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## Pittsburgh Gazette.

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## Reading Matter from Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

### The Military Outlook.

If Lee has determined to hold his army where it now is, and to fight out the war in the narrow strip of land lying between the James river and the Appomattox, he will afford us the best opportunity we have ever yet had to operate against him easily, economically and effectively. We have an admirable base at City Point, with a short and excellent line of communication with the front. We are on good ground for the display of strategy, as well as for hard fighting. We are in little or no danger of an offensive movement on the part of the enemy. Militarily viewed, we may be said to be in the rear of Richmond; and we operate against it, for the first time, on the line which all sagacious military men have always asserted to be by all odds the best of the lines of approach.

Look, again, at the other of our two great armies—that under Sherman. We have just learned that this officer was repulsed in an assault he made on the rebel fortifications last Monday. But look *where* that battle was fought. It was an attack upon the works at Kenesaw mountains, only some twenty miles from Atlanta, our objective point. The rebels have been steadily pushed back, until they have now reached this, their last great stronghold defending the main railroad centre of Georgia. Here is concentrated their Southwestern army; and it needs but that they should get another such drubbing here as Grant gave them at Chattanooga last November, to secure their retreat across the State of Georgia to the South Carolina line—if there were then any organized army left them. Indeed, a retreat to the Savannah river has lately appeared to them so imminent, that the Mayor of Augusta has issued a proclamation in view of it.

We think a contemplation of these facts will show how closely we have pressed the two rebel armies to the line of the last ditch. As to Grant's army, it is certainly in a position from which the rebels cannot drive it; and there seems no hope of their being able in any event to force a retrogra de movement upon Sherman. It becomes the people now, while feeling very strong and manfully confident, not to give way to impatience—not to be too eager for quick and great battles. We press mortally on the flickering vitality of the great rebellion, and every week assuredly brings us nearer to the end which Heaven has decreed—*N. Y. Times.*

### How Tennessee Rebels Treat the Families of Colored Soldiers.

The Nashville *Times* relates the following:

A capital of the wrongs daily inflicted upon the wives and children of colored soldiers in Tennessee is enough to make a humane man weep tears of blood! Rebels who are living under the amnesty proclamation—rebels whose crimes against the State have justly forfeited their property and their worthless necks, appear to take fiendish delight in abusing the wives and children of those noble colored men who have enlisted to fight for a Government from which they have heretofore received only injustice. I will give you one case; I might give many.

In 1841, Ira Hardison, who resides in Maury county, ten miles east of Columbia, bought a man named Wilson, and from 1841 to 1863, a period of 22 years, Wilson worked faithfully for Hardison without compensation. No man ever had a more faithful or efficient slave. In November, 1863, after giving to Hardison all the best years of his life, Wilson enlisted in the 15th U. S. colored troops, commanded by Col. Donney, and every officer in the regiment can bear testimony to the intelligence, honesty and good conduct of Sergeant Wilson. But ever since his enlistment, his wife and children, left in Hardison's hands, have been cruelly tormented.

A son was driven to work last winter and spring without shoes and almost naked, until he was ready to drop into the grave. A daughter was knocked down last Sabbath a week, kicked and stamped by the rebel brute until her life was almost despaired of. The old scoundrel taunts the mother and children continually about their husband and father being a soldier. As sergeant Wilson is a very intelligent christian man, he feels these wrongs keenly, and asks whether the Government for which he has taken up arms has no means of redress.

Hardison is raising a fine crop of cotton this year, and is boasting of the large sums of money it will yield him.

### The Work Done by Hunter.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* gives the following doleful account of the desolation produced by General Hunter in his raid into the heart of the Old Dominion:

"The damage done by the Yankees to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, while not fully ascertained, is reported to be very heavy. Besides the burning of the bridges across Big and Little Otter rivers and Elk creek, the track is said to be torn up for several miles, all the depots between here and Big Lick have been burned, and the water tanks destroyed. If these damages be correctly stated, it will take some time to put the road in running order again.

"The scene of desolation and ruin in the neighborhood of this city, near where the enemy made their line of battle, is positively appalling. The people were stripped of every thing, fences were torn down, crops trampled up, and every species of vandalism that savages could think of was practiced. Hogs, sheep, cattle, poultry, were stolen and carried off, and when not needed, for food were wantonly slaughtered and left to rot on the ground. Among others we have heard of as being thus brutally despoiled were Mrs. Poindexter, Gen. Clay, Capt. Armistead, Dr. Floyd, and N. W. Barksdale, on and near the Forest road; and on the Salem road, Samuel Miller, Major G. C. Hutter and Dr. W. Owen. There were also others, of whose names we have not been informed; and along the entire line of the enemy's march, as far as we can learn, the same scenes of plunder and robbery were enacted. Capt. Paschal Buford was stripped of everything—cattle, horses, hogs, provisions, &c., all were taken; and so with Capt. W. M. Smith, living near Lowry's, and all persons living on or within reach of the road. At Liberty the case was the same; and there is scarcely a family there who has a dust of meal or a ration of bacon."

### Indian Strategy.

A very curious piece of strategy which took place the other day in front of Petersburg, shows that the wonders of Cooper's Indian heroes have not ceased. One of the 14th New York artillery—a Seneca Indian, I believe, from the western part of the State—undertook, on a wager, to bring in alive a rebel sharpshooter who was perched in a tree in front of our line, considerably in advance of his own. His manner of accomplishing this was as ingenious as successful, and rivals the "devilry" of any of the Leather-stocking redskins. Procuring a quantity of pine boughs, he enveloped himself with them from head to foot, attaching them securely to a branch, which he lashed lengthwise of his body. When completed, he was indistinguishable to a casual observer from the surrounding foliage, and resembled a tree as closely as it was possible for his really artistic effort to render him. Thus prepared and with musket in hand, concealed likewise, he stole by almost imperceptible movements to beneath the tree where the sharpshooter was lodged. Here he patiently waited until his prey had emptied his piece at one of our men, when he suddenly brought his musket to bear on the "reb," giving him no time to reload. The sharpshooter was taken at a disadvantage. To the demand to come down he readily assented, when the Indian triumphantly marched him a prisoner into camp and won his wager.

### Jottings.

GRANT AND THE COLORED SENTINEL.—A Petersburg letter says: Gen. Grant visited the front yesterday, and while there one of his aids, who wore no distinguishing mark of office, was arrested by one of the colored soldiers on guard. They would not believe his story, but took him to Gen. Grant to corroborate his story. "Well, General, I have been arrested by this soldier, who won't believe my story." The Commander-in-Chief identified and released his aid, telling the soldier, he had done his duty. He then remarked to his aid, "Served you right, Sir; I am glad of it, as it shows the negroes are vigilant. The next time you had better wear something to indicate your rank and profession, or else keep out of their way."

PRESUMING that the public is well through its moment of despondency, we have nothing to remark concerning the campaign in general, except that the days of partial rest which Gen. Grant has given to his army are a better assurance of progress than if he had kept hammering at the defenses of Petersburg. Too army had gone through such fatigue as even Napoleon, the most pitiless of generals, seldom required of his soldiers. It was entitled to some repose; and it is a cruel impatience which would deny it to men who have fought and marched and suffered as have the heroes of our army for two months past. But the lull in the campaign is only preparation and portent of the coming storm.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A FARMER in Boyle county, Kentucky, recently became anxious about his slaves, apprehending that they might leave him and enlist in the army. He accordingly called up one of the most intelligent of them, and asked him if they had any thought of leaving. Ben told him they had talked over the war a good deal, and then asked him what he thought the war was for, and what its results would be. The master answered that he supposed the colored men would all be free by the end of the war. Said Ben, "We want to be clear on this, for we think that if the war is going to make us free we ought to fight; but if it is for the Union and the Constitution as they was, we think, massa, you ought to fight."

THE "regular" physicians of Boston have advanced their prices for a single visit in cases of regular attendance from two dollars to three dollars; for a first visit in consultation the fee is fixed at from five dollars to ten dollars; for a visit in the night, or between the hours of 9 o'clock p. m. and 8 o'clock a. m., from five dollars to ten dollars. Members of the Physicians' Association have the privilege of rendering their services gratuitously to persons in indigent circumstances.

A LOUISVILLE copperhead, one W. S. Bentley, on the 23d ult, addressed Gov. Bramlette an insolent note, telling him that he ought to procure the release, by exchange, of Colonel Wolford, but expressing the belief that he would not do so, and would indorse the Administration before twelve months were out. The Governor responds, calling Bentley a puppy, and advising him to keep within doors during the approaching dog days, lest he be killed for his madness.

GRATITUDE EXTRAORDINARY.—On Saturday night last, a man who was about to start for Hamilton with a large sum in money ($21,200 we are told), dropped the package containing it in the Hamilton and Dayton depot. Fortunately the night watchman found it, and being an honest man returned it, when the loser coolly pocketed it without so much as a word of thanks. Considerable indignation was manifested among by-standers at this conduct.—*Cin. Comm.*

REV. DEAN TRENCH, in his excellent work on "English—past and present," after noticing the anomalous construction of the word "its," says it does not once occur in the whole of our authorized version of the Bible—occurs only three times in all Shakspeare—was a word unknown to Ben. Johnson—was not admitted into his poems by Milton—and did not come into common use until a few years before Dryden sanctioned it in his writings.

A MAN at East Haddam, Connecticut, the other day foolishly fastened a boat, containing himself, a woman and child, to the stern of a steamer going down the river, but as soon as his improvised tug had got fairly started the small boat was swamped, and the inmates were saved with difficulty.

JOSHUA COFFIN, of Newbury, Mass., an antiquary of some note, died suddenly last week, aged seventy-three years. He was graduated at Dartmouth, and was at one time the schoolmaster of Whittier. He was one of the twelve persons who formed the first abolition society in Massachusetts.

AT the Springfield armory 265,000 guns have accumulated. The second and third stories of the building are filled, and the first story is nearly full of muskets boxed for shipment. It is the largest number the arsenal has ever held at any time.

THE corn and wheat crops in Central and Southern Illinois are reported to be large and promising. The scarcity of laborers gives some trouble in gathering the crops, and in some sections the women have done the principal portion of the field work.

THE Common Council of Rochester, N. Y., are taking measures to procure a supply of coal, in addition to the usual amount required for city purposes, for the benefit of those too poor to buy it.

### Foreign Gossip.

A PARALLEL—Lord Shaftesbury, in a recent debate in the British Parliament on the humane bill which he has introduced to protect chimney-sweeps, narrated the story of the fine lady who exclaimed: "A chimney-sweep indeed wanted education! What next?" And said, in commenting on it, "I say, my Lords, that woman who could speak in that way of a human being with reference to his temporal and external interests is a woman who could cut up a child for dog's meat or manure."

HOW many people have we not among us, or representing us in Congress, that cry day after day, "A negro indeed wanted to be a man! What next? Sitting in our cars! Testifying in our courts! Walking in our streets? Why, man, the negro was destined to be cut up for dog's meat."

A PERSON speaking of the late Mr. Senior, a writer on political economy, says he was of the class of men who, never smoking office, or haranguing mobs, "watch society, think out problems, and accumulate a wealth of facts besides," which are the substratum of policy and the manure out of which systems grow. In short they are good *funnels*, very useful, and Mr. Senior was among the best of them.

SEVERAL cargoes of wheat, shipped from San Francisco to Liverpool a short time since, were dispatched without unlading to Melbourne. A cargo of hemp from Manilla to New York has recently been sent to Liverpool, and from thence returned to New York as the best market. It is again on its way to Liverpool.

THREE young officers of rank and good family, the Counts Schmising-Kerffenbrock, have been dismissed from the Prussian army because they publicly avowed their religious sentiments were opposed to the practice of dueling.

### Andrew Johnston's Mother—A Slander Nailed.

The following letter from a loyal East Tennessean appears in the Binghampton (N. Y.) *Republican*; the slander it exposes was too silly for credence, but it is just as well to have it corrected:

"AVON, N. Y., June 28.

"Mr. Editor: I notice in your paper of the 27th instant an extract from a Philadelphia paper to the effect that 'Andy Johnson had abandoned his poor old mother, and that she is traversing the streets of Philadelphia with a basket on her arm, selling tripe for a living.'

"I ask the privilege of adding my testimony to the falsity of this charge. Being a native of the same county, (Greene, East Tennessee,) and having lived in the same town, Greenville, in which Governor Johnson resided, and where his mother died and was buried, I know whereof I speak. To my own knowledge old Mrs. Johnson lived in her son's family for many years before her death.

"I witnessed her burial. She lies in the village grave-yard. Many marks of tender regard are now to be seen around her sleeping remains. An aspen tree, brought when a mere slip, from Washington city, by her son, and no doubt planted by his own hand, grows at the head of her grave. The rose and the myrtle bloom at her side.

"It is true that, previous to her residence with her son, she was poor, but loved and respected by all who knew her—particularly by the young. Well do I remember, when a mere boy, going with other little children to the old lady's humble dwelling and being charmed with her oft-repeated stories.

"Gov. Johnson has inherited from his revered mother those peculiar traits of character that have made him a marked man, and elevated him to the distinguished position he now occupies—viz: an unusual strength of native talent, sound common-sense, indomitable perseverance, and honesty. 'As the mother is, so is the man.'

"W. B. BARNES, an East Tennessean."

### Official Report of Captain Semmes on the Fight Between the "Alabama" and "Kearsage."

Mr. Mason, the representative of the Confederate Government, has sent a copy of this report to the *Times*. Captain Semmes says that in an hour and ten minutes the Alabama was found to be in a sinking state, the enemy's shells having exploded on her sides and between decks. For a few minutes he had hopes of reaching the French coast, but the ship filled rapidly, and the furnace fires were extinguished. Captain Semmes says: I now hauled down colors to prevent the further destruction of life, and dispatched a boat to inform the enemy of our condition, although we were now but 400 yards from each other. The enemy fired above five times after colors had been struck. It is charitable to suppose that a ship of war of a Christian nation could not have done this intentionally. Some twenty minutes after my furnace fires had been extinguished, and the ship being on the point of sinking, every man, in obedience to a previous order which had been given to the crew, jumped overboard and endeavored to save himself. There was no appearance of any boats coming from the enemy after the ship went down. It was fortunate that I myself escaped to the shelter of the neutral flag on board Mr. Lancaster's yacht Deerhound, together with about forty others.

### John Morgan and Clay's Horses.

A gentleman from Lexington, Kentucky, relates an incident relative to John Morgan which is certainly characteristic of him whether it be true or untrue. After he had stolen the celebrated race horse "Skedaddle," Mr. Clay started in pursuit with two fine animals, worth over five hundred dollars each, and overtook the freebooter, and offered him both, together with six hundred dollars, if he would return the racer.

"There will answer your purpose just as well," said Mr. Clay.

John looked at the horses carefully, and said:—

"Well, Mr. Clay, they will answer my purpose as well as Skedaddle, and I am disposed to accommodate you—"

Here Mr. Clay's countenance brightened.

"As I am disposed to accommodate you, I will partly comply with your request."

Mr. Clay was puzzled.

"I will partly comply with your request; I'll take these two horses, but I can't give you the other."

Mr. Clay was completely taken aback; but he was not allowed to get away so easy. The soldiers took the six hundred dollars from him and he was compelled to leave for home on foot with his pockets empty.—*Nashville Union.*

### Gen. Grant and the Presidency.

In commenting upon the possibility of Gen. Grant, in a certain contingency, accepting the nomination for the Presidency, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says:

We know that Gen. Grant has peremptorily refused, in advance, any offer of the Presidency. He replied to those who were seeking to learn his views on the subject, that, while the war lasted, no earthly inducement could take him from his present position, and that even should the war come to a speedy conclusion he would be the most ungrateful of men to run against Mr. Lincoln. This declaration comes to us through the most trustworthy sources, and affords to us conclusive proof that Gen. Grant has fully decided not to enter the political arena. And those who know him, know that he is not apt to waver when he has made up his mind one way or the other.

THE London *Spectator* contends that sober nations are wholesome than drinking ones, as are the French in comparison with the English, the Italians with the Scotch, and the Hindoos with everybody.

A NUMBER of young men in Fall River, Mass., have commenced procuring substitutes to save themselves from the draft.

## *TELEGRAMS.*

# THE REBEL RAID.

## HUNTER'S FORCES CONFRONTING THE ENEMY.

### Harper's Ferry in Rebel Possession.

### MARYLAND HEIGHTS HELD BY OUR FORCES.

### The Expedition Probably for Plunder.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—The mail train from Sandy Hook, Md., opposite Harper's Ferry, left this morning as usual.

Hunter's forces are rapidly arriving from the west, and will doubtless soon confront the rebels.

The enemy retain possession of the Virginia side of Harper's Ferry. Sigel holds the opposite heights.

All indications seem to show that the infantry force does not exceed six or eight thousand, and is a plundering expedition.

### The Destruction of the Pirate Alabama.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: Notwithstanding the reports some time since that the Alabama was so worn out that she would have to be abandoned and would never go on the ocean again, she made a trip from the East to Cherbourg in such a short time that she was thought to be the Florida, and so telegraphed on her arrival. Capt. Winslow, then in Holland, was immediately sent for by Mr. Dayton. He arrived just in time, as by the protest of Mr. Dayton, the French authorities were obliged to order the Alabama out of port.

Semmes put the best face on the matter he could, though it was evident he did not like to face a war ship. He sent word to Commander Winslow that he intended to drive him off, when Winslow replied, "Let him try it." The fight was so short and decisive that one would have thought the Alabama had changed places with one of her unarmed merchantman victims. It is not true that the Alabama at any time attempted to board the Kearsage. When the Alabama was disabled in her machinery, the Kearsage was run up close to her and poured a destructive converging broadside, which tore away a whole section of the Alabama's side at the water line and let the water through in cascades. The Alabama then turned tail and ran for the shore, when Commander Winslow hoisted his flag of victory and pursued. Finding that the Alabama was sinking, he lowered his boats to pick up the crew.

Mr. Dayton informed Commander Winslow that the prisoners could not be paroled, but might be transferred to the St. Louis, when she arrived, and conveyed to the United States.

### Latest From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 4.—Important movements are going on here, the details of which are contraband.

There has been no news from Arkansas, since Gen. Carr's fight some days since.

No arrivals from White or Arkansas rivers for the past two days.

Gen. Steele has ample supplies, and no anxiety is felt here for his position.

The Memphis city government appointed by Washburne is moving along smoothly and gives entire satisfaction to the loyal portion of the people, and many of the semi-secesh have expressed satisfaction with Gen. Washburne's action.

Col. Harris is known as an earnest patriot, who devotes his whole energy to the proper discharge of his duties as a military mayor, and will undoubtedly give satisfaction to all who deserve it.

Gen. Hatch has reported to Gen. Washburne for duty.

Weather hot.

### Latest from Europe.

HALIFAX, July 6.—The Asia, from Queenstown on the 26th, has arrived with three days later news.

The yacht Deerhound is charged as being a mere tender to the Alabama.

It is rumored that Semmes will sail another pirate steamer in August.

LATER.—The Conference met on Saturday, and finally adjourned.

It is stated that orders have been issued by the English government to have ready equipments for thirty thousand troops.

Cotton quiet; unchanged.

Breadstuffs firmer; a slight advance in all qualities. Provisions firm and upward.

Favorable peace rumors yesterday caused an improvement in stocks and consols.

### Rumored Capture of Petersburg.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The *Tribune* has the following, which it doubts:

*Washington, July 5.*—A dispatch was sent from here to New York this evening at 5 o'clock, declaring that Petersburg was taken yesterday.

## PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

## Kentucky Declared Under Martial Law.

### PRIVILEGES OF THE HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENDED.

## The Proclamation of April, 1861, to be Enforced.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

*By the President of the United States:*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By the Proclamation which was issued on the 15th of April, 1861, the President of the United States announced and declared that the laws of the United States had been for some time past and then were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in certain States therein mentioned, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the Marshals by law;

And whereas, immediately after the issuing of the said proclamation, the land and naval forces of the United States were put into activity to suppress said insurrection and rebellion. And whereas, the Congress of the United States, by an act approved on the 3d day of March, 1863, did enact that during the said rebellion the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States or any part thereof.

And whereas, the said insurrection and rebellion still continues endangering the existence of the Constitution and the government of the United States, and whereas, the military forces of the United States are now actively engaged in suppressing the said insurrection and rebellion in various parts of the States where the said rebellion has been successful in obstructing the laws and public authorities, and especially in the States of Virginia and Georgia.

And whereas, on the 15th day of September last the President of the United States duly issued his proclamation, wherein he declared that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* should be suspended throughout the United States in cases whereby, by the authority of the President of the United States, or by resisting a draft, or any other offence against the military or naval services.

And whereas, many citizens of the State of Kentucky have joined the forces of the insurgents: have, on several occasions, entered the said State, in the manner, by large forces, and not without aid and comfort furnished by disaffected and disloyal citizens of the United States therein; not only greatly disturbed the public peace, but overborne the civil authorities and made flagrant civil war, destroying property and life in various parts of that State.

And whereas, it has been made known to the President of the United States by the officers commanding the National armies that combinations have been formed in said state of Kentucky with a purpose of inciting the rebel forces to renew the said operations of civil war within the said State, and thereby to embarrass the United States armies now operating in said States of Virginia and Georgia, and to endanger their safety.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws, do hereby declare that in my judgment the public safety especially requires that the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus so proclaimed in said proclamation of the 15th of September, 1863, be made effectual and be duly enforced in and throughout the said State of Kentucky, and that martial law be for the present declared therein.

I do therefore hereby require of the military officers in the said State, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus be effectually suspended within said State, according to the aforesaid proclamation, and that martial law be established therein, to take effect from the date of this proclamation. The said suspension and establishment of martial law to continue until this proclamation shall be revoked or modified, but not beyond the period when said rebellion shall have been suppressed, or come to an end; and I do hereby require and command, as well as military officers, all civil officers and authorities existing or found within said Kentucky, to take notice of this proclamation, and to give full effect to the same. The martial law herein proclaimed, and the things in that respect herein ordered, will not be deemed or taken to interfere with the holding of lawful elections, or with the proceedings of the Constitutional Legislature of Kentucky, or with the administration of justice in the courts of law existing therein, between citizens of the United States in suits or proceedings which do not affect the military operations or the constitutional authorities of the Government of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

## Promotion of Commander Winslow of the Kearsage.

## LATEST FROM THE REBEL RAID

### The Enemy's Strength yet Unknown.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Intelligence from the Upper Potomac states that the citizens of Upper Maryland are terribly frightened, and are fleeing with their property in all directions. The danger thus far seems apprehended more than real, for Frederick, even, is not occupied as reported, and the rebel command has not occupied permanently any town on the Maryland side of the Potomac. The enemy is supposed to be a part of Ransom's, late Stuart's, cavalry, with infantry from Ewell's corps.

A special to the *Tribune*, from Washington, dated July 5th, says: Refugees from Hagerstown, Boonstown and Middletown are arriving in Baltimore in considerable numbers. Many of them walked the whole way, and they report much excitement throughout the western counties, more on account of previous invasions than from anything seriously threatened now.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated Baltimore, July 5, says: Brig. Gen. Tyler and command are at Monocacy.

A scout had reported that the party at Point of Rocks consisted of one hundred and twenty-five of Mosby's men on a thieving expedition. They burned a boat at Point of Rocks, robbed a store at Harper's Ferry, and went back. There were only two companies of infantry and two companies of cavalry at Harper's Ferry, belonging to a Potomac cavalry brigade, and they disgracefully fled.

A *Tribune* special from Headquarters says: These days of monotony, the report of which falls so so vexingly on the public ear, are big with portentous preparations for a movement which will exceed in brilliancy and importance any of the campaign. It will soon be executed, and will be successful.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The *Tribune's* Washington special, of the 5th, says: Commander Winslow, of the Kearsage, was to-day recommended by the Secretary of the Navy to be a Commodore.

It is already said here that the value of the Alabama will be distributed among the officers and crew of the Kearsage.

Commander Winslow claims Capt. Semmes and others, taken to Southampton, as his prisoners. He had ample reasons to pick them up. The English yacht actually stole them, as if by preconcerted plan, thus constituting a clear case of intervention.

### Arrival of 100-Days Volunteers at Fort Leavenworth.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The 138th Illinois (hundred days men) reached Fort Leavenworth, and will garrison that post and let the 16th and 16th Kansas volunteers go to the front.

The Kansas State *Journal*, published at Lawrence, in the interest of the Karney party, is out against the re-election of Lincoln.

### Arrival of the Ocean Queen.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, has arrived.

## *CITY AND SUBURBAN.*

### Election of Teachers.

The following teachers have been elected in the wards designated:

SECOND WARD.

Principal—James B. D. Meeds.

Grammar Department: Male—Miss Bella Maclean; Female—Miss Mary J. Thompson.

Medium Department: Male—Miss Mary D. McFaden; Female—Miss Eliza J. Nicols.

Primary Department: Male—Miss Jane D. Wilkeson, Gennie Allen; Female—Miss Annie Curry, and one to elect.

THIRD WARD.

Principal—H. J. Gourley.

Grammar Department—Misses E. B. Dunlap, S. A. Wallace, M. J. Graham.

Intermediate Department—Misses S. M. Hunter, Esther Johnson, Emma Case, E. M. Young.

Primary Department—Misses Agnes H. Duncan, Ida F. M'Clarea, E. Richardson, H. Wilkins, Lizzie W. Black, E. A. Mattiers, E. Taggart, Fanny T. McCammon, Fanny Cougher.

SEVENTH WARD.

Principal—John J. Taggart.

Grammar Department—Miss M. E. Taggart.

Intermediate Department—Misses Lottie O. Martin, Sarah H. Marshall.

Primary Department—Misses Harriet Mathews, Matilda Moffat, Irenia Rutledge, Lizzie H. Wright, and Mrs. Sarah A. Weaver.

EIGHTH WARD.

*Ann street*—Principal—Leonard H. Eaton.

Grammar Department—Misses Mary D. Garvin, Emma D. Wallace.

Intermediate Department—Misses Annie M. Robinson, Eliza W. Lumpre, Kate Kirkpatrick.

Primary Department—Misses A. Witherow, Mary E. Duncan, Margaret McMullen, Alice J. Jackson, Mattie S. McMaster, Kate K. Patterson.

*Second street*—Grammar Department—Miss Mary J. Proudfoot.

Intermediate Department—Mrs. Verbena Burns.

Primary Department—No appointment.

### Bank Note Quotations,

Corrected especially for the *Gazette*, by Messrs Feld & Lare, of the *National Bank Note Reporter*. Rates uncertain at present:

PITTSBURGH, July 6, 1864.

| | Discount. | | Discount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New England States | ¾ | Virginia—Interior | — |
| New York State | ¾ | North Carolina | — |
| New York City | par | South Carolina | — |
| New Jersey | ¾ | Georgia | — |
| Penna.—Phila | par | Alabama | — |
| " Pittsburgh | par | Louisiana | — |
| Bk. of Pittsburgh, pr. | 12½ | Kentucky | par |
| Bk. of Beaver Co., pr. | 13½ | Tennessee | par |
| Bk. of Fayette Co., pr. | 12½ | Ohio | par |
| Monongahela Bank, | | Indiana, free | 2 |
| Brownsville | pr. 12½ | Bk. of State, | par |
| Pa. Country Banks | ¾ | Illinois | 1½@2 |
| Delaware | par | Wisconsin | 1½@2 |
| Dist. of Columbia | ¾ | Iowa | 2 |
| Maryland, Baltimore | par | Michigan | — |
| " Interior | ¾ | Minnesota | par |
| Virginia—Wheeling | 1½ | Canada | pr. 12 |
| Wheeling Bras'ne | 1½ | | |

Exchange—Sight drafts on New York and Philadelphia ½ per ct. over bankable funds.

Gold—Gold, buying rates 12@12½ and Silver at 12@12½ over bankable funds.

### Death of an Actor.

A St Louis paper of the 4th inst., contains the following notice of the death of Charles J. Foster, familiarly known to our theatre goers as "Charley Foster," and an actor of considerable popularity:

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. Charles J. Foster, the leading actor at the Varieties Theatre. He was a favorite in the 8th Enrolled Militia, and paraded with that regiment last Thursday. The day was exceedingly warm, and while marching along Fourth street Mr. Foster was overcome by the heat and fell to the ground. He was taken home, where he died yesterday morning. His funeral will take place at eight o'clock this morning. Mr. Foster was a melodrama tic actor of great popularity, having played successful engagements in many of the principle theatres of the Eastern cities. He leaves a widow and one child in this city to mourn his loss.

### Singular Presentiment of Death.

The Wilkesbarre *Record* says: "Mrs. Scherer, wife of our townsman, Christian Scherer, died last Thursday, after a short illness. Some years ago, Mrs. Scherer dreamed that she should die in ten years, and with cholera. As time passed she carried the memory of this singular dream with her, and, as her father had a similar warning, which was verified, she had faith in its consummation. Week before last she told her husband that the time was approaching, and she desired him to go to the cemetery to select a lot. He evaded the matter for a time, hoping to divert her mind from the melancholy subject, but she could not forget it. On Friday they appointed to go, but we prevented, and on Saturday again something interfered. On Tuesday Mrs. Scherer was taken sick, and on Thursday she departed."

THE RAID ON THE BALTIMORE ROAD.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: The object of the recent raid upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Duffield's Station, by Mosby's guerrillas, still remains a mystery. The force is variously estimated at from two to five hundred, and it is said by some that they had four pieces of artillery. They captured a few Federal soldiers stationed at Duffield's and burnt their camp equipage, but left the railroad undisturbed. They came from Loudon county, and after remaining about five hours returned in the same direction. The movements a perfect mystery to the military authorities.

A DRUNKEN WOMAN ARRESTED.—Last evening a drunken woman, while staggering along Wood street, fell upon the pavement, and was too much intoxicated to rise. A large crowd collected around her, and supposing that she had fainted she was the recipient of their sympathies. Water was procured, her head bathed, and every effort made to resuscitate her, but without avail. Officer Lowe, of the Mayor's police, happening to pass along at the time, recognized her as an old offender, and took her to the Mayor's office. This morning she was committed to jail by the Mayor for ten days for drunkenness.

ALLEGHENY MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Mrs. Sarah Potts, who was arrested yesterday by the Allegheny police, for keeping a disorderly house, had a hearing before Mayor Alexander this morning, and upon paying costs and promising to abate the nuisance, she was discharged. The other parties arrested were also released upon the payment of costs.....

Mrs. Hoffman, who resides in the upper part of Allegheny, was arrested this morning upon complaint of a neighbor, for disorderly conduct. She was fined $3 and costs, which she paid and was discharged.

THE SPURIOUS FIFTY CENT NOTES.—A recent emission of spurious fifty cent notes (the new plate) has been put in circulation. They are an eighth of an inch shorter than the genuine; the words "fifty cents," which surmount the head of Washington, are very pale and indistinct, while the letters are very black and distinct in the genuine. The brown circle around the head in the counterfeit can hardly be seen, while the genuine is a deep color. The spurious, though indistinct in all its outlines, is darker than the original.

AN ELECTION for officers of the Birmingham and Pittsburgh Bridge Company, being held on the 4th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected:

President—A. Garrison.

Director—Messrs. S. McKee, A. McLean, B. A. Wolfe, F. Fawcet, J. Allen, D. Chess, T. Duncan, J. Henrice, F. Bauman, and A. Floyd.

Treasurer—E. Moye.

Clerk—John C. Stevenson.

WE have received a copy of a book entitled "Harry Todd the Deserter, or the Soldier's Wife," founded on scenes of the present rebellion. It will, without doubt, meet with a large sale among those who have husbands, brothers and friends in the army. Any one intending to run away from the draft should not fail to procure a copy. The book may be had of all dealers for the sum of twenty-five cents.

APPOINTMENT.—We learn that Gov. Curtin has appointed Dr. Robert Wray, of this city, a commissioner to visit the Pennsylvania soldiers in the Department of Baltimore, and see that their wants are properly attended to. The Doctor has left for the field of his labors.

DELEGATES APPOINTED.—At a late meeting of the Presbytery of Westmoreland (U. P. Church,) resolutions were adopted strongly endorsing the Christian Commission, and Rev. A. B. Fields and Rev. J. D. Walkinshaw were appointed as Delegates.

CHARGES PREFERRED.—Capt. Foster preferred charges to-day against the soldier who was arrested yesterday for drunkenness while on duty, and handed him over to Capt. Wright for trial by court martial.

### Grand Pic-Nic Excursion.

We understand that the Neptune Fire Company have arranged for a grand pic-nic, to be held in Glenwood Grove, on the 5th of August next. This is the first entertainment of the kind ever attempted by the Neptune boys, and no pains or expense will be spared to render it a most pleasant and happy re-union. Managers have been chosen from each of the five companies in the city, and the pic nic will doubtless be one of the largest and most successful ever gotten up here. The members of the Neptune will be heartily seconded and assisted by their brother firemen, and the re-union will doubtless tend to cement the friendship which has so long and so happily characterized the several companies composing the department. The entertainment has been conceived in the most friendly and commendable spirit, and will meet with the hearty approval of the firemen and the public generally.

### The Statue of Washington.

The first bronze statue ever cast of Washington, was recently captured by Gen. Hunter, at Lexington, Va., and forwarded to Wheeling, where it is now on exhibition at the Sanitary Fair. A bronze tablet accompanies the statue, on which is the following inscription:

"The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, have caused this statue to be erected as a monument of affection and gratitude to George Washington, who uniting to the endowments of the Hero, the virtues of the Patriot, and exerting both in establishing the liberties of his country, has endeared his name to his fellow citizens, and given to the world an immortal example of true glory."

"Done in the year of Christ 1788, and in the year of the Commonwealth the 12 h."

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, a painful accident occurred at the Sanitary Fair at Wheeling. An interesting little son of Capt. Elliott, aged about six years, was cutting some pine intended for the decoration of Floral Hall, when by an unfortunate stroke of the hatchet which he was using, he severed one of his thumbs from the hand.


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