Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING.....JUNE 10, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Pennsylvania Reserves.

Philadelphia papers give the following account of the body of men, a portion of whom have just returned home, their time of service having expired:

When the President, on the 15th of April, 1861, called on the loyal States for seventy-five thousand men, such overwhelming numbers responded from Pennsylvania that she furnished twenty five regiments instead of the quota allotted to her to fill, and then had a sufficient number of additional companies on the march to fill up about fifteen more. The legislature of the State being called to meet in extra session on the 30th of the same month, a plan was laid before the Assembly for embodying this excess of volunteers into a State organization for the defence of the border, or such other service as might be required, with the proviso that they should also be subject to any call from the Government of the United States.

The plan was sanctioned by the Legislature in an act dated May 15, 1861, providing for the organization of a Reserve Corps, to consist of thirteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery. The whole was placed under the direction and command of Major General George A. McCall, and in accordance with the law were placed in camps of instruction at Easton, Westchester, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

It was not long, however, before the necessities of the general government required that two of the regiments should be sent to the field, and on the 22d of June, 1861, the regiments of Col. Charles J. Biddle, (Bucktaile), and Col. Seneca G Simmons, together with two companies of artillery, under Capt. Campbell, were marched to Cumberland, Maryland, where they did excellent service on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at New Creek, Piedmont, and elsewhere.

Immediately after the disaster of the first Bull Run, requisitions were made upon Gov. Curtin for the whole corps, and on the 22d of July, 1861, they were put in motion for the National Capital, then in imminent peril. They arrived in season to be of invaluable service. At the time of their muster into the service of the United States, the strength of the corps, officers and men, was 15,856.

After its muster into the service of the United States, the Reserve Corps was organized as a division, and its first commanding General was McCall. In its subsequent career it has been commanded by Generals Reynolds, Seymour, Meade and Crawford. McCall commanded in the Peninsula campaign, Reynolds in the Pope campaign, Meade in the Antietam and Fredericksburg campaigns, and Crawford in the Gettysburg and Grant campaigns.

Of its three original brigade commanders, Reynolds became commander of the First Army Corps, and fell gallantly at Gettysburg; Meade is now in command of the Army of the Potomac, and General Ord was promoted to the command of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and served with distinction in the several campaigns about Vicksburg. Of the other brigade commanders, General C. F. Jackson was killed, General Seymour is a prisoner, Colonel McCandless is at home in Philadelphia, wounded, Colonel Fisher returned with his men, and General Crawford is, we believe, still in the field.

Of the commanding officers there is but one (Col. H. G. Sickles) remaining in his original command. Col. Simmons was killed in battle at Charles City Cross Roads during the seven days' fighting before Richmond. Col. Jackson, after being made a Brigadier General, was killed at the first battle of Fredericksburg; Col. Bayard, also made a Brigadier General, was killed at the same battle. Col. Campbell was transferred for promotion, and is now a Brigadier General, and all the officers, after serving for various periods, resigned.

Of their successors, Col. Woolworth, who succeeded Colonel Magilton in the command of Col. March's regiment, was killed in one of the recent battles near the Wilderness. Col. Hugh McNeill, who succeeded Col Biddle of the Thirteenth, was killed at Antietam, and Col. Charles F. Taylor, who succeeded Col. McNeil, was killed at Gettysburg. Every one of the regiments, except that of Colonel Sickles, has had at least two Colonels, and some of them three. As instances of their losses in battle, we may state that their casualties in the "seven days' battles" were 3,074; at Fredericksburg, 1,760 out of 4,500 taken into the battle, and at Antietam, 1,123.

The Fair.

The receipts of the great Sanitary Fair, up to last evening, had reached the aggregate of $240,000. Although the sales have been quite spirited and extensive, an immense assortment of articles still remain unsold, and are offered at the most reasonable prices. There is an impression abroad that the prices demanded are unusually high, but this is a great mistake. Good judges of the value of the different articles on sale, assure us that the prices are very moderate, and in some instances below the real value. The best material and workmanship have been employed in the manufacture of the various kinds of goods, and these facts should be taken into account by purchasers. Gentlemen will find a splendid assortment of reasonable hats, on sale in the Bazaar, which have been donated by Philadelphia merchants, and marked down to the lowest retail figures.

The attendance yesterday and last evening continued large, and during the ensuing days we may expect to find the various halls as densely crowded as ever.

Oil Barrels.

Lately we published an article in reference to a certain cement, which is said to prevent the leakage and the bad smell that attends the use of wooden barrels containing petroleum. Mr. Edward Parker, of No. 8 South Front street, has invented a new barrel for Russian iron, with a peculiar faucet and bung, which he claims to be as perfect in all respects as a vessel in which to store oil. As Broad street, Philadelphia, has patented a barrel for the same purpose, and when completely filled, he regards it even as fire-proof, and a model of small size has been subjected to a severe trial in a hot fire, without injury. If the invention is all that it is represented, it is a very desirable one. Petroleum has become a very important article of commerce, but it is an unpleasant and often dangerous article to handle or keep in store. If Mr. Parker has succeeded in removing these difficulties, or rather in guarding against them, he has done a good thing for the public, and he deserves to be most liberally rewarded.

The Oratorio.

The simple announcement of the performance of Handel's Grand Oratorio of Messiah on next Saturday night, by a chorus of one hundred and fifty, with the German Orchestra, of Philadelphia, ought to fill the vast Audience Hall of the Sanitary Fair to overflowing. Such a grand performance of such a grand composition has never been heard in our city. The rehearsals have been conducted with a great deal of care; every singer has worked hard to master his part, and, with the assistance of the orchestra, and with the whole under the direction of Mr. Carl Scotz, a glorious and perfect rendition of the work may be expected. The solos will be sung by Miss Medtfrey, Mr. Brincoe and Mr. Taylor of the Handel and Haydn Society of Philadelphia. Tickets may be had at the music stores and at the door.

The 139th Pennsylvania Regiment.

The members of the 139th regiment, discharged, wounded, and detached, met at the Girard House yesterday morning, to perfect arrangements for attending the funeral of Lieut. Col. Moody. Adjutant General Harper was called to the chair, and Lieut. W. L. Pettit, of company G, appointed secretary. After some remarks by the President and some others, eulogistic of the deceased, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the regiment in the city attend the funeral in a body, and that they meet at a place to be hereafter designated through the press of the city.

The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock. The body will be taken to St. Peter's church, and from thence to the Allegheny Cemetery

The Draft in the First Ward, Allegheny.

Yesterday was the day fixed for the drafted men belonging to the First Ward, Allegheny, to report at the Provost Marshal's office. The number drafted was sixty-seven, and all of these reported excepting fourteen. But one man entered the service—a colored man, who was unable to pay the price of commutation. We did not learn the number exempted, but we understand that the fifty per cent. is not sufficient to cover the exemptions, etc. A small additional draft will therefore be necessary to make up the deficiency. The drafted men from the Second Ward, Allegheny, will report to-day.

LETTER FROM WHITE HOUSE.

WORKINGS OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

A Rebel Female Soldier Captured.

NAMES OF WOUNDED PITTSBURGHERS. &c., &c., &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WHITE HOUSE, VA., June 3, 1864.

This has been a busy day. Soldiers have been arriving from Washington and the front all day. Those who came from the battlefield have gone homewards, and those from Washington have gone to the front. But the most exciting scene was the embarkation of about one thousand contrabands, some of whom have come from North Carolina, but most of them from the country between this and Hanovertown. Slavery must be a blessed thing, when so many of both sexes, and all ages are hastening from its grasp! These poor creatures, had a grand jubilee, almost on the site of where Fit Hugh Lee's house once stood, previous to the rebellion.

If possible the cannonading has been more terrific to-day than it has been since my arrival. Many men who were wounded in the battle at Cold Harbor this morning have arrived here on foot. Whilst ministering to their wants, I learned that last night and this morning we drove the rebels on our right "pretty quickly." But of this we need not be informed, as the report of the cannonading became very faint this afternoon. Several of the wounded men informed me that we drove the enemy last night and to-day several miles. I think the fighting has been confined exclusively to day to our right. At Gen. Abercrombie's headquarters, where I met Lieut. Fulwood, of Pittsburgh, I learned a few hours since, that everything was going on most successfully.

About five or six hundred rebel prisoners arrived here last evening. As I walked out this morning my attention was attracted to the place where they lay under guard. They were arranged in the form of a circle, surrounded by a strong guard. On one segment of the circle my attention was called to a large group of United States soldiers and civilians. I asked the reason of their being collected there, when I was informed that the object of attraction was a *female* rebel soldier, the orderly sergeant of a battery. She was dressed of course, in male attire, and has been in the rebel service for two or three years. This is the third time she has been captured. She succeeded in making her escape on the two former occasions. Although she sports a beautiful set of ivory, there is nothing attractive about her, unless it be that she curses the Yankees most fervently. I would not have mentioned the circumstance of her capture were it not that the fact should be known that the so-called Southern Confederacy has tolerated a female soldier to serve in its ranks for two or three years. Comment is unnecessary.

I see that some of the newspapers are prating about Grant following in McClellan's footsteps. I am better engaged in supplying the wants of wounded soldiers, and ministering to their comforts, than I would be in refuting such assertions. If he had followed in McClellan's footsteps and adopted his plans, he would have landed his force at Fortress Monroe—allowed the rebels to evacuate Yorktown, and been petrified with fear at the firing of a single gun by a single rebel during a whole night at Williamsburg. It was the pretended purpose of McClellan to go to Richmond, but he did not carry it out. If Grant should go there, as McClellan might have done, on the 31st of May, 1863, almost without opposition, his own friends being witnesses, I have no doubt but that it will be claimed by the friends of the latter that the hero of Vicksburg was only the imitator of the grave-digger of the Chickahominy.

So far as I have been able to learn no wounded Pittsburghers have come in yet from the late battle, and I have visited a long train which passed the tent where I am now writing. If I find any I will forward their names at once. I may take a ride to the front, however, to-morrow or Monday, as Mr. Boice, of the Excelsior Brigade, has kindly offered me a horse.

Those who may have had friends wounded in the late battles will no doubt be glad to hear that all the kitchens of the Sanitary Commission are busily engaged in manufacturing hot coffee for the trains that are expected to-night, while all around me, as I write, large squads of young men are preparing milk punch, lemonade and other delicious things which they will likely be distributing all night. While many a mother is sleeping soundly, these patriotic and benevolent young men will be comforting their sons and endeavoring to mitigate their suffering. Other Commissions and Institutions are also doing what they can for the sick and wounded. NEMO.

WOUNDED PITTSBURGHERS.

The following Pittsburghers have been wounded in the recent battles:

John George, K, 139th, left hand, not serious.

Lieut. Barclay, H, 102d, just power of both limbs and left arm.

S. E. Hutcheson, H, 102d, arm.

William Fosthoke, I, 102d, hand.

Henry Dingler, F, 139th, cheek.

James A. Stamford, B, 102d, head, severe, not serious.

Robert McCracken, D, 102d, right side and back, by falling off a tree top—not serious.

Samuel Harper, K, 102d, both thighs.

John Lauth, A, 102d, left eye, slight.

The armies are in conflict every day, and, I believe, every night. Grant has not crossed the Chickahominy yet. We gain ground slowly. The thousands of prisoners daily reported to have been captured have not come in yet. It is said we had a victory this evening. No confirmation of it. Telegraphic communication between Fortress Monroe and Grant's Headquarters, via West Point, will be established to-day or to-morrow. The Construction Brigade are busily at work putting the railroad in running order. The iron horse can meet over the Peninsula about one mile from the White House. About four miles have to be repaired. It is expected that the road will be in running order by Monday.

I hope the list of killed and wounded sent by the mail master of the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac—a well known Pittsburgher—to Washington, was received in due time. Your correspondent is so unwell from sheer exhaustion that he is unable to seek after either names or news. He will take a furlough about the beginning of the week.

There are about two thousand wounded men here. They are being attended to as well as could be expected. I do not think that any are suffering for want of attention. The Relief Association are all at work, greatly stimulated by a laudable rivalry to do good.

Our Western Pennsylvania soldiers learn with inexpressible delight and exultant pride that the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair opened successfully.

I have seen most of the persons whose names I have reported. NEMO.

White House, Va., Saturday evening, June 4, 1864.

P. S.—The following are additional names of wounded:

R. G. Thomas, D, 102d, right leg.

Horatio Goldthorp, B, 102d, head—slight.

Lieut. James McIntire, B, 102d, right arm.

G. B. Jones, B, 102d, left arm.

James McKee, C, 139th, died in an ambulance at White House Landing.

The rebs made a charge on our lines on Sabbath evening, extending from about our centre to our right wing. They were brilliantly repulsed at every point. The batteries fired as quickly as if they had been musketry. The two armies are within a few hundred yards of each other. At present they seem to be in a dead lock, but skirmish more or less every day. NEMO.

THE GERMANIANS.—To-night our public is to have another opportunity of hearing the Germania Orchestra of Philadelphia, who will give their second concert for the Sanitary Fair, at Audience Hall this evening. It is perhaps needless to speak of this celebrated orchestra, or of its merits, for its enviable reputation extends all over the United States and its name is now almost a synonym of excellence. The programme, which we publish, contains a number of the works of classical composers, besides selections from well-known operas, and variety of lighter music by late authors. We are confident that the houses will be overflowing, as our public appreciate good music too well to let it be performed to empty benches. Go early to get a good seat. Tickets may be procured at the music stores and at the door.

REHEARSAL FOR MESSIAH.—Mr. Carl Sentz leader of the Germania Orchestra, conducted a rehearsal, yesterday, of the Messiah. He was much pleased with the performance, remarking that the choruses were sung exceedingly well, and reflected great credit on all concerned. The solo singers will arrive to-day, and a full rehearsal will be held on Saturday morning. We are assured that nothing is being left undone to insure a perfect performance.

KEAP'S BATTERY.—Company "D" of this battery is nearly full. Forty members of the company left for Washington a day or two since, and the balance will probably leave on Saturday. A few more recruits will be received if immediate application is made to Captain Arthur Stuart, at Wilkins Hall.

"Girty's Run Contribution."

Editors of Gazette: Please correct the statement of the amount contributed by Graff, Bennett & Co.'s working men. In your published list of the 8th inst., it is put at $252 20; it should be put at $352 20, and credited to *"Girty's Run Mills, Duquesne Borough."*

In all the calls of our country we have endeavored to be prompt, in men as well as money, as our being among the few free from the draft attests.

GIRTY'S RUN, June 8, 1864.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—The Philomathean Society of the Western University will give an amateur theatrical performance at Masonic Hall this evening, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Sanitary Fair fund.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES

THOMAS FARRY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates Office at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SILKS.—The largest stock of black and colored silks, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

REMOVED.—Samuel Graham & Co., Merchant Tailors, have removed to 73 Smithfield street. We are just receiving our second supply of spring and summer goods, and would most respectfully invite our friends and the public in general to examine our new stock, believing it to be one of the finest stocks of merchant tailor goods in the city. Every garment warranted to give full satisfaction, in both price and quality. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere and judge for yourselves. GRAHAM & McCANDLESS, Merchant Tailors, No. 73 Smithfield street.

CIRCULARS AND SACQUES.—The largest assortment in this city in cloth and silks, at less than Eastern prices, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

MEASLES are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposure.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are now retailed, owing to the high price of drugs, &c., at 30 cents, 75 cents and $1 10 per box or pot.

For sale in Pittsburgh by B. L. Fahnestock and Co.

For sale at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

For sale also by Geo. A. Kelly, Federal street, Allegheny city.

PREPYS and CHIMTOES at old prices, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

SUPPLY ON HAND.—The subscriber wishes to inform the readers of the *Gazette* that he has again a full supply of the justly celebrated hair restorer *Rejuvenator*, whose effect in restoring gray hair to its original color, preventing hair from falling out, removing dandruff, &c., fairly entitles it to be classed among the greatest successes of modern times. Simon Johnston, sole agent, corner of Smithfield and Fourth streets. eod4w

SHIRTINGS and Sheetings, at lower than manufacturer's prices, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attention of our readers is directed to the brilliant assortment of Spring and Summer Goods just received by our friend Mr. John Weiar, No. 148 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock comprises a great variety of Fancy French, English, Scotch and American Cassimeres and Cloths, and fine Silk and Cassimere Vestings,—all of which will be made up to order in the latest style and the best manner. A choice selection of Furnishing Goods also on hand and for sale, together with a full stock of Ready Made Clothing, well and fashionably made.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols of all colors and sizes, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

DR. RANDALL.—This eminent Chiropodist, who effected so many cures of corns and bunions, is again among us and is located at No. 20 Fifth street, over Kidd's Jewelry Store. The cure is effectual, painless, and speedy—and all afflicted with these troublesome pests would do well to give the Doctor a call. to

DRESS Goods of every desirable style, from 25 cents a yard up, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

DR. MOFFITT, Dentist, No. 162 Fourth street, between Smithfield and Grant.

No Indentments held out by offering low prices; but a fair price will be charged in every case, for the best materials will be used, and all the time and skill *necessary to insure permanent results* shall be applied m17:6m

OMNIBUS and carriage calls will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 410 Penn street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All cash must be paid in advance.

GRANT SUPERSEDED BY MEAD.—Carbonated Mead, we mean old style, at Bown & Mackenney's, 65 Federal street, Allegheny. w1d

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, ATTORNEY at LAW, 48 Grant street. ap13:m

C. SILL, Dentist, 248 Penn street, will attend to all business of his profession.

MARRIED:

McCLURE—BROOKS.—At the National Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Thursday, April 7th, by the Rev. Bishop Ames, D. LEWIS McCLURE, of Pittsburgh, to JULIA PARDON, youngest daughter of the late John Brooks, Esq., of Harrisburg.

LAUGHLIN—FETTERMAN.—Thursday morning, June 4th, at the residence of G. L. B. Fetterman, Esq., Hazelwood, by the Rev. H. Dossey, HENRY O. LAUGHLIN, Esq., of Philadelphia, and FANNIE SPALDING, daughter of the late W. W. Fetterman.

DIED:

McILWAINE.—On Monday, 6th instant, from wounds received in action near Cold Harbor, Va., Jno. M., Lieut. Col WM. McILWAINE, of the 102d Regt. Pa. Vols., aged 23 years and 3 months.

His funeral will move to the Allegheny Cemetery Friday afternoon, June 10th, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, No. 16 Colwell street, Ninth ward.

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PITTSBURGH SANITARY FAIR—

Gents: In accordance with the wishes of a meeting held by the Engine Builders and Boiler Makers of our cities, we were appointed a committee to procure an engine and boiler, with suitable shafting, and to have the same put up in the fair building for the purpose of giving power to our persons having the same, and we did so, and did so with instructions when finished to transfer the same to you, to be sold to the highest bidder for the benefit of the Sanitary Fund. Having carried out the instructions of the donors to the best of our abilities, (as the time was too short to procure such machinery), we hereby transfer the same to you, hoping it will meet your hearty approval.

You have our best wishes, and the donors, we represent, for success in this great and good work which you are now engaged in. Yours truly,

JAMES REED,
ROBERT LEA,
D. W. C. GARDOLT,
Committee.

Pittsburgh, June 6, 1864.

HEADQ'RS FIFTH U. S. SAN. COM. FAIR, Pittsburgh, June 8, 1864.

MESSRS. REED, LEA and CARROLL, Committee of Engine Builders and Boiler Makers:

Gentlemen—The Engine Builders and Boiler Makers of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the surrounding boroughs, have most nobly presented to the Sanitary Fair, for the relief and aid of the sick and wounded of the Union armies, the beautiful engine, boiler and shafting, which they have put up in Mechanics' Hall. I am instructed by the Executive Committee to acknowledge the receipt of the same. I do so with pleasure, and express the sense of the Committee in saying that not only the generous gift of a fair, thinking, and is worthy of the patriotic men who make it, but that our admiration is excited by the activity and zeal which accomplished so much in so short a time. The Engine Builders and Boiler Makers are men worthy of our city, and have hearts to appreciate the struggle in which our country is engaged.

In behalf of the Executive Committee, your obedient servant and friend,

F. R. BRUNOT,
Chairman.

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MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL, May 18th, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Comptroller, for ONE THOUSAND TONS, more or less, as may be required, of FIRST QUALITY PITTSBURGH COAL, for the use of the City of New Orleans. said Proposals must be addressed to STODDART HOWELL, Esq., Comptroller, stating the price per barrel, bust el or ton, delivered up in the wharf, and to be handed in on or before the FIRST DAY OF JULY, next.

The Coal to be delivered prior to Sept. 15th, 1864.

By Order. STEPHEN HOYT,
Captain U. S. A., Acting Mayor.

D. L. GIBBEWS, Secretary. jel-2 w1m

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGERS, conceded by all who have used them to be superior to any other make, and the only one with cog wheels, without which no Wringers are reliable. Call in and see the article in operation, and obtain circular of prices and recommendations. In every case where they do not give satisfaction, the money will be refunded. J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Sole Agents for this county.

my21

500 BUSH. PRIME OATS;
250 bbls. Family Flour;
100 bush. prime seed Buckwheat;
50 bbls. Potatoes;
200 do No. 1 Salt;
10 do Dried Apples;

In store and for sale by PATTERSON & AMMOS, 84 Wood street.

jel0

CHEESE—100 boxes Hamburg;
100 do W. R. Cheese;

Received and for sale by J. S. CARTWELD,

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

Our Progress Toward Richmond Slow.

SPADES ORDERED TO THE FRONT.

Both Armies Burying their Dead.

PROBABLE REPEAL OF THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH LINE.

President Lincoln Serenaded.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1864.

The following has just been received from our correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, under date of headquarters, June 7th:

Our progress toward Richmond is slow, but no doubt is entertained in our army as to the final result.

Spades to the front has again become the order, and slow but surely, we are digging up to the rebel capital.

Since the first of this month we have been digging almost continually. At some places we have thus worked up to within a hundred yards of the rebel works, against which our columns dashed in vain last Friday.

The two hostile armies are now quietly eyeing each other, and the least movement on the one side is sure to be followed by a similar one on the other, both ready, but neither willing to make an assault. The men keep low in their ditches, as sharpshooters on both sides are ever on the alert, and no chance for a shot is allowed to escape.

The troops at the immediate front, where they depend entirely on their breastworks for protection, suffer much less than those farther in the rear, who depend on distance for safety. Every movement of men through an open space is accompanied by the inevitable music of Minie balls. The 16th corps, which was moving yesterday, lost between fifty and a hundred men by this means, and that too within a very short distance of the headquarters. This is repeated almost every day. Our own sharpshooters conceal themselves in trees and ravines, and by various devices draw their rifles into range, and I think our boys keep the account about even.

To-day has been much more quiet than usual, owing to the fact that both armies, by common consent, were burying their dead, which for almost a week, have been lying between the two lines. These bodies were becoming very offensive, and the duty of burying them was not only sad, but very disagreeable. Among the bodies found was that of Colonel McMahon, who commanded the noted Irish brigade of the Second corps. He was killed on Friday while gallantly mounting a rebel charge. Many bodies were also buried last night.

To-day we have had some cannonading, enough to prove to us that the rebels have planted several new batteries which would play on both extremes of our lines. Those on our right are heavy guns, and are seemingly planted in the neighborhood of Summer's Bridge, on the Chickahominy. These on the left drop their shells disagreeably close to the 18th corps headquarters. Two horses belonging to Gen. Smith's staff officers were killed by them to-day.

The casualties in Baldy Smith's corps since the first of June, amounts to an aggregate of 2,250.

THE RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH LINE.

Secretary Seward has sent to Mr. Chandler, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, a communication relative to Collins' Great Russian Telegraph Line, which was submitted to the Senate to-day. It is proposed the route shall be from some point on our Pacific route 1,000 miles to British Columbia, thence 600 miles to the Russian Possessions, 1,900 miles to Dshring Straits, 40 miles to East Cape, and thence 2,500 miles to Amoor River, or 6,040 miles. It is to be connected with the magnificent system of the Russian telegraph lines, to all prominent points of Asia and Europe. To the guesses is it feasible, would it be useful, has it a just claim on the government for the patronage it solicits, he answers in the affirmative, showing that the United States has now ten times the length of the whole proposed line; that more than ten times the required length for the submarine cable is in successful operation in a single line; that the cold is no more intense on this route than on the existing lines in Russia. The expense in the United States is estimated at $5,000,000, and the company is already organized with a working capital of $10,000,000.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN SERENADED.

President Lincoln was serenaded to night, and responded in his usual laconic style. He began by saying that he supposed that the occasion of the serenade was the action of the Baltimore Convention. All he had to say on the point was that he was entirely satisfied with the action of said Convention. He closed by asking the company to join with him in three cheers for General Grant and the soldiers under him.

ADMISSION OF ARKANSAS SENATORS.

The question of the admission of the Arkansas Senators will come up early next week, and will be discussed at length in the Senate, when some will take the ground that no citizens of any State which has seceded are eligible to Federal offices until such State has has been regularly admitted into the Union.

OHIOANS GOING SOUTH—MR. COX.

The 133d Ohio, one hundred days' regiment, arrived here to-day, en route for the front. Little Mr. Samuel Cox made great haste to get among them, and, strangely enough, his appearance wonderfully stimulated the belief among all the shirkers that there was a very decided injustice being done in sending them further south. It was a characteristic work.

FRANK BLAIR'S MAJOR GENERALSHIP.

It is believed that the Senate Judiciary Committee will speedily report a resolution to the effect that in their opinion Frank P. Blair is holding a Major General's commission and exercising the functions of that office in direct violation of the law.

SEWARD'S FRENCH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs are divided on the subject of Seward's correspondence with France about the Winter Davis resolution. Some of them wish to censure it; others prefer to say nothing on the subject and let the Administration get along as best it can.

THE $300 EXEMPTION CLAUSE—PROBABLE REPEAL.

The chances are that the Senate will speedily repeal the three hundred dollar commutation clause. Henry S. Lane made an eloquent speech in favor of it to-day.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The friends of the Bankrupt bill are confident of getting it through yet, notwithstanding the backset it got the other day.

WASHINGTON—THE PRESIDENT, &c.

Washington is overrun with members of the late Baltimore Convention. The hotels are jammed full, and many are unable to get accommodations.

William Lloyd Garrison is here for the first time in his life. He and Theodore Tilton called on the President to-day, and had a long and cordial interview.

The President has been notified of his nomination. The associated press will send speeches in full.

The Ohio delegation called in a body on Mrs. Lincoln.

THE BALTIMORE NOMINATIONS.

The President Officially Informed of his Nomination.

MR. LINCOLN'S REPLY.

The President Congratulated by the National Union League.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—About two o'clock to-day the Committee appointed, yesterday, by the National Union Convention at Baltimore to inform President Lincoln of his nomination, by that Convention, reached the White House. Governor Dennison, President of the Convention and Chairman of said Committee, then addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT—The National Union Convention, which closed at Baltimore yesterday, appointed a committee consisting of one from each State, and myself as Chairman, to inform you of your unanimous nomination by that Convention for President. That committee, I have the honor to inform you, is present, and on its behalf I have the honor to present you with a copy of the resolutions or platform adopted by that Convention as expressive of its sense and the sense of the country which it represents, of the principles and policy that should characterize the administration in the present condition of the country. I need not say to you that the Convention in thus unanimously nominating you, gave utterance to the almost unanimous voice of the people of the country. To doubt your election would be little short of an abandonment of the hopes of a final suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Government. Neither the Convention nor those represented by that body, entertain any doubt as to the final result under your administration, sustained by the loyal people and by our noble army and navy; neither does the Convention, nor does this Committee, doubt the speedy suppression of this most wicked and unprovoked rebellion. (A copy of the resolutions was here handed to the President.) I would add, Mr. President that it would be the pleasure of the committee to communicate to you within a few days, through one of its most accomplished members, Mr. Curtis, by letter, at more length, the circumstances under which you have been placed by the nomination for the Presidency.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE—I will neither conceal my gratification nor restrain the expression of my gratitude, that the Union people, through their Convention, in the continued effort to save and advance the nation, have deemed me not unworthy to remain in my present position. I know of no reason to doubt that I shall accept the nomination tendered, and yet, perhaps, I should not decline definitely before reading and considering what is called the platform. I will say now, however, that I approve the declaration in favor of an amendment to the Constitution, so as to prohibit slavery throughout the nation. When the people in revolt, with the one hundred days' explicit notice that they could within that time save their allegiance without the overthrow of their institutions, and they could not remove it afterwards, elected to stand out, such an amendment of the constitution as now proposed became a fitting and necessary conclusion for the success of the Union cause. Such amendment can meet and cover all cavils. I now perceive its importance and embracefs. In the joint names of Liberty and Union let us labor to give it legal form and practical effect.

At the conclusion of the President's speech all of the Committee shook him cordially by the hand and offered their personal congratulation.

The members of the National Union League adjourned yesterday from Baltimore to this city, and called upon the President this afternoon. The Chairman of the deputation spoke to the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT—I have the honor of introducing to you the representatives of the Union Leagues of the loyal States to congratulate you upon your renomination, and to assure you that we will do our utmost to polit to give the support your services in the past so highly deserve. We feel honored in doing so, for we are assured we are aiding in re-electing to the proud position of President of the United States one so highly worthy of it; one among not the least of whose claims is that we saw the emancipator of 4,000,000 of freedmen.

The President replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN—I can only say, in response to the remarks of your Chairman, that I am very grateful for the renewed confidence which the National League, as represented by the Union Committee attest, in JAMES A. PHILLIPS.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1864.

SENATE.—Mr. Howard introduced a bill to establish certain wagon and post roads in the west, which was passed.

Mr. Davis presented resolutions to restore peace among the people.

The Senate after some discussion refused to receive the resolutions.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill concerning commercial intercourse between the loyal and insurrectionary States, and to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property, and for the prevention of frauds in the States declared in insurrection.

Considerable discussion arose on the bill, when the morning hour expired.

Mr. Chandler reported a bill from the Committee on Commerce to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western continents.

Mr. Collamer offered an amendment, which Mr. Wilson accepted, in lieu of his proposition, offered yesterday, calling out men by draft for one year.

Mr. Collamer's amendment provides that the three years men shall be credited as three to one of the one year men. The amendment caused a lengthy discussion, and was finally adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE—Mr. Brandegee, from the Select Committee, reported the bill providing for the construction of a line of Railway between New York and Washington and to constitute the same a public highway, military road, and postal route.

Some discussion ensued upon a motion to print the bill, recommit and fix a day for its reconsideration, when the subject was finally dropped to take up the general Bankrupt bill. A vote was taken on the bill and it was rejected—yeas 54, nays 65.

Mr. Gravens moved to reconsider the vote and lay that motion on the table. Pending this question the morning hour expired.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, which was passed, to insure the more certain enforcement of the law regulating the carrying of passengers in ships and steam vessels moving between New York and California.

The bill providing that goods, trunks, carpet bags, baggage, &c., be sealed in the United States as in Europe, and for the increase of revenue inspectors to sixty in number, mainly in the Canada frontie, coming up, Mr. Brooks, of New York, remarked that he supposed the bill was a dire necessity, in conjunction with an almost prohibitory tariff and the internal revenue bill, but when this bill went into operation an American would scarcely know his own country, and generally suppose himself to be in Europe, not in the United States. He asked if the increase of inspectors to the number of sixty was necessary, and what compensation they were to have.

Mr. Elliott answered that they were necessary, and that their compensation would be the same as other inspectors. The bill, he added, was also a necessity of the times. The bill was then passed.

The House also passed the Senate bill regulating the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, north eastern and north western frontiers. It requires boats and sloops navigating, otherwise than by sea, to be enrolled, as other vessels, and makes them liable to the rules and regulations concerning registered vessels. Adjourned

The U. S. Steamer Water Witch Captured by the Rebels.

A DESPERATE RESISTANCE MADE!

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—The steamer Massachusetts, from the blockading squadron, reports the capture, on the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock a. m., of the United States steamer Water Witch, Lieutenant Commander Austin Pendergast, in Ossabaw Sound, by eight armed boats, sent out from the rebel Fort Wadsworth. This information was received from one of her crew who made his escape by jumping over her bows and swimming ashore. He says a desperate resistance was made by her officers and crew, but superior numbers overpowered them. He cannot tell if they met with any loss. He saw the action going on.

Confiscated Property.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Fifteen cases were prosecuted under the confiscation act of July 17th, 1862. The United States Court yesterday passed decrees of the confiscation, and ordered early sales after due advertisement of all the right, title and interest in the estate of the respective owners in the following "thief-natural lives, excepting one case in which the property was personal, and the forfeiture, therefore, absolute. Among these cases are those of John Letcher, Governor of Virginia; Trusten Polk, late Senator from Missouri; Wm. Smithson, of the Confederacy; Judge Scarborough, late of the United States Court of Claims, and French Forest, formerly the commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, and now a rebel commander. The personal property of Judge Campbell, late of the United States Supreme Court, was condemned some months ago.

In one of the cases passed upon yesterday by the Court an undivided half was libeled as the property of Hon. Geo. S. Houston, of Alabama. A quantity of evidence, however, was brought to the notice of the Court, that he has recently adhered to the Union throughout the troubles. On motion of the District Attorney the case was suspended indefinitely.

A Correspondent Disgraced—A Colonel Dismissed.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 7, 1864.

An order has been issued that Edward Cropsey, correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, having published in that journal a false statement on the Commanding General of the army, and now acknowledges it to be false and based on idle camp rumor, be arrested and paraded through the lines of the army with a placard marked "Liabler of the Press," and then put without the lines of the army.

Another order dishonorably dismisses Lieut. Col. McMurphy, of the 170th New York, for presuming to send a flag of truce to the enemy's lines without any authority whatever.

The mails are now regularly received in the army

NOTICE—STOLEN—Coupons of 5-20 Bonds:

Five $500, Nos: 9451, 9463, 9453, 9464, 9465;
Three $1000, Nos. 10,322, 10,323, 10,324;
Two $500, Nos. 62 8, 6276;
Three $1000, Nos. 23 577, 23,578 23,579;

These Coupons bear date November 1st, 1863;

All persons are hereby notified not to purchase them.

Any person restoring the Coupons or giving such information as will lead to the detection of the thief, will be liberally rewarded by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,
40 Waterstreet.

ap14:tf

S. DRUM, Dealer in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

PLOWS, PLOWSHARE, HAY RAKES, and all the different kinds of RAKES and MOWERS in use; also, all kinds of Farming and Gardening implements.

No. 22 OHIO STREET,
Adjoining Carson's Tavern, Allegheny City, Pa.

my14:6m

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

$100 BOUNTY

TO ALL WOUNDED SOLDIERS, is now being paid; call with "Knapsack."

No charge made until the money is collected.

F. WALLACE DAY,
Licensed by the U. S. Government,
No 103 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Third door below the Cathedral.

THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK,

Capital and Surplus.....$633,810 46

Fire and Inland Marine Insurance.

S. S. BRYAN, Pittsburgh Agent,
69 Fourth street.

my4

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Office for 59 FOURTH ST., (Burke's Building.)

Office hours from 9 o'clock a. m. to 5 p. m.

my30