The Daily Post.

ADVERTISING AGENCIES.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1864.

Death of Alderman McBride.

The funeral of Alderman Michael McBride, whose death we announced in Saturday's paper, took place yesterday, He was a native of this county, having been born in the village of Lawrenceville.

In 1842 Mr. McBride entered Judge Shaler's law office; after a course of reading he passed a most creditable examination, and was admitted to the bar. Shortly after his health began to fail, and from that period until his death he was never in anything like robust health. In early life young McBride conceived a passion for the mimic stage, which he never lost. In 1851 he resumed it, in this city, under the management of Mr. Charles Porter. He opened in Julien St. Pierre, in Knowles' play of "The Wife, or a Tale of Mantua," and sustained the character with discrimination and effect. His engagement concluded with Hamlet, the performance of which was marked with great study and careful reading. Mr. McBride's physical condition unfitted him for the heavier *role* of the drama; but in characters like Iago, Master Walter, or Capt. Hawksley—in "Still Waters Run Deep"—parts requiring more judgment than action, he was always acceptable and effective,

For the past few years of his life Mr. McBride acted as Alderman, and was an honest, faithful and conscientious public servant. No scrutiny, however searching, can trace improper conduct to his administration. In every relation of life, indeed, he was a most exemplary person; a good son, a faithful friend, a genial companion and an honest man, and he died regretted by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances. Peace to his ashes.

A Page of History.—There is no passage in history which is more deeply interesting, none on which the pen of the historian will dwell with more eloquence, than that which relates to the condition of the United States, its army and its capital, on the last day of August, 1862. The report of General McClellan now for the first time collects and makes clear the various incidents which are to fill this important page in our national record. We regret that the Congressional edition, the Rebellion Record edition, and other cheap editions of the report are incomplete and inaccurate, omitting entirely some portions which present the most interesting and important view of the relations of General McClellan to the Cabinet, the army and the country. But the edition published under General McClellan's authority is accurate. The omission was doubtless unintentional, some pages of copy having fallen from a compositor's desk, or been mislaid, in the government printing office, and the reprinters who have followed that edition have produced imperfect copies.

A Prisoner.—George Snyder, of this city, a moulder by occupation, and a member of one of the Virginia cavalry regiments, is now a prisoner in Richmond. In relation to his case we are indebted to a gentleman from Ohio, who acquired his information from a rebel deserter who knew Snyder, and promised him to send word of his whereabouts to Pittsburgh. At the engagement at Warm Springs, Va., Snyder was thrown from his horse and severely injured. He was left behind by his comrades, and being too badly hurt to escape, was captured by the rebels and sent to Richmond, where he still is. Being apprised of the rebel soldier's intention to desert, he exacted a pledge from him that, in the event of his reaching the Union lines, he would find means to let his friends in this city know where he was, and "he was getting along as well as could be expected under the circumstances. This will be good news to his friends, as he was generally supposed to have been killed.

Destructive Fire in Erie.—A very destructive fire occurred in Erie on Friday morning last by which the Reed House, one of the finest hotels in the country together with its contents, was totally destroyed. The Reed House was occupied by Mr. Griswold, who is one of the heaviest losers. It belonged to Gen. O. M. Reed, and was valued at $75,000. The insurance was only $10,000. The first story was rented by business men, most of whom were insured, in whole or part. A row of brick buildings on French street caught on the roof, and was soon destroyed. Another large brick building at the corner of French and Fourth streets, occupied by Dennis Fogarty and M. McMahon caught in the same way, and burned to the ground. A portion of the wall of the Reed House fell at half past seven o'clock with a loud crash. The East wall filled French street with brick and rubbish, and striking the front of Jas. S. Sterrett's store, smashed it in, and knocked the contents of the store into an indescribable state of confusion.

Paid for Them.—Some days since we noticed the fact that four horses had been killed and two badly injured by a locomotive on the Pennsylvania Railroad at East Liberty. The horses belonged to a couple of Ohio dealers, and were on their way East when the accident occurred. An investigation into the facts was at once made by the proper officers of the road, and on its being clearly shown that the animals were killed through the negligence of the employees of the Company, a check was at once handed to the owners for $948, the full value of the horses. This promptness on the part of the Company in adjusting the losses of persons who ship over their road is highly commendable, and is a guarantee to the public at large that fair and honorable dealing is one of the characteristics of its management.

Would Get Married.—A youth who recently doffed his "old duds" and donned Uncle Sam's "new rig," was "picked up" on Saturday as a stragler from Camp Copeland. He had no "pass," and admitted that he had "slipped the guard;" but plead in extenuation that he had came to the city to get married. Capt. McHenry, having some doubts as to the sincerity of the young man's statement, yet still not wishing to send him back to camp unmarried, proposed that the fair one who was to make him happy should be sent for. To this proposition the son of Mars joyfully consented, and in "less than no time" the blushing bride appeared at the Provost Marshal's Office and then and there the twain were made one flesh, and the Union soldier allowed to depart on promising to report at camp to-day. Brief honey-moon, this.

Stock Ale.—A good article of Stock Ale is a seasonable, wholesome beverage at all times, and can be procured at Brady's Chatham and Wylie streets.

Yankee Hill's Minstrels.—This really excellent company enter upon the second week of their engagement at Masonic Hall this evening. They have drawn crowded houses nightly since the season commenced, being compelled to turn many away each evening. Independent of the fine singing, dancing, original jokes, connundrums, etc., the Zouave drill, as nightly given, is worth five times the price of admission. See advertisement.

"McClellan's Campaigns."—Sheldon & Co., 335 Broadway, New York, have published a complete and full edition of Maj. Gen. McClellan's Report of his connection with the "Army of the Potomac," from its first formation; with a full index, and some interesting matter in the appendix, to which is added a most interesting introductory chapter, prepared by Gen. McClellan, on his Campaign in Western Virginia, and a full account of the condition of the Army, and the Military Prospects of the Country at the time of his assuming command of the Army of the Potomac, which does not appear in the Report as sent to the Government.

This edition with maps, &c., is prepared under the direction of Gen. McClellan, and will be the only accurate edition published, beside the introductory chapter and other interesting matter which no other edition can have. All the other editions must follow the government edition and have all its errors and omissions.

This is the most interesting book that has yet appeared on the War. Commencing with those dark hours which immediately followed "the first great defeat at Bull Run," it gives a vivid picture of the forlorn and disorganized condition of our armies, and the gigantic effort by which from this disorganized mob, was created the "finest army on the planet," In this book will be found accurate accounts of the "affair at Balls Bluff," all the earlier victories in the West, the North Carolina Expedition, and the capture of New Orleans

Here the Country will have for the first time, an accurate account of the "Peninsula Campaigns,"—who originated the plan of this Campaign, and who are responsible for the failure to carry it out—The Second "Bull Run," defeat, and the brilliant victory at "Antietam," won by a disorganized and discouraged Army.

Twenty-five Cents per Pound!—Good steak cannot now be had in the market less than twenty-five cents a pound, and for a choice article, either for steak or for roasting, we are assured by a butcher Saturday, that from forty to fifty cents is charged. With the *Chronicle* we believe this to be simply imposition or extortion of the worst kind, and how our butchers, with beeves selling at from $5,50 to $7,50 per cwt., can have the cheek to demand such prices, is more than we can understand. There is no reason at all for an advance like this, and the stalls of those butchers engaged in this outrageous extortion should receive a wide berth from all who do not desire these enormous prices for meat to become the exception rather than the rule in the community.

The Whisky Bill.—The whisky bill, as it has now passed both Houses of Congress and awaits the President's signature, imposes a tax of 60 cents per gallon on all spirits which may be distilled and sold or distilled and removed for consumption or sale previous to the first day of July next. Any tax after this time is to be provided for by future legislation, and will doubtless be inserted in the supplemental tax bill now under consideration by the Committee of Ways and Means. The whisky bill imposes an andditional tax of 40 cents per gallon on imported spirits on hand. The sliding scale of duties on both domestic and foreign spirits, and a tax on the stock on hand of domestic spirits, have no place in this bill.

Still Another.—A new counterfeit note was extensively shoved, in various parts of the city, on Friday and Saturday. It is an imitation of the genuine two dollar bills of the Farmers Bank of Bucks county, located at Bristol, Penna. The vignette is a spread eagle perched upon a limb of a tree; figure 2 in a medallion on each side; a woman in a fancy figure 2 on right end; medalion female antique head; figure 2 above and below on left end. The general appearance of the bill, with the exception of the vignette and engraving of the name of the bank, is rough. The word "Bristol," on upper left corner, is particularly poorly done.

Drowned.—Cornerer McClung, Saturday; held an inquest on the body of a man named Matthew Farrell, who was drowned yesterday in the Monongahela river near the Monongahela Bridge. Deceased was employed in pumping out some flat-boats belonging to Mr. Patterson, in the vicinity of the bridge, and while thus engaged, the pin on which the pump handle rested broke and he was precipited into the water, when, being unable to swim and there being no assistance near he was drowned. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. Deceased was a resident of the Second ward and leaves a family to mourn his loss.

Ran Off.—A pair of horses attached to the Wylie street passenger cars became frightened yesterday and ran furiously down Wylie street as far as Tunnel, when one of the horses fell, and after being dragged a few rods the car was checked up. A number of passengers were in the car at the time, and although going at a fearful rate of speed, Mr. Nicholson, the driver, held a firm hold on the reins, and kept the frightened animals on the track, thus, perhaps, saving his passengers and himself from great bodily harm, if not death.

Extensive Sale of Horses, Carriages, &c.—R. H. Patterson, esq., long and favorably known as the proprietor of the most extensive Livery Stable in this city being about to retire from business, will dispose of his entire stock, embracing sixty-five horses and mares, suitable for all purposes, a large number of choice carriages, barrouches, buggies and sleighs, also one hearse, together with double and single harness, saddles, bridles, robes, &c., &c. We would call the special attention of our readers to this sale, it being the largest of the kind ever held in this city. Persons wishing to examine the stock can do so by calling at the stable, Diamond street near Grant. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock next Wednesday. T. A. McClelland, Auctioneer.

Re-engagement of Mr. Neafie.—Manager Henderson has re-engaged the American tragedian, Mr. Neafie, to appear in a choice selection of legitimate characters, supported by Mrs. Kate Rynor, and a strong combination company engaged for the season. This evening will be presented the great five act Indian tragedy of "Metamora, or The Last of the Wampanoags;" to conclude with "Old Clothes."

Next Saturday.—"General" Tom Thumb and his wife, accompanied by "Commodore" Nutt and Miss Minnie Warren (the four smallest persons in the world) will give their first levee at Masonic Hall on Saturday next. See advertisement.

ITEMS FROM ALTOONA.

Methodist Episcopal Conference.

The East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which embraces a large portion of Pennsylvania, is now holding its seventh annual session at Altoona, Blair county. The ministers of the connection number about three hundred and twenty-five, all of whom except a few detained by illness or other unforseen causes, are in attendance and hospitably entertained by the citizens of all denominations in that flourishing railroad town. The conference met on Wednesday morning last, Bishop Ames presiding, and under his energetic management business has been so rapidly disposed of that the session will probably close on Tuesday evening of the present week. Thus far the deliberations of the body have been quite interesting and the church will not accommodate all who desire to be present, their being a number of visiting ministers from other conferences and many laymen.

The conference had before it the case of Rev. Mr. Kepler, one of its ministers, charged with a breach of the church discipline, in preaching the divinity of slavery, and a strong effort was made to expel him. Before the matter reached a vote it was settled by Mr. K. agreeing to withdraw from the Conference, without making any attempt, personally or through his friends, at defence. Rev. Mr. Linnwalt was also tried for "immoral conduct, unbecoming a minister of the Gospel." It seems he had entered the army, where he attained the rank of Colonel, but became dissipated and conducted himself so badly that he was dismissed the service in disgrace. The Conference, as in duty bound, took up the matter and the result was the expulsion of the offender.

Among the visiting clergy are Rev. Long of Pittsburgh Conference and Rev. I. C. Pershing, President of the Pittsburgh Female College. Rev. J. McK. Reilly was announced to preach in the Presbyterian church at Altoona on Sunday, Bishop Ames occupying the pulpit of the Methodist church, where the Conference holds its meetings.

New Cars.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are building, at their extensive shops in Altoona, a number of first class passenger and baggage cars, which are superior to any now upon the road. They are furnished with new iron trucks, improved brakes and all the modern safeguards and improvements, and are painted in beautiful style. A number of the new cars were run over the mountain on Friday last on the occasion of an excursion mentioned elsewhere. They were universally conceded to be not only the most comfortable but the finest cars yet placed upon this splendid line of railroad The new cars will soon be placed upon the road for through travel. The officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad are uniting in their efforts to maintain the high reputation enjoyed by the line and also providing for the comfort of its patrons.

Clerical Excursion.

On last Friday afternoon the ministers of the East Baltimore M. E. Conference, in session at Altoona, took an excursion over the mountain to Cresson, accompanied by a large delegation of citizens, including a number of ladies. The trip was made in an excursion train of entirely new cars, kindly provided by the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who thus afforded all possible comfort to their guests. The train left Altoona at two o'clock, ran up the mountain and through the tunnel to Cresson, and after a brief stay at the Mountain House returned, reaching Altoona at five o'clock. The day was delightful and admirably suited to the enjoyment of the fine mountain scenery so familiar to most of our readers, and the company did not fail to admire and appreciate it. The ride was a pleasant one to all, and despite the proverbial seriousness of the clergy, mirth and good humor prevailed to an extent which could not fail to convince any one of the exhilarating propensities of the atmosphere of the Alleghanies. The excursion will long be remembered as a pleasant episode by all who joined in it.

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A. E. CHATONEY, General Agent,
jan 13 1: Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

PLAIN AND FANCY

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS,

WAREHOUSE,

125 Smithfield, and 124 Penn Sts.,

Between 6th st. and Virgin alley,

nov4 PITTSBURGH.

STEAMBOATS.

Ho! for the Gold Mines of Idaho,

VIRGINIA CITY, HANNOCK CITY AND GALLATIN.

St. Louis and Fort Benton

TRANSPORTATION LINE,

For Fort Benton and the Great Falls of the Missouri.

THE NEW AND staunch light draught Steamers, built expressly for the trade, will leave St. Louis for above and intermediate ports, as follows

Steamer Benton,

SATURDAY, March, 19th, at 12 m., or as soon the weather as the River is open to Council Bluff

Steamer Welcome,

SATURDAY, April 2d at 12 m.

Steamer Florence.

SATURDAY, April 16th, at 12 m.

Persons going by this Line are certain to get to the Mines with their goods early and without delay, as the very light draught Stern wheel steamer Benton, built expressly for low water, will remain above Fort Union, (the mouth of the Yellow Stone,) during the season, and take the freight of the Welcome and Florence should it be necessary, on account of low water. Each boat will be officered and manned by skillful and experienced boatmen, some of whom have explored the Upper Missouri in Mackinaw boats, and are thoroughly acquainted with its navigation. For freight, or passage, or information in regard to the Mines, apply to I. G. COPELIN, at Office of United States Insurance Company, southwest corner of Main and Olive streets, or to JOHN J. ROE & Co., Convent street, St. Louis, Mo. feb23

Wheeling & Portsmouth Packets.

RUNNING BETWEEN WHEELING, PARKERSBURG, GALLIPOLIS, IRONTON, BIG SANDY AND PORTSMOUTH.

THE NEW AND FAST steamer CITIZEN, Capt. Wash. Kerr, plying regularly between Wheeling and Pittsburgh, Gallipolis, Pomeroy, Parkersburg, Portsmouth, Ironton and Big Sandy, leaving Pittsburgh for Portsmouth every TUESDAY, at 11 a. m., and leaves Portsmouth for Pittsburgh every FRIDAY, at 9 a. m. Wide guards, large and comfortable state rooms. This fine boat has recently been purchased expressly for this trade. She will leave punctually at the advertised time and will pay prompt attention to any business intrusted to her.

For freight, or passage, apply on board, or to
feb10 JOHN FLACK, Agent.

FOR WHEELING.

THE REGULAR PASSENGER Packet MINERVA, Capt. Gordon, has resumed her old trade, making regular trips, leaving Pittsburgh every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. Having been thoroughly repaired, she will deserves the patronage of the public generally.

JAS. COLLINS & CO., Agts.
Wharf-boat, below Monongahela bridge.
feb5

Pittsburgh & Cincinnati Packets.

THURSDAY'S CIN., PACKET.
Leaves Pittsburgh every THURSDAY.
Leaves Cincinnati every MONDAY.

THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT side-wheel passenger steamer JOSEPH PIERCE, S. H. French Commander, will run as a weekly Packets between the above points. Leaves Pittsburgh every THURSDAY, at 11 a. m., and Cincinnati every MONDAY at 11 a. m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JAMES COLLINS & Co.,
JOHN FLACK, or
mh1 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agts.

Evan'lle, Cairo & St. Louis Packets.

FOR EVAN'LLE, CAIRO & ST. LOUIS.
THURSDAY, MARCH 10, AT 4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER steamer AURORA, John Dales, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight, or passage, apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
mh7 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agts.

FOR EVAN'LLE, CAIRO & ST. LOUIS.
MONDAY, MARCH 7, AT 4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER steamer ARMENIA, A. C. M'Calum, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight, or passage, apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
mh5 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agts.

St. Louis & Galena Packets.

ST. LOUIS, GALENA & DUBUQUE.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, AT 4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER steamer SAVANNA, I. M. Mason, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight, or passage, apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
mh7 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agts.

Cincinnati & Louisville Packets.

FOR CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE.
TUESDAY, MARCH 8, AT 4 P. M.

THE SPLENDID PASSENGER steamer SILVER SPRAY, S. Shuman, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight, or passage, apply on board, or to
JOHN FLACK, or
mh7 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agts.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FIRST EDITION.

Kilpatrick's Account of the Raid.

IMPORTANT FROM N. CAROLINA.

General Sherman's Operations.

Further of Kilpatrick's Raid.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The following letter has been received from Newbern:—NEWBERN, N. C., February 29.—The body of Captain Westervelt, of the gunboat Underwriter, has been found in the river with a bullet through his head, which confirms the report that he resisted to the last. The firemen, together with all the citizens from eighteen to twenty years of age are under orders to be ready at a moment's notice to meet the enemy, who are said to be massing a large force for a final attempt to repossess Newbern, Plymouth and Wilmington. The attack will be of the most formidable character, and may take place at any moment.

The report that a large fleet of gunboats were on the way here, accompanied with reinforcements for our army, has encouraged all with the belief that with this aid, we can resist sucessfully every effort the enemy may make to capture these important points.

The Newbern *Times* says: We are informed that the rebel general in command at Kingston has hung several members of the 2d North Carolina regiment, (white,) captured by him in the recent movement upon Newbern.

The same paper says that an army of 50,000 Union soldiers marching to the heart of North Carolina and giving assurance of protection from Confederate vengeance, would insure the political conquest of the State. Viewed simply in a military light an army of 50,000 men here could effect all the Army of the Potomac has been three years attempted to accomplish. We could take and hold both the grand lines of the railroad and communication through this State by which the rebel army in Virginia is replenished, and would cut off all the supplies from the South and Southwest, and Lee must evacuate Virginia or starve.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The *Republican* says: We are authorized to announce that the Government has received a dispatch from Gen. Butler covering another from General Kilpatrick to Major General Pleasanton announcing that Kilpatrick had succeeded in cutting the Railroad and telegraphic communication of General Lee with Richmond, by tearing up the rails on the Virginia Central railroad at various points, and destroying the canal and mills on the James river. He burned and otherwise destroyed much other property belonging to the rebels, inflicting a severe blow upon the rebellion. He was met by the enemy outside the defences of Richmond, but succeeded in forcing him inside the outer works, where a sharp engagement ensued, when darkness came on and the conflict ended.

Gen. Kilpatrick finding the enemy and the works too strong to allow him to reach the city and accomplish the object of the expedition, withdrew and reached the lines of Gen. Butler with a loss of about 150 men. Gen Kilpatrick states among the missing are Colonels Dahlgren, Cook and Litchfield. He thinks the two former are prisoners and the latter is either killed or wounded. The purpose, like that of Gen. Butler's up the Peninsula some weeks ago, was an honest one and receives the sanction of the Government.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The *Republican* publishes the following:—We are permitted to publish the following dispatch received this morning by the President from Major Gen. Butler, covering another from Gen. Kilpatrick:—HEAD QUARTERS Fortress Monroe, March 4th To the President:—I forward the annexed account from Gen. Kilpatrick: YORKTOWN, March 4.—General:—Col. Dahlgren was directed to make a reconnoissance with 500 men on the James river. He attacked at 4 p. m. on Tuesday evening Richmond. *Drove the enemy in on Richmond.* The main attack having failed, Col. Dahlgren attempted to rejoin me near the Meadow Bridge. He and Col. Cooke were with the advance guard, some 50 men, and became scattered from his main force, since which, nothing has been heard from him. The main force reached me with slight loss. I have hopes that he may yet come in.

[Signed,] J. KILPATRICK,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

In addition, a rebel deserter informed one of my aids that a one-legged Colonel (Dahlgren) and about one hundred men were taken prisoners. I shall hear by flag of truce on Sunday night, and will telegraph again.

[Signed] BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says that Memphis advices of the 1st say that after reaching Meridian Sherman waited to hear from Smith's cavalry, but no news came for three days. He had a short allowance of provisions. By a rapid move he turned to Aberdeen and Columbus, in the richest part of Eastern Mississippi, where his army was sure to find an abundance of provisions. By this he turned his back on Selma and Mobile, and marched towards Logan who had advanced to meet him and by an audacious stroke of strategy placed himself at a distance of one hundred miles from Johnson's flank, now menaced by his advance.

The rumor spread concerning the attack on Mobile and Selma by Sherman was simply meant to divert public attention from the real object of the expedition, which aims at an invasion of Georgia somewhere between Trenton and Lafayette.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Yesterday afternoon, according to a city paper, Gen. Meade was in consultation for an hour or two with the Secretary of War, and now a morning print announces that Col. Straight has left for Fortress Monroe for a brief period.

THE GREATEST NERVINE, TONIC AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

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ENGLISH BITTERS.

A sure cure for Intemperance.

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FAMILY MEDICINES.

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Celebrated Buchu & Sarsaparilla,

And all other Family Medicines can be found genuine at the

PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,

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Corner of Market street and Fourth.

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Lead, Varnishes, Brushes, Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces,

And all articles usually found in Drug Stores of first quality, for sale low.

TORRENCE & M'GARR,
No. 70 Market street, corner of Fourth.
feb1

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,

FOR THE POST.

Kilpatrick's Recent Raid,

They Destroy the Railroad Track.

The Treachery of a Negro.

COLONEL DAHLGREN A PRISONER.

Interesting From New Orleans.

&C., &C., &C.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The *Evening Telegraph* publishes the following interesting account of Kilpatrick's raid, from special correspondent of the *Tribune:*

On Monday they reached the Virginia Central Railroad and tore up the track in four places and destroying whatever property would render the road useless. At Frederick's Hall on the Central Railroad they came upon a court-martial peacefully holding its sessions and captured a Colonel, five Captains and two Lieutenants. Gen. Lee had passed over the Railroad, on his way to his army, but about an hour before our men reached it. Occasionally Union families were encountered who gave valuable information and freely offering what they had to eat and drink. Leaving Frederick's Hall on Monday they pushed on to Richmond a detachment of 500 men under Col. Dahlgren, keeping well to the right in the direction of Louisa Court House, while Gen. Kilpatrick with the main body moved upon Ashland, both parties scouring the country thoroughly and doing all possible damage. As the forces neared Richmond the two main parties began concentrating. Col. Dahlgren was to move down the right of Richmond, destroying as much of James river canal as possible, then taking the river road was to cross opposite and enter the city from the South side and attempt the deliverance of our prisoners on Belle Isle. Gen. Kilpatrick with the main body was to attack the city by the Brooke turnpike simultaneously, if possible, with the other movement. It was hoped to reach the city Monday night or early the following morning, when a partial or total surprise could be effected.

Two of those fatalitics which more than once during this war have snatched success from us, prevented the consummation of one of the best conceived and most brilliant plans of the whole war. Dahlgren had taken a negro to pilot him to Richmond, and he led him toward Goochland instead of Richmond, and Tuesday Dahlgren found himself several miles in just the opposite direction from that which he wished to take. The negro was promptly hung for his treachery. The men, exasperated by this, burned the barns and outbuildings of John A. Seddon, the rebel Secretary of War. Dahlgren retraced his steps down the river road, but did not reach the immediate vicinity of Richmond till afternoon, when everybody was on the alert, Kilpatrick having already made his attack. Dahlgren's detachment was divided into several parties for the accomplishment of different objects, keeping together however. A very sharp fight ensued on one party attempting to cross the river. They found the enemy in superior numbers confronting them on every road and compelled them to fall back. In attempting to cut their way out, Major Cook, of the 2d New York, with about one hundred and fifty men, got separated from the rest. The other detachments succeeded in rejoining Kilpatrick, but nothing had been heard of this one. Meanwhile Kilpatrick advanced down the turnpike to Ashland, having torn up the rails at that point, destroying the telegraph as he marched. At one station, however, an operator succeeded in sending a despatch to Richmond announcing that the Yankees were coming. In less than fifteen minutes Richmond was on the *qui vive*, and it has since been ascertained that about a dozen pieces of artillery were put in the battery and new intrenchments were thrown up while awaiting his arrival. The troops reached the outer fortifications early Tuesday morning, and as the spires and houses of the city came in view cheer upon cheer went up from our men. Riding rapidly forward the outer line of works were entered. The rebels were then surrounded and threw down their arms, many of them surrendering and others taking to their heels. A fight ensued for the next line of works, but the batteries were too much for them, and so with his battery Kilpatrick opened upon the city. No doubt the men would have dashed upon everything that stood in their way so enthusiastic had they become, but Kilpatrick acted the wiser part and as the shrill whistle of the locomotive told of the bringing up of reinforcements from Picketts' brigade at Bottom's bridge and vicinity, he reluctantly gave the order to move toward Mechanicsville. On every road the enemy's pickets confronted them and a series of manoeuvers took place, in which the enemy were found to be on the alert at every point. Night coming on Kilpatrick halted and made preparations to camp. He had chosen a place, however, too near the rebel camp, and of this act he was reminded by being shelled out of his position. So the command grouped its way on in darkness and gloom, fighting when pressed too hard and with-tell tale whistle of the locomotive now warning them that troops were being hurried on to Bottom bridge in hope of cutting off their retreat

On Monday Butler received orders to send over a force to meet Kilpatrick and assist him if necessary. This movement was part of Kilpatrick's plan as proposed, had he known of or expected a force at New Kent Court House or at Bottom bridge, he would not have turned away from Richmond but would have entreated Gen. Butler's forces to fight for the same place. Two thousand infantry under Col. Dunkin, 4th U. S. colored regiment, 1,800 cavalry, Col. Spear, 11th Pa. cavalry and Belger's 1st battery, the whole under command of Col. West, were ordered to New Kent Court House, there to be governed by circumstances as to further movements. The infantry and colored troops which left Yorktown on Monday afternoon reached New Kent Court House about noon next day, having made an extraordinary march through rain and mud. The cavalry that left Williamsburg on Monday night arrived on Tuesday morning aboul 8 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Col. Spear took a portion of his cavalry force and proceeded to Tunstall's Station where he destroyed the new steam saw-mill and Court House. After resting a while they resumed their march down the Peninsula. Gen. Davis who led had several men shot by guerrillas, and Kilpatrick and his attendants chased a body of them, capturing a Lieutenant and two men. The force picked up on their way one of the escaped prisoners, Colonel Watson or Watkins, of an Ohhio regiment. The men and horses have borne hard marching remarkably well, the saddles not being removed during the trip and but little sleep given the men. Over 500 prisoners were taken but from the nature of the expedition it was impossible to bring them in. Casualities not ascertained. Col. Dahlgren, Major Cook, Lieut. Col. Litchfield and about 150 men are missing. Too much praise cannot be awarded Col. Dahlgren, nor too much regret felt for his supposed capture.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The steamers Columbia and Cromwell have arrived with New Orleans advices of 27th of February.

Admiral Farragut continued his attack on the forts below Mobile. A letter from the fleet, dated 23d of February, says: The whole mortar fleet had kept up an incessant fire on Fort Powell, which commands Grant's pass, since daylight. The rebel ram Tennessee was off fort Morgan and is expected to attack our fleet. She is said to be more powerful than the Merimac was. Fort Powell cannot hold out much longer against our bombardment. Admiral Farragut was on board the Calhoun near the Fort. Our regiments from the Teche are arriving daily in New Orleans and being sent in transports to co-operate with Farragut.

Thirty-four prisoners had escaped from the New Orleans Custom house, but 10 or 12 had been recaptured, and it was probable that the rest would be caught.

A mutiny occurred on board the bark Garibaldi at the northwest pass on the 22d ult. The chief mate and one seaman are reported as having been killed before the mutiny was quelled.

Gen. Weitzell was expected to return soon to New Orleans.

An extensive fire occurred at Pensacola on the 19th. The town is believed to have been destroyed by the rebels, under the impression that our forces designed to occupy it soon.

The 18th New York cavalry had arrived at New Orleans.

Gen. Banks reviewed the artillery and cavalry at Carrollton on the 27th.

Col. Chickering, of the 3d Massachusetts cavalry, has been appointed Assistant Provost Marshal General of Louisiana. His duty is to superintend the labor system instituted by Gen. Banks.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Richmond papers of the 1st and 2d inst. have been received here. They admit that Kilpatrick penetrated within three miles of the city and relate how narrowly Lee escaped capture. Gen. Wise also narrowly escaped, being at the residence of the rebel Secretary of War, from whence he reached the city.

Four hundred more of our prisoners were shipped, on Feb. 29th, to Americus, Georgia. Nearly 3,000 have thus far been sent there, and accommodations exist for 6,000.

Forty-six miles of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad were destroyed by Gen. Sherman. The Southern road was also destroyed from Meridian to Jackson, and 480 negroes were carried off.

The rebel accounts of the battle of Olustee, in Florida, show that their force consisted of fourteen regiments of infantry, four battalions of cavalry and three batteries of artillery. Their loss was 800 killed and wounded.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—A statement from the Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial* says that Sherman was at Vicksburg on the 24th ult. and that he will soon start another expedition is a great mistake. None of Sherman's forces had reached Jackson on the 24th, and Vicksburg advices of the 27th make no mention of his arrival there, or any conmplated new movement. McPherson's corps which reached Jackson on the 24th, and will probably remain there for the present, but another expedition will not likely be made very soon. Parties from Gen. Grant's front state that it is not probable any fighting will take place there for some time.

CAIRO, March 5.—The steamer Rocket, from Vicksburg on the 27th, arrived this afternoon with forty-seven guerrilla prisoners captured at various times by the Marine Brigade. They belonged to bands who had been firing into steamers along the river. Among them were one captain and two lieutenants.

Memphis papers of the 3d contain no news of importance. Cotton flat; good middling at 67, strictly ditto 68.

The river has risen four feet in three days, and continues to rise.

KNOXVILLE, March 4.—Scouts report that Longstreet has shipped his wagons per train to Richmond and is mounting his men upon the horses and mules thus released, and is pressing all animals that can be found. The rebel cavalry are still scouring the country to the east of us. Martin's cavalry appeared yesterday in the French broad near the meeting of Big Pigeon. Some apprehension is felt of a raid by Morgan on our Railroad communication with Chattanooga.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The steamer Ocean Queen has arrived from Aspinwall with $508,000 in specie. The Constitution, which arrived at Panama on the 26th, brought down $1,600,000 in treasure, of which the above sum was for New York and the balance for England.

The last British mail steamer for Southampton took over $5,000,000 in treasure.

CAIRO, March 5.—A private letter received at Memphis from Vicksburg, dated 27th ult. says: The 17th Army Corps, General McPherson commanding, is back at Jackson, where it is expected to remain for the present. Sherman, with the remainder of his force, is also *en route* for the same place. All the railroads on Sherman's route are utterly destroyed.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—Judge Pirtle, of the Chancery Court, yesterday decided on an assignment from disloyal firms for secur ty of their credits to be valid.

Gen. Grant arrived this evening en route for Washington.

CAYE CITY, March 5.—The noted guerrilla Captain alias Colonel Richardson, en route northward as a prisoner, while attempting to escape was shot dead by Capt. Stone of the 37th Kentucky.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Counterfeit 5's on the Valley Bank of Hillsborough, N. H., and the Bank of Patterson, N. J., are in circulation. The latter are altered from ones.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Up to noon to-day the Government has not received any recent official information in relation to General Sherman.

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COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST,
MONDAY, March 7, 1864.

BUSINESS.—On Saturday, February 27, oil—the sales made was only in a small way, to meet the wants of the local trade—prices generally being unchanged. The weather was very unfavorable for out door transactions, the last day of the week being generally a dull one. On the wharf we noticed a large amount of activity. Among the sales we note the following:

FLOUR—Extra, $4,25@4,50; Extra Family at $7@7,25@7,50.

HAY—Sales 8 loads at the scales at $30@32 a ton. Baled was unchanged.

WHISKY—The market remains in a very unsettled state. The only business doing the rates of which sellers decline making public.

APPLES—Sales of 50 bbls at $3,25@3,50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Red at $1,40; White at $1,25 @1,38. Corn at $1,10@1,12. Barley—Spring at $1,25; Fall at $1,45@1,48. Oats at 78@80c.

POTATOES—We note sales of 75 bush Nesh. at 85@81 as to quality.

BUTTER—The demand was fully up to the supply. The current rate for prime roll was 28@30c, the latter for very choice.

SEEDS—Clover at $3,12@3,25; Timothy at $3,12@3,25; Flax at $2,75@2,85.

GROCERIES—The market was very firm among the sales were the following: Sugars—sales of 9 hhds Cuba at 14@14½c; 40 do Orleans at 16@16½c; 10 tbls "A" Coffee at 18c; 12 do "B" Coffee at 17¼@17½c; 14 do Crushed at 19c. Coffee firm—sales of 26 sacks Rio at 26½@27c. Molasses firm—sales of 50 bbls old N/O. at 70c; 20 do new at 78@80c. Syrups—sales of 35 do at prices ranging from 65@90. Rice—