THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1863. VOLUME LXXVI---NO. 193.

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Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 27.

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—and one extra to the party sending club. For a club of fifteen, we will send the EVENING GAZETTE daily. For a club of twenty, we will send the MORNING GAZETTE daily. Single copies, 5 cents.

All subscriptions *strictly in advance*, and papers always stopped when the time expires.

The Invasion of Pennsylvania--The Rebels in the Cumberland Valley.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writes from Carlisle, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., an account of a trip he made from Harrisburg to Chambersburg, on Monday afternoon. On arriving in Chambersburg—

The first news that greeted my ears was that our cavalry had had a skirmish with the enemy at or near Smoketown, some seven or eight miles from Chambersburg, near Greencastle, in which we lost one man killed and perhaps two wounded, together with the like casualties in horses.

I found Brigadier General Knipe in command of the post here, who had placed the troops at his disposal about two miles south of the town. These forces consisted of the 71st and 87th regiments of New York Militia, together with Spencer Miller's battery of howitzers. There were also some forty or fifty cavalry men, who had assembled here from regiments of Milroy's command, and who were out on scouting service; the entire force not exceeding 800 men.

In order to increase this force, Gen. Knipe issued a call for all the male citizens to assemble at the court house yesterday at noon, in order to form bodies of minute-men for the protection of their homes and property, stating that he had, to be placed at their disposal, one thousand muskets and plenty of ammunition. The result of this call, in a town containing a population of some six thousand souls, was the getting together a force of sixty men! Scouts were continually galloping into town, stating that the rebels occupied Greencastle in force, and that some eight or nine regiments of infantry were advancing, together with cavalry and artillery. Gen. Knipe, seeing the apathy of the citizens, and consequently the smallness of his own forces, ordered our men slowly to retire. Cars and everything being in readiness, the men, guns, and ammunition, together with the commissary stores, were safely started on the road this way.

A short time before this train started, and which brought away all the rolling stock of the road, another train took its departure, taking away some sixty ladies, many of whom had been attending school at Chambersburg, and who now thought that home was the best place for them.

The exodus of the colored folks was again in full blast, and those who were eager a few hours before to get home were now just as eager to get away; and I must say that the get-aways were not confined to females and colored folks, but that many of them were robust men, who were leaving their homes to the mercy of the enemy. We left Chambersburg at 9 p. m., and reached Carlisle at 1 this morning. Whether we shall go forwards or backwards is not yet known.

We have thought it worth while to reproduce the above for several reasons. Not only does it suggest what men who are so spiritless and recreant to every sense of duty, that they will not arm and prepare themselves to meet and repel the rebel foe, who comes to ravage and despoil their homes, will do in the hour of actual danger to make themselves still more base and contemptible, but in doing so, it suggests, and we should hope, also eloquently enforces the true duty of citizens—the foresight, the energy, the courage that look danger in the face and prepare to meet it, with the generous free-will offering of both person and property—with every resource of body and mind that may be pressed into the service—with, in a word, the all-devoting enthusiasm of true patriotism and true manhood.

As we turn to the eastern hills, and see the morning light stream into our western valley, after reading such a narrative as the above, shall we not swear that, so far as in us lies, no shameful record of our recreancy in the hour of danger shall ever be read in the light of day? But we certainly cannot escape that record, should a like hour, such as tries men's souls, come upon us,—we certainly cannot escape a like record in that hour, and to stand written in all our future, except we now act the part of men, by making all possible—all adequate—preparation to meet the danger of which we have been so often forewarned.

Recall of the New Jersey Troops by Governor Parker.

The Governor of New Jersey has issued a proclamation recalling the New Jersey troops from Pennsylvania. He says:

The necessity no longer exists for "the citizens of this State to meet and organize into companies, and report to the Adjutant General of the State as soon as possible, to be organized into regiments as the Militia of New Jersey, and press forward to the assistance of Pennsylvania in this emergency," according to my proclamation of the 17th instant.

I, therefore, direct that the troops raised in accordance with the said proclamation be honorably discharged, and return to their respective places of enrollment to be mustered out, and paid for the service they have performed. The companies are requested to retain their present organization, as their services may be needed again at any moment.

It is said that it is not that the necessity no longer exists for their services in Pennsylvania, which has caused this proclamation to be issued, but that it is owing to some disagreement between Governor Parker and Governor Curtin.—*Phila. Ledger of Thursday.*

The Pirate Alabama Said to be in a Tight Place.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes from Newburyport, under date of June 22d:

"I have seen Capt. Bailey, of the schooner Amelia, which arrived here on Saturday. He left Mayaguez June 3d, and just before he left, his merchant received a letter from St. Croix, May 24th, saying that the Pirate Alabama was in that harbor, and the Northern war vessel Alabama and another United States war vessel outside. As the Alabama at our last accounts had been long enough on the equator to leave, and there had been time for her to run to the West Indies by the 24th, the report seems probable, and the source from which the report comes is trustworthy."

WHO WROTE "AMONG THE PINES?"—The same "Edmund Kirke," which appears on the title page of "Among the Pines," and "My Southern Friends," is, of course, a pseudonyme. The name of the real author of these brilliant and truthful pictures of Southern life we have never seen in print. We learn from the best sources, that J. R. Gilmore, publisher of the "Continental Monthly," furnished the facts, from his own experience in the South, and that this material was worked up into the two interesting volumes by Chas. G. Leland.

The Battle at Richmond, La.--The Rebels Decidedly Beaten.

The attempts of the rebels under Price to approach Vicksburg and open communications with the beleaguered town from the west bank of the Mississippi, have been met and foiled in several recent encounters. We had an account of one, a day or two ago, in our dispatches, in which Col. Eliot successfully attacked them and drove them a considerable distance with great loss. We find another encounter described in a special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

GRICKASAW BAYOU, June 18, } via Cairo, June 24.

On the 15th the rebel General Anderson, with a division b longing to the command of Major-General Dick Taylor, marched from Richmond toward Lake Providence, where Gen. Reid was stationed with a small Federal force, consisting of the first Kansas and 16th Wisconsin regiments, with some negro troops, less than 1,500 in all.

Richmond is eight miles from Young's Point, on the Louisiana side, at a point where the Shreveport road crosses the Tensas. It is about twelve miles from Milliken's Bend, and thirty from Lake Providence, and an important point, from the fact that from it those places are easily accessible by good road, and for the enemy it would be an exceedingly offensive position toward us.

Gen. Reid went out to meet him, and destroyed the bridge over the Tensas, a short distance from the head of Lake Providence. The rebels opened on him with a 6-pounder, damaging our forces at first considerably, but his men succeeded in silencing the gun and preventing the rebels from crossing—also pouring in a terrible fire of musketry upon them as they pressed up to the river. Thinking our force larger than it was, the enemy retreated, with heavy loss.

On the same day General Mower marched on Richmond from Sherman's landing, with his brigade of infantry, and Taylor's old Chicago battery, under command of Captain Barrett. On reaching the Tensas, he met the rebel pickets and drove them in. The rebels burned the bridges, and undertook to make a stand. Captain Barrett opened fire, well supported by infantry.

Such was the combined shower of shell and bullets that, though fighting well, they were obliged to fall back, with what cavalry force they had. General Mower then pursued the flying enemy, succeeding in capturing forty-two prisoners.

The affair was perfected with signal vigor and promptness—our troops, in their impetuosity and daring, overcoming the disparity in numbers on the part of the enemy. It is likely, from indications, that the entire force of General Dick Taylor, who, by the way, is a son of old Zack, has skedaddled to the Red river country.

From Vicksburg--How the Siege is Conducted.

A correspondent at Vicksburg, writing of the siege, describes the following novel way of conducting it:

We were approaching the fort by way of the road running along the ridge, and the fort, being built right across the road, commands the position so perfectly that it was impossible to dig the ditch that is to lead us to the base of their works, without some protection. A ditch six feet wide and six feet deep was completed to within two hundred feet of the fort, when it was necessary to turn it in a direction to the left across the road. From this point it was to be turned at right angles nearly, and one hundred feet would bring us to the base.

To dig the ditch across the road was the main difficulty. To accomplish this a car was constructed, thirty by ten feet, and put upon small wheels. A row of cotton bales standing on end were put in front and on each side. After it was ready the men run it out from behind our earthworks into the road in front of the fort. It was hardly out before a rebel popped up his head, and exclaimed with an oath: "Here comes the Lincoln wagon." Their curiosity was excited, and it was very evident that with them it was a mixed question whether it was a simple car-load of cotton, or some infernal machine of Yankee invention. Heads would appear above the parapet for an instant to get a look, just long enough to hear the crack of some sharpshooter's rifle, that fractures the cranial box of some inquiring mind.

Yesterday the car was run out, and during the day the ditch across the road was completed. It was no longer necessary to us, yet the rebels did not know this. It was expected that they would make an attempt to burn it last night, and perhaps a successful one. About midnight, as I was watching the movements of things along the line, I saw at the distance of two miles fire-balls thrown from the fort towards the "wagon," and soon it was in flames. The flash of musketry from our ditches was very rapid, and the enemy suffered so severely by it that in retaliation they returned the fire as well as they could. For the first time since the siege began, musketry firing was kept up all night.

This morning our men are at work again behind a large round bale of cotton, made expressly for the occasion. As they advance they roll it before them. Gen. Price inaugurated this species of strategy at Lexington. Before this reaches you we hope the object of this work may be attained, and it does no harm to say that it is for the purpose of blowing up the main fort or "key to Vicksburg." A few days more will complete the work, unless some unforseen obstacles are thrown in way. When we once obtain possession of these works, and the ridge running into town, the fate of Vicksburg is decided.

Polish Heroism.

A paper just published by the national government of Lithuania, states that a detachment of three hundred insurgents, under the command of Vincent Kosiell, had for the last four weeks, scoured the district of Vilelka, proclaiming everywhere the decree of the national government which secures to the peasant the lands cultivated by them. The peasants gave an enthusiastic reception to the insurgents. The Russians, dreading the effect of this propaganda, resolved to exterminate Kosiell's small troop at any cost. Strong detachments of troops were consequently sent against it from Minsk, Vilelka, and Boualaw. The insurgents happened to be between the river Ilia and the breakwater of Staywo; constructed by the grand army in 1812, when, on the 28th of May, they were suddenly surrounded on all sides. The detachments sent from Vilelka and Boualaw were drawn up in echelon along the breakwater, and that from Minsk occupied the left bank of the Ilia. There remained for the insurgents only a narrow passage by crossing the river in the direction of the great forest which could be seen at a distance. In order to reach the forest it became necessary to direct the attention of the enemy to another point.

Kosiell adopted a desperate course; "Brothers," said he, "some of us must devote ourselves to save the remainder. I demand 40 generous hearts ready to die with me." He was instantly surrounded by 80 young men who asked to be permitted to share his fate. Then, giving the chief command to a brother officer, he made his detachment take the road to the forest, while he with his 80 waited to meet the attack of the enemy. Two hours after the departure of the detachment he crossed the river, and, meeting a Russian corps of 370 men near the village of Vladykl, he commenced a furious attack. The volleys of musketry brought the Russians to the place from every direction. After an engagement which lasted five hours, 40 of his companions alone remained alive. He attempted to cross the Ilia a second time, in order that the Russians should lose all trace of the detachment, but he was shot down by a musket ball. The remainder died with him, but his object was accomplished, and the greater part of the detachment was saved.

A KENTUCKY SLAVE-CATCHER IN CHICAGO.—The police authorities of this city, says the Chicago *Journal* of the 18th, were applied to this morning, by a Kentucky slaveholder, to arrest a fugitive slave woman who is known to be in Chicago. They replied that "they would have nothing to do with it; that the Chicago police could not be used to enforce a Fugitive Slave law; and which slaveholders had themselves repeatedly violated, in common with all other laws."

Latest from Harrisburg by Mail.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, of Friday morning, contains the following in reference to the rebel invasion:

SIX O'CLOCK, P. M., June 25.—The information we receive from Maryland puts beyond all doubt the fact that there is a heavy rebel force, probably the whole of Gen. Ewell's corps, in the Boonsboro Valley, but their precise movements are not yet fully developed. On Wednesday morning it was reported that the whole force was in rapid motion over South Mountain in the direction of Frederick. Later and reliable reports, however, are to the effect that the rebels have shown no indication of moving toward Frederick. The larger portion of their force was lying in camp, but a column, supposed to number seven or eight thousand men, was moving North, apparently in the direction of Chambersburg. Parties who left Boonsboro yesterday state that this column, moving North, had with it seventy-six pieces of artillery. This is an extraordinary complement of artillery for so small a force; and if the count was correct, must indicate that the whole force in the valley is to follow in the same direction.

And yet we doubt the accuracy of this statement concerning the seventy-six pieces of artillery, as the rebel Lee is too prudent a man to trust so extensive a force of artillery to so small a detachment of troops.

All was quiet yesterday along the Potomac.

The trains run to Frederick and Harper's Ferry without interruption.

A deserter from a Georgia regiment came into Gettysburg. He reports that fifty of his comrades had deserted in a body. He locates the whole of Ewell's corps around Hagerstown, but says it consists of six brigades and numbers only 12,000 men.

The scenes at the railroad depots are full of interest. Each train that arrives from the south, on the Northern Central or on the Cumberland Valley road, brings its load of fugitives. There are congregated at the depot the old and the young, mistress and maid, strong men and weak children, white and black, all commingled in one common mass, panic stricken, weary, hungry and exhausted. Baggage is piled up like huge stacks—trunks and carpet sacks are continually accumulating, and while amid the pile which rears its leather and brass nails, we noticed at least a dozen boxes containing coffins with the bodies of those who have already offered themselves a sacrifice that freedom might be sustained and the country preserved from utter ruin. The scenes at the railroad depots, if nothing more frightful grows out of the present excitement will long be remembered by those who daily witness them.

Wagon load after wagon load of men, women and children, poured into the city from morning till night, many of them contrabands and free negroes, seeking to escape from the grasp of the Southern rebels. The sight of these defenceless people was truly affecting, but few of them knowing which way to turn, and all depending on the generosity of the people east of the Susquehanna for support and sustenance.

THE O'CLOCK.—The rebels are certainly advancing on Carlisle in large force.

Parson Brownlow Once More.

A rebel prisoner at Johnson's Island, Sandusky, Ohio, wrote a letter to Parson Brownlow a few days ago, soliciting money on the score of old business relations. The Parson replied, declining the aid and giving instead some wholesome advice. In the course of his letter the Parson takes occasion to say:—

All I had accumulated in thirty years was taken from me by a set of traitors, who spurned my government, and set with a band of the most infamous scoundrels, South, that ever God permitted to breathe the vital year. This is not all: my wife and seven children were driven out of the country after me, and refused the privilege of bringing anything with them but their wearing apparel. My two sons are in the Federal service, fighting the corrupt government, and the still more infamous authorities that forced them from their native soil. My wife, and her helpless girl-children, are boarding at a private house in Covington, opposite to Cincinnati.

The Secretary of the Treasury was kind and considerate enough, without any solicitation on my part, to appoint me one of the special agents of the Treasury Department, on the 15th of December last, and my pay meets the board of myself and family, at Covington, and no more. This is my condition in life, at the age of 57. I repeat, no Southern rebel, or rebel sympathizer, has any claims upon me. I want no fellowship with such men, and I shall be found opposing them to the end of my career. When they lose their negroes, their lands, houses and homes, and even their lives, I can but thank God, and take courage!

I am for the vigorous prosecution of this war until the old flag, the banner of beauty and glory, shall wave in triumph over every foot of soil between the cod-fisheries of Maine and the Gulf of Mexico. In other words, I am for using every means that God has placed in the power of the Federal government to crush out this rebellion, if, in doing so, every rebel in the Southern Confederacy has to be exterminated, and every Northern traitor hung! Live or die, sink or swim, survive or perish, I am for the Union—the Union one and indivisible.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1863.

OUTRAGES ON THE REBELS.

Capt. Hallock Mann, of the Fourth New York cavalry, in the Emory Hospital, positively asserts that his severe wound through the breast was inflicted after he was dismounted by a sabre blow in the face, and after he was on the ground. The proof is abundant that in the recent cavalry fights the rebels sabred and shot many of our men after they were captured. In no previous collision have they manifested such implacable hate.

GEN. PLEASANTON.

The rank of Major General was conferred on Gen. Pleasanton to-day.

A RECORD OF ALL DECEASED SOLDIERS.

The Surgeon-General has just commenced the work of making out a complete official list of all soldiers who have died during the present war. The list is intended to embrace every death in the regular and volunteer forces, and to give the name, rank, regiment, company, cause of death, date of death, and place of death. This work will be of great value to the Pension and Land offices, in future adjudications in regard to deceased soldiers, and will save the government much expense and time in complicated cases which would otherwise arise.

A NEW UNIFORM FOR COLORED TROOPS.

Considerable discussion is being excited among medical men in regard to the uniform of the colored regiments. Many of the Professors claim that their habits, physical natures and the fact that many of them are to be used in the extreme South, demand an oriental uniform like that of the original Zouaves d'Afrique. It has been urged upon the Secretary of War to substitute for the straight jacket, well adapted to the northern white soldier, the loose, well ventilated oriental uniform.

From the Army of the Potomac--Reconnoissance by Gen. Stahl, etc.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 24, 1863.

Gen. Stahl's command returned last evening from an extended reconnoissance in the vicinity of Warrenton. They visited not only Warrenton, but Sulphur Springs and Rappahannock Ford, and scoured the country down through Bentsville, to Elk Run and Spotted Tavern—the latter one of our last winter's haunts. No force of rebels whatever was discovered. Their entire force is undoubtedly west of the Blue Ridge.

Information received to-day renders it nearly positive that the whole of Ewell's corps has been transferred into Maryland. This corps numbers about 23,000 infantry and artillery.

Stuart's cavalry range up and down the Loudon Valley, under the eastern shadows of the Blue Ridge. Pleasanton keeps a sharp look-out for him, and slight skirmishes occur daily. The number of prisoners taken in Pleasanton's cavalry battles during the past week is 450, including 20 officers, among them one Colonel, three Lieutenant Colonels, three Majors, and the rest line officers.

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