THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1864. VOLUME LXXVII---NO. 194.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

MORNING EDITION, by mail, per year..... $8 00.
" " month..... 70.
" " week..... 15.
" " single copies..... 1.

EVENING EDITION, by mail, per year..... $ 6 00.
" " month..... 50.
" " 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.

The Reading Matter on this Page is from Saturday's Evening Edition.

How we Failed to Take Petersburg.

When, early on Wednesday morning, the 15th, the Second Corps had effected the passage of the James river at Windmill Point, Gen. Hancock was met by a despatch from the Commanding General, directing him that, if provisions had arrived, he should ration his men before proceeding toward Petersburg. Just at this time he received information, seemingly reliable, and conveyed, I believe, by an engineer officer who had just come up from the pontoon bridge, to the effect that the transports had arrived with supplies. This fact General Hancock communicated to the Commanding General, stating that he would soon begin issuing rations, and would then move forward as directed.

The information proved to be a mistake—a lamentable mistake—the transports had not arrived. Yet this simple error caused a delay in the movement of Hancock's corps of five hours and a half. His column joined Gen. Smith's troops at 9 o'clock on the morning of Thursday. But had he been no quicker by the difference noted of five and a half hours, he would have reached the front at 7:30 on the evening of Wednesday, *which was precisely the moment at which Gen. Smith made his attack.*

While our troops were coming up during the night Beauregard also came up, and the reconnoissance of Thursday morning developed him in force in a line hastily thrown up during the night, and a little closer to the town, but still strong enough to check our advance. This militia was relieved—Beauregard's force, numbering thirty thousand men, and reinforced by the addition of Hoke and Johnson's command, took their places. Each of a very different mettle these from the veteran soldiers to whom the defence of the works of Petersburg had been entrusted!

Thursday morning revealed a new actor on the stage—a new element introduced into the problem. All

day long the assaults of the two succeeding days drove the enemy from their temporary position, but it was only to fall back on a line hugging the town, which Beauregard was preparing in the meanwhile, and which constantly strengthened during the interval that has since elapsed, stands between us and the desired point as formidable an obstacle as we have yet encountered.

The Military Importance of Petersburg

Petersburg is the key to Richmond; and the elaborate construction of its defences furnishes a standard of the high value set upon it by the rebel military engineers. Viewed from a military point of view, it forms a powerfully fortified *tete de pont*, covering the passage of the river and the main line of communications from Richmond southward. Its relations with that capital are, in fact, identical with those held by Baltimore toward Washington; and were the rebels in possession of Baltimore they would not menace our capital more than we would menace Richmond were we in possession of Petersburg. In fact, not as much; for, even were Baltimore in the hands of the rebels, Washington would still have its water communications, while Richmond is isolated from it. The rebel defensive line was drawn around the city at a distance of about two miles from it, and formed a set of detached redoubts after what is known as the "German system."

Of these works there were seventeen, mounting from sixteen to eighteen guns each. They were beautiful in design and powerful in construction, equal to the fortifications around Washington, and connected by an infantry parapet, the strongest I have yet seen in my experience over all parts of the theatre of war.

How Gen. Polk was Killed.

A correspondent writing from Gen. Sherman's army, June 16, says: From rebel prisoners we learn some highly interesting particulars concerning the manner of the death of Bishop Gen. Polk. On the afternoon of the 14th a party of rebel generals, consisting of Johnston, Polk, and Hardee, rode to Pine Mountain, for the purpose of making some telescopic observations of our line. After the time a brisk artillery fire was going on between the two armies, but no engagement of the infantry. The rebel generals were on foot at this time, having left their horses out of range. The artillerists of the fourth corps observing the party, fired at them, but failed of their mark, as they were protected in a measure. Another battery, understand, of the same corps, but some distance on the right, got range on the party and gave them a discharge. One of the projectiles struck, says my informant, Gen. Polk on the left arm, about the elbow, and passed through his body, considerably mangling it, and carrying off the right arm. The unexpected circumstance occasioned great excitement and consternation among the generals and rebels in the vicinity, as could be plainly seen by some of our troops, though the cause of the confusion was not known to them at the moment.

"Our Friends."

The Atlanta, Ga., *Register* of a recent date says:

Ex-President Pierce, Seymour, of Connecticut, Vallandigham, Hon. S. Wood, Richardson, and hundreds of others are as hostile to the war as to Black Republicanism. Those men are doing us indirect service. They are not openly and avowedly our friends, nor could we reasonably ask this of them. If they did no more than resist the centralization of Mr. Lincoln, that far they are worthy of our respect and sympathy. If they hold up the banner of State rights, that far they are advocating a sentiment entitled to our admiration.

Such is the course they are pursuing, and such a course ought to have our cordial approbation. Step by step the same convictions and the same temper that have braced them in compact unity and fiery valor, to denounce ultra Federalism and New England fanaticism, will inevitably bring them upon the right ground as it respects our independence. We confess our faith in their political principles. We confess our confidence that eventually these men will see the whole truth, and embrace all its conclusions.

General Sherman's Campaign.

A correspondent sums up General Sherman's great campaign as follows:

"The Army of the Mississippi has made a tremendous campaign. It moved out of camp-comments on the 1st of May, from quarters scattered from Decatur to Knoxville; has marched with only the necessities, and none of the comforts of campaigning, over mountains, through gorges, and gaps, and ravines; made bridges and forded streams; passed all sorts of traveled and bridle path roads; scaled precipices and made roads for itself in the wildest of countries; a land of hills and streams; has fought a large, well-appointed, well officered army at Dalton, at Resaca, at Dallas; received battles whenever and wherever offered; pursued, it matters not as it retreated, and so far outgeneraled the enemy from every good position, and is now a good hundred miles, as the crow flies, from its original lines of supplies, and but thirty-five from Atlanta. And that army, as I write you, is as strong in numbers, as sound in health, as confident in heart, as the day it took the field."

The Fugitive Slave Law in the Senate.

It has already been announced in our columns that the Senate, on Thursday last, passed the House bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law. The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Dixon, Foot, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Hicks, Howard, Howe, Lane, (Ind.), Lane, (Kansas), Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumble, Wade, and Wilson —22.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Hendrick, Johnson, McDougall, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle, and Willey—12.

From General Sherman's Army---Battles on the 16th and 18th Instant.

From the Nashville Union, June 21st.

We have just received information that, on the 16th, Hooker attacked Lost Mountain, and carried a portion of the rebel works, capturing over 1,000 prisoners and 12 cannon. About 400 of the prisoners are here now, and others are expected soon.

The position captured by Hooker, and he now holds it, is of the highest importance, as it is the extreme left of the rebels; and opens the way for a flank movement, which, hitherto, has been extremely difficult. If he succeeds in driving the rebels from their works entirely, they can be flanked with ease, and compelled to evacuate their present strong, and we may add, last position; for they can make no successful stand south of it. If they cannot hold their present works, they can have little hope of making a stand anywhere.

Schofield, at the same time, attacked and captured Pine Hill, a highland between the Lost and Kenesaw Mountains, from the top of which Sherman counted the houses in Marietta. The rebels were driven from their works at the point of the bayonet, and many were captured. The position was subsequently abandoned by our forces.

The reason for the abandonment of the hill, was this: Until Lost Mountain was entirely in our possession, our troops would be constantly exposed to a galling fire, both from the right and the left, which could be no other than very destructive. It is, perhaps, the weakest point in the rebel lines, and will fall into our hands without a struggle, when we get possession of Lost Mountain.

A large number of small arms were picked up on the field, thrown down by the retreating rebels. Of the number we have no accurate information.

We have no estimate of the killed and wounded on either side, but presume it will be large. The advantages gained are substantial, and must lead to others of still greater importance.

The rebel lines are very strong, extending from Lost Mountain to Black Jack Mountain, thus covering both Marietta and the railroad. There are rumors of a battle on the 18th, but we have received no confirmation of it.

LATER.—A gentleman who left the front on Friday evening arrived here yesterday afternoon. He reports a heavy battle on our right on Friday, and that the losses on both sides were very great. Of the result he knew nothing. Large numbers of wounded were being brought back to Big Shanty.

Brief News Items.

The Albany *Statesman*, Davenport *Democrat*, Kansas City *Post*, the *New York Sun*, and *Westliche Post*, of St. Louis, have hoisted the Fremont and Cochrane ticket.

A SAVANNAH paper announces that Stand Watie, Chief of the Cherokee nation, has been commissioned a brigadier in the rebel army.

THE sum of $7,000 has been subscribed in New York towards building the Shakspearian monument, leaving $13,000 more to be raised.

IT is said that Missouri will be able to take the place of North Carolina in the supply of turpentine, tar, pitch and resin.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S body-guard, at the Soldiers' Home, is a company of dragoons, all mounted on fine black horses.

THE 116th annual commencement of the College of New Jersey will take place at Princeton, the 30th of June.

GEN HENRY McGOFF was fined twenty-nine dollars in Springfield, Mass., the other day, for abusing his horse.

ABOUT $70,000 in gold was recently found in an old cellar in New Hampshire.

HON. TOM CORWIN, minister to Mexico, is at home in Lebanon, Ohio.

THE new Catholic Archbishop of New York is fifty-seven years old.

THE summer begins has commenced in New York, and Madison square is deserted.

WESTERN Kentucky is flooded with counterfeit greenbacks.

The Veteran Twelve.

It will be remembered that in March last the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions reported to Congress a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, tendering thanks to the surviving soldiers of the Revolution, *twelve in number*, for their services in the war by which our independence was achieved and our liberty obtained, and sincerely rejoicing that their lives have been protracted beyond the period usually allotted to man, and that they receive a sum of money as pensioners which shall help to smooth the rugged path of life on their journey to the tomb; and that copies of the resolutions be sent by the Speaker to each Revolutionary pensioner. The following are the names, birth-places and ages, so far as known, of the "Twelve Apostles of Liberty":

Amariah Goodwin	Summersworth, N H	105
John Go dman	Sudbury, Mass	102
Asa Fairbanks	Washington Co., Pa	102
Rev. Daniel Waldo	Windham, Conn	101
William Hutchings	York, Me	101
James Durham	Southampton Co., Va	99
Benjamin Miller	Springfield, Mass	98
John Festlegill	Windham, Conn	97
Alexander Mackey	Washington Co., N. Y	94
Samuel Downing, 2d Rev. Hampshire regiment, (no age given)		
Lemuel Cook, (no birthplace or age given.)		
James, (no birthplace or age given.)		

Why Petersburg is not Shelled.

The question is frequently asked—"Why, since our army is so very close to Petersburg, do we not shell the city?" Mr. Swinton, correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, furnishes the following reason:

Petersburg lies in a hollow, and is commanded both by the heights on the south, which are in our possession, and by the heights on the north which are in the enemy's possession. Now the assault which carries Petersburg must also be prepared to push over the river and carry the bridges beyond dominating its forces; for otherwise it could not be made much to the right arm. The unexpected circumstance occasioned great excitement and consternation among the generals and rebels in the vicinity, as could be plainly seen by some of our troops, though the cause of the confusion was not known to them at the moment.

A HORRIBLE case of child murder was revealed, yesterday, on an inquest held by Coroner Wilder. A girl named Mary Gerrity, aged three years and three months, died, according to the testimony of several witnesses, from the effects of having been beaten on the face, head, body and limbs by its adopted mother, Mrs. Dora Clinton. The cruelties, according to the evidence, extended through two or three months. The surgeon who made the post-mortem examination, testified that there were sixteen wounds on the head and face of deceased, besides many on the body and limbs. It was also stated, that for weeks before its death, it had received scarcely enough food to sustain life. Upon the rendition of the verdict of the jury, Mrs. Clinton and her husband, Wm. Clinton, were committed to the Tombs to answer for the crime of murder, the latter as accessory.—*N. Y. Times.*

DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL MOVEMENT.—It is officially announced that a meeting of the members of the National Democratic Committee will be held in Washington on the 30th inst., at noon, for the purpose of general consultation, and the deliberate consideration of important business.

On consultation with the leading Peace Democrats in Congress, it is determined to postpone the proposed peace meeting in New York until August, in consequence of the continued session of Congress, and the postponement of the Chicago Convention.

GEN. BUCKNER has declined to permit the rebel prisoners at Lexington to take the amnesty oath. He does not consider that the provisions of the Amnesty Proclamation extend to those who are skulking now in the woods, and whose friends propose that they should come in and reap the benefits of the Amnesty. Proclamation. Horbridge knows how to deal with the rebellion in Kentucky. Let him now attend to the she-devil Secessionists of Cynthiana.

ONE of the engineers of the British blockade-breaker Greyhound, which was captured off Wilmington, N. C., bound for Bermuda, is now in Boston, on his way to St. John, N. B., whence he proposes to proceed to Bermuda to again enter the rebel service. He stated that he had been imprisoned in Fortress Monroe five weeks, and while there had written to Lord Lyons, who procured his release upon the ground that he was a British subject.

FIFTY THOUSAND REBEL PRISONERS.—The books of the Commissary General of Prisoners show that we have on hand fifty thousand rebel prisoners, which gives a balance considerably in favor of the United States in this item.—*Washington Republican.*

We learn that it has been decided, after mature deliberation, that for the present season, which will be added to the rations of corn-dodgers in the field during active operations.—*Nat. Intell.*

TELEGRAMS.

GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

Our Troops Occupy the Position Lately Held by the Rebels.

ALL RAILROADS SOUTH COMMANDED BY OUR GUNS.

Grant's Loss Since Crossing the James About 10,000.

GEN. FOSTER'S TROOPS WITHIN NINE MILES OF RICHMOND.

The Rebels are Greatly Puzzled.

HEAVY FIRING IN THE DIRECTION OF FORT DARLING.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The Washington *Star* of last evening says: Grant's army occupied a position in the woods and outskirts of Petersburg, lately occupied by the rebels, including all their works on the south side of the Appomattox. The artillery commands Petersburg and the railroad through Petersburg (the only one between Richmond and Welden) for all practical purposes. Our guns stop all continuous communication by rail between Richmond and points south, and so long as Grant elects he can thus hold the enemy by the throat at Petersburg.

From his present position he can move south with, say twenty days rations, and compell Lee to follow him, or risk a heavy engagement on unfortified ground.

Secretary Dana, just arrived from Headquarters, says our entire loss since crossing the James river does not exceed ten thousand, while the rebel loss is proportionately as great.

The *Tribune's* correspondent at Gen. Foster's headquarters, says that Gen. Foster with his troops, moved north of the James river to a position within nine miles of Richmond, and struck himself. This movement puzzles the rebels greatly.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The *Times* Washington special of the 24th says: On Tuesday the 21st instant our position half way between the Norfolk and Petersburg railroads, and a lively skirmish ensued. The enemy's position was found to be too strong, and our men fell back to the main body. On Wednesday the army was put in line of battle ready for any sally. Heavy cannonading was heard at City Point on Thursday, but it is not known whether it proceeded from a general engagement.

Another correspondent at the headquarters, after detailing the above operations, says: About 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening the enemy's cavalry under Rosser dashed into our lines, but they incidentally disappeared on discovering our force. A small party of rebels were captured belonging to Hill's, Longstreet's and Ewell's corps, showing those troops are in front.

The *World's* Washington special says: Heavy firing was heard at City Point on Thursday, up to noon, in the direction of Petersburg, and also towards Fort Darling. It is reported that our army is gradually moving around towards the left.

Tuesday night while the President was at the front, the grandest operations of the war were in progress.

Passengers report that the steeples and towers of Petersburg have been shot away.

CROOK AND AVERILL'S OPERATIONS.

Rebel Account of Affairs in the Vicinity of Lynchburg.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The Lynchburg *Republican*, of June 20th, says: On Friday Crook and Averill reached a position near what is known as the Quaker Church, on the Salem turnpike, four miles from the city, on the left of our lines, where considerable skirmishing occurred with our cavalry under Imboden. In the fight the enemy gained some advantage, owing to the loss of our lines, they giving way before a charge. The Yankees were promptly checked by our infantry, and retired to their organized line beyond the church.

On Saturday morning at daylight, the heavy booming of artillery on our left and centre told that the fight had begun, and many believed that a general engagement was progressing. It was soon ascertained, however, that it was only an artillery duel, and up to one o'clock no infantry was brought into action. Shortly after this time the rapidity of the discharges increased, and the sharp crack of musketry mingled with the hoarse roar of artillery. About 3 or 4 o'clock the enemy advanced in two lines of battle to capture the outer entrenchments to the left of the turnpike, but were repulsed. Again they were rallied to the charge, and again driven back, with considerable loss. Forty of their killed were left on the field, and some twenty prisoners taken. Including their killed and captured their losses are at least two hundred—possibly three or four. It was ascertained that the enemy lost seventy in killed on Saturday night. The battle ground was on both sides of the Salem turnpike, about which you have had a full account of to-day. About 12 o'clock the enemy on our left, right and centre opened heavily with artillery, but after a fierce duel of two hours they were foiled in every point from the field.

There was a report at one time that we had captured five pieces of artillery during the day, but we were unable to learn whether it had any foundation or not.

A body of the enemy's cavalry made a demonstration on Saturday on our extreme right, on the Lexington turnpike, about five miles from the city, but were promptly met by some of our cavalry and easily checked. Our friends at a distance may rest assured that Lynchburg is as safe now, as it would be here if it were 200 or a Yankee within a thousand miles of the city.

A gunboat engagement was anticipated on Sunday.

A scout arrived here on Saturday night and reported that a body of Yankee cavalry, seven hundred strong, passed Alexander Mills, thirty miles this side of Campbell Court House, on Saturday evening, moving south of the railroad. It is presumed they will endeavor to cut the road again.

A scout reported that a body of two hundred of the enemy's cavalry was moving on Ward's bridge road in the direction of Danville, with the supposed intention of tapping the Richmond & Danville Railroad.

Unofficial information from Lynchburg states that the Yankees, under Hunter, were overtaken in their retreat at Liberty, and a large number captured.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1864.

—HOUSE.—The House passed the bill amending the Pacific Railroad bill—70 to 39. It removes some of the restrictions in the original statute, to facilitate the construction of the road.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill further regulating and providing for the enrolling and calling out of the National forces.

GEN. SHERMAN has created a new military district, extending from Bridgeport, Alabama, by way of Rome and Alatoona, Ga., to Cleveland, Tenn., and as far east as may be occupied by the Federal forces. Major General Steadman, who had for some time past discharged the duties of commander of the post of Chattanooga, has been assigned to duty as commander.

COAL OIL FOR WOUNDS.—An assistant surgeon writing from Gettysburg says, that what water is to a wound in an inflamed state, coal oil is in a suppurating state—it dispels fire, expels vermin, sweetens the wound, and promotes a healthy granulation. He states that he has seen two patients whose wounds have been dressed with it asleep before he was through with the third.

GOVERNOR MORTON, of Indiana, makes a good suggestion, which may be worthily imitated and acted upon outside of Indiana. Let every man and woman on the 4th of July remember the wounded soldiers and give that day to good deeds and generous offerings for the Sanitary Commission. A good day for the best of deeds.

THE BIRNEY FAMILY.—Major Fitzhugh Birney, who died from his wounds in Washington city last week, was a half-brother of Major General Birney, and Brigadier-General Birney, now in South Carolina, and a son of James G. Birney, the Presidential candidate of the Liberty party in 1844.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Restoration of the Apparently Drowned.

A gentleman residing in this vicinity, in view of the large number of persons drowned in our rivers, sends us a copy of "Instructions for the restoration of the apparently drowned," given under the authority of the National Life Boat Institution of Great Britain. The article is too long for publication entire in our columns, and we give the following condensation:

The first object to be attained in treating a person apparently drowned is to restore the breathing. A physician should be sent for at once, but the patient should be at once laid immediately, on the spot, in the open air, exposing the face, neck and chest to the wind, and removing all tight clothing. To restore breathing, place the patient on the ground, with the face downwards and one of the arms under the forehead, in which position all the fluids will more readily escape from the mouth, and the tongue itself will fall forward, leaving the entrance to the windpipe free. If there be only slight breathing, or no breathing, then turn the patient well and instantly on the side, supporting the head, and excite the nostrils with snuff, hartshorn, or smelling salts, or tickle the throat with a feather. Rub the chest and face warm, and dash cold water on them. If no success follows, lose not a moment, but instantly replace the patient on the face, raising and supporting the chest well on a folded coat or other articles of dress. Turn the body very gently on the side, and a little beyond, and then briskly on the face, back again; repeating these measures cautiously, efficiently, and perseveringly, about fifteen times every minute, occasionally varying the side. By placing the patient on the chest, the weight of the body forces the air out; when turned on the side this pressure is removed, and air enters the chest. On each occasion that the body is replaced on the face, make uniform but efficient pressure with brisk movements on the back between or below the shoulder blades, removing the pressure immediately before turning the body on the side. The first measure increases the respiration—the second commences inspiration. The result is respiration, or natural breathing, and, if not too late, life. While these operations are being proceeded with, dry the patient's feet, and cover the body with dry clothing as soon as possible, taking care not to interfere with the efforts to restore breathing.

Should these efforts not prove successful in from two to five minutes, place the patient on the back, raise and support the head and shoulders, draw out the tongue, and keep it projecting beyond the lips. To imitate the movements of breathing, stand at the patient's head, grasp the arms just above the elbow, draw them gently up above the head, and keep them stretched upwards for two seconds. Then turn the arms down, and press them gently and firmly for two seconds against the sides of the chest. By this means a slight current is passed out of the lungs. Repeat these movements fifteen times a minute, until a spontaneous effort to breathe is perceived, when you must immediately cease and proceed to fasten circulation and warmth.

After natural breathing has been restored, promote warmth and circulation by rubbing the limbs upwards, with firmness and energy, using the towels, hands, handkerchiefs, etc. The friction must be continued under the blanket, or over the dry clothing. Hot flannels, heated bricks, etc., may be applied to the stomach, arm pits and soles of the feet. When the patient is able to swallow, a teaspoonful of warm water, a little wine, or coffee, may be administered. The patient should be kept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged.

The above treatment should be persevered in for some hours, as it is an erroneous opinion that persons are irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance. Persons have been restored after many hours.

Persons are cautioned to prevent unnecessary crowding around the body; avoid rough usage; and do not allow the body to remain on the back unless the tongue is secured. Under no circumstances hold the body up by the feet.

The above directions, if properly followed, might result in the resuscitation of many persons apparently drowned.

LATE PUBLICATIONS.—Mr. J. P. Hunt, Masonic Hall, has just received the July number of Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine. Also the New York Mercury, Phunny Phellow and Sunday Mercury. For sale, also, by J. T. Sample, Allegheny.

NEWSPAPERS.—All the New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh daily and weekly papers for the week, can be had at Frank Case's News Depot, Chronicle building.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S MAGAZINE.—We have received from J. W. Pittock, Fifth st., opposite the Post office, this popular fashion periodical for the month of July.

ALBUMS.—Photograph albums in great variety, and at low prices, at Frank Case's book and news depot, Chronicle building.

CALL and see McClintock's stock of boots, shoes, and gaiters; at 98, Federal street, before you buy elsewhere.

POCKET-BOOKS, currency wallets, as well as photograph albums, at Frank Cases' News Depot, Chronicle building.

Don't be humbugged but go and get a good pair of shoes, at 98, Federal street, Alleghany.

BARGAINS in summer shawls at J. Finch's corner of Grant and Fifth streets.

JULY.—All the Magazines can be had at Frank Case's news depot.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED

in the Post office at Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, the 25th day of June, 1864.

To obtain any of the letters, the applicant must call for *advertised letters*, give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

Persons sending for letters by carriers, at the residence of owners, may be accured by observing the following rules:

1 Direct letters plainly to the street and number as well as the post office and State

2 Head letters with the writer's post office and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly.

3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word "transient."

4 Place the postage stamp on the upper right hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post marking without interfering with the writing.

N. B. A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post office, and State, across the left hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual pre-paid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Dec. 18.

Atkinson Sarah A	Gilmore Mary	Mc Connaghy M
Anil P F	H	McClelland Jno
B	Harding Ben	H
Barr A J	Hartman Annis	Morris W B
Brain Annis	Hutchison A M	Nicholson J L
Burns Daniel	Harrison Ellz 2	Neathercost Jnb
Burns John	Hulmes Eliza	Nelson Frank
Bardsee John N	Hunter Ellen M	Neal Sarah O
Bell of John S	Hollinger Elizb	Neal Samuel
Brownlie Jas	Hanna Lizzie	O
Bridgman Sami	Harris Sarah Jan	Oakley Wm
Barr C &	Hutchison Sarah	O'Brian John
Bingham Geo.	Hurst for Lee	Oiling Geo
Barker Martha J	Heart John	P
Browne Mollie	Hess or John	Penn Wm
Browne Mary	Haley John J	Patterson Matthw
Bennett Mr	Hazlett Jorah J	Perkins Mary
Blake Mary J	Hayes & Stewart	Powers Ann
Bracken Martin	Johnstown Glass	Powers Maria
Basham Louisa	Burns Nancy	Powers Henry
Burns Nancy	Jenkins O S	Peddler Andrew
Beatty J	Jones Ruth J	Phillips R S
Ball Olivia	James O S	R
Baxter N H	Jackman L L	Rhoe Lucinda M
Bole Robert	Jackson James	Riddle Mary A 2
C	Jacobs Jacob	Rattigan Thomas
Carson E C	Johnston Carrie	Reed J M
Cupp Elizabeth	H	Ross C A & O
Creamer Geo	Kirby W B	Reilly Charles
Co s O	Kennedy Maggie	Reed Elizabeth
Cooper Catharne	Knox Mary	Rodgers Eliza'h
Campbell A	Krosson Fannie	S
Casey Agnes	Kimes L E	Stewart Agnes
Crick Jos S	Kuhrering F	Steele Robert
Crone John	Kernin John	Sellers Daniel
Curtis A	L	Sprowl Gabriel
Callary Jas	Lamonie Virinda	Sanders Jo
Canse Sarah J	Lemkamp & Co	Sanders — m
Cambell Saml	Lowy Lottie	Smith Wilson
Cattenwood Rbt	Lynch Anna D	Sanford John
Coll Peter	M	Say ne Chas B
Cade E H	Miller Rachal	Smith Jas B
Cambell Wm	Morris Wm	Scott Jessy
D	Myers Kate	Sherman John
Dennis S N	Miller Caroline	Stacy James
Dillen Emma	Mayargue Chas	Stacey John A
Dunbar Eliz	Miller David	T
Dotson Maria	Manice Hattie V	Thomas Mary J
Dennis G F	Morris Matilda	Tyler Mary
Daniels Henry S	Murphy Maggie	V
E	Miller J S	Varnum Wm
Evens Ellen E	Magaw John	Vandevender A
Evens Chas	Morris Geo W	W
Edmonds Sry A	Scanlgan H A	Wilson Allen
Elliott Maria	Watson Sarah	Wood Addie
F	McGill Patrick	Wilson Amelia
Foley Mary	McClung Robt 3	Wright Peter
G	McKnight Wm	Williams Kesiah
Gilfillane & Orr	McMurray Wm	Wright Louisa
George John A	McKenne Barn'd	Woodside Thos
Gerard John E	McGrab Alex	Wilds John
Gaffney Martha	McMullin R L	Williams John W
Guy James	McKeon Mary	Walters Joseph
Gaffney Miss	McGuire Jas	Wolf S
George Maggie O	McCutchin Thos	Walsh Bridget
Gilbert Mallie	McJankins J F	
Gregg Nancy	McVarrick Jas	

SAMUEL RIDDLE, P. M.

Oliver Mison	Wm Pickills	Williams Pickills
David Brown	John Pickills	Seth Lowes
Wm Glenn Bingham	Seth Lowes	James Shrade
Thomas Hamilton	Andrew Young	Wm Gilmore
Matthew McIntosh	Wm Gilmore	Jacob Swingle
Jacob Swingle	Jacob Swingle	Wm Mitchell
Wm Mitchell	Wm Mitchell	Jacob Kelt
James woods	Jacob Kelt	James Noble
Daniel Dolford	James Noble	James Durkin
Frederick Winder	James Durkin	Jos ph Gahn
Michael Moore	Jos ph Gahn	John D Rodgers
Frederick Marks	John D Rodgers	Ambrose Pickles
William Watson	Ambrose Pickles	George Long
Llewellyn Jones	George Long	James S Holmes
Alex Adamson	James S Holmes	Mrs Mary Ann
Edward Ord	Mrs Mary Ann	John Toulinson
Thomas Kinsey	John Toulinson	Ralph Turnbull
William Burt	Ralph Turnbull	Thomas Mc Kinney
Samuel Smithboro	Thomas Mc Kinney	Benjamin F Lea
Samuel H Simons	Benjamin F Lea	Charles P Moore
Joseph Gray	Charles P Moore	Abraham Wenders
	Abraham Wenders	William Evans
	William Evans	James Watson
	James Watson	Ambrose Ross
	Ambrose Ross	

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Jacob Gossing	George Wise	Richard Hanson
Michael Coates	Richard Hanson	Charles Alvis
Adam Boenham	Charles Alvis	George W Downes
Wm Bal daley	George W Downes	Jon McCune
Mathias Wilhelm	Jon McCune	Henry Smithson
Philip Low	Henry Smithson	Thomas B Cowan
John Rengnire	Thomas B Cowan	Jac b Baer
Wm Edwards	Jac b Baer	Jefferson Lewellen
Philip Lenny	Jefferson Lewellen	Mary Smithson
George Tonis	Mary Smithson	Michael twenty
Joseph Jacobs	Michael twenty	Henry Burchfield
Christian Sorgenson	Henry Burchfield	— Sheulen
Christ Bissel	— Sheulen	Robert Young
Nicholas Stemmer	Robert Young	R L Anderson
Godfrey Bishop	R L Anderson	Samuel Martin
Christ Shul s	Samuel Martin	Phillip Hoffman
Martin Guthbert	Phillip Hoffman	George Hoffman
Wm Snyder	George Hoffman	John Carmahan
Jacob Hice	John Carmahan	Fred Burman
Chas. Conrad	Fred Burman	Wm W Mason
John Karney	Wm W Mason	John Holder
Antone Hebel	John Holder	Michael Bier
Jacob Kretzer	Michael Bier	Henry Kamra
Fred Smith	Henry Kamra	Peter Ammond
Wm Hutton	Peter Ammond	Thos Fe er
Henry Wagner	Thos Fe er	C arles Taylor
John Garom	C arles Taylor	Thomas P Wright
Fred Stein	Thomas P Wright	Lyttleton Kearney
George B Father	Lyttleton Kearney	George Nea'd
Wm Bower	George Nea'd	Frank Rhone
Fred Kruligfer	Frank Rhone	Christ Twist
Augus Schmidt	Christ Twist	Bartoli Luffy
Phillip Dilman	Bartoli Luffy	Wm Ackman
John Bellinger	Wm Ackman	Peter Chotsteng
Jacob Wilburt	Peter Chotsteng	Peter Conrad
Henry Witt	Peter Conrad	W Campbell
James Malley	W Campbell	Henry Witt
Fred Bolin	Henry Witt	James Malley
John Reisel	James Malley	Fred Bolin
John Ubinger	Fred Bolin	John Dangler
	John Dangler	Augus Haas
	John Reisel	Fred Hickman
	John Ubinger	

Explosion of a Steam Boiler---Two Burned to Scalded.

About noon to-day, a steam boiler in the Brass foundry of Cadman & Crawford, on Duquesne Way, above the Suspension Bridge, blew up, and scalded two boys named Joseph Shaner and Samuel Galley. Shaner was but slightly injured on the face and head, while Galley was severely burned on the face, arms and body, and was cut on the back of the head by a piece of the boiler. He was acting as engineer at the time of the explosion. The boiler was very old and rusty, and several machinists who examined it after the explosion stated that it had been worn out, and should have been replaced with a new one long since. The damage done to the building was slight, and can be easily repaired.

JEFFERSON.—Wm. W. Brockman, convicted of felonious assault and battery in shooting James McCombs, in Allegheny, was brought into court this morning and sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and undergo an imprisonment of thirty days in the county jail.

County Teachers' Association.

A regular meeting of the County Teachers' Association was held this morning—Rev. S. Findley in the chair.

Prof. Burtz delivered an eminently practical address on the subject of "Teachers." He held that all were not teachers who kept school, but those who made teaching an office in life. The object of the teacher should be to make his calling a *profession*—to be measured not by the amount of money acquired, but by the good accomplished. The clergyman who labored for money only was no true minister; and the physician who sought only pecuniary gain was no true physician. The great object should be to benefit and elevate humanity. The teacher whose sole object was money would most certainly fail; and being debased in mind he would lose the highest reward given to the "good and faithful servant." The lecture was highly spoken of by those who heard it, and was listened to with close attention.

A discussion on Teachers' Institutes was next in order. The discussion was opened by Prof. Dickson, and was participated in by Rev. B. W. Kerr, Profs. Burtt, Prof. Libby, Cohen and Marshall.

The Association then adjourned.

Shooting Affair in Robinson Township.

This morning about 9 o'clock, as a farmer named James Nichols, who resides in Robinson township, near Chartier's Creek, was coming to market, he met a colored man on the road, who stated that two persons, armed with shot guns, had met him and robbed him of his watch and several razors. Mr. Nichols started after the alleged thieves, and after passing them some distance, overtook one of them, a young boy. He took his gun from him, and delivered him into the custody of two citizens, and he started after the other. Noticing the fugitive dodging around some bushes, he fired at him. The gun was loaded with bird shot, and the shot took effect in the side of the head and shoulder, several of the shot sticking near the eye, but apparently not injuring it.

Immediately after the occurrence Mr. Nichols proceeded to Temperanceville and sent Dr. Simcox to attend to the injuries of the wounded man. He then came to the city and delivered himself up to the Mayor, who placed him in custody to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

The wounded man, whose name is supposed to be John Sullivan, was brought to this city this afternoon and his injuries examined by Dr. McCook, who is of opinion that the wounds are not serious. Mr. Nichols will probably be admitted to bail this afternoon.

A CARD TO THE TRADE.—We are now prepared to furnish (for the present in limited quantities) "Prof. Lubin's Hair Dressing Florline," the toilet requisite—*par excellence*—of the nineteenth century. The demand for this article has by far exceeded our most sanguine expectations and if our friends who have ordered do not receive the entire quantity ordered, they will kindly grant us their forbearance and accept our assurance that we are perfecting arrangements whereby we shall be able to furnish the Florline in any quantity. Drake & Childs, Perfumers, 101 Liberty street, New York.

LARCENY.—Samuel Lambert was arrested this morning and taken before Mayor Alexander, of Allegheny, on a charge of larceny, preferred by Mr. W. W. Bradshaw, who states that the defendant entered his house, on Federal street, in the Sixth ward, in the city, and stole therefrom a guitar, a number of valuable shells, and other articles. Lambert was committed to jail, in default of bail to answer the charge at court.

FROM THE 102D REGIMENT.—A member of this regiment, writing from the front near Petersburg, under date of the 19th inst., says: "Yesterday was a sad day in our regiment. In a charge we lost twenty-five killed and wounded. Serg. Ballard, of Co. D, is dead, also private David Hanna, of Co. E. Our regiment is the front line, Capt. James Patchel, of Co. D, in command."

COMING HOME.—The gallant Sixty-second Penna. Regiment are expected to leave for home about the