# THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1863. VOLUME LXXVI--NO. 164


## OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

*Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.*

[PUBLIC—No. 39.]

AN ACT to divide the State of Michigan into judicial districts, and to provide for holding the district and circuit courts therein.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the State of Michigan be and the same is hereby divided into two judicial districts in the following manner, namely:

THE EASTERN AND WESTERN DISTRICTS.

The western district shall embrace all the territory and waters within the following boundaries to wit; Commencing at the southwest corner of Hillsdale county, in the State of Michigan, and running from thence north, on the west line of said county, to the south line of Calhoun county; thence east, on the south line thereof, to the southeast corner of said last named county; thence north, on the east boundary of said county, to the south line of Eaton county; thence east, on said south line to the southeast corner of Eaton county; thence north, on the east boundary of Eaton county, to the south line of Clinton county; thence west, on the south boundary of said county, to the southwest corner thereof; thence north, on the west boundary of Clinton and Gratiot counties, to the south boundary of Isabella county; thence west on its south boundary, to the southwest corner of said last named county; thence north, on the west line of Isabella and Clare counties, to the south boundary of Missaukee county; thence east, on its south boundary, to the southeast corner of Missaukee county; thence north, on the east line of Missaukee, Kalkaska, and Antrim counties, to the south boundary of Emmet county; thence east to the southeast corner of Emmet county; thence north, on the east boundary of Emmet county, to the Straits of Mackinac; thence north to midway across said straits; thence westerly, in a direct line, to a point on the shore of Lake Michigan where the north boundary of Delta county reaches Lake Michigan; thence west, on the north line of Delta county, to the northwest corner of said Delta county; thence south, on the west boundary of said county, to the dividing line between the States of Michigan and Wisconsin in Green Bay; thence northeastwardly, on the said dividing line into Lake Michigan; and thence southerly, through Lake Michigan, to the southwest corner of the State of Michigan, on a line that will include within said boundaries the waters of Lake Michigan within the admiralty jurisdiction of the State of Michigan; thence east, on the south boundary of the State of Michigan, to the intersection of the west line of Hillsdale county. The judicial center of which district shall be at Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent, where the courts of said district shall be held. The eastern district shall embrace all the other territory of the State of Michigan and all other waters of said State not embraced within the foregoing boundaries of said western district. The judicial center of said eastern district shall be at Detroit, in the county of Wayne, where the courts of said district shall be held.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be two terms of the circuit and district courts begun and held in each of said districts to wit: At the city of Detroit, for the eastern district, on the first Tuesday in June, November, and March in each year; and at the city of Grand Rapids, for the western district, on the third Monday of May and third Monday of October in each year. And the said courts are hereby authorized to hold adjourned terms when the business before the courts shall in the opinion of the court require it.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all suits and other proceedings, of whatsoever name or nature, now pending in the circuit or district courts of the United States for the district of Michigan, shall be tried and disposed of in the circuit and districts courts, respectively, for the eastern district of Michigan, in the same manner as the same would have been in case said State had not been divided into two districts; and for that purpose the jurisdiction is reserved to said courts in the eastern district. And the clerk of the circuit and district courts for the present district of Michigan shall remove the records and files of the said circuit and district courts to the city of Detroit, and do and perform all the duties appertaining to his office within the eastern district; and all process and other proceedings taken or issued, or made returnable to the circuit or district court for the present district of Michigan, shall be returnable at the next term of the said courts, respectively, in the eastern district of Michigan.

Section 4. *And be it further enacted,* That upon the application of any party to any suit now pending which would have been commenced in the western district if this act had been in force before the commencement of said suit, the proper court may, and, if all parties consent, shall order that the same be removed for further proceedings to the proper court for the western district; and thereupon the clerk shall transmit all the papers in the cause, with a transcript of the order of the removal, to the clerk of the court to which the said suit shall be removed; and all further proceedings shall be had in said court as if the suit had been originally commenced therein.

Section 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the present judge of the district of Michigan be and he is hereby assigned to hold said courts in the eastern district of Michigan, and shall exercise the same jurisdiction and perform the same duties within said district as he now exercises and performs within his present district.

Section 6. *And be it further enacted,* That final process upon any judgment or decree entered in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of Michigan, and all other process for the enforcement of any order of said courts, respectively, in any cause now pending therein, except causes removed as hereinbefore provided, shall be issued from and made returnable to the proper court for the eastern district of Michigan, and may run and be executed by the marshal of said eastern district in any part of said State.

Section 7. *And be it further enacted* That there be appointed a district judge for the said western district of Michigan, who shall possess the same powers and do and perform all such duties in his district as are now enjoined or in any wise appertaining to the present district judge for the district of Michigan; and the districts judge of each district shall be entitled to the same compensation as by law is provided for the present judge of the district of Michigan.

Section 8. *And be it further enacted,* That there be appointed one person as district attorney, and one person as marshal for said western district, whose terms of appointment and service, as well as duties and emoluments shall be the same with those respectively appertaining to the said offices in the district of Michigan. And said marshal shall give the same bond that other marshals are required to give, to be approved and recorded as now directed by law: Provided, That the present district attorney of the district of Michigan shall be the district attorney of the eastern district, and retain the charge of all suits already commenced until final termination, unless the President of the United States shall otherwise direct, and the present marshal of the district of Michigan shall be the marshal of the eastern district during their respective official terms.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That all suits hereafter to be brought in either of said courts not of a local nature, shall be brought in the court of the district where the defendant resides; but if there be more than one defendant, and they reside in different districts, the plaintiff may sue in either and send a duplicate writ against the defendants, directed to the marshal of the other district, on which an endorsement shall be made that the writ thus sent is a copy of a writ sued out of the court of the proper district; and the same writ, when executed and returned into the office from whence they issued, shall constitute one suit and be proceeded in accordingly.

Approved, February 24 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 40.]

AN ACT to establish certain post roads.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,* That the following be established as post roads:

CALIFORNIA.

From Colusa to Bear Valley.
From Folsom to Lincoln.
From Trinity Centre, via Summerville, Cecilville, and Centreville to the Forks of Salmon River, in Klamath county.

MISSOURI.

From Warrenton to Troy.
From Warrenton to Pinkney.
From St. Charles to Elsah, in Jersey county, Illinois, via Portage de Sioux.
From Wellsburgh, by Chain of Rocks, Bailey's, Chantilly, and Snow Hill, to New Hope, in Lincoln county.
From Mount Vernon to Carthage, via Bowers Mills.

ILLINOIS.

From Peru Station to Blue Grass.

INDIANA.

From Knox to Hamlet.
From Bristol, Indiana, via Osborn's Corners, to Brownsville Michigan.
From Wilmot, via Indian Village, Cromwell, to Ligonier.
From Brookville to Sumanville.

IOWA.

From Des Moines, via Adelphia, Vandalin, Bennington, and Red Rock, to Knoxville.
From Sioux City to the Yancton Agency, Fort Randall, Fort Pierre, Fort Bethol, Fort Union, mouth of Milk River, Fort Benton, Sun River Farms, Deer Lodge to Bitter Root Valley.
From Masonville to Marion.

KENTUCKY.

From Vanceburgh, via Kinny Mills and the mouth of Laurel, to Olive Hill.

NEBRASKA.

From Omaha City, via De Witt, to West Point.
From Omaha City, via Hazleton, to Forest City.
From Fremont, via Jalapa to West Point.
From Columbus, via Monroe to Genoa.
From Columbus to Camden.
From Nebraska Center, via Elm Creek, Buffalo Creek, mouth of North Fork of Platte River, and Lodge Pole Creek, to Boulder City, Colorado Territory.
From Fort Laramie, via Deer Creek, Platte Bridge, Green River, and Fort Bridger, to Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
From Cottonwood Springs, via Republican Fork, to Fort Riley, Kansas.
From Plattsmouth, via Plattsford and Forks of Salt Creek, to Camden.
From Brownville, via St. Frederick, Tecumseh, Vesta, and Austin, to Camden.

UTAH.

From Beaver, via Greenville and Fort Adams, to Minersville.
From Payson to Goshen.

NEW YORK.

From Boonville, via East Road; to Port Leyden, and thence, via River Road, to Lyons Falls.
From Pittsfield, Pennsylvania, via Freehold and Lottsville, to Broken Straw.

OHIO.

From New England to Amesville.
From Braceville to Farmington.
From Greenville, via Clapboard Town Dill's Station, Beansvill, Nevada, Brock, to North Star, in Darke county.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Mapleton, the present terminus of route number twenty five hundred and eighty three, to Newtown.
From Pittsburgh to West Middleton.
From Germantown to Silver Rock.
From New Germantown to Concord.
From Quakertown, via Richlandtown, Pleasant Valley, Springtown, and Durham, to Rieglesville.
From Pike via Wyulusing, to Dushore.
From Pleasantville, via Tionosta, to Clarion.
From New Germantown, in Perry county, to Concord, in Franklin county.
From Milton, Northumberland county, to Lewistonville, in the county of Montour.
From West Nanticoke, via Harvey's Creek, to Silver Rock.
From Stroudsburgh, in Monroe county, via Snydersville, Kellersville, and Fennesville to Brodheadville.
From Kelly's Station, on the Allegheny Valley railroad, to Cochran's Mills, in Armstrong county.
From Reading, via Adams, Brownsville and Hip's Store, to Womelsdorp.
From New Germantown, Perry county, to Concord, in the county of Franklin.

WISCONSIN.

From Wausau to Jenny.
From Waupaca, via Amherst, to Plover.

WEST VIRGINIA.

From Kingwood, via Albright, to Portland.

COLORADO.

From Denver to Bear Canon, on the headwaters of West Plumb creek.
From Golden City to Ralston creek.

DACOTA.

From Mankato, Minnessota, via Madalia Ashipman, Randolph Lake, Stevens Lake, north and south bends of the Des Moines river, Lake Graham, Blue Mound, Sioux Fall, Upper James Crossing, Yankton, Smutty Bear's Camp, Bon Homme, Wannavi, Tuffsville, (or Neslaudu,) Philbricks Crossing, (or Choteau,) and Greenwood, to Fort Randal.
From Elkpoint, via Brule Creek and Valley of Big Sioux River, to Sioux Falls City.
From Great Salt Lake City, Utah, via Ogde City, Cache Valley, Snake River Ferry, and Bannack City, to Fort Benton.

NEVADA.

From Chico, California, via Susanville, to Humboldt City.

WASHINGTON

From Fort Laramie, Nebraska, to Hell-Gate, Washington.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the true intent and meaning of the eighth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," shall be taken, deemed, and construed to be directory to the Postmaster General to make the mail service on the route therein mentioned semi-weekly for the period therein provided.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Overland Mail Company now engaged in carrying the United States mail from Saint Joseph; Missouri, to Placerville, California, shall have the privilege of occupying the public lands where their stations are fixed at the rate of not more than one for every ten miles of the route on which said company carry the said mail, and shall have pre-emption right therein of any land not mineral, and not disposed of or reversed, or to which a pre-emption or homestead claim has not attached when the same shall be brought into market to the extent of one hundred and sixty acres, to be selected contiguous to and to include their improvements; said pre-emption right being in lieu of the same heretofore granted by the twelfth section of the act approved third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

Approved, February 24, 1863.


## SEWING MACHINES.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

A FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

For some time past an advertisement has appeared in the papers here, stating that Five Gold Medals had been awarded "the Howe Sewing Machine" at the late World's Fair in London, "one for the best exhibition for all purposes, and the others for superior specimens of sewing." Though aware at the time that the statement was wholly devoid of truth and a gross imposition on the public, we forbore notice it until such time as we could get an official copy of the Report of the Judges in the matter, so that we could give it a positive and authoritive contradiction. That Report, published by authority of the Commissioners of the Exhibition, is now in our possession, and shows how utterly untrue are the statements in the advertisement alluded to.

At the World's Fair the WHEELER & WILSON COMPANY had but a single Machine on exhibition, while of the Howe Machine there were several on hand. In the official copy of the award, which may be seen at our rooms, 214 FIFTH STREET, it is stated that a Gold Medal was awarded the Howe sewing Machine Company, not, however, because their Machine was better, or as good as others for all purposes, but because in the language of the award, they exhibited "the best collection."

The "four medals" alleged to have been awarded for superior specimens of sewing, were never awarded *at all*, nor did the a crestd "superior sewing" receive even the barren compliment of an "honorable mention" in the Judge's report. Compare this with the high compliment bestowed on the WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE. Though the Company avoiding all pretentious display, had but a single machine on exhibition, it was awarded:

A GOLD MEDAL ON ITS MERITS AS A FAMILY MACHINE, AND ON ITS MERITS ALONE.

These are the facts of the case, as exhibited by the official report of the Commissioners, and in justice to ourselves, as well as to the public, we feel compelled to attempt at imposition, we have felt constrained to lay them before the public. We repeat, therefore, that the WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE is the *only machine which received a GOLD MEDAL on its merits at the late World's Fair*, and pronounce all statements to the contrary, no matter from what source they emanate, as wholly unworthy of belief.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

AGENTS OF THE

Wheeler & Wilson Machines,

No. 27 FIFTH STREET,

my14:3wMRWF PITTSBURGH.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO'S

IMPROVED DOUBLE THREAD

*Family Sewing Machines.*

Salesroom, No. 68 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

These Machines are from thirty to twenty dollars cheaper than any other machine in the city. They do all kinds of work, and are warranted for three years. They are so simple that any child is hard, all kinds of Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Silk, Cotton, &c., at lowest Market prices.

ly13 T. STAIN, Agent.

## PIANOS.

KNABE & CO'S

PIANOS.

Just opened this week, a choice supply of these beautiful instruments, beyond a doubt the finest in the country. This fact is now almost universally conceded. For some months past we have not been able to fill one-half of our orders.

*WARRANTED FIVE YEARS.*

CHARLOTTE BLUME,

43 FIFTH STREET, 2d door above Wood,

Sole Agent for KNABE'S PIANOS. my23

HAINES BROTHERS'

EXCELSIOR PIANO-FORTES,

The best cheap Pianos made. For sale by

CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street,

Sole Agent for HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS and PRINCE'S MELODEONS. my23

BARGAINS IN SECOND HAND PIANOS.

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| A 7 octave Chickering, beautiful black walnut case; very little used | $220 00 |
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| A 7 octave Hayne & Co., rosewood; a handsome Piano, in good order | 175 00 |
| A 6¾ octave Stodart, rosewood, carved panels in front | 165 00 |
| A 6¾ octave Gale & Co., rosewood, round front; an excellent Piano | 150 00 |
| A 6 octave Chickering, rosewood, round corners | 150 00 |
| A 6 octave Hallet, Davis & Co., rosewood | 135 00 |
| A 6 octave Stodart, mahogany | 80 00 |
| A 6 octave Swift, " | 75 00 |
| A 6 octave German, " | 60 00 |
| A 6 octave Dunham, " | 50 00 |
| A 6 octave Lond, " | 40 00 |
| A 6¾ octave English, " | 30 00 |
| A 5 octave " | 15 00 |

For sale by JOHN H. MELLOR,
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STEINWAY'S PIANOS

received the *FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDAL*, at the World's Fair, London, 1862.

☞ Warranted superior to all others in every respect. A new stock of the above just arriving.

☞ Sole Agency for this district for the Steinway Pianos at H. KLEBER & BRO'S.,
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## MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 105.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 28, 1863.

The organization of an Invalid Corps is hereby authorized.

This Corps shall consist of Companies, and if it shall hereafter be thought best, of Battalions.

The Companies shall be made up from the following sources, viz:

*First.* By taking those officers and enlisted men of commands now in the field (whether actually present or temporarily absent), who, from wounds received in action or disease contracted in the line of duty, are unfit for field service, but are still capable of effective garrison duty, or such other light duty as may be required of an Invalid Corps. Regimental Commanders shall at once make out, from information received from their Medical and Company Officers, and from their own knowledge, rolls (according to the Form furnished) of the names of all the officers and enlisted men under their commands who fulfill the following conditions, viz:

1. That they are unfit for active field service on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty; this fact being certified by a Medical Officer in the service, after personal examination.

2. That they are fit for garrison duty; this fact being likewise certified by the Medical Officer, as above, after personal examination.

3. That they are, in the opinion of their Commanding Officers, meritorious and deserving.

These rolls shall be certified by the Examining Surgeon and Regimental Commander, and transmitted, through the regular channels of military correspondence, to the Provost Marshal General of the United States.

The Regimental Commander shall enter in the column of remarks, opposite each officer's name on the roll, a statement as to the general character of the officer for intelligence, industry, sobriety and attention to duty; and all intermediate Commanders shall endorse thereon such facts as they may possess in the case, or if they have none, they shall state how far they are willing to endorse the opinion of the officer or officers making the recommendation. Similar rolls shall be forwarded from time to time, whenever the number of men fulfilling the conditions enumerated or the exigencies of the service may render it expedient.

Second. By taking those officers and enlisted men still in service and borne on the rolls, who are absent from duty, in Hospitals or Convalescent Camps, or are otherwise under the control of Medical Officers. In these cases the Medical Officer in attendance shall prepare the rolls according to Form, entering the names of officers and men from the records of the Examining Board by themselves, and send them, with the certificate of the Surgeon, duly signed, to the proper Regimental Commander, who will forward them as hereinbefore specified, subject to the same conditions and requirements. If in any case the Regimental Commander shall think an officer unfit, by pain of character, to continue in the service of the Invalid Corps, though disabled and certified by the Surgeon, he will state his objection in the column of remarks, and note the exemption before signing the certificate. If any officer or enlisted man now in the service, but absent and beyond the reach of a Medical Officer in charge of a Hospital or Convalescent Camp, desires to enter this Corps, he will take the course indicated below for those who have been honorably discharged the service.

*Third.* By accepting those officers and enlisted men who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty, and who desire to enter the service. In the case of an officer, application for appointment must be made to the Provost Marshal General of the United States through the officer detailed as Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State. No application of this kind will be considered unless the following conditions are completely fulfilled:

1. That the applicant produces the certificate of the Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for the district in which he resides, that he is unfit for active field duty on account of wounds or disease, and is not liable to draft, but is fit for garrison duty.

2. That he furnish evidence of honorable discharge on account of wounds or disability contracted in the line of duty.

3. That he possesses recommendations from the Regimental, Brigade and Division Commanders under whom he formerly served, that he is worthy of being thus provided for and capable of returning adequate service to the Government; in case it shall be impracticable to get this last evidence, he may, having established the first two points above, satisfy the Board of Enrollment that he is deserving and present its certificate of the fact. This evidence must all be obtained by the applicant, and must be transmitted with his application for appointment.

If there be no Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for the State, the application must be forwarded through the Adjutant General of the State, who is desired to endorse thereon such facts in the military history of the applicant as he may know, or as are afforded by his records, and forward the same to the Provost Marshal General of the United States.

*Enlisted men, honorably discharged on account of disability* desiring to re-enlist in this Corps, will present themselves to the Board of Enrollment of the district in which they reside, for examination by the Surgeon thereof, who shall examine them and report the result to the Board of Enrollment.

The Board shall then consider each case, and if the applicant is found to fulfill the conditions specified below, the Board shall give him a certificate to that effect, viz:

1. That he is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for garrison duty.
3. That he is meritorious and deserving.
4. That he was honorably discharged from the service.

The Provost Marshal for the District shall then send the application, with this certificate of the Board, to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, who shall procure such evidence of service and character as the records of the Company to which he belonged, on file at the Headquarters of the state, may show, and if satisfied that it is a meritorious case, and that the man is deserving, he will enlist him in accordance with such special rules as the Provost Marshal General may establish.

Medical Inspectors, Surgeons in charge of Hospitals, Military Commanders, and all others having authority to discharge, under existing laws and regulations, are forbidden to grant discharges to any men under the control who may be fit for service in the Invalid Corps.

The Provost Marshal General is charged with the execution of this order, and the troops organized under it will be under the control of his Bureau.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S

PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 427 BROOME STREET, N. Y.

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to his Piano-Forte Establishment, at No. 427 Broome street, corner of Crosby, New York.

Having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the late firm of "Lighte & Bradbury," which firm was dissolved on the 31st January ult., and having purchased the entire stock of Piano-Forte and Piano-Forte material owned by his brother, Edward G. Bradbury, in the said firm, he is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Piano Fortes. Employing the most skillful and experienced workmen, with a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and an abundance of capital, he has taken in hand the personal supervision of the whole business of manufacturing his instruments, and is enabled to turn out Piano-Fortes of unequalled *tone and durableness.*

*BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.*

In the arrangement of our new scale, driven and prepared with the utmost care, expressly for our new instruments, we have added every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the Piano-Forte, and we can confidently assert that, for delicacy of touch, volume, purity, brilliancy and sweetness of tone, combined with that strength and solidity of frame necessary to durability, these instruments are unequalled.

"STRENGTH AND BEAUTY" is our motto, and we invite the closest criticism of the best unbiased judges in the land.

☞ Every instrument warranted for five years.

WM. B. BRADBURY,
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(Formerly 49 Chatham street, New York,)

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BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Fine Rappee, Coarse Rappee, American Gentleman, Demigros, Fine Virginia, Nachitoches, Copenhagen.

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Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Irish High Toast or Lundyfoot, Honey Dew Scotch, Fresh Honey Scotch, Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

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SMOKING—Long, No. 1, No. 2, Nos. 1 and 2 mixed, Granulated.

FINE CUT CHEWING—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Ovenoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING—S. Jago, Spanish, Canaster, Turkish.

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Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties.

Prosecutes SOLDIERS' CLAIMS, of every description; BOUNTIES, for all discharged Soldiers; PENSIONS, for wounded Officers and Soldiers; BOUNTIES and PENSIONS for Widows, parents, Orphan Children, Brothers and Sisters, or other legal representatives of those who have died in the service, or have died after discharge, from disease contracted in service.

☞ No charge until collected, and no letter will be answered unless a stamp is enclosed. 4:19:1yr

UNITED STATES EXCISE TAXES.

The JANUARY LIST, of United States Excise Taxes, for the Twenty-Third District, Pa., has been received, and is now due and payable at the Internal Revenue Office, WATER STREET, next door to the City Treasury, Allegheny.

DAVID H. WHITE,
mh14 Collector of the 23d District, Penn'a.



## Pittsburgh Gazette.

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### The Situation of Gen. Grant.

We have enough of news through rebel sources to inspire a good degree of confidence, that Gen. GRANT is safe, and to satisfy us that he has achieved a brilliant series of victories. Leaving Jackson, he appears to have marched westward along the railroad leading to Vicksburg, destroying it very extensively in his rear. At or near Black river (which is said to be 36 miles west of Jackson and only 8 from Vicksburg) he encountered the rebel forces under PEMBERTON, defeated them, and drove them across the bridge—which is said to be the largest in Mississippi, and which was not destroyed—to their intrenchments. This all comes through rebel sources, and is indeed confirmed by the dispatch of Gen. J. E. Johnston to the rebel Secretary of War, and published in the Richmond papers. The rebels acknowledge a loss of three thousand, which proves that the battle was a heavy one. The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday says:

> A messenger direct from Grant's headquarters, stated that the national army would move against Haines' Bluff, with the view to opening communication by way of the Yazoo river, with the base of supplies at Young's Point. This informant says Grant's army, with the rations carried forward and supplies captured from the enemy, did not expect to be under the necessity of sending again to Grand Gulf for rations or forage. It is almost certain that the decisive battle has been fought before this time. If the rebels have gained a victory, we shall doubtless hear the news via Murfreesboro, to night. If otherwise, we may have to wait another day or two.

The possession of the great bridge over the Black river, and the occupation of Haines' Bluff, combined with the complete command of the Mississippi, both below and above Vicksburg, will leave the rebel army no avenue of escape, and at the same time cut off all its supplies. We cannot see how it can avoid capture. So far, the movements of General Grant appear to have been conducted with great skill and bravery. We hope for glorious news from there in a few days; but yet we are by no means free from anxiety. The movement north to Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo, is a very bold one, and is fraught with hazard.

### General Butler.

It appears that in accordance with orders to report to headquarters in Washington, Gen. BUTLER was to arrive in that city on Thursday night. Our dispatches, yesterday, stated that apartments had been engaged for him at Willard's; but it is not thought probable that his stay in the city will be protracted. Rumor has been busy assigning him to this and that, but whether he is really to go to St. Louis or some other point, no one can pretend to assert, on any ground more sure than mere conjecture. Certain it is, that if the Government can not give Gen. BUTLER a more important command, the country will rejoice to learn that Gen. SCHOFIELD *is* not, and that Gen. BUTLER *is*, to have the Department of Missouri.

THE DAYTON JOURNAL.—It is announced that W. D. BICKHAM, Esq., lately connected as army correspondent with the Cincinnati *Commercial*, has agreed to conduct the *Dayton Journal*, the publication of which is to be resumed, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed. Mr. Bickham's correspondence, which has been so widely read and highly appreciated by the public, affords sufficient evidence of his ability to give the people of Dayton a real live, loyal newspaper.

THE IRON CLAD GALENA.—This vessel has reached Philadelphia from Fortress Monroe, for repairs. A number of shots passed through her armor in the attack on Fort Darling, as though it had been wood instead of iron. She is mailed with thin plates of iron, laid on top of each other, but the entire thickness is not sufficient to resist shots from guns of large calibre. She is to be repaired, if it is possible to fit her for service. When out of mail is stripped off, which is to be done, and the hull submitted for inspection, it may be found unfit for remailing.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL GENERAL'S FURNITURE.—The household furniture of the rebel General Buckner, including a great quantity of silverware, several rich sofas, bedsteads, centre tables, mirrors, and all the articles usually found in a fashionable residence, was captured at Elizabethtown, Ky., on the 19th instant. The articles captured filled two cars, and were brought to Louisville on Saturday last.

THE steamer D. G. Taylor arrived at St. Louis on Sunday, with seven hundred and eight rebel prisoners, mostly captured by Gen. Grant at Grand Gulf and Port Gibson. They were under charge of Capt. Ewing, of the 60th Indiana regiment, and were taken to Alton for confinement. There were twenty-three commissioned officers among the number, mostly Captains and Lieutenants.

PAPERS NOT STAMPED NULL AND VOID.—Attention is called to the provision of the set amendatory to the Tax law providing that all instruments or papers which require a stamp, made, signed or issued without the subsequently to the 1st of June, are null and void.

Two daughters of John Bell, of Tennessee, recently came through our lines to some of their friends in Philadelphia. It is stated that upon their arrival in that city, they were completely amazed at the indications of abundance and prosperity.

A NEW PLATFORM.—A smart negro the other day, in making his exodus through Kansas City, was driving a stylish buggy with the following inscriptions: "Emancipation and no Compensation." "Deportation and Free Transportation."

COTTON IN KANSAS.—So much ground has been planted to cotton in Kansas this Spring that it will undoubtedly become a staple crop in that State, if the present proves successful.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.—The sum of $32,066 who is now in Europe, for the relief of the suffering poor of Island.

It is said that Falstaffian Humphrey Marshall has been deprived of his command by Jeff. Davis, and Gen. Preston is put in his place.

### Davis' Last Grand Project.

The following article, which we copy from the New York *Evening Post*, is evidently written by one who has closely observed, and who has also (we think) sagaciously interpreted some recent movements, and indications of movements, in the armies of the rebel Confederacy. The views which the writer takes, and the policy which he recommends, are well worthy of immediate and earnest consideration:

> We have some reasons which lead us to believe that, in the desperation of his fortunes, the arch-rebel Davis is preparing his last and desperate stroke for success. His Confederacy, which has been rendered an exhausted receiver by the blockade, no longer affords him a good atmosphere for breathing; he is more and more stifled where he is; and should Grant prove victorious at Vicksburg, or our cavalry, under the new impulses which have lately been communicated to it, achieve a few more expeditions like those of Grierson and Stoneman, his respiration will become still more difficult. Knowing this, and knowing besides that a bold and imposing effort must be made to revive the drooping spirits of his followers at home and justify the persistent attachment of his friends abroad, he has devised an aggressive campaign against the North, which he hopes to execute this spring, or in the course of the early summer.
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> Davis is aware that another assault upon Lee, in his present position, like that recently made by Hooker, though it should be repulsed as the last one was, would nevertheless prove like that a Pyrrhic victory. It would cost him more men than he can well spare, reduce the proportions of his main army certainly to a disastrous extent, and perhaps expose it to a speedy extinction. But on that army depends the fate of the rebellion. Let it be once dispersed or destroyed, and it would be impossible to raise another in the limits of secesh. Three conscriptions, embracing all persons from the ages of sixteen to sixty, have swept its society bare of able-bodied men. Whatever is to be done, in military way, must be done by the present military forces, unless the rebels proceed to recruit from the ranks of the slaves more largely than they have yet done, and more largely than they are likely to do. Whatever is to be done, too, must be done quickly, because their resources are running to the lees and the sufferings of the people getting to be intolerable.
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> Under these circumstances the wily leader of the rebels conceives that he can protect his army from a further attack, relieve the necessities of its commissariat, inspire the confidence of his own people, and produce an astounding sensation in Europe, by a grand offensive movement against the North. Should he succeed in the purpose, why, of course, everything will be accomplished. His soldiers will get food; his horses forage; his generals glory; his subjects courage, and his English abettors a hope of security for their cotton loan. But should he not succeed, there is a grandeur in the movement which will redeem even failure from utter disgrace. Like other great criminals Jeff Davis will, at least, make a game exit, as they say, emblazoned with renown, and producing a stupendous sensation.
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> There are unmistakable indications that Davis is quietly withdrawing troops from the outlying camps along the seacoasts to reinforce Lee, which movement will be continued, we think, until that General has a command of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand men. As soon as it is ready Lee will move, we conjecture, not in the direction of Washington, but of the Shenandoah Valley, with a view to crossing the Potomac somewhere between Martinsburg and Harpers Ferry. It will be easy for him, should he be able to reach the valley, to defend his flanks, by occupying the gaps which are the only access to it, and to maintain also uninterrupted communications with Staunton and the Central Virginia Railroad. The valley is filled with rapidly ripening harvests, and once upon the river, supplies may be got from Pennsylvania.
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> The Southern editors appear to have obtained an inkling of this scheme, for the Chattanooga *Rebel*, in a recent article abusing "peace democrats," says: "What do we hope for? Not for peace more than revenge upon a worthless, heartless and cruel enemy. We hope, and hope it earnestly, to live long enough, if no longer, to see our cavalry trooping through every city, village and hamlet of the Yankees; to see their women begging protection, as ours have pleaded with tearful eyes to fiends in Yankee uniforms, to be protected from their brutal soldiery; to see the ploughs torn from the hands of their farmers and broken into pieces; their fences laid waste and their homes in flames; their wives and children driven into exile and hooted from their own territory, by an invading enemy. We hope to see all this, and speedily." A virulent writer, indeed, but whose madness is not without method.
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> Our military authorities may readily checkmate this daring move in either one of two ways: by a vigorous assault at once on the army of Lee before it shall have been strengthened; or by a previous occupation of the valleys with a more considerable army than we yet have in that region. Men sufficient for either purpose can be procured from the camps on the seacoasts. If the rebels can afford to withdraw troops from their position, we can do so with much greater propriety. At this season of the year, indeed, when the summer heats are at hand and our soldiers are likely to be exposed to the fevers of the low grounds, it would seem to be the dictate of common sense and of charity, as of military prudence, to transfer them to parts where they would find other enemies to fight than malaria and heat.
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> On the uplands of Virginia, amid the breezes of the Alleghenies, and near those thermal waters to which the first families used to resort for summer health, our poor soldiers would have a better chance of it than among the swamps and creeks of North and South Carolina. It is there, moreover, that the battles of the summer are likely to be fought, if fought at all, and there that we ought to entrap the remnants of the rebel host, and punish them so long as a man remains with arms in his hands.

### Mrs. Swisshelm in the Hospitals.

In a letter to the New York *Tribune*, Mrs. JANE G. SWISSHELM, after acknowledging sundry gifts and donations for the sick and wounded soldiers, gives the following heart-stirring picture of the work in which she is engaged, and of the sufferings and heroic fortitude of the brave men among whom she is laboring with the strong and warm heart of a true woman:

> I have been here, in the hospital, ten days, dressing wounds, waiting wounds, giving drinks and stimulants, comforting the dying, trying to save the living. The heroic fortitude of the suf