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MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS, DAILY, CONTAINING THE LATEST NEWS UP TO THE HOUR OF PUBLICATION.

FRIDAY MORNING.....JUNE 13, 1863.

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Democratic Nominations in Ohio.

By a private dispatch received by General G. W. CASS, this morning, we learn that CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM was nominated for Governor of Ohio, by the Democratic State Convention which assembled in Columbus, yesterday, on the first ballot, with great unanimity. GEORGE E. PUGH was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

The Rebels of the South, who have long been the masters of the so-called Democracy of these Northern States, had already prescribed what the Copperhead assemblage at Columbus were to do—and of course they have done it. There was no doubt on any man's mind, since the rebel papers laid down the programme for them, of the action of the Columbus Convention,—and the only interest of the above announcement, therefore, amounts but to this—that the certain-to-be-accomplished fact, of the days preceding yesterday, did on that day become an accomplished fact. We have not yet heard what kind of a thing the platform adopted is; but it matters little; for VALLANDIGHAM is a platform himself.

The Great Cavalry Fight at Beverley's Ford and Brandy Station—A Detailed Account.

Mr. L. L. Crounse, correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, was an eye-witness of the late important cavalry fight and reconnoissance at Beverley's Ford and Brandy Station, and from his very interesting account we give such portions as, with our own dispatches of yesterday, will complete the view of the whole expedition and its results. It will be perceived, that the introductory observations of this correspondent show that the meaning of the crossing of the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg, in connection with the movement above, has been understood and credited to Gen. Hooker's skill in check-mating Lee, as we briefly stated the fact yesterday:

IN BIVOUAC AT BEALETON, VA., ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD, Tuesday Evening, June 9, 1863.

The bold reconnoissance across the Rappahannock on Friday last, below Fredericksburg, which we rightly thought would startle the indifferent public, had more than one object. Its first object was to discover the exact whereabouts of the rebel army, which was accomplished Saturday morning. Its second object was to remain whereabouts as a diversion, while we hastily gathered together a force to feel of, and if prudent, to attack the threatening mass of cavalry opposite our extreme right flank.

Gen. Hooker conceived the whole plan very quickly, and caused its execution to be begun with that rapidity and secrecy for which he is noted.

Saturday evening the composition of the force was determined upon, and all the cavalry that could be made immediately available was detailed for the work, under command of Gen. Pleasanton (Gen. Stoneman having been relieved,) assisted by Gens. Buford and Gregg, and Col. Duffe, as subordinate commanders. In addition, two small brigades of picked infantry, under Gen. Ames, of the Eleventh Corps, and Gen. Russell, of the Sixth Corps, were detailed to accompany the expedition. A detail of artillery was made in the proportion of one battery to each brigade, the horse-batteries with the cavalry, being in charge of Capt. Robertson, chief of artillery on Gen. Pleasanton's staff.

The infantry force selected challenged particular admiration. The regiments were small, but they were *reliable*—such for instance as the Second, Third and Seventh Wisconsin, Second and Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, Sixth Maine, Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York, and one or two others of like character.

The force, when completed, did not, by several thousand, reach the reported number of the enemy, from twelve to fifteen thousand, but then as far as cavalry was concerned we went all that could be spared, and as far as infantry was concerned the sequel proved that fully as much was sent as could be used to advantage. And then there was a strong supposition that the force of the enemy had been exaggerated.

Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry rendezvoused during Saturday and Sunday at Catlett's Station, and Warrenton Junction, getting supplies of forage and food from both places, by the Orange & Alexandria Railroad. General Ames' infantry moved Saturday evening to the spot by rail, and on Sunday to near Bealeton Station. General Russell's brigade moved on Sunday to Hartwood Church, and on Monday to Kelly's Ford. The plan was to rendezvous the mounted at the two points on the Rappahannock, Beverly's Ford on the right and Kelly's Ford on the left, the two being six miles apart, and then move the column forward towards Culpepper, on roads converging at Brandy Station, where a junction of the forces was to be formed, or sooner if necessary.

On Monday evening, therefore, Gen. Buford's column left Warrenton Junction, and, followed by Gen. Ames from Bealeton, bivouacked for the night near the Bowns Mansion, about one mile from Beverly's Ford. Gen. Gregg, taking his own and Col. Duffe's command, moved to Gaines' Cross Roads, and prepared for the night, in close proximity to Kelly's Ford, where Gen. Russell had already arrived. No fires were allowed, and a vigilant watch was kept to prevent disturbance or anything which might give any indication of our presence.

The orders were to arouse the commands at three A. M., and to make the passage of the river at dawn as it was daylight.

At dawn General Buford's command was in motion. Colonel Davis' brigade, led by two squadrons of the 8th New York, and supported by the 8th Illinois and 3d Indiana, had the advance. The morning was cool and pleasant, a thick mist hung over the river, and objects on either side were rather indistinct. Our cavalry soon reached the river, dashed in, dashed up the bank, and were well on the opposite side before the rebels in their fortifications were aware of their presence.

The evolutions of the movement completely surprised them, and they at one broke for the first friendly timber, which was about one fourth of a mile in their rear. Our cavalry followed rapidly, and in these woods the first severe skirmish occurred, in which we lost one of the most valued officers of the command, Col. R. H. Davis, of the 8th New York cavalry, and captured the 1st Regular cavalry, and the same gallant officer who led the gallant charge out of Harper's Ferry last Fall, and captured Jackson's ammunition train.

When the rebels, who were dismounted, caught the road, they began to skirmish, and detained our force there long enough to give the alarm to Jones' brigade, they being encamped just beyond in the outer edge of the woods. Though their horses were grazing in the fields, yet they speedily fell in, and in a very short time two or three squadrons came charging down the road and through the timber. Hurling their force upon the 8th New York, they broke it and forced it back, and killed and wounded quite a number. Col. Davis, who was gallantly leading the advance, turned to rally them, and waving his sword to the 8th Illinois, shouted, "Come on boys," when a rebel rode out in front of him, and fired three shots from his pistol at him, the last one taking effect in his forehead, and inflicting a mortal wound. Quick as thought, Lieut. Parsons, acting A. A. General to Col. Davis, was at the side of the rebel, and raising in his stirrups, with one well-directed blow of his sabre, he laid his head open midway between eyes and chin, and the wretch fell dead in the dust at his horse's feet. Parsons is but a youth; his adversary was a strong, athletic man, yet the former, though young in years and slight stature, nobly avenged his commander's fall.

The details which follow, in Mr. Crounse's letter are not in any material respect different or fuller than those we have already published. We give the concluding paragraphs of the letter, however, as they seem important in the way of correcting some of the impressions made on some by certain portions of those first collected reports:

The fact that the enemy were now falling back upon strong infantry supports, and we being already numerically inferior to them, induced Gen. Pleasanton to consult with his subordinates, and it having been left discretionary with the former to advance or return, it was finally deemed prudent to return, and at four o'clock our forces began falling back. The enemy was not inclined to "pick a fight" on the return; and, save some slight skirmishing, we were not molested. Buford's division fell back to Beverley Ford, and Gregg's division to Rappahannock Ford, a mile and a half below. We brought off all our dead and wounded, and also some of the enemy's, while many of the latter were still remaining on the field when he retired.

By dark our forces were all over the river, and the wounded of Buford's division all loaded in the cars and on the way to Washington. The loss in his division is about one hundred and eighty, and in Gregg's about the same. The rebel prisoners report their loss as heavier than ever before, and express admiration of the gallantry of our cavalry. The total number of rebel prisoners that are about two hundred and twenty-five, and we lost about fifty.

Though our force was not large enough to thoroughly defeat the rebels, yet they received a sound thrashing, and it will result in postponing their "grand raids" into the North for some time, if not indefinitely; for, besides chastising them, we have gained full information of their strength, character and designs. Witness the following letter captured on the battle-field, which I have copied from the original *verbatim*:

CAMP NEAR BRANDYTH STATION, } CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE, June 8, 1863.

DEAR BROTHER: We have made another change of base. We left Dayton one week ago to-day, and after five days of marching, we encamped at this place. We have had two grand reviews of the brigade (*cavalry, about* 12,000 in number, under Gen. Stuart. The first took place on Saturday, when we were inspected by Stuart, and I have just now returned from the second, when we were inspected by Lieut. Gen. Robert E. Lee, in person. He was a fine looking man, but very gray haired. We are now in a battery *numbering about sixteen pieces*, under command of Major Beckham. *Longstreet's division passed us on Saturday.* The Wise artillery was along. You can look out for some *small* fighting *before a week*. We are now about two miles from the Rappahannock, at Beverley's Ford. I expect, from the preparations that are being made, that we *are going to attempt a grand raid toward the Potomac, as soon as the valley is cleared*.

You must excuse the shortness of this letter, as I have just returned from the review, and I feel tired from riding so much. Direct your letter to Chero's battery, *Jones' cavalry brigade*.

Please write immediately, *as we may leave in a couple of days*.

Your affectionate brother, J. M. D.

I leave the name blank for the sake of the writer. This confirms all the information we previously had. Fitzhugh Lee, W. F. Lee, G. W. Jones, Robinson of North Carolina, and Field of Virginia, commanded the brigades. In the latter's brigade is all the mounted infantry they had—reported at eight hundred men.

An order was found from General Stuart, dated June 6th, ordering the commands to be held in readiness to move at fifteen minutes' notice.

A Captain, who was taken prisoner, said *they were under orders to move on Wednesday* morning at daylight. They moved a day sooner, and backward at that.

The prompt manner in which these plans of the enemy have been baffled will elicit the admiration of every one. "*A day longer, it would have been too late.* Their plans are now known, and we can prepare accordingly." Pennsylvania and Maryland will awake to the importance of the occasion, and make all needful preparations to receive this horde of raiders. They will probably only defer, not abandon, their designs, and such a body of cavalry once loose in a defenseless State they can take the whole of it. But Gen. Hooker has unmasked them, and given time for preparation. Shortly he will be fully ready himself to take them thoroughly in hand.

From Vicksburg.

A letter in the St. Louis *Democrat*, by a person who left Vicksburg on the 5th, discusses at length the situation at Vicksburg and the probable results of the siege. The writer says that he is satisfied, after a careful study of the condition of affairs, that the eventual fall of the place is sure. An escaped officer states that the rebels' stores cannot last more than three weeks or a month. Provisions, especially fresh meat, are scarce. The shortness of their ammunition is proved by the rarity with which they reply to our fire with muskets, and their still greater economy of shells. All Grant can ask is to be let alone. The line of fortifications is very strong, and constructed after the most approved principles of engineering.

It describes a zig zag course—to illustrate by a rude figure, like that of a worm fence. The sides of the retreating angle are simply strong rifle pits, but they completely enfilade each other, besides affording a flanking fire from the heavy guns which man the fortifications. These bastions stand the apex of every salient angle, which is naturally the weak point, and are of the most formidable description. One in particular of great size, and opposite McPherson, called Fort Vicksburg, is in places apparently from fifteen to twenty feet high, and nearly perpendicular. The cannon which man them are of heavy caliber, but not as numerous as the river batteries.

The strength of the redoubts lies in their internal construction. The Forlorn Hopes of the 22d ascertained, to their cost, that after running the gauntlet of murderous volleys from rifle pits, and actually scaling the rebel earthworks, they were still a long way from victory. Instead of being masters of an apparently deserted fort, they found themselves exposed to a fire from rifle pits, which running from front to rear, pour in a cross-fire upon troops entering by the corner of the redoubt, and after dislodging the enemy from the whole interior they were shot down from an ambuscade behind another line of rifle-pits, which, instead of the usual curtain, forms the rear of the fort. More than one of these intrenched works were actually scaled, but the interior, so far from being an asylum for the assailants, proved to be a chamber, to which the open ground outside, swept as it was by constant volleys, was preferable.

The writer does not have much apprehension of any successful movement on the part of Johnston, as the rear defenses of our army rendered its position hardly less strong than that of Vicksburg itself. Our troops are intrenched along a crest of hills, and strong artificial defenses have been thrown up. Any attempt of the garrison to cut our lines would be impracticable.

The reported arrest of General McClernand is pronounced in the latest letters from Vicksburg, to be a "slanderous canard."

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 52.]

AN ACT to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding three hundred million of dollars for the current fiscal year, and six hundred millions for the next fiscal year, and to issue therefor coupon or registered bonds, payable at the pleasure of the Government after such periods as may be fixed by the Secretary, not less than ten nor more than forty years from date, in coin, and of such denominations not less than fifty dollars as he may deem expedient, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable on bonds not exceeding one hundred dollars, annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin; and he may in his discretion dispose of such bonds at any time, upon such terms as he may deem most advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or for any of the certificates of indebtedness or deposit that may at any time be unpaid, or for any of the treasury notes heretofore issued or which may be issued under the provisions of this act. And all bonds and treasury notes or United States notes issued under the provisions of this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under State municipal authority: Provided, That there shall be outstanding of bonds, treasury notes, and United States notes, at any time, issued under the provisions of this act, no greater amount altogether than the sum of nine hundred millions of dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, four hundred millions of dollars in treasury notes, payable at the pleasure of the United States, or at such time or times not exceeding three years from date as may be found most beneficial to the public interest, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable at periods expressed on the face of said treasury notes; and the interest on the said treasury notes and on certificates of indebtedness and deposit issued under the provisions of this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under State municipal authority: and the certificates for coin and bullion in the Treasury shall be received at par in payment for duties on imports.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the coupon or registered bonds, treasury notes, and United States notes authorized by this act shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and shall have printed upon them such statements showing the amount of accrued or accruing interest, the character of the notes and the penalties or punishment for altering or counterfeiting them as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and shall bear the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury, and also, as evidence of lawful issue, the imprint of the copy or the seal of the Treasury Department, which imprint shall be made, under the direction of the Secretary, after the said notes or bonds shall be received from the engravers and before they are issued; or the said notes and bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the Treasurer by such persons as may be specially appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, and shall be countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or for the Register by such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury may specially appoint for that purpose. And all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of treasury notes," approved the twenty-third day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, so far as they can be applied to this act and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived and re-enacted.

Section 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all banks, associations, corporations, or individuals, issuing notes or bills for circulation as currency, shall be subject to and pay a duty of one per centum each half year from and after April first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, upon the average amount of circulation of notes or bills as currency issued beyond the amount hereinafter named—that is to say, banks, associations, corporations, or individuals having a capital of not over one hundred thousand dollars, ninety per centum thereof; over one hundred thousand and not over two hundred thousand dollars, eighty per centum thereof; over two hundred thousand and not over three hundred thousand dollars, seventy per centum thereof; over three hundred thousand and not over five hundred thousand dollars, sixty per centum thereof; over five hundred thousand and not over one million of dollars, fifty per centum thereof; over one million and not over one million and a half of dollars, forty per centum thereof; over one million and a half, and not over two millions of dollars, thirty per centum thereof; over two millions of dollars, twenty-five per centum thereof. In the case of banks with branches, the duty herein provided for shall be paid upon the circulation of the notes or bills of such branches severally, and not upon the aggregate circulation of all; and the amount of capital of each branch shall be considered to be the amount allotted to or used by such branch; and all such banks, associations, corporations, and individuals shall also be subject to and pay a duty of one half of one per centum each half year from and after April first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, upon the average amount of notes or bills not otherwise herein taxed and outstanding as currency during the six months next preceding the return hereinafter provided for; and the rates of tax or duty imposed on the circulation of associations in which may be organized under the act "to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be the same as that hereby imposed on the circulation and deposits of all banks, associations, corporations, or individuals, and shall be assessed and collected as required by said act; all banks, associations, or corporations and individuals issuing or reissuing notes or bills for circulation as currency after April first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, in sums representing any fractional part of a dollar, shall be subject to and pay a duty of five per centum each half year thereafter upon the amount of such fractional notes or bills so issued. And all banks, associations, or corporations, and individuals receiving deposits or money subject to payment on check or draft, except savings institutions, shall be subject to a duty of one-eighth of one per cent. each half year from and after April first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, upon the average amount of such deposits beyond the average amount of their circulating notes or bills lawfully issued and outstanding as currency. And a list or return shall be made and rendered within thirty days after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and each six months thereafter, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which shall contain a true and faithful account of the amount of duties accrued, or which should accrue, on the full amount of the fractional note circulation and on the average amount of all other circulation and of all such deposits for the six months next preceding. And there shall be annexed to every such list or return a declaration under oath or affirmation, to be made in form and manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the president, or some other proper officer of said bank, association, corporation, or individual, respectively, that the same contains a true and faithful account of the duties which have accrued or which should accrue, and not accounted for; and for any default in the delivery of such list or return, with such declaration annexed, the bank, association, corporation, or individual making such default, shall forfeit, as a penalty, the sum of five hundred dollars. And such bank, association, corporation, or individual shall, upon rendering the list or return as aforesaid pay to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the amount of the duties due on such list or return, and in default thereof shall forfeit, as a penalty, the sum of five hundred dollars; and in case of neglect or refusal to make such list or return as aforesaid, or to pay the duties as aforesaid, for the space of thirty days after the time when said list should have been made or rendered, or when said duties shall have become due and payable, the assessment and collection shall be made according to the general provisions prescribed in an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July one, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Section 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to prevent and punish counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations of the bonds, notes, and fractional currency authorized to be issued by this act, all the provisions of the sixth and seventh sections of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the bonds, notes and fractional currency hereby authorized to be issued; in like manner as if the said sixth and seventh sections were hereby adopted as additional sections of this act. And the provisions and penalties of said sixth and seventh sections shall extend and apply to all persons who shall imitate, counterfeit, make, or sell any paper such as that used, or provided to be used, for the fractional notes prepared or to be prepared, in the Treasury Department building, and to all officials of the Treasury Department engaged in engraving and preparing the bonds, notes, and fractional currency hereby authorized to be issued, and to all official and unofficial persons in any manner employed under the provisions of this act. And the sum of six hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this act into effect.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

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 this 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 Officers 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 action 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 mentioned 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, but who are absent from duty, in Hospitals or Convalescent Camps, or are otherwise disqualified for active field duty, in these cases the Medical Officer in attendance shall prepare the rolls according to Form, entering the names of officers and men from the same regiment on a roll by themselves, and send them, with the certificate of the Surgeon, duly signed, to the proper Regimental Commander, who will forward them, as heretofore specified, subject to the same conditions and requirements. If in any case, the Regimental Commander shall think an officer unfit, in point of character, to continue in the service of the Invalid Corps, though disabled and certified by the Surgeon, he will set the objection in the column of remarks, and note the exception 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 these officers and enlisted men who have been honorably discharged (on account of wounds received or disease contracted in the line of duty, and who desire to re-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 produce the certificate of the Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for the district in which he resides, that he is unfit for active field service, 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 produce 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 he 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 the 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 may 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 for the district in which they reside, for examination by the Surgeon thereof, who will duly 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 be in the condition specified hereinbefore, 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 their 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.

my12:1tmwsr

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

This popular summer resort will be opened for the accommodation of visitors on the 10TH OF JUNE NEXT, and will be kept open until 1st of October.

The Hotel will be under the charge of experienced managers, and every arrangement has been made to give entire satisfaction to guests.

The Bedford Railroad will be completed in a few days to Mount Dallas Station, six and one half miles east of Bedford, and from that point passengers will be conveyed to the Springs in first class hacks and stages.

Ample arrangements have been made to supply dealers and individuals with Bedford Water, in standard casks, at the following rates, at the Springs:

For half barrel, (sea berry,) 40 gallons	$3 00.
" barrel, (oak,) 40 gallons	3 00.
" half barrel, (oak,) 20 gallons	2 00.

All orders addressed to R. L. ANDERSON, Bedford, promptly filled, and water sent to any part of the country. It is desirable that particular directions should be given for marking barrels.

Persons wishing rooms, or any information concerning the Springs, will please address, "THE PROPRIETORS OF BEDFORD SPRINGS."

my:10:d

JOHN P. SAYE. J. P. SEVILLE.

SAYE & SEVILLE, (successors to Wm. Tate, Jr. & Co.,) PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, No. 87 FIFTH ST., Pittsburgh, and No 59 Federal street, Allegheny, have on hand and will furnish LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, BAR LEAD, GUM HOSE, HYDRANTS, SHOWER BATHS, WATER CLOSETS, BATH TUBS; LIFT, FORCE and AIR PUMPS, HYDRAULIC RAMS, CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, &c. All work warranted to give satisfaction. my4:1ym

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SECRET OF BEAUTY.—LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH, for beautifying and preserving the complexion and skin. It is also invaluable for removing all kinds of humors, tans, freckles, sunburns, and other cutaneous diseases from the skin.

For sale at GEO. A. KELLY'S CENTRAL DRUG STORE, corner Ohio and Federal streets. 5d

BEAUMONT'S STARCH POLISH, for giving glossy to Linens, Muslins, Cambrics, Collars, Shirt Bosoms, &c., and it also prevents the iron from sticking to linen.

For sale at GEO. A. KELLY'S CENTRAL DRUG STORE, cor. Ohio and Federal streets. 5d

NEW PERFUMERY, new Toilet Soaps, Pomades, Hair Oils; Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs and toilet articles, of every description, can always be procured at GEO. A. KELLY'S CENTRAL DRUG STORE, cor. Ohio and Federal streets. 5d

SHINGLES AND BARRELS.

100,000 No. 1 Split Shingles;
100 new Flour Barrels;
48 "Molasses do; would suit for Crude
60,000 feet White Oak, 5x3, 5x4;
On hand and for sale by H. RIDDLE,
my11 No. 183 Liberty street.

AN ORDINANCE granting certain privileges to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That full power and authority be and the same is hereby given to "The Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company," their successors and assigns, to lay down, construct and use double railroad tracks on Try street, having a width of roadway of twenty feet thereon; from their bridge now being constructed over the Monongahela river, in the Second Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, the centre line of said tracks to be located upon the centre line of said street to a point fifteen feet north of the northern line of Brecknridge street; thence curving to the west side of Try street by a three degree curve for a distance of one hundred and forty-one feet to a point five feet south of the southern line of First street, and twenty-five feet east of the western line of Try street; thence by a tangent north twenty-three degrees east sixty six feet to a point nineteen feet north of the northern line of First street, and twenty feet east of the western line of Try street; thence curving to the east by a three degree curve one hundred and forty-one feet to a point seven feet south of the southern line of Second street, and fifteen feet east of the western line of Try street; thence by a tangent parallel with the line of Try street a distance of four hundred and three feet to a point seventeen feet south of the southern line of Fourth street; thence curving to the west by a four degree curve, with a width of roadway of twenty-four feet to private property, and over and along said private property to and under Pennsylvania avenue, and from thence by a tunnel to a point south of Seventh street, and from thence to and under said street at a point between the lower line of Fountain street and Grant street, and from thence along and on private property to and under Washington street, and from thence over private property to and over Elm street, to the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the ground lying south of Liberty street; *Provided*, however, that the grades of Seventh and Washington streets shall not be altered from their grades as now established; *Provided*, further, That said Railroad Company shall not make up trains or shift cars or locomotives on that part of their road between the Monongahela bridge and Fourth street, said tracks to be exactly four feet ten inches in width, or what is known as a four feet ten inch gauge, from the Monongahela river to Seventh street; *Provided*, also, That the construction of said tunnel and railroad track shall not interfere with the grade of Pennsylvania avenue, as may be hereafter established by Councils; and, *Provided*, further, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as granting any right or privilege which Councils may not legally grant.

SEC. 2. That the right is hereby given to said Railroad Company, their engineers and workmen, under the supervision of the City Regulator, to enter in and upon the streets, over, along, across and under which the said tracks are to be laid, and the same to dig down, alter and change, in such manner as may be necessary, in order to complete the construction of said track, and locate the same in accordance with the grades hereinafter established; *Provided*, That the said Railroad Company shall protect, by proper and sufficient barriers, all excavations and embankments, at the stations and stress named, and shall give bonds, with sureties to be approved by Councils, to indemnify the city against all claims for damages resulting from the negligence of said Railroad Company, its employees and workmen, in the construction of their said road, as herein authorized; and that said Railroad Company shall, at their own expense, construct proper and safe natural bridges over, along and across any street over which, along or across which their tracks may pass, so as to afford full and ample provision for trade and travel on the construction of the work.

SEC. 3. That the grades of the following streets be established as follows, to wit:

Grade of western curb line of Try street, from Second street to Pennsylvania Avenue.

Commencing at the west curb of Try street, level for twelve feet; thence rise at a rate of hundredths feet per hundred, to the end of the present pavement.

That the width of the pavement on the west side of Try street, from Brecknridge street, to Fourth street, shall be eight feet.

SEC. 4. That the said Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company, before this ordinance shall take off-or, shall give ample security to the satisfaction of the Controller, for the use of such person or persons as may suffer either actual or consequential damages to their property, by reason of the location and construction of said road and tracks, as shall be authorized by this ordinance.

SEC. 5. The said Railroad Company shall pay to the City of Pittsburgh the sum of one thousand dollars annually for the privilege herein granted.

SEC. 6. That said Company shall construct a good and sufficient wall, commencing at the northern curb line of Fourth street, northwardly along so much of Try street as may be occupied by said tracks, and along the western side of Fountain street from Fourth street to Washington street, and upon said wall shall be constructed an iron railing for the safety of the public passing over and along Try street; the work to be subject to the approval of the Street Committee, and the same to be kept in good and proper repair by the Company; and the said Railroad Company shall, at their own expense, construct over Seventh and Washington streets, at the points where their tracks shall pass under the same, good and substantial bridges of iron or stone, with suitable railing, and satisfactory to the Street Committee, and the same to keep in perpetual good repair for the convenience of the public; and in the construction of said tracks on said Washington street, they shall contact the gas and water pipes in such manner as to render them at all times accessible and fit for use, and the removal at the location of the same shall be under the direction of the City Regulator and the Gas and Water Committees of Councils, the same to be done at the expense of the said Railroad Company, and also at the expense of said Railroad Company keep a watchman at each street over which they may cross with their tracks, when duty it shall be to give notice of the approach of trains or locomotives by the exhibition of a flag in daylight and lamp at night; and the said Railroad Company shall, at their own cost, keep in perpetual good repair from curb to curb that portion of the streets which may be traversed by their tracks, and also all crossings of streets where said tracks may be laid.

SEC. 7. That said Company shall pay all the expenses occasioned by the grading, paving and curbing of so much of all the streets as have their grades established by this ordinance; and shall also provide suitable means, satisfactory to the Street Committee, for carrying off the water from Second street and Third and Fourth streets between Ross and Try streets, and from Try street between Fourth and Second streets, and shall use good, pure and such Try street, from Second street to Pennsylvania avenue, at their own expense, within eighteen months after the passage of this ordinance.

SEC. 8. That said Company shall not more their cars or locomotives from the end of their bridge at the Monongahela river to Fourth street at a greater rate of speed than four miles per hour, and any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance by said Company, or its agents or employees, shall subject said Company to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense, to be recovered by action of debt, as aforesaid; each and every said fine to go to the informer and the other half to the city.

SEC. 9. Any other Railroad Company having its terminus in the city of Pittsburgh shall have the right, with the consent of the city first had and obtained, to connect with the tracks hereby authorized to be laid, and to use the same for general railroad purposes, upon such reasonable terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by said Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company and said company; but in case said parties at any time fail to agree on the compensation or arrangement of times, the same shall be referred to two disinterested and competent persons, to be chosen respectively by the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company, and by the railroad so connecting as aforesaid; and in case said referees shall fail to agree within twenty days after their appointment, an umpire shall, on application of either party, be appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, if then in session, or by any one of the judges in vacation; and the decision of said referees shall be final and conclusively binding upon the parties; and if either party, on being called upon by the other party to appoint his referee, shall fail to do so for twenty days after being so called upon, the said Court of Common Pleas, on application made, shall appoint a referee who shall act as if appointed by the party so failing to appoint him; the said court still retaining the power of appointing an umpire as aforesaid.

SEC. 10. The said Railroad Company shall construct their bridge over the Monongahela river with a good and substantial footway, having iron rails and convenient means of access thereto, and shall always keep the same in good condition for the use of foot passengers; and that said Railroad Company shall have a Passenger and Freight Station somewhere between the Monongahela bridge and the mouth of the tunnel, near Pennsylvania avenue, which shall be a regular stopping station for the accommodation trains.

SEC. 11. That all ordinances heretofore passed to enable the said Railroad Company to make their railroad through the city, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. That if the said Railroad Company shall accept the terms and conditions of this ordinance, they shall, within ten days after the date of the passage thereof, file in the office of the Controller of the City of Pittsburgh a resolution of the Board of Directors of said Company, duly attested by a corporate seal thereof, accepting all the privileges of said ordinance, and binding themselves to a due performance of all its conditions; and any failure to comply with the conditions and stipulations specified to be done and performed by said Company, within reasonable time after the passage of this ordinance, shall be deemed and taken as a rejection of the privilege hereby granted to said Company, at the option of Councils.

SEC. 13. That the portions of the streets over