THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

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

[Public—No. 109.]

An Act amendatory of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Care and Preservation of the Works constructed by the United States for bringing the Potomac Water into the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, for the Supply of said Water for all Gover[n]mental Purposes, and for the Uses and Benefit of the Inhabitants of the said Cities."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the powers conferred upon the corporation of Washington by the second and third sections of the act of Congress, approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, [entitled] "An act to provide for the care and preservation of the works constructed by the United States for bringing the Potomac water into the cities of Washington and Georgetown, for the supply of said water for all governmental purposes, and for the uses and benefit of the inhabitants of the said cities," full power and authority are hereby given to the said corporation to levy and collect a water-tax on all real property within the corporate limits of the city of Washington which binds on or touches on any avenue, street, or alley in which a main water-pipe has been laid or hereafter may be laid by the United States or by the corporation of Washington, which water-tax shall be as nearly as possible equal and uniform; may be levied on lots in proportion to their frontage or their area, as the said corporation may determine; and may be collected in not less than three nor more than five annual instalments, of which instalments all after the first shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, commencing from the date *of* [at] which the first instalment becomes due, but may, at the option of the owner of the property taxed, be paid and discharged in full at any time after it shall have been levied. And the said corporation of Washington is further authorized and empowered, on petition of the owners of the majority of the real estate on any square or line of squares to lay down water-pipes and erect fire-plugs and public hydrants wherever the same may be requisite and necessary for public convenience, security from fire, or for health.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That to aid in the erection, maintenance, and efficiency of fire-plugs throughout the city, the said corporation of Washington is hereby authorized and empowered to levy and collect a special annual tax on all buildings within five hundred feet of any main water-pipe into which, or the premises connected therewith, the water has not been introduced, and the owners or occupants of which do not pay an annual water-rate or rent in accordance with the ordinances of the corporation, which tax shall be levied with reference to the value of the building so taxed, and shall be not more than five dollars nor less than one dollar per year; but whenever the water shall be introduced, in conformity with the corporation laws, into any building or premises, the fire plug tax thereon shall cease; and whenever the water shall be discontinued from any building or premises into which it has been introduced, the said building shall be subject to the fire-plug tax from the date of the discontinuance of the water.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the water-tax hereby authorized to be levied and collected shall constitute a fund to be used exclusively to defray the cost of distribution of the water, including all necessary fixtures and machines connected with said distribution; and the annual water rates or rents authorized to be collected by the act of which this act is amendatory shall constitute a fund exclusively for the maintenance, management, and repair of the system of water distribution.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[Public—No. 120.]

An Act to provide for the Collection of abandoned Property and for the prevention of Frauds in insurrectionary Districts within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, from and after the passage of this act, as he shall from time to time see fit, to appoint a special agent or agents to receive and collect all abandoned or captured property in any state or territory, or any portion of any state or territory, of the United States, designated as in insurrection against the lawful Government of the United States by the proclamation of the President of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two: *Provided,* that such property shall not include any kind or description which has been used, or which was intended to be used, for waging or carrying on war against the United States, such as arms, ordnance, ships, steam boats, or other water craft, and the furniture, forage, military supplies, or munitions of war.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any part of the goods or property received or collected by such agent or agents may be appropriated to public use on due appraisement and certificate thereof, or forwarded to any place of sale within the loyal states, as the public interests may require; and all sales of such property shall be at auction to the highest bidder, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid into the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury may require the special agents appointed under this act to give a bond, with such securities and in such amount as he shall deem necessary, and to require the increase of said amounts and the strengthening of said security, as circumstances may demand; and he shall also cause a book or books of account to be kept, showing from whom such property was received, the cost of transportation, and proceeds of the sale thereof. And any person claiming to have been the owner of any such abandoned or captured property may, at any time within two years after the suppression of the rebellion, prefer his claim to the proceeds thereof in the court of claims; and on proof to the satisfaction of said court of his ownership of said property, of his right to the proceeds thereof, and that he has never given any aid or comfort to the present rebellion, to receive the residue of such proceeds, after the deduction of any purchase-money which may have been paid, together with the expense of transportation and sale of said property and any other lawful expenses attending the disposition thereof.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all property coming into any of the United States not declared in insurrection as aforesaid, from within any of the states declared in insurrection, through or by any other person than any agent duly appointed under the provisions of this act, or under a lawful clearance by the proper officer of the Treasury Department, shall be confiscated to the use of the Government of the United States. And the proceedings for the condemnation and sale of any such property shall be instituted and conducted under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the mode prescribed by the eighty-ninth and ninetieth sections of the act of March second, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage." And any agent or agents, person or persons, by or through whom such property shall come within the lines of the United States unlawfully, as aforesaid, shall be judged guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned for any time not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. And the fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing under this act may be mitigated or remitted in the mode prescribed by the act of March three seventeen hundred and ninety seven, or in such manner, in special cases, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the fifth section of the "Act to provide for the collection of the revenue upon the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontier, and for other purposes," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty two, shall be so construed as to allow the temporary officers which have been or may be appointed at ports which have been or may be opened or established in states declared to be in insurrection by the proclamation of the President on the first of July eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the same compensation which by law is allowed to permanent officers of the same position, or the ordinary compensation of special agents, as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine.

Sec. 6 *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of every officer or private of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States, or any officer, sailor, or marine in the naval service of the United States upon the inland waters of the United States, who may take or receive any such abandoned property, or cotton, sugar, rice, or tobacco, from persons in such insurrectionary districts, or have it under his control, to turn the same over to an agent appointed as aforesaid, who shall give a receipt therefor; and in case he shall refuse or neglect so to do, he shall be tried by a court-martial, and shall be dismissed from the service, or, if an officer, reduced to the ranks, or suffer such other punishment as said court shall order, with the approval of the President of the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That none of the provisions of this act shall apply to any lawful maritime prize by the naval forces of the United States.

Approved, March 12, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS CARDS.

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.
CADMAN & CRAWFORD,
Manufacturers of every variety of finished BRASS WORK FOR PLUMBERS, STEAM OR GAS-FITTERS, MACHINISTS, AND COPPERSMITHS.
BRASS CASTINGS, of all descriptions, made to order. STEAMBOAT WORK, STEAM AND GAS FITTING, and REPAIRING promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to fitting up REFINERIES FOR COAL AND CARBON OILS. Also, Sole Agents for the Western District of Pennsylvania for the sale of MARSH, LAUDEIL & CO.'S PATENT SYPHON PUMP, the best ever invented. Having no valves, it is not liable to get out of order, and will throw more water than any pump of twice its size. ap18

D. M. BARBOUR, WITH A. L. WEBB & BRO., *Corner of Pratt and Commerce Streets,* BALTIMORE, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Agents for the sale of DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER AND SAFETY FUSE. Receive on consignment all kinds of Western Produce, and make advances thereon. H. B.—Railroad track in front of Warehouse. REFER TO William H. Smith & Co., Pittsburgh; Miller & Ricketson, "; Spencer & Garrard, "; Culp & Shephard, "; Merchants' Bank, Baltimore; S. De Ford & Sons, " mh2:6m

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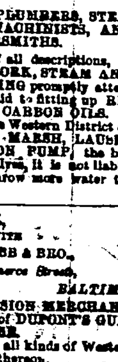

These Chimnies are intended for the flat flame, which heating all parts of the glass equally, does not expose it to cracking. E. D. DITHRIDGE, Fort Pitt Glass Works, Washington street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap17

LADIES' FANCY FURS; CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS; GENT'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS & GLOVES; HATS AND CAPS. Every variety and style of the above goods on hand and for sale at McCORD & CO.'S, No. 131 WOOD STREET. se15

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS, PITTSBURGH, PA. PARK, BROTHER & CO., Manufacturers of BEST QUALITY REFINED CAST STEEL, Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country. Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST and 120 and 122 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh. fe11:lyd

NEW GOODS.—Having just returned from the East, we have now in store an extensive assortment of scarce and desirable BOOTS AND SHOES Adapted to the season. Dealers can be supplied with LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, GAITERS and FANCY SHOES, at a slight advance for cash, at GEO. ALBREE, SON & CO.'S, N. W. corner Wood and Fourth sts. jy14

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING.—NEW ESTABLISHMENT. WM. TATE, Jr., & CO., Dealers in LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, HYDRANTS, PUMPS, CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, and PENDANTS. Dwellings fitted up with hot and cold water and gas in the most approved manner. No. 36, (East side,) FEDERAL STREET, 2d door below Robinson, Allegheny. N. B.—Repairing promptly attended to. je4:1y

ALLEN, McCORMICK & CO., VALLEY FOUNDRY, Pittsburgh, Pa. WAREHOUSE, No. 201 Liberty street. Manufacturers of COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES, PARLOR AND KITCHEN GRATES, HOLLOW WARE, etc., Steel and Glass Moulds, Rolling Mill Castings, Mill Gearing, Gas, Water and Artizan Pipe, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Sugar Kettles, Pulleys, Hangers, Car Wheels, Couplings and Castings generally. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings made to order. Patented Portable Mill, with Steam or Horse Power. ap14:6md

W. M. CLAREY ... CHAS. A. SHAEFFER. ALLEGHENY COAL YARD. W. M. CLAREY & CO., Dealers in COAL, COKE, LIME, FLOUR, PLASTER PARIS, CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND FIRE CLAY. Corner Anderson Street and South Common. ja29:1y

WILLIAM BARNHILL & CO., Boiler Makers and Sheet Iron Workers, PENN STREET, Nos. 25, 23, 26 and 26. Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most improved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. CHIMNEYS, BREECHES, FIRE BEDS, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, BOILER IRON BRIDGES, SUGAR PANS, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILER. Repairing done on the shortest notice. de18:ly

GREASE—40 bbls in store and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. RIDDLE & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. Publication Office No. 84 Fifth Street. MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS, DAILY, CONTAINING THE LATEST NEWS UP TO THE HOUR OF PUBLICATION.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 1.

NEW TERMS OF THE GAZETTE,

MORNING EDITION, by mail, per year		$8 00.
" "	month	70.
" "	week	18.
" "	single copies	2.
EVENING EDITION, by mail, per year		4 50.
" "	month	38.
" "	week	10.
" "	single copies	2.
WEEKLY EDITION, single copies, per year		2 00.
" "	clubs of 5 to 10, "	1 50.
" "	clubs of 10 or more "	1 25.

—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.

Appeal for the Collegiate Institutions of Gettysburg.

The faculties and trustees of the Theological Seminary and College of Gettysburg, Pa., have addressed an eloquent appeal to the friends of education in behalf of these institutions. The appeal, addressed to the Lutheran Church and Christians generally, states:

"The theological and collegiate institutions, together with the professors' houses, have been made a sad scene of devastation and ruin. The ridge on which the greater part of these buildings are located was successively occupied by the several armies. Their batteries were planted in the vicinity of these edifices, which were occupied by the enemy during the several days of conflict, and constantly exposed to the fire, as the place was several times taken and retaken by both armies.

* * * "Our institutions have from the beginning been open to all denominations, and multitudes of all creeds have been educated in them. The college, moreover, whilst it is decidedly Christian and Protestant, is as entirely unsectarian as that of Princeton or Yale. To the patriots, therefore, whose heart overflows with gratitude to God for the recent victory, in the achievement of which our injuries were caused, we respectfully appeal for some contribution as a grateful offering to God, who gave us the success."

The signers of this appeal have been among the most attentive and devoted to the wounded in the recent battles. Gettysburg College sent the first volunteer company from among its students in response to the Governor's recent call.

The Cause of the Failure of Morgan's Raid.

The Louisville *Journal* says:

In regard to John Morgan's late raid, we are in possession of interesting and important facts, which we can establish by direct testimony. Before Morgan started upon his expedition, he fully explained the rebel plan, of which that expedition was a part. He was to make no attack upon Louisville, but to go through Indiana and Ohio, sweeping everything before him, attracting the whole of public attention in that direction, and breaking up all railroad communications by which reinforcements for the defense of Louisville could be sent. Immediately upon this, Buckner was to dash into Kentucky with the very considerable force under his command, capture Louisville, and take and destroy whatever he pleased, and then the two, Buckner and Morgan, were to make a simultaneous rush upon Cincinnati.

To the rebel mind, the plan seemed feasible, but events occurred to interrupt and defeat it. Vicksburg and Port Hudson fell, and Gen. Rosecrans advanced sooner than the rebels expected. Buckner couldn't possibly be spared from where he was. A courier was dispatched post haste to stop John Morgan, but he was too late; when he arrived, Morgan was across the Ohio. The rest of the story is history.

The Last Link is Broken.

The recent operations of Grant and Porter at Natchez and vicinity are much more important than as mere captures of ammunition, stores, &c. They lay bare most unmistakably the line of communications which had been adopted by the rebels to connect their eastern and western armies, after Banks had destroyed the line carried on via Port Hudson and Red river, and Vicksburg had been rendered impracticable by Grant. It seems that from Natchez this line crossed the Mississippi river and then went by road to Trinity, at the junction of the Tensas and Washita rivers due west of Natchez.

A short distance north of this they had built a strong fort at Harrisonburg, on the Washita, on a bluff one hundred feet high, not assailable by wooden gunboats. A rebel corps under General Walker operated in this region, and rebel transports and gunboats were on the Tensas, Washita and other rivers, so that the arrangement was complete, and this was the main line of rebel communications. How important it was, is shown by the large captures we have made of ammunition, beeves, &c.

ILLEGALITY OF POLYGAMY.—The Deseret *News* contains a report of a case of habeas corpus recently decided by Judge Drake, of Great Salt Lake county, which shadows forth what is in the future for Utah through polygamy. A mother, by writ of habeas corpus, brought her daughter of 17 before the judge, asking that the mother have custody of the daughter, who was then under the control of a man named Park, who claimed her as his lawful wedded wife. The case coming up for hearing, it was shown that Park already had one wife, by whom he had several children, and that his two wives lived with him in the same house. The Judge decided that the second marriage was not lawful, but a crime against the laws of the United States, and therefore null and void, and censure rests upon it. The Judge decided that the mother was entitled to the custody of the girl. The *News* characterizes the Judge's doings as a "detestible proceeding," and "an official outrage."

SAYS the Springfield *Republican:* Give Joe Hooker another chance; not as the commander of a great army, but as the Captain of a Division, or the leader of an expedition. Give him from 20,000 to 40,000 men under General Meade, or by himself on the Peninsula, and let him try once more. Like Stonewall Jackson to the rebels, Hooker has proved himself our best fighter in a subsidiary, expeditionary capacity. Let him go to his old place, and renew the laurels of 1862.

GRANT'S CAPTURES.—The greatest capture of men mentioned in modern history was made by Bonaparte at Austerlitz, where he took 20,000 men. Gen. Grant took nearly 31,000 at Vicksburg. Napoleon's spoil at Austerlitz was 150 pieces of artillery; Gen. Grant's at Vicksburg is stated to be 218—embracing nine siege guns and 209 pieces of light artillery.

A FAITHFUL PRIEST.—One of the Roman Catholic priests of Newark, N. J., told his flock, some days since, that if he should at any time hear of the perpetration by an Irishman of any outrage whatever upon any colored citizen, he should immediately seek out and protect in his own house the person so assailed.

REV. DR. EDWARD BEECHER has given notice that he and others intend to try the council which tried and convicted his brother Charles Beecher, of Georgetown, of heresy. He denounces their whole proceedings, and asks the public to suspend judgment till all can be heard.

WELL ANSWERED.—While the bells were ringing at Portsmouth, N. H., for the fall of Vicksburg, a disloyal man asked sneeringly of a Unionist, "Where's the fire?" The latter quickly responded, "In the heart of every patriotic citizen, you cursed copperhead."

A Fighting Democrat on the War and the Copperheads.

Gen. John A. Logan, a well-known Illinois Democrat, connected with the army of Gen. Grant, is home on a short visit to his friends. In passing through Cairo the people gathered around him, and he made a few impromptu remarks, which we give below. Gen. Logan, it will be remembered, was strongly opposed to coercion. After the attack upon Sumter, and when there was a hope that the difficulties might be settled by compromise, he went to Richmond to talk to the leading politicians there on the subject. He was told that if the Administration would give them a sheet of white paper, and allow them to make their own terms, they would not accept the offer short of a dissolution of the Union. Logan then made up his mind that the Union could only be saved by war; he abandoned his anti-coercion ideas, came home and girded on the sword. He has since been serving his country in the army. This is the man who speaks as follows:

It makes no difference whether you call me Democrat, Republican, or *Abolitionist*—as some have of late named me. It does not change my feelings—does not alter my action. I am for my country *every* time—for my country first, last and always; and am fighting for the right of that country to be numbered among the honored nations of the earth. Until that is brought about, and this rebellion crushed out, I am but an American citizen. When that right shall have been asserted, then, should we find that there is something wrong in the fabric that our fathers reared, something we desire to change, it will be time enough to come up and demand the change. *Now* we have this accursed rebellion to root out. It must be rooted out. I am for using *every* means and ALL means for putting it to an end. If the people at the North would use the same force Jeff. Davis and his minions use—and were as unanimous as they are—for in the South force of arms *compels* every man to act as though he sanctioned the rebellion, whether he feels inclined or not—this *war would be successfully terminated in less than six months.*

Every mother's son who is opposed to the war should be compelled to take up arms either against us or for us. Then there would be no talk of peace here in the North, no talk of resistance, *no such men as Vallandigham, no such cowards as those who support all such men, and say these things.*

Vallandigham says he has traveled over the *Confederacy*—using the term "Confederacy"—not the phrase so-called Confederacy (for I do not acknowledge the existence of any authority or government in America aside from that of the United States)—and has not yet met man, woman or child who does not sustain the war, and who is not determined to fight it out to the death or the bitter end. *Vallandigham here simply lies.* He tells what is not true, and he knows it. Vallandigham, aside from the leading men—Jeff. Davis, Toombs and Stephens—did not, I venture to say, speak with a dozen of persons while taking his involuntary trip through Dixie. Had he done so, his report would have been of a different color.

The *people* who are fighting against this Government—the poor whites comprising the rank and file of the rebellion—nine-tenths of them do not know what they are fighting for; do not know what they are fighting against. A majority of them do not know anything, and hundreds of them never saw the American flag in their lives until they saw it march into Vicksburg in triumph. They do not know the Fourth of July, or anything else that is good. But poor and ignorant as they are, let them express their own free minds, and they will, almost to a man, demand a speedy termination of this war—would submit to almost any thing, rather than fight one day longer as they have been fighting. *It is only by the force of bayonets that their army is kept together.*

Even that cannot prevent the deserters from flocking into Jackson by hundreds, to take the oath of allegiance or to join the Union ranks. And I tell you what I know when I say that it will not be many days ere the entire States of Mississippi and Tennessee will be knocking loudly for re-admission to a Union which not long since they thought their puny efforts could quickly dissolve. They are *talking* of it even now.

Speaking of being united, I tell you, by the Eternal God, there was never a more truthful sentence than that of Douglas: "Those who are not *with* are *against* us;" and I reiterate it, and add that those who are not with us *should be hung, or should be with their Southern brethren, fighting with them.*

Let them either aid the Government or go where they can bolster up the tottering fortunes of rebeldom. Better have a dozen foes on the field than one fighting us behind our backs.

You will excuse me, gentlemen, if, in saying what I have said, I have been rather profuse and heavy in the way of emphasis. Two years away from civilization, with my men, has made me rather emphatic in all my thoughts and words in regard to certain things. I speak emphatically, because I emphatically feel that which my tongue finds to say.

Anecdotes of Gen. Grant.

We find the following in the Detroit *Free Press:*

A gentleman of this city, who was an early friend of General Grant, furnishes the following reminiscences of the brave general who has so inseparably linked his name with the victories of the western armies:

General Grant is of a Methodist family of Ohio, and married the daughter of a Methodist local preacher, and the grand-daughter of the pioneer of Methodism in Western Pennsylvania, of the name of Wrenshall. When not much over twelve years of age he was at school, and had as a schoolfellow his own natural cousin, whose parents were British subjects of Canada. Young Grant was taught to forgive injuries, as a Divine precept, and to do good and not evil to others, and his father had impressed his mind with love of country and reverence for the name of Washington. The Canadian had been otherwise educated, and believed Washington a rebel. On one occasion a discussion arose between the boys as to love of country and duty to a king, when John said: "U. S., (Grant had been nicknamed U. S.,) your Washington was a rebel, and fought against his king."

Grant replied: "Jack, you must stop that or I'll flog you. I can forgive you for abusing me, but if you abuse our Washington I'll off coat and fight, though you are cousin Jack, and mother may lick me for not forgiving." The boys fought. Jack got the worse of it, but "U. S." was about being whipped at home for fighting, when his father interposed and saved him, saying, "The boy who will fight for Washington will prove himself a man and a Christian, if God spares him for twenty years."

Some few years ago the boys, now man-grown, met in Canada, and recurred to school days. Jack said: "U. S., do you remember the licking you gave me for calling Washington a rebel?"

"Yes, I do, and Jack I'll do it again under like provocation. Washington is my idol, and to me it is more insulting to speak disrespectfully of Washington or my country than to denounce myself. Mother's maxim does very well in private quarrels, but it don't apply where one's country is denounced, or its gods. Washington is first in the American pantheon, and I couldn't rest easy if I permitted any abuse of his name."

Such was and is "Unconditional Surrender Grant."

THE cotton used by the rebels on the intrenchments at Vicksburg, is said to be sold by order of Gen. Grant, and its proceeds distributed among the private soldiers as tribute of valor. Five per cent. of the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers are to be given furloughs for thirty days, in consideration of their bravery and endurance during the siege of Vicksburg. The streets are to be thoroughly cleaned and sprinkled, and all carrion on the outskirts of the city is to be buried.

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.—The city directory of Chicago for 1863 fixes the population of that city at 150,000.

MISS ADELINA PATTI demands $800 a night for her next engagement at Paris.

Missouri.

The opinions of the people of Missouri on the so-called Emancipation ordinance passed by the State Convention are being extensively ventilated through public mass meetings and other expressive demonstrations. The majority is clearly in opposition to the Convention ordinance. Mass meetings called to ratify the ordinance in Pettis and Macon counties by the Conservatives were so slimly attended by the latter that the Radicals took possession and passed resolutions at each meeting (held a hundred miles apart) denouncing the Convention, and asking the legislature to call a new Convention.

Guerrillas continue to infest various parts of the interior of the State with more or less activity. Killing off their leaders in several instances of late has had a good effect. The true character of this warfare is illustrated by the robbery of the branch of the Western Bank of Missouri at Bloomington, by guerrillas, on the 20th inst. They stole $15,000, including $2,000 in coin belonging to depositors. Bush-whacking and horse-thieving are now considered synonymous terms. Rebel sympathisers in the interior have of late suffered quite as severely as the Union men.

The Fulton *Telegraph* states that a petition is being circulated, in the southwestern part of the State, by Edwin Price, asking the President to permit Sterling Price to return to Missouri. It is said he is penitent and desires to abandon the rebel cause, come home, and spend the remainder of his days in peace. Edwin Price is a "son of the old man," who abandoned the rebellion more than a year ago, and has since lived quietly on his farm in Chariton county.

A Slave.

We take the following from the Vicksburg correspondence of the Missouri *Democrat:*

I will relate an incident which occurred this morning, at the expense of a gallant young soldier. He was prospecting around town, when his attention was attracted to a stable of very fine horses. While admiring their fine points, he was surprised by the appearance of a very fascinating young lady, as she emerged from another apartment of the horse house, and bowed politely, and smiled killingly upon him. He stammered out something like an apology for his seeming intrusion, mixing up the words "proclamation" and "confiscation", &c., and ended by asking who was the owner of the place?

"Dr. Neely," replied the lady.

"And you—you are his wife?" said the soldier, doubtfully.

"No," said the lady.

"Then his daughter?"—this was said very smilingly.

"No."

"His niece, perhaps," endearingly.

"No; no relation that I know of."

"Then a lady friend, on a visit?"—puzzlingly.

"No, not that, either."

"Well, then, may I be permitted to ask who you are?"

"Certainly," replied the lady, who had enjoyed the soldier's discomfiture with a piquant relish, "*I am his slave.*"

The soldier gave one long, last, lingering look, and with a low whistle, departed.

Singular Discovery of Grecian Antiquities.

A Paris letter to an English paper says:

A small proprietor, amusing himself after the fashion of his kind in digging up his own potatoes, came on something hard. He tried to dig it up, but found it was a fixture. He cleared a part of it, and saw it was the wall of a building; he examined the wall and found there was an inscription on it, which, as he could not read, gave him no great insight into his discovery. He, however, consulted his friends; further excavations were made, and, by a curious chain of circumstances, the digging of potatoes has opened to the eyes of the antiquarian world the "via sacra" which went from Athens to Eleusis. A long line of tombs, completely buried in sand, runs along both sides of this "sacred way," by which great Athenians used to be carried to their last home, and the fashionable world of Athens used to crowd to the *fetes* of Ceres.

GOLD is at 1,100 premium in Richmond, an advance of 200 over previous quotations. As a natural consequence the price of everything is increasing. The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 24th, gives the following record of sales made on the previous day, and at wholesale prices: Candles, tallow, ℔ lb., $3,25; candles, adamantine, ℔ lb, $4,50; English pine apple cheese, ℔ lb, $4,50; English drum cheese, ℔ lb, $4,25; American cheese, ℔ lb, $2,80; Worcestershire sauce, per single bottle, $7,25; clarified sugar, lb lb, $3,85; brown sugar, ℔ lb, $1,57; roll butter, ℔ lb, $2,85; lard, ℔ lb, $1,50; molasses, New Orleans, per gallon, $11,25; salt, from North Carolina, ℔ lb, 40 cents; coffee, Rio, ℔ lb, $4,15; coffee, Cuba, ℔ lb, $3,80; cognac brandy, per dozen bottles, $140; claret wine, per dozen bottles, $80; salad oil, single bottle, $7,25; tea, Young Hyson, ℔ lb, $7; oil, Kerosene, per gallon, $20; rice, ℔ lb, 26 cents. It will be seen that these rates are, in regard to several articles, higher than any previous quotations, and the tendency is still upward.

A WHITE SUBSTITUTE FOR A BLACK CONSCRIPT.—At Elmira, N. Y., the other day, Benjamin Johnston, colored, who had been drafted, appeared at the office of the Provost Marshal, and tendered a white man as his substitute, who was examined and accepted. It seems to us that if a black man may hire a white man for a substitute, a white man ought to be allowed to hire a black man for a substitute. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways. We present this case for the consideration and indignation of our Copperhead friends. It is another evidence of the "rank inequalities" of the Conscript law, and perfectly conclusive on the point, which has heretofore been doubted by some, that this is a "war for the nigger."

GEN. GARIBALDI is god-father to 4,000 children; 2,000 boys have received his name. He is honorably burgess of 98 cities and towns, and honorary president of 120 associations. He has 21 swords of honor, of which 11 have been sent from abroad. Since 1859 3,000 addresses of devotedness have been sent to him. In consequence of the improvement introduced into the cultivation of the land which he possesses at Caprera, his annual revenue amounts to 3,000 francs. Originally, it was almost nothing.

SUNSET COX ON PEACE AND COPPERHEADS.—In a late speech in Ohio, Sunset Cox elegantly said the "Administration was fit neither to make war nor peace. You might as well set up a powder house in hell as to send Seward South to make peace. He said also, that as the Hebrews looked to the copperhead which Moses erected in the wilderness and were healed, so it is only in and through and by the Democratic party that salvation can come to this republic."

THE Milan papers state that Garibaldi has become a perfect wreck. His health has given way; his wound is constantly breaking out afresh, in consequence of the exfoliation of the bone; and the neglect into which he has fallen, the loss of his popularity, and the death and imprisonment of his old friends, contribute to depress him still more than the physical injuries that have made him a cripple for life.

SEVERAL barns having been destroyed near Baltimore, a number of disloyal citizens have been assessed for the amount of damage, their apportionments to be paid within three days after notice shall be given.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY & BACK PAY. T. WALTER DAY, GENERAL GOVERNMENT AGENT, No. 108 *Fifth St., third door below the Cathedral.* All wounded Soldiers, who have been in the military or naval service, are entitled to $100 Bounty and Pension. All soldiers who have served two years are also entitled to the $100 Bounty. Soldiers discharged by reason of disease, are entitled to pensions. Widows of Soldiers who die or are killed in the service are entitled to pensions and the $100 Bounty, &c., &c. Officers' Claims, of every description, promptly attended to. No charge made in any case until the money is collected. jy9:1ymis

TRANSPARENT GREEN OIL CLOTH, of the different widths, at 20 and 22 St. Clair street. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

OILS, &c.

R. P. HILANDS, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Dealer in CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, FLAT BOATS, LUMBER, STAVES, &c., &c. Office in PERRY BLOCK, fronting Allegheny Wharf, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy17:lyd

McCORMICK & CALLENDER, OIL BROKERS, 211 and 213 South Water St., CHICAGO. Consignments solicited. REFER TO LYDAY & CHORPENNING, Iron City Oil Works. JACOB PAINTER, J. Painter & Co. JNO. E. CHALFANT, Spang, Chalfant & Co. jy23:lyd

WALLACE & CURTISS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And dealers in CRUDE & REFINED PETROLEUM, No. 56 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Storage capacity (under cover,) for 15,000 bbls. Also excellent facilities for shipping to American and Foreign ports, at our wharf on the Schuylkill River, near the platform of the Penna. R. R. my28:ly

BREWER, BURKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Agents of the GLOBE, PACIFIC AND LIBERTY OIL WORKS. Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Refined or Crude Petroleum. COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND HANCOCK STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. ja20:ly

RIDER & CLARK, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Dealers in PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS, OILS, CANDLES, &c. 51 BROAD STREET........NEW YORK. 59 HAND STREET........PITTSBURGH. Agents for the PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL WORKS, NEW YORK PARAFFINE CANDLE COMPANY, &c. W. A. CHAPMAN, Agent, ap11:6m 59 Hand street.

IRON CITY OIL WORKS, LYDAY & CHORPENNING, Manufacturers and Refiners of CARBON OIL, BENZINE AND LUBRICATING OILS. And dealers in CRUDE PETROLEUM. Works, opposite Sharpsburg. Office in PERRY BLOCK, Duquesne Way, ap11:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

WALES, WETMORE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIPPERS OF PETROLEUM, 112 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK. Ample facilities for STORAGE AND SHIPPING, at their yard and wharf, Red Hook. my14:tf

OIL MEN need not be embarrassed by the enforcement of the Bulk Ordinance, when they can have their Oil barreled and shipped without touching the City Wharves, as cheap, more prompt, with less risk, less trouble and in better order, at KIRK'S OIL YARD, On the Allegheny Valley Railroad, above Lawrenceville, where Oil is pumped from the boats direct to the cars, and shipped to any point, East or West, without any draying or re-shipping. All orders promptly attended to. Office at Yard, on Citizens Passenger R. R. Post Office address, BOX 902, Pittsburgh; or I can be seen daily at the Oil Exchange. ap21 DAVID KIRK.

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, IN CRUDE & REFINED PETROLEUM, No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH. Liberal CASH ADVANCES on consignments for Pittsburgh or Eastern Markets. PITTSBURGH REFERENCES: Messrs. J. S. DILWORTH & CO.; SPRINGER HARBAUGH, Esq.; THOMPSON BELL, Esq., Pres't Commercial Bank. mh10:6m

ROBERT ASHWORTH, No. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET, Pittsburgh. Forwarding & Commission Merchant AND DEALER IN OILS. ILLUMINATING, LUBRICATING, CRUDE PETROLEUM OILS, &c., constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices. CONSIGNMENTS AND ORDERS SOLICITED. ap7:6m

GEO. W. HOLDSHIP........HENRY HOLDSHIP. WOODVILLE OIL REFINERY. GEORGE W. HOLDSHIP & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BURNING OIL AND LUBRICATING OIL. Keep constantly on hand the very best quality of BURNING OIL, clear and without odor; also, a good LUBRICATOR, pure WHITE BENZOLE and CAR GREASE. All orders left at No. 25 FIFTH STREET, Bank Block, second floor, will be promptly attended to. oc6:dtf

LUCENT OIL WORKS. DUNCAN, DUNLAP & CO., Manufacturers of PURE WHITE REFINED CARBON OILS. Office, No. 221 Liberty street, my9:6mdeh PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES IRWIN, Manufacturer of OIL OF VITROL, and AQUA AMMONIA. Orders left at William Holmes & Co.'s Office, corner of Market and First streets, will receive prompt attention. se30

DIAMOND OIL WORKS. NAYLOR & SMITH, REFINERS AND DEALERS IN CARBON OIL, Unsurpassed by any in the market. Orders left at their office, No. 41 MARKET STREET, or at their works in Lawrenceville, will be promptly attended to. BUYERS OF CRUDE OIL. mh11

JACOB REESE. MATTHEW GRAFF. PETROLITE OIL WORKS, MANUFACTURERS PRIME WHITE CARBON OIL, BENZOLE AND PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OIL. Capacity two thousand barrels per week. REESE & GRAFF, Proprietors. Office, Monongahela House, Pittsburgh. my28

STORAGE FOR REFINED OIL.—The attention of oil men and others is called to the fact that the undersigned has a large, cool and dry vault, suitable for storing Refined Oil. ROBT. ASHWORTH, my18 Duquesne Way and St. Clair street.

DRIED APPLES—50 bush. in store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY. Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth Sts. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE. DIRECTORS: Wm. Phillips, John Watt, Wm. B. Hays, John E. Parke, Charles S. Bissell, Wm. Van Kirk, James D. Verner, Capt. John L. Rhoads, Samuel P. Shriver, George B. Jones, Daniel Wallace, C. Hanson Love. WM. PHILLIPS, *President.* JOHN WATT, *Vice President.* WM. F. GARDNER, *Secretary.* ja14:ly

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.—FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, 435 and 437 Chestnut street, near Fifth.

Statement of Assets, January 1st, 1860, published agreeably to an act of Assembly, being—

First Mortgages, amply secured	$1,886,593 80
Real Estate, (pres't val. $108,314 61) cost	102,965 00
Temporary Loans, on ample Collateral Securities	89,135 00
Stocks, (present value $86,667 72) cost	89,786 00
Notes and Bills Receivable	1,821 00
Cash	27,919 00
	$2,208,05[illegible] 63

The only profits from premiums which this Company can divide by law are from risks which have been determined.

Insurance made on every description of property, in town and country, at rates as low as are consistent with security.

Since their incorporation, a period of thirty years, they have paid losses by fire to an amount exceeding *Four Millions of Dollars,* thereby affording evidence of the advantages of Insurance, as well as their ability and disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.

LOSSES BY FIRE: Losses paid during the year 1858........$106,086 [illegible]

DIRECTORS: Charles N. Bancker, Mordecai D. Lewis, Tobias Wagner, David S. Brown, Samuel Grant, Isaac Lea, Jacob R. Smith, Edward C. Dale, Geo. W. Richards, George Fales. CHARLES N. BANCKER, *President.* EDWARD C. DALE, *Vice President.* WM. A. STEEL, *Secretary pro tem.* J. GARDNER COFFIN, *Agent,* my8 Office Northeast cor. Wood & Third sts.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH. R. MILLER, Jr., *President.* G. M. GORDON, *Secretary.* Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh. *Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A Home Institution, managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.*

ASSETS, OCTOBER 30, 1859:

Stock Accounts	$ 63,000 00
Mortgages	2,160 00
Office Furniture	250 00
Open Accounts, &c.	7,809 00
Cash	18,351 [illegible]
Premium Notes	27,698 14
Notes and Bills Discounted	174,077 12
	$293,251 [illegible]

DIRECTORS: R. Miller, Jr., James McAuley, Nathaniel Holmes, Alex. Nimick, George Darsie, William H. Smith, C. W. Ricketson, Andrew Ackley, Alexander Speer, David M. Long, Ross J. Thomas, Benj. F. Bakewell, John R. M'Cune. my30 F. M. GORDON, *Secretary.*

INSURANCE. INSURANCE COMP'Y OF NORTH AMERICA. PHILADELPHIA. Insurance Co. of the State of Penn'a., PHILADELPHIA. Hartford Fire Insurance Company. Insurance in the above old and reliable Companies can be obtained by application to W. P. JONES, *Agent,* fe27:dly Bagaley's Buildings, 87 Water street.

CITIZEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH. Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor. WM. BAGALEY, *President.* SAMUEL REA, *Secretary.* Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas. Insures against loss and damage by fire. DIRECTORS: Wm. Bagaley, Jas. Park, Jr., W. G. Johnston, F. Jones, Moses Owens, Hon. T. M. Howe, Barclay Preston, George Bingham, S. M. Kier, John Shipton, Jas. M. Cooper, S. Harbaugh, J. Caldwell, Jr., John S. Dilworth, Charles H. Zug. de30:1yd

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH. Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block. Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risk. ISAAC JONES, *President.* JOHN D. McCORD, *Vice President.* D. M. BOOK, *Secretary.* Capt. WM. DEAN, *General Agent.* DIRECTORS: Isaac Jones, C. G. Hussey, Harvey Childs, Capt. R. C. Gray, John Irwin, Jr., R. L. Fahnestock, John D. McCord, Capt. Adam Jacobs, R. B. Sterling, Capt. Wm. Dean, R. L. McGrew, Robt. H. Davis.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have this day associated with us in the Rolling Mill business A. J. DULL, the style of the firm to be REESE, GRAFF & DULL, the partnership to take effect this day. The Oil business will be carried on by the undersigned as heretofore. May 25th, 1863. REESE & GRAFF.

JACOB REESE. MATTHEW GRAFF. ANDREW J. DULL. REESE, GRAFF & DULL, *Manufacturers of all description of Hoop, Sheet and Plate Iron.* Having constructed our works with a view of making this kind of iron a speciality, we respectfully solicit a share of the trade. Office, corner of Smithfield and Water streets my26

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of KNAP, RUDD & CO. expired this day by limitation. The business will be continued by CHARLES KNAP, by whom all demands due to or from the late firm will be settled. CHARLES KNAP, H. F. RUDD, NICHOLAS K. WADE. Fort Pitt Foundry, July 1st, 1863 jy18:2m

CENTRAL DRUG STORE, *Corner Ohio and Federal Streets, Allegheny,* GEO. A. KELLY, Proprietor, SPARKLING SODA WATER, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded. ie8:1yeh

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER kills flies instantly, without danger to anything else. For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, corner Smithfield and Fourth streets. BURNETT'S PREPARATIONS still selling at 50 cents; and articles such as BOERHAVE'S BITTERS at something like half their former prices. jy30

MICHIGAN PINE TIMBER LANDS. 585,000 ACRES OF PINE TIMBER LANDS, Belonging to the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company, and embracing the most valuable bodies of pine lands now to be found in the United States will be offered for sale at Public Auction, in Detroit, on the 2D DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT. Sale positive. For maps and catalogues address GEO. S. FROST, Agent, Detroit. jy21:3wead

EYES AND EAR. DR. EARLE Pays particular attention to the treatment of all CHRONIC DISEASES, the EYE and EAR; operates on CATARACT, SQUINT EYES, for ARTIFICIAL PUPIL, inserts ARTIFICIAL EYES, and treats all INFLAMMATORY EYES; also HARD HEARING, and all diseases affecting the Ear and leading to Deafness. Office, 233 PENN STREET. my22:1vis

CREAM CHEESE. 150 boxes large Cream Cheese; 50 do extra Hamburg do; 200 do W. R. do; In store and for sale by L. H. VOIGT & CO.

DRY PEACHES—13 sacks in store and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.