seems our troops are getting all around it, and I think when they strike, they will make their mark, for they are very eager for the affray. They are putting the troops as fast as they can across from Carthage to below Vicksburg. They have been skirmishing down there for several days, with success too, so I have heard."

The writer also refers to a gunboat expedition against Yazoo City. He says: "Gen. Grant is making things hop here now."

ITALIAN OPERA—ALTERATION IN PRICES.—In order to give an opportunity to everybody to attend the short season of opera, the Director will announce that the price of admission to the lower part of the hall will be $1—reserved seats 50 cents extra, and gallery 50c.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.—We direct attention to the advertisement from the Quartermaster's Department, for the purchase of one thousand cavalry horses, to be delivered in this city. The conditions are fully set forth in the advertisement.

SWARMING OF THE MEDICAL HIVES—CONSOLATION FOR THE SICK.—Considering the enormous number of young M. D.'s that our medical colleges turn out every year, we certainly ought (if there be any virtue in "regular physicking") to be a much healthier people than we are. But the bills of mortality do not shorten as the list of doctors lengthens. Quite the reverse! Shall we say, then, with Macbeth. "Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it?" No, that will not do. Nature, when attacked by disease, needs an ally to sustain her. An *ally*, remember; not a depleting agent, that helps the disease and exhausts her energies. We verily believe that most of the drugs administered in acute diseases have this effect. Such, however, is not the operation of one medicine now generally used in this country for complaints of the stomach, liver and bowels. We mean Holloway's Pills. Of course our readers are aware that both the Ointment and Pills which bear the name of that distinguished physician and philanthropist are in the highest possible repute all over the world; but we have only had an opportunity to witness the effects of the Pills. It gives us pleasure to testify to their efficacy. In dyspepsia and liver complaint they act unquestionably work the most marvelous cures. Nay, we will even go so far as to say that, with this remedy within their reach, no man or woman need ever be long troubled with dyspepsia. The pills remove the distress at the stomach, and restore the strength and appetite with a rapidity that is really astonishing. The curative action seems to be the same in all cases without reference to age, constitution, or sex. Such, at least, is the conclusion to which our experience and observation point.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

JENNY ANDBAKER'S SEWING MACHINE, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. J. CRAWFORD, General Agent,
No. 12, 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

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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 Weler & Co., Merchant Tailors, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny, have just opened the most extensive and recherche 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 have where we left Louisa Court House, we had but one day's rations of hard tack, and forage for our horses was only received at one point, where the residents, believing us to be the 5th Virginia cavalry, furnished us very liberally, the receipts we consequently gave in the name of Col. Amas, of the 5th Virginia cavalry.

When we reached Centreville the inhabitants gravely informed us that the damned Yankees were about twelve miles ahead of us, which turned out to be Col. Davis' forces, which had been destroying the bridges on the West Point Railroad from White House to Richmond.

A portion of the 12th Illinois Cavalry came near being dashed into by our forces, thinking them rebels. This party had been at Ashley, tearing the railroad, destroying bridges, trains, &c. It was this party also which captured the trains and sick and wounded and paroled them, after having burned two engines near Aylett's Station. About 16 colored women came down to the roadside from the field, and, finding we were Yankees, commenced singing, "Bless the Lord," &c., and that the day of Jubilee had come, but we had to leave them. About one hundred able bodied negroes, however, succeeded in keeping up with us, capturing horses, mules, &c., for their purpose.

We captured in all over four hundred splendid horses; two of which are very fine carriage horses, taken near Richmond, worth about a thousand dollars.

Col. Kilpatrick was well acquainted with the country round about.

The people of Richmond were paralyzed with fear and astonishment, hardly believing we were genuine Yankees.

We traveled in all about 840 miles.

GENERAL VAN DORN KNOWN TO BE DEAD.—The rebel General Van Dorn is known here to be dead. General Dix telegraphs it here to the President.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The following was received at Headquarters to-day:

YORKTOWN, Va., May 8, 1863.

To Maj. Gen. E. W. Hallock, Generalissimo Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, by direction from Major Gen. Stoneman, I left Louisa C. H., on the morning of the 2d inst., with one regiment of the Harris Light Cavalry, of my brigade, and reached Hanover on the Fredericksburg railroad, at daylight on the morning of the 4th, and destroyed the depot, telegraph wires, tore up the rail-road for several miles, and passed over to Broad turnpike. I drove in the rebel picket, down the pike, across the brook, charged a battery and forced it to retire to within two miles of the city of Richmond. I captured Lieut. Brown, Adjutant to Gen. Winder, and eleven men within the fortifications. I passed a town to the left of the Meadow bridge, on the Chickahominy, which I burned. I ran a train of cars into the river, and retired to Hanover, a town on the peninsula, crossed and destroyed the ferry just in time to check the advance of the pursuing cavalry force. I burned a train of thirty wagons, loaded with bacon, and captured thirteen prisoners. I encamped for the night five miles from the river.

I resumed the march at 1 o'clock a. m. of the 5th; surprised a force of 300 cavalry at Aylett's, captured two officers and thirty-three men, burned fifty-six wagons and depot, containing over 20,000 barrels of corn and wheat, quantities of clothing and commissary stores, and safely crossed the Mattapony, and destroyed the ferry again just in time to escape the advance of the rebels. Late in the evening I destroyed the third wagon train and depot, a few miles above and west of the Rappahannock, and, from that point, made a forced march of twenty miles, being closely followed by a superior force of cavalry, supposed to be a portion of Stuart's, from the fact that we captured prisoners from the 5th, 1st and 10th Virginia Cavalry. At London we discovered a force of cavalry drawn up in line of battle above King and Queen Court House. The strength was unknown, but I at once advanced to attack, only, however, to discover that they were *friends*—a portion of the 12th Illinois Cavalry, who have become separated from the command of Lieut. Colonel Davis, of the same regiment.

At 10 a. m., on the 7th, I found safety and rest under our own brave old flag, within our lines at Gloucester Point.

This raid and march about the entire rebel army, a march of nearly 200 miles, has been made in less than five days, with a loss of 1 officer and 37 men, having captured and paroled upwards of 300 men.

I take great pleasure in bringing to your notice the officers of my staff, Capt. P. Ware Jones, Armstrong, Capt. McIrvin, Dr. Haskley, and Lieut. Estis, especially the latter, who volunteered to carry a dispatch to Maj. Gen. Hooker. He failed in the attempt, but with his escort of 10 men, captured and paroled 1 Major, 2 Captains, and a Lieutenant and 15 men. He was, afterwards, himself captured, with his escort, and was afterwards recaptured by our own forces. He arrived this afternoon

I cannot praise too highly the bravery, fortitude and untiring energy displayed throughout the march by Lieut. Col. Davis and officers and men of Harris' Cavalry, not one of whom but was willing to lose his liberty or his life if he could but aid in the great battle now going on, and win for himself approbation of his chiefs. Respectfully submitted,

J. KILPATRICK,
Colonel commanding 1st Brigade, 3d Division Cavalry Corps.

Anniversary Celebration of Camp Jackson.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—The celebration of the anniversary of Camp Jackson to-day was quite a success. The procession was one of the finest and longest ever seen in St. Louis, consisting of Gens. Curtis, Davidson, Strong, Vandeveer, Edwards and the staff of Governor Gamble, four regiments volunteer infantry, five regiments enrolled militia, a battery of artillery, all city and county officers, members of the Union Merchants' Exchange, Ladies' Union League, and a large concourse of citizens in carriages and on foot.

Gen. Curtis reviewed the troops on Washington avenue about noon, after which the procession started for Camp Jackson, the scene of the first capture of armed traitors in the war, where the meeting was held. Thousands of flags were displayed, and the houses along the line of the procession were decorated with appropriate devices. All business houses were closed and the streets thronged with enthusiastic people.

Chauncey I. Filley, Mayor, presided at the meeting, assisted by a large number of the most prominent Unionists in the city as Vice Presidents and Secretaries. General Curtis and several other distinguished officers occupied the speakers' stands. Speeches were made by Charles D. Drake, Major Dunn of Indiana, Charles P. Johnson and Col. Geo. P. Strong.

Resolutions adopted paid a fitting tribute to Gen. Lyon and the gallant volunteers who, by capturing the traitors in Camp Jackson, preserved St. Louis and Missouri to the Union; renewing their pledge of fidelity to the Union, and urging anew upon the Federal authorities the most vigorous prosecution of the war recognized as legitimate among civilized nations; declaring as public enemies all who strive to obstruct the rightful authorities in the suppression of this rebellion, and who are unwilling to aid in maintaining the Government under which they live and derive protection; pledging a hearty co-operation with the commander of this Department, and all others in authority, in their efforts to drive traitors and rebels out of the country; asking the Congress and the President of the meeting, as authorized, will appoint a committee of seven citizens to represent our views to the President of the United States, and urge the enforcement of the laws and the vigorous prosecution of the war by the loyal people of the State. The President was also empowered to appoint a committee to secure a portion of Camp Jackson ground and make the necessary arrangements to erect a monument to the memory of General Lyon.

Over ten thousand people were present, and the resolutions not only passed unanimously, but with great enthusiasm.

A. D. Richardson, correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, reported lost on the tug burned before Vicksburg a few days ago, is a prisoner in the hands of the rebels. He will probably be released soon.

Arrival of the Bohemian.

CAPE RACE, May 11.—The steamship Bohemian passed here this morning, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 1st inst.

The steamship City of New York arrived on the 29th, and the North American on the 30th.

It is reported that Mr. Adams had made a frank explanation regarding his letter of protection to American vessels. No diplomatic protest was necessary, but it is stated that France takes offense and demands an explanation.

The Paris Bourse is firmer. Rentes are quoted at 69f. 40c.

A German Priest is said to have gone from Rome with dispatches from Cardinal De Angelis, denouncing Cardinal Antonelli and calling De Angelis to the head of the Papal government.

A messenger has arrived at London from St. Petersburg, being the bearer, it is supposed, of the reply to the dispatch to Earl Russell.

A letter from Berlin says that Russia's proposal for an offensive and defensive alliance has been repeated to the government of Prussia, encouraged solely with a view to mitigate difficulties of the approaching conscription with a friendly feeling of the British public which recently found expression in Parliament. It would be dangerous for the Washington Government to place matters in such position as to render continued exercise of forbearance impossible on the part of the British Government.

It is stated that the detention by the Federals on board the Peterhoff of two members of the firm of Galbraith, Badgate & Co., having been brought to notice by Earl Russell, his lordship has directed a reply to be sent to them announcing that Lord Lyons will be instructed to state to the Government of the United States that the British Government considers that due reparation is due for the losses sustained by the detention of their agents, and to Mr. Badgate, for injury done them and him by his protracted imprisonment in New York. The ministers have announced that the Peterhoff's mails will be forwarded to their destination unopened, and that the same course will be pursued in similar cases.

Liverpool, May 1.—The sales of cotton amounted to 24,000 bales, ending the week at a decline of ⅛d@⅛d.

Breadstuffs—Flour quiet and advanced 5d. Wheat active and 2d@3d higher. Corn firmer with an advance of 1½f@1s 3d.

London, May 2.—Consols quoted at 93¼@93¾.

Gen. Howard in Defense of General Schurz's Division.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—The *Evening Bulletin* of yesterday contains a complete refutation, by Major General O. O. Howard, of the charges made by newspaper correspondents, that it was the retreat of Maj. Gen. Schurz's division which threw the 11th army corps into disgraceful disorder at the recent battle of Chancellorville. Gen. Howard's letter states that during the flying occasion Gen. Schurz was prompt and energetic in rallying his troops, and that his division did not occupy the front on the point of attack, and consequently could not have given way.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1863.

VALLANDIGHAM'S CASE.

Great anxiety has been expressed here last the decision of the Court Martial in Vallandigham's case should have the effect to make a martyr of him. On this account it was earnestly hoped that the result would be an order to send him down beyond Rosecrans' lines, and dump him out into the territory of his friends—the rebels—with due notice that if ever caught back on our side he would be treated as a spy.

REPORTS OF MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The reports which have been agitating the country for the past day or two concerning eastern military movements, are not known here to have any foundation whatever.

EXCLUDED FROM THE ARMY.

The New York *Herald* is said to have been at last excluded from the army of the Potomac.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF UTAH.

John Titus, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Chief Justice of Utah, *vice* Judge Kinney, removed.

A GENERAL ORDER

In regard to troops mustered out, directs promptness in transportation homewards and payment, and subsistence up to time of payment.

SPIES TO BE SHOT.

Wm. F. Corbin and J. C. McGraw are the rebel recruiting officers near Rossan's Mills, Pendleton county, Ky., who are to be shot as spies on the 15th of May, on Johnson's Island, near Sandusky.

COLONEL KILPATRICK'S STATEMENT.

Col. Kilpatrick, with his staff officers, has just arrived here, furnishing the following statement:

We separated eight miles beyond Louisa C. H., Col. Kilpatrick in charge, with 375 men—captured several men at Locust Grove, and struck the railroad two miles south of Hungary, and went to a blind camp, reaching there on Sunday night; thence to Hanover C. H., where we burned the depot and destroyed the railroad for four or five miles each way, taking up the rails and heating them so as to bend them, which made them unavailable; from this point we proceeded to within two miles of Richmond, where we came upon a battery of three guns and about one hundred and fifty men, and succeeded in flanking them. They retreated towards Richmond, our squadron pursuing them to within a mile and a half of Richmond, destroying in their pursuit a large bridge of 150 feet of trestle work, and another twenty-five feet long.

The fortifications commanding these bridges near by were without guns, and were taken possession of. Near these bridges we captured an aid of Gen. Winder's, between Delaplain House and Richmond, he being there upon a visit. A number of fine horses were also captured in this vicinity. Among these was a splendid lady's riding horse, which, upon ascertaining its owner, was returned. The lady acknowledged the compliment, and said she was a Union lady from that moment.

Upon the third line of Richmond fortifications the National flag was planted.

The locomotive Augusta which was on a reconnoissance in this vicinity, was captured, and one of our men who happened to be an engineer opened the steam valve, under a full head of steam, and ran, with its whistle screaming, into the Chickahominy, having previously destroyed the bridge.

We then went to Hanovertown, crossing the Pamunky river, and captured a train of nineteen wagons, loaded with supplies. After supplying ourselves liberally, we went to Aylett's Station, a depot for miles around where forage is gathered and forwarded to Richmond and Hanover Court House. At this place an immense quantity of stores were found, an inventory of which was taken and burned. It consisted of 800,000 bushels of grain, 70 casks of flour, 500 barrels of corn, 12 tents, 5 wagons, 1,000 pounds of bacon, 500 pounds of sugar, 1 box of shoes, 2 boxes uniform clothing, 3 boxes of cotton bags—3,000 new and 2,000 old ones. Two depot buildings were burned, and the ferries which crossed the Mattapony were destroyed.

We then proceeded to Miller's Cross Roads, and destroyed two large storehouses—one with provisions, bacon, corn and flour; and also 20 wagons and harness. Just beyond this point we learn that Col. Davis, of the 12th Illinois, destroyed a train the same day of 20 wagons, paroling the teamsters and guard in charge. We then went to King and Queen Court House, where we were harassed by guerrillas in houses and yards, from which they fled to the adjoining swamps and woods. Seven houses were consequently burned. We then went to Gloucester C. H., and reported to Gen. King—passing through Centreville, and capturing horses all along the route. When we left Louisa Court House, we had but one day's rations of hard tack, and forage for our horses was only received at one point, where the residents, believing us to be the 5th Virginia cavalry, furnished us very liberally, the receipts we consequently gave in the name of Col. Amas, of the 5th Virginia cavalry.

When we reached Centreville the inhabitants gravely informed us that the damned Yankees were about twelve miles ahead of us, which turned out to be Col. Davis' forces, which had been destroying the bridges on the West Point Railroad from White House to Richmond.

A portion of the 12th Illinois Cavalry came near being dashed into by our forces, thinking them rebels. This party had been at Ashley, tearing the railroad, destroying bridges, trains, &c. It was this party also which captured the trains and sick and wounded and paroled them, after having burned two engines near Aylett's Station. About 16 colored women came down to the roadside from the field, and, finding we were Yankees, commenced singing, "Bless the Lord," &c., and that the day of Jubilee had come, but we had to leave them. About one hundred able bodied negroes, however, succeeded in keeping up with us, capturing horses, mules, &c., for their purpose.

We captured in all over four hundred splendid horses; two of which are very fine carriage horses, taken near Richmond, worth about a thousand dollars.

Col. Kilpatrick was well acquainted with the country round about.

The people of Richmond were paralyzed with fear and astonishment, hardly believing we were genuine Yankees.

We traveled in all about 840 miles.

GENERAL VAN DORN KNOWN TO BE DEAD.

The rebel General Van Dorn is known here to be dead. General Dix telegraphs it here to the President.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The following was received at Headquarters to-day:

YORKTOWN, Va., May 8, 1863.

To Maj. Gen. E. W. Hallock, Generalissimo Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, by direction from Major Gen. Stoneman, I left Louisa C. H., on the morning of the 2d inst., with one regiment of the Harris Light Cavalry, of my brigade, and reached Hanover on the Fredericksburg railroad, at daylight on the morning of the 4th, and destroyed the depot, telegraph wires, tore up the rail-road for several miles, and passed over to Broad turnpike. I drove in the rebel picket, down the pike, across the brook, charged a battery and forced it to retire to within two miles of the city of Richmond. I captured Lieut. Brown, Adjutant to Gen. Winder, and eleven men within the fortifications. I passed a town to the left of the Meadow bridge, on the Chickahominy, which I burned. I ran a train of cars into the river, and retired to Hanover, a town on the peninsula, crossed and destroyed the ferry just in time to check the advance of the pursuing cavalry force. I burned a train of thirty wagons, loaded with bacon, and captured thirteen prisoners. I encamped for the night five miles from the river.

I resumed the march at 1 o'clock a. m. of the 5th; surprised a force of 300 cavalry at Aylett's, captured two officers and thirty-three men, burned fifty-six wagons and depot, containing over 20,000 barrels of corn and wheat, quantities of clothing and commissary stores, and safely crossed the Mattapony, and destroyed the ferry again just in time to escape the advance of the rebels. Late in the evening I destroyed the third wagon train and depot, a few miles above and west of the Rappahannock, and, from that point, made a forced march of twenty miles, being closely followed by a superior force of cavalry, supposed to be a portion of Stuart's, from the fact that we captured prisoners from the 5th, 1st and 10th Virginia Cavalry. At London we discovered a force of cavalry drawn up in line of battle above King and Queen Court House. The strength was unknown, but I at once advanced to attack, only, however, to discover that they were *friends*—a portion of the 12th Illinois Cavalry, who have become separated from the command of Lieut. Colonel Davis, of the same regiment.

At 10 a. m., on the 7th, I found safety and rest under our own brave old flag, within our lines at Gloucester Point.

This raid and march about the entire rebel army, a march of nearly 200 miles, has been made in less than five days, with a loss of 1 officer and 37 men, having captured and paroled upwards of 300 men.

I take great pleasure in bringing to your notice the officers of my staff, Capt. P. Ware Jones, Armstrong, Capt. McIrvin, Dr. Haskley, and Lieut. Estis, especially the latter, who volunteered to carry a dispatch to Maj. Gen. Hooker. He failed in the attempt, but with his escort of 10 men, captured and paroled 1 Major, 2 Captains, and a Lieutenant and 15 men. He was, afterwards, himself captured, with his escort, and was afterwards recaptured by our own forces. He arrived this afternoon

I cannot praise too highly the bravery, fortitude and untiring energy displayed throughout the march by Lieut. Col. Davis and officers and men of Harris' Cavalry, not one of whom but was willing to lose his liberty or his life if he could but aid in the great battle now going on, and win for himself approbation of his chiefs. Respectfully submitted,

J. KILPATRICK,
Colonel commanding 1st Brigade, 3d Division Cavalry Corps.

U. S.