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Pittsburgh Gazette.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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GAZETTE ASSOCIATION,
CHARLES McKNIGHT,
Publisher Evening Chronicle;
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER & PRINTING COMPANY.

Reading Matter from Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

IMPORTANT FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Details of the Great Flank Movement —The Crossing of the Chattahoochee —Johnson's Retreat—Will he Fight?

Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, July 13, 1864.

Another flank movement by Sherman, and another retreat by Johnston! It it indeed be true that the rebel commander in Georgia be formidable only in a retreat, he must, now, be one of the most terrible fellows on record, as he has been retreating steadily since the first day of May last—two months and a half.

When Johnston abandoned the Kenesaw mountain, on the day he promised the citizens of Atlanta a victory—thrilling them out to see the Yankees run—he pledged his word that there should be no further falling back; that the Chattahoochee should not be abandoned, while a chivalric Southerner could bare his breast to Yankee steel; but alas! he has again violated his faith, and the humiliated ladies of Atlanta, who stood on the tops of the Kenesaw mountain, to see the Yankees run on the 4th of July, are now compelled to contemplate the home where they shall be left without chivalric protection, and be compelled to throw themselves upon Yankee honor for safety.

REBEL WORKS.

The rebel works on the south bank of the Chattahoochee, Sherman declares to be the most formidable he has yet encountered, since leaving Chattanooga. They are five miles and a quarter in length, and are completely protected by an abattisa, which is impenetrable. There can be no doubt of the fact that the rebels have been months in preparing them, and that it was their intention to defend them to the last, at least that it was the intention of the people of Georgia that they should be so defended, though Joe Johnston may not have been so determined to fight.

Gov. Brown lent not only the influence of the State in constructing, but his own personal services in superintending the works; every negro demanded—and they were thousands—to dig ditches and throw up intrenchments, were forthcoming; and Joe Johnson was urged to make all upon a battle there. That he would gladly have done so, his overforced making a direct assault, we have no doubt; because one man within the breastworks is equal to twenty assailants over the ground from the river to the rifle pits; but a direct attack was just the thing not intended by Sherman, and accordingly a flank movement was made.

THE CROSSING.

McPherson, after some maneuvering, succeeded in effecting a landing on the south bank of the river, in the vicinity of Binning's Station, on Friday evening, about sun-down. The rebels had evidently expected that our right would advance to turn their left, and had accordingly made the necessary preparations to meet Hooker, when, to their astonishment, they found McPherson's cannon playing upon their works with fearful effect, causing a panic in their extreme flank by its suddenness and severity.

But the rebels were not easily frightened from their formidable works; on the other hand, they resolved to remain in them if possible; but how they expected to hold them, now that a pioneer brigade was south of the river, I cannot conjecture. Nevertheless, they continued to hold them throughout Saturday, though our troops were massing in large numbers, constantly, and were in complete possession of a range of hills, from which they could not be driven.

SUNDAY MORNING.

On Sunday morning, discovering that our army was nearly all over, Joe Johnston gave orders for another retreat. The heavy guns had been removed during the night, and at daylight, the railroad bridge, the common road bridge and the pontoons were in flames. Our forces were not in a position to do anything to avert the destruction of these structures, nor could they commence a pursuit of the flying foe till they had completed their own communications. The pioneer brigade, however, was industriously at work, and soon half a dozen pontoons spanned the stream, and our army was across by Monday noon, occupying the works abandoned by the rebels.

TO ATLANTA.

Whether or not a further advance has begun, I am unable to say; but certain it is that it will not be long delayed. The chief obstacles have now been overcome; the mountain region is passed, the Chattahoochee is now behind us, and only a level plain now extends its broad surface between Sherman and the objective point of attack—Atlanta.

Sherman has now no natural obstacles to overcome. There are fortifications, we presume, completely protected by the usual abatis; but they are on a level plain, and are vulnerable to the heavy artillery with which he is abundantly supplied. The distance to the town is less than seven miles, and to the fortifications four or five. The investment, then, cannot long be delayed.

WILL JOHNSTON FIGHT?

I don't know. If he could not make a successful stand at Resaca, Etowah, Dallas, Kenesaw, or the Chattahoochee, what can he do in Atlanta. Certainly he cannot be reinforced; the last man has long since been obtained. He may fight—fight desperately, that is what the Georgians demand; but Joe is not inclined to gratify them, though possibly now, having retreated entirely to Atlanta, he will be compelled to give battle.

CAPTURES.

We captured two thousand five hundred prisoners between Marietta and the Chattahoochee, and over a thousand south of that stream. About two thousand of these have already arrived here, and others are coming on every train. They are all sent North immediately. A day or two since, four hundred from the vicinity of Nashville—the young bloods who entered the rebel army in 1861—were here, ragged, dirty and forlorn. Many of them begged to take the oath of amnesty, but were not allowed to do so. There were a number of deserters released here, on accepting the amnesty, day before yesterday.

Paper and Cloth from Corn Husks.

In Austria they make very superior paper out of corn husks, but we see by the Washington *Chronicle* that the Commissioner of Agriculture has received some specimens of bleached and unbleached crash and oil cloth made from the same material. All portions of the corn husk are converted into paper-stuff, spinning-stuff, or husk meal, which is mixed with common flour. Ninety-seven per cent. of paper fibre, ten of spinning material, and eleven of feed stuff are obtained, together making forty per cent., leaving a refuse of sixty per cent., much of it fine fibre and gluten, which may yet be filtered and utilized. The manufacture is said to be very profitable. The paper is equal to the finest linen paper, and some of it is thought to be a good substitute for parchment.

BROWNING's new volume of poems has been ready several weeks, but is kept back, the publishers say, "till the public mind is cooler and more in the rain for verse."

Richmond.

Even some of the shrewder rebels are now beginning to see that Gen. Grant, at his present position, is more seriously threatening Richmond than it was ever threatened before. In a very striking article which we yesterday copied from the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, the writer first discourses of the danger to the Confederacy from Gen. Sherman's advance upon Atlanta, and then says:

"The second danger is of the siege of Richmond. Some of our cotemporaries, and the most of correspondents, laugh at this; and yet, *Grant has it in his power to besiege the capital, or force an attack on himself, or force an evacuation of Richmond.* Not that he has his choice of these three things, but can force that choice upon us. In Grant's moving upon the south of Richmond, and threatening James River near the city, Gen. Lee has choice of two evils. If he keeps ahead of General Grant, and holds the Petersburg line inviolate, that flanker necessarily gets the city at his leisure. If General Lee keeps between him and Richmond, and walks into Richmond and Grant, the latter, of course, gets between him and the Southern States communication, and cuts off the only source of supplies now left, as the valley of Virginia is in the hands of the enemy. If Lee wants to save Petersburg and Richmond both, he will have to attack Grant in one of his crawfish movements, and will have to attack the position and intrenchments which the grand spade-and-pick army never exists an hour without.

In our judgment, the plan of the campaign is at last developed. Western Virginia, the Valley and its resources, is, by the movement on Staunton and Lexington, to be rendered unavailable for provisions. Grant is to throw his army into fortifications across the railroads from Richmond south, and so cut off our army supplies. Thus the starvation of a siege will be as effectually secured as if an army could be found large enough to surround the legions of Gen. Lee, as Gen. Grant did Gen. Pemberton; provided, of course, that the Danville road share the fate that the Weldon road probably will. If Gen. Lee chooses to stop the game by a fight, he has to put his finger on the slippery Grant and stop his flea like flankings; and having found him and stopped him for a fight, will have to charge the hills Grant will occupy and the trenches Grant will dig. *We lose Richmond if we hold the Weldon and Danville Railroads; we lose the Railroads if we save Richmond*, or we attack Grant in his mighty trenches if we try to save both. It is true that Gen. Beauregard could still keep south of Grant, and prevent raids into South Carolina; but he could not keep him from stopping the roads south, unless he has enough men to attack Grant in reverse and place him between two fires. We hope Grant thinks he has. This is a game with no possible hindrance, perfectly plain to even such unmilitary comprehension as our own, and we respectfully submit that there is no fun in it.

The Erie Murders.

We print elsewhere particulars of the awful collision on the Erie R. R. last Friday, and we ask attention to them. The portion of the road on which it occurred has but a single track. A special train carrying 835 rebel prisoners and 125 Union guards had left Jersey City at 5 o'clock Friday morning, and proceeded in safety as far as Shohola—a station about twenty miles west of Port Jervis, where the double track ends. Coming east at the same time was a regular east train. Its conductor stopped at Lackawaxen, the station next west of Shohola, and inquired of the telegraph operator whether the track was clear to Shohola, and was told that all trains then due had passed. He thereupon ordered his train at fifteen miles an hour, and after running a mile or two at that rate over a road which constantly pierces defiles and bends in sharp curves, came suddenly upon the special train, also moving rapidly. And in one terrible moment the two trains lay in ruins, and of their passengers 64 were killed, 120 wounded.

The system of running trains on a single track by the aid of a telegraph is a very simple one, if faithfully lived up to. As each train passes a station, the operator at that station telegraphs to the operator at the next station, the fact of its passage, and each enters the date in a book kept for that purpose. In this case, when the special train left Shohola the operator at Lackawaxen was informed of it. When, therefore, he told the conductor of the east train that the track was clear to Shohola, he knew, or was bound to know, that it was not clear, and if the account given one reporter by the local superintendent is true, the blame for the collision rests specially on the telegraph operator. He is said to have fled, taking his book with him.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Crops.

The appearance of the country is highly encouraging. The fields on every side are full of shocks of wheat, barley and rye, and the oats is being cut. Notwithstanding the scarcity of laborers, of which so much is said by those who seek to discourage the people, we do not hear of fields of grain lost for want of harvesters. The reaping and mowing machines, generally introduced within a few years have been of immense utility. The wheat has turned out better than was thought possible early in the season. Wheat, indeed, has a wonderful faculty of coming out late and making up for lost time. Now-a-days, when so much is said of "foraging," the rich meadows and cornfields waving with the yellow grain, suggest that Ohio would be a magnificent country for campaigning! The potatoes, onions, beans, flax and tobacco, all look well. The corn is suffering from the prevailing drouth, and in some fields is getting a little, but it will come out presently good and strong. There is a period in almost every season, when the corn is supposed to be in danger from the drouth, and farmers anxiously watch the clouds that float far away but bring no rain, and indulge in dismal foreboding, but a general failure of corn caused by drouth, is unknown in this country. Some of the old buttermuts look upon the shrivelled corn-blades, even of their own fields, with extreme complacency, and felicitate themselves that famine in the North would end the war, and they are very far from praying aloud for rain. But the showers will come soon, no doubt, and fall upon the just and the unjust, the disloyal as well as the patriotic, and the buttermuts will be distressed to see the glory of their corn fields, and will have reluctantly to give up—that there is no prospect of famine in the land.—*Cin. Com.*

The New Call for Troops—No Draft can Take Place till September 5.

The call of the President for five hundred thousand men—published under our telegraphic head—is the first that has been made under the new Enrolment Act, approved July 4.

This law provides that in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any district, ward or town, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after a call, the draft shall then be made for one year.

Therefore, the draft, under this call, cannot take place until Monday, September 5. The interval may be occupied in recruiting or furnishing substitutes, and the stimulus afforded by this proclamation will probably expedite the work considerably.

It will be observed that the law expressly declares that the draft, when it has taken place, shall be for one year. The commutation clause is absolutely abolished, but persons who volunteer during the fifty days before the draft begins, for terms of one, two or three years, will receive a bounty of one hundred, two hundred and three hundred dollars respectively.

The last section of the new law provides "that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter or change the provisions of existing laws relative to permitting persons liable to military service to furnish substitutes."

America Abroad.

The excitement in French military and naval circles concerning American ships and guns has been on the increase ever since the Kearsarge and Alabama fight. A commission of French officers recently visited the Kearsarge and were permitted to inspect her thoroughly. After examining the guns, and listening to the explanations of the Executive officer of the Kearsarge, one of them exclaimed, "We haven't a gun in the French navy worth a rush." On further examination they were "astonished," and subsequently their "astonishment bordered on incredulity." It seems that this combat, like that between the Monitor and Merrimac, is going to create in Europe a second revolution in naval warfare.

This is all very good; but we think it would have been as well not to have permitted these French officers to take drawings and measurements of the big guns, their carriages and ram-rods. It is current in Paris that among this party of visitors was the Emperor incognito. The story is hardly credible. He would surely have been detected by his nose.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Brave Old Marylander.

THE CASE OF ISHMAEL DAY.

We had the pleasure this morning of an interview with Mr. Ishmael Day, who yesterday morning shot down one of Harry Gilmor's men while in the act of taking down the flag over his gate in Harford county. He gives the following correct statement:

On Sunday night he had heard that a party of rebels were encamped in the vicinity, but did not give credence to the report. Early on Monday morning, one of his negroes reported to him that they were coming down the road. He immediately hoisted his flag over the gate, and shortly after two armed men came riding along the road, and on seeing the flag burst out into a loud laugh, one of them advancing and seizing the halliards.

The old gentleman, who is nearly seventy-three years of age, ran back into the house, threatening to shoot them if they did not desist. They paid no attention to him, but the halliards being twisted, they had some difficulty in getting it down. By this time he had reached his second story, where his guns were, and raising the window, fired a load from his duck gun just as the miscreant had succeeded in getting hold of the flag, and he fell back on the road seriously, and he thinks mortally wounded, the load having entered his breast.

Seizing another gun and a loaded Colt's revolver, he came down stairs, and endeavored to get a shot at the others, but he had run up the road. He then, in his anger, levelled at the wounded man, but he begged for mercy, and said he surrendered, and Mr. Day, thinking that he would never be able to haul down another flag, left him lying on the road. Hearing the approach of a large squad he escaped with his weapons to the woods, and eluded their pursuit.

Mrs. Day was still in the house when the rebels came up, and they immediately commenced to set fire to it after plundering it of such articles as they took a fancy to, and then set fire to it as well as his barn, which were entirely destroyed. They did not allow Mrs Day to save even her clothing, and he fears that some $2,300 of Government bonds were destroyed, with his deeds and papers. He has not yet seen Mrs. Day, who found refuge for herself and family in one of the neighbor's houses. The only regret of the gallant old patriot is, that he did not get a shot at the other rebel.

Those of our readers who do not know Mr. Ishmael Day will remember the following birthday toast, which we published about six teen months ago over his signature:

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, BALTIMORE CO., March 20, 1863.

Mr. Editor: I having, through the goodness of an all-wise and most merciful Being, been permitted to see my 71st year, and having offered up to Him this morning my poor, feeble, but humble prayer for the good health, reason and all other blessings ever bestowed upon me, my family, and all mankind, (if we would but acknowledge it,) and having done all this and about to take a little apple-toddy, but before doing so, I offered the following toast, viz.: "From all sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion, good Lord deliver us, and let all the people say amen, and cursed be he who has, or may hereafter become a traitor to this once happy nation and its flag, and let all the people say amen, and lastly—

All the glory be to God on high,
And on all the earth be peace,
Good will henceforth from Heaven to men;
Begin and answer, your omen.

and let all the people say amen.

Now for the toddy.

ISHMAEL DAY.

We learn this morning that the man who was shot by Mr. Day was named Fiala, formerly of Baltimore, and that he was left by the rebels at Damoman's Hotel, fifteen miles from the city, on the Belair road. His wound is serious, the whole load of buck shot having entered his breast and stomach. He was examined yesterday afternoon by Dr. Gittings, who thinks he will die. Dr. Simpson made arrangements to send out for him and bring him to the city.—*Baltimore American.*

The Strength of the Invasion.

At first the strength of the invasion was exaggerated; now it is underrated. Sixty thousand men crossed the Potomac; it is recreased by only eight thousand. Where, then, have the fifty-two thousand vanished? It has been our belief from the moment it became known that the enemy had passed from Baltimore and moved to the front of Washington, that it was not by a contemptible band of raiders that we were meeting, but by a respectable army that we were invaded. Not an army so great that great alarm should have been felt, for it is reasonable to suppose that Lee could not dare to withdraw a very strong force from Richmond; not so small that it should now make all our anxiety appear absurd, for the defeat of Wallace, the boldness of the advance, the probable escape of the enemy, combine to indicate the purposes and strength of the invaders. We think it probable that General Early commanded thirty thousand men.

Again, it is not a plausible supposition that the Government has been ignorant of the enemy's numbers, and absolutely ridiculous that they would send the veterans in Washington and Baltimore, with Hunter and Sigel, and the reinforcements from the North. It would not have attempted the capture of Richmond, or ten, or fifteen thousand men. The defensive attitude of our army is evidence of the strength of the foe, and the danger we have escaped. If those who concoct plans that the rebels were not swept into the Potomac, captured or destroyed, will reflect a little, they will find in these facts some explanation of their unmolested retreat. Unmolested, we say, because it does not appear that any fighting has been done, save skirmishing with the rear guard of the enemy, or that we made any opposition to their passage of the Potomac. We have respected the Napoleonic maxim—"Bridge the path of a flying foe with gold."—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Late Invasion—Novel Projectiles

The late skirmishing near Fort Stevens has developed some new kinds of ammunition used by the rebels. Among the missiles found by some of our citizens, three have certainly a very curious appearance, that a gentleman of this city was pleased to show us. One is a conical musket ball of lead, in three divisions. Another is a brass chain shot, five inches in length, with a conical brass ball; three-fourths of an inch in length, formed of two stout brass wires twisted together, and permanently riveted to the ball at each end.

This is evidently intended as a "dogstab ball," to be fired from a rifle to cut the staff. It is a fearful device. If fired at the neck of a soldier, it would most likely decapitate him, or, if wounded, poison him; and if it struck an arm or leg it would strip off the flesh. The wound would be certain death. But the third missile exhibits the fact that "Johnny Reb" was getting short of ammunition, or he desired to save the contents of his cartridge box by using the parts of some lady's piano he had demolished. It is a turning screw, and was found embedded in a tree, evidently fired from a rifle. We are happy to say that the rebels soon discovered that firing off their turning screws at the forts of the city of Washington was a dangerous undertaking.

A Curious Case of Burying Alive.

From the Washington Intelligencer, July 9th.

A slight mistake was made day before yesterday in one of the hospitals at City Point, which caused a flutter among the patients. A wounded soldier was pronounced dead by a surgeon, and the ward-master caused him to be put in his coffin for burial.

The brethren of the Christian Commission attended the remains to the grave, opened the coffin, and were proceeding with the burial service, when the soldier's hand was observed to move. On close examination it was discovered that life was not extinct. The fatigue party detailed to bury the poor fellow refused to "let up on him," saying they had orders to bury the party and must do it.

The humane gentlemen of the Commission intimated that they "would make a corpse of him" who should attempt to bury the man before they were satisfied he was dead, and the movement of his fingers was a muscular contraction sometimes observed in defunct bodies.

Other surgeons, however, discovered pulsation, and the man lived till next morning, when he was buried. Our informant says the case is to be reported to the proper authorities.

LONGFELLOW has written a poem, suggested by the funeral of Hawthorne, which is to appear in the next number of the *Atlantic*. Trowbridge begins a story in the same magazine, and Mrs. Stowe's "House and Home Papers" for August, will be on *Economy*. Longfellow will have a poem in every number of the *Atlantic* for several months to come, we understand.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The *World's* Washington special denies all reports that the rebels have been reinforced and had re-entered Maryland.

TELEGRAMS.

THE RAID.

RAPID PURSUIT OF THE REBEL RAIDERS.

REBEL GEN. EVANS BADLY WOUNDED

Rebel Loss in the Late Raid Now Ascertained to be 2 000.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The *Tribune's* special from Washington, dated the 18th, says: Last evening our forces were seven miles beyond Leesburg, in pursuit of the rebels, who were making rapid time up the Shenandoah Valley toward Staunton. A number of stragglers were captured by our cavalry and sent to the rear.

It is believed that Gen. Evans, who was severely wounded in the fight before Washington, was lying very low in the vicinity of Leesburg, concealed by sympathizers.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday at Great Falls in the direction of Edward's Ferry, supposed to have been a collision between our advance and the rebel rear.

On Saturday evening pickets were posted along Goose creek, twenty-two miles above Chain bridge. Twenty-five miles from Washington and about half way from Washington and Leesburg the rebels were in strong force. Rebel cavalry scouts in considerable numbers came into Langley last night, three miles beyond Chain bridge, and our pickets, and cleared out with their knowledge quickened by musket balls.

The provisional brigade, organized for the defence of Washington, and composed of slightly wounded men from various hospitals, have been disbanded. Most of the men to have gone to their regiments in the field.

The rebel loss in killed and wounded, and prisoners, in their demonstration on Washington, will be over two thousand. The prisoners, represent three different corps, and belong to five different divisions.

A *Tribune* Washington special says it is thought that Secretary Fessenden will very soon go to the people for a loan at par on six per cents. The necessity of action is imminent, for the amount of suspended requisitions in the treasury is nine millions.

FROM THE FRONT.

Sheridan with Two Brigades Moving Towards Portsmouth.

REBELS ON JAMES RIVER GETTING TROUBLESOME

Secretary Fessenden to Borrow from the People.

A PAR LOAN TO BEAR SIX PER CENT GOLD INTEREST

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 15th, has this dispatch:

Headquarters, July 14th — A body of federal cavalry crossed the river, last night, opposite Newman, but were driven back by Brig. Gen. Armstrong. All quiet elsewhere.

(Signed) JOS. F. JOHNSTON, Gen'l.

The same paper says, Sheridan with two brigades is moving towards Portsmouth. Some think they are getting towards North Carolina, and others that they are bound for Maryland, embarking at Portsmouth.

The Richmond papers, of the 16th, are exceedingly jubilant, and announce the capture of Baltimore, Washington and New Orleans. The *Herald's* James River correspondent of the 16th inst., midnight, says: The rebels shelled Gen. Foster's headquarters, at Steep Bottom, that day for upwards of an hour, and the range was so accurate they had been changed several times. Shells went through the General's tent, but no lives were lost. They also opened on the gunboats and pontoon bridge. The Mendota received a shot in the bulwarks, killing two men and wounding four others. The Mendota opened on the enemy and soon silenced their battery. Gen. Grant visited Gen. Foster to-day, the enemy shelling the place when the interview took place.

From Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, July 18.—Vicksburg advices of the 13.h report all quiet.

The expedition under General Slocum had been reinforced by cavalry, sent by General Washburn, and was again marching for the interior of Mississippi.

The latest accounts from Gen. Smith place him at Pontotoc.

On the 10th inst. Gen. Forrest issued a call for all citizens between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five to rally to his support, and the old men and boys to come and take care of his horses while his men engaged the enemy. Find them, he had left them there, but was out in the woods, in company with a young lady acquaintance, when the officers approached the house. The girl called his attention to the fact that he had not supposed they were after him. He hastily revoked himself, and the officers, not wishing to be outwitted, got in their buggy and drove off. They hid their buggy in an out of the way place, and came stealthily back through the woods, until they got within sight of the house, where they watched for their game, supposing that their strategy would completely deceive him. They would no doubt have succeeded, had they not been discovered accidentally by a girl who came through the bushes, evidently in search of Brawdy. The officers then searched the woods as thoroughly as they could, and left, as it was useless for them to remain longer there.

On returning to the city, and reporting to the Mayor, the Chief expressed a belief that he could yet discover the fugitive, as he believed he would leave the house where he had been stopping at, and go to an uncle seven miles further off. The Mayor ordered a fresh horse, and the officers started again at twelve o'clock Monday night. They took the first house on their way, which they entered about three o'clock, but only to learn that Brawdy was not there. The Chief now resorted to another little game of strategy, and informed the inmates of the house that inasmuch as they had harbored this man, he had authority to take them all into custody, but if they would tell where he was they could avoid all trouble. They stated that he left to go to another uncle, seven miles distant and gave directions how to find the house. They then started, and reaching the house about four o'clock, were rewarded by finding the fugitive, whom they safely conveyed to the city. Brawdy told them that, while searching for him in the woods on Monday, they came within twenty feet of where he lay concealed. He stated also that he would have given himself up, but he was afraid the Brownstown boys would kill him. He was very badly beaten before he shot, and it is alleged that he was justifiable in shooting. He was cut severely about the eyes and nose, and may lose his right eye. He has bled profusely from the nostrils, and is very weak. Dr. McCook was called to see him to day, for the purpose of arresting the bleeding. He was committed for a further hearing on Friday next.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to the officers for the persevering efforts which they made to arrest the defendant; and the Mayor is entitled to the warmest commendation for the interest which he manifested in the case. The expenses of the arrest fall upon him, and there is no way by which he can be legally reimbursed. There should be some legislation had by which provision could be made for cases of this kind. The Mayor is expected to arrest all offenders, and yet there is no law by which he can be reimbursed for expenses incurred in the pursuit of fugitives of justice.

ANOTHER SOLDIER DEAD.—W. F. Weshbit member of Co. D, 149 h regiment, P. V (Bucktails,) fell in one of the late battles. He was a son of Mr. Ebenezer Weshbit, of South Fayette township, in this county. He was a brave soldier, a devoted christian, and was respected by all who knew him. He leaves father and mother, brothers and sisters, who deeply mourn their loss.

THE Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will meet at Altoona on Tuesday, August 2d. The meeting promises to be one of interest. "Free returns" will be given to all delegates attending the meeting, by the Pennsylvania Central, and the same favor, or excursion tickets, will be granted by several other roads of the State. Western Pennsylvania should be well represented.

PAWNBROKER'S sale of dresses, clothing, jewelry, &c., every afternoon at two, and every evening at eight o'clock, at McClelland's auction house, No. 55 Fifth street.

SALE of Clothing and Dresses this afternoon at 2, and in the evening at 8 o'clock, at McClelland's auction, No. 55 Fifth street.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Death of Mrs. Martin—Coroner's Inquest.

This morning, at eight o'clock, Coroner McCulling held an inquest upon the body of Mrs. Bridget Martin, wife of Patrick Martin, baker, of Allegheny, who died in the office of Dr. J. Westbay, dentist, on Monday afternoon, from the effects of chloroform.

Mrs. Margaret Corregan, the old lady who accompanied Mrs. Martin to Dr. Westbay's office, stated that it was the intention of Mrs. Martin, when she left home, to have chloroform administered to her; that she had been suffering considerable pain from the effects of decayed teeth in the lower jaw, and her intention was to have them removed. Mrs. Martin requested the doctor to administer the chloroform, and he poured some upon a sponge and held it over her mouth and nose. She had not breathed the chloroform longer than from one to two minutes until Dr. Westbay noticed something unusual about her, and he immediately called Drs Hamilton and Dickson to his assistance. They all worked with her a while, but she did not recover.

Dr. Hamilton testified that he had been called by Dr. Westbay to see the deceased; found her apparently dead; they endeavored to get a galvanic battery in operation, but it required too much time and was abandoned. Dr. Dickson, as a last resort, then opened the jugular vein, and extracted some blood, but without restoring animation. The witness stated that he would not administer chloroform to persons whose lungs were weak, or who were afflicted with heart disease.

Dr. Dickson testified that he found the woman apparently dead; he first tried to apply electricity, but could not get the battery in order in time. He then opened the jugular vein, and removed eighteen ounces of blood, but no perceptible effect was produced upon the system. The doctor stated that the case was one in which it was very difficult to determine the cause of death. He had frequently administered chloroform to persons having weak lungs, and to those suffering from affections of the heart, and had found no evil effects resulting therefrom.

Dr. Reiter was examined as to the effects produced by chloroform, and stated that they were scarcely the same in any two individuals. As a general rule, weak persons were more easily affected than the strong, and females more easily than males, but this was not always the case. The effects, like those of intoxicating liquors, were various and irregular. He stated that Dr. Westbay was one of the most careful and skillful dentists in the city, and was among the first to employ chloroform as an anæsthetic.

Dr. Westbay was permitted to make a statement to the jury, which was substantially the same as that made by Mrs. Corregan.

Mr. Martin, husband of the deceased, was present, and expressed himself very freely in regard to the melancholy occurrence. He had no fault to find, whatever, with the dentist, as it was his wife's intention to have the chloroform administered.

The jury, after deliberating carefully upon the facts, agreed upon the following verdict:

"That the said Bridget Martin came to her death from the effects of chloroform administered to her by Dr. Westbay, dentist, at her own request; and that it appears to the jury that Dr. Westbay, in this case, acted in strict accordance with the customs of his profession, they think that the prevailing practice of administering chloroform in similar cases is imprudent and dangerous to a common life."

Dr. Westbay, acting upon the advice of his friends, had placed himself in custody, but was admitted to bail. Mr. Lowry, on being advised of the above verdict, dismissed the doctor from custody.

It is needless to remark that this case has aroused considerable feeling in the community, particularly among dentists and physicians. The use of chloroform has become almost universal, and although it has been applied by dentists and surgeons generally for eight or ten years past, this is the first case of death from its effects. Where death follows so suddenly, and in such a rounded with so much mystery and uncertainty, it is well calculated to cause alarm in the popular mind, and admonish the profession to use greater caution. It will tend, also, to stimulate investigations of a scientific character, that the effects of this anæsthetic agent may be more clearly defined and understood, and its dangers more carefully guarded against. We understood that a meeting of the Dental Association will be held at an early day, with a view to an investigation of this case.

Arrest of Martin Brawdy, Jr.

Martin Brawdy, Jr., the young man who shot James Fagan, in the late riot at Brownstown, was arrested this morning, about daylight, at the house of an uncle, seventeen miles south of this city, by Chief of Police Long and officer Kump. These officers start ed in pursuit of Brawdy on Sunday, at noon, and visited the house of a relative, seven miles from the city, where they expected to find him. They found he had been there, but was out in the woods, in company with a young lady acquaintance, when the officers approached the house. The girl called his attention to the fact that he had not supposed they were after him. He hastily revoked himself, and the officers, not wishing to be outwitted, got in their buggy and drove off. They hid their buggy in an out of the way place, and came stealthily back through the woods, until they got within sight of the house, where they watched for their game, supposing that their strategy would completely deceive him. They would no doubt have succeeded, had they not been discovered accidentally by a girl who came through the bushes, evidently in search of Brawdy. The officers then searched the woods as thoroughly as they could, and left, as it was useless for them to remain longer there.

On returning to the city, and reporting to the Mayor, the Chief expressed a belief that he could yet discover the fugitive, as he believed he would leave the house where he had been stopping at, and go to an uncle seven miles further off. The Mayor ordered a fresh horse, and the officers started again at twelve o'clock Monday night. They took the first house on their way, which they entered about three o'clock, but only to learn that Brawdy was not there. The Chief now resorted to another little game of strategy, and informed the inmates of the house that inasmuch as they had harbored this man, he had authority to take them all into custody, but if they would tell where he was they could avoid all trouble. They stated that he left to go to another uncle, seven miles distant and gave directions how to find the house. They then started, and reaching the house about four o'clock, were rewarded by finding the fugitive, whom they safely conveyed to the city. Brawdy told them that, while searching for him in the woods on Monday, they came within twenty feet of where he lay concealed. He stated also that he would have given himself up, but he was afraid the Brownstown boys would kill him. He was very badly beaten before he shot, and it is alleged that he was justifiable in shooting. He was cut severely about the eyes and nose, and may lose his right eye. He has bled profusely from the nostrils, and is very weak. Dr. McCook was called to see him to day, for the purpose of arresting the bleeding. He was committed for a further hearing on Friday next.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to the officers for the persevering efforts which they made to arrest the defendant; and the Mayor is entitled to the warmest commendation for the interest which he manifested in the case. The expenses of the arrest fall upon him, and there is no way by which he can be legally reimbursed. There should be some legislation had by which provision could be made for cases of this kind. The Mayor is expected to arrest all offenders, and yet there is no law by which he can be reimbursed for expenses incurred in the pursuit of fugitives of justice.

Prominent Rebels Devising a Basis for the Action of the Chicago Convention

NEW YORK, July 19.—A dispatch from Niagara Falls says: C. C. Clay, of Alabama, Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, Beverly Tucker and George H. Saunders are at that place to devise a basis for the action of the Chicago Convention, which shall end the war, and secure triumph to the Democrats. The party, though not claiming to speak for seceded States, as yet, hold out strong hopes of getting their assent. The propositions are believed to be as follows:

First—The return of the seceded States to the Union.

Second—The assumption of the Confederate debts.

Third—The recognition of the freedom of slaves actually emancipated in the progress of the war, and the *in statu quo ante bellum*, as to all others.

Another dispatch says: Horace Greely is also at Niagara Falls, and it has already been announced that Mr. Jewett is there.

Rumored Capture of Atlanta with 15,000 Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 18, via Baltimore, July 19.—The Norfolk *New Regime*, this morning has a report that a great battle has been fought in Georgia, resulting in the complete overthrow of the Confederates, and the capture of Atlanta and 15,000 rebel prisoners. Passengers from City Point as late as six a. m., have arrived at Norfolk, but say nothing of it. The report, doubtless, is premature.

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