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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.

Books and Periodicals.

Eximious Training of Children in the School, the Family and the Church. By Catharine E. Beecher. Harper & Brothers, Publishers.

Without possessing the brilliancy or versatility of Henry Ward or Mrs. Stowe, the author of this book is, nevertheless, a worthy member of the greatest family (unless precedence be given to the Adams family) this country has yet produced. Miss Beecher has written a number of books which have attained a wide circulation, and which have at least given her the reputation of being a more profound thinker than her sister, the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin. In the present work she treats elaborately and learnedly, and with much more common sense than fanciful theory, of the proper religious training of children. We can conscientiously recommend the views she expresses and the facts she presents to the careful consideration of parents, Sabbath-school teachers and pastors. The book is for sale by Henry Miner, 71 and 73 Fifth street.

Lizzy Lurk: Experiences of a Prisoner of War in Richmond, Virginia, 1863-4. By Lieut.-Col. F. F. Cavada, U. S. Vols. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, Publishers.

This is the last contribution to Libby Prison literature, and in many respects the best. It is written in a pleasant, genial vein, bears internal marks of truthfulness, and is deeply interesting. Among the most salient of its points is the very particular account which is given of the mining operations of Col. Rose, 77th Pennsylvania Volunteers, which resulted in the escape of so many officers from the prison. This narrative is accompanied and illustrated by drawings of the implements and tunnel, a plan of the prisoners' walls which were undermined, and the street into which the exit was made. The book is very neatly printed, on fine paper, is profusely illustrated throughout, and is, altogether, presented in admirable style. For sale by Henry Miner, 71 and 73 Fifth street.

United States Service Magazine. New York: Charles B. Richardson, Publisher.

The July number is before us. This is the only magazine (monthly) of its kind in this country, and in these warlike times its publisher should have no difficulty in making it interesting and useful. Into our candid opinion that it has been both, and that the magazine with the blue back is worthy of the patronage of our military friends. A new and attractive feature will be commenced in the August number, namely, a series of articles entitled "Great Battles in History," illustrated with diagrams. For sale by John W. Pittock, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine. New York: Wm. P. Dana, Publisher.

The July number of this monthly has been received. It contains the usual amount of statistical matter, and the following additional features: Articles on the ex-Secretary of the Treasury and his Successor, the new Empire of Mexico, the Sandwich Islands, Congress and the Currency, &c. The New Tariff and the National Banking Law are given in full. Five dollars per annum.

The American Journal of the Medical Sciences. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea Publishers.

This long established and justly popular medical quarterly for July has been sent to us by the publishers. The subscription price is $5.00 per annum, and each of the four issues of the year is a book in size, and, in our opinion, a very valuable book to the profession. The present number presents a most interesting table of contents.

Sartor Resartus. By Sophia May. Boston: Lee & Shepard, Publishers.

This is one of the "Little Prudy Series" of children's stories. We can say of the specimen before us that it is written in a simple style, and that the characters are natural. The narrative, conversations and incidents are just such as will please children of eight, ten and twelve years. Sold by Davis, Clarke, & Co., 93 Wood street.

A Latin Grammar for Schools and Colleges. By Albert Harkness, Ph.D. Professor in Brown University.

Progressive Lessons in Greek. For the use of beginners. By William B. Silber, A. M., New York Free Academy.

An Elementary Arithmetic. By G. P. Quackenbos, A. M. Upon the basis of the Works of Geo. B. Fabish, LL. D.

First Book in English Grammar. By G. P. Quackenbos, A. M.

The foregoing are the titles of some new school books just issued by D. Appleton & Co., of New York. We have not the time, if we possessed the necessary qualifications, to examine them critically, and therefore content ourselves with recommending their examination to teachers and friends of education. The books have been sent to us by Davis, Clarke & Co., 93 Wood street.

Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated. Published by Fowler & Wells, New York.

The August number has been sent to us by John P. Hunt, Masonic Hall, Fifth street. This is not only a phrenological but it is also a literary monthly magazine, and as such is not inferior to more pretentious rivals. The present number is an excellent one.

A Sermon, preached at the Broadway Tabernacle, on the Fifth Sunday in Lent, March 13, 1864. By the Rev. Morgan Dix, S. T. D., Rector of Trinity Church.

This sermon is published in a neat pamphlet of thirty-seven pages by D. Appleton & Co., and is for sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., 93 Wood street.

Wool in Ohio.

In 1854, the number of sheep set down to Ohio is 4,500,000. The fleece is estimated at full four pounds to a sheep; which will give over nineteen millions of pounds of wool, worth fifteen millions of dollars. Immense quantities of wool are imported into the United States. Much of this is coarse wool, brought from Buenos Ayres, Chili, Africa, &c., and not exceeding twenty cents per pound in value. This is mixed with the finer wool of our country, and used in the manufacture of coarse woollen goods. Of this species of wool, we import twenty-five millions of pounds per annum. The growth and culture of sheep must for several years to come be a very profitable business. Cotton will never, perhaps, be as cheap as it has been, and it will take some years after peace is restored to bring the cotton fields back to their former productiveness. Wool will, therefore, be more in demand, and the greater perfection of woollen machinery, in cheapening the manufacture, will increase the consumption and the profits of woollen goods. There is every inducement, therefore, for farmers to raise sheep. A communication on the subject in an Ohio paper says:

If a farmer has one hundred acres of land—not very rich—he can keep one hundred sheep on twenty acres, and by keeping the best stock, can produce annually five pounds of wool per sheep, or five hundred in all, which no matter what the currency, even at the gold standard, will forever always be worth $100. He cannot get that money from twenty acres in any other way, if not the very richest of land. Many of the English tenantry pay their rents with sheep in this way. We ought to have added that the wool is not profit, for the support and expense of keeping sheep is paid by their annual increase.

A Well-ordered Picnic.—On the Fourth of July, the colored children of Washington city held a picnic in the President's grounds, when twelve hundred dollars were raised for the purpose of building a new school house.

News and Miscellany.

The scare always caused by rebel raids up on our line of communications has ever seemed to us ridiculous. Stoneman's great raid upon Lee's communications, and Sheridan's repetition of it, did not occasion any alarm to so skilful a commander as Lee. In fact these raids are made easily to those who make them than they are to the enemy attacked. Early's raid, for example, actually cost the rebels more veteran soldiers lost in killed, wounded, captured or deserted, than they carried back horses with them to atone for. It is the uniform judgment of able commanders that none of these raids ever pay expenses. The alarm occasioned by them soon passes away, and the damage is easily repaired.—*North American.*

The tobacco crop of Kentucky will, it is reported, be a bountiful one, and if it can be all got in and secured, will realize a large amount of money, since from forty-five to fifty dollars a ton has been offered for what is called the "stripe" alone. But it is greatly feared that a large part of the growing tobacco will be lost this year for want of labor to harvest it. A gentleman from Henderson, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, twelve miles below Evansville, was in Indianapolis, Indiana, a few days ago offering hands fifty dollars a month and board, to go to his section of the country and help save the tobacco crop. The negroes there who have heretofore worked tobacco in the fields have generally been enlisted in the army, and hence the farmers and planters are without a full supply of laborers, and their crops are in danger of being lost.

A Cave of Mummies in Mexico.—General John Wilson, who has arrived in San Francisco, from Sonora, Mexico, has with him a few curiosities, which deserve the attention of archæologists. They consist of a human foot, with pieces of the wrapping which encloses a large number of mummies found in a cave near Ohuicahin, near the city of Sonora and Chihuahua. The cave is a large one, which the mummies appear to fill to the depth of nearly forty feet; and though in the neighborhood, among the Indians, are traditions extending back some five hundred years, there is nothing that can explain the filling of the cave with these bodies, which appear to have been preserved by the presence of a large amount of saltpetre.

The motion of D'Israeli for a vote of censure was rejected in the House of Commons by 18 majority. The debates were conducted with great animosity. A turbulent scene ensued when a member of the Opposition called some statements of Mr. Layard "calumnious." Mr. Palmerston contended that such an expression was not permissible, while the speaker decided that it was. Mr. Hennessey, amid great cheering, cited a case where Mr. Palmerston himself, a few years ago, had used the term calumnious against Mr. Layard. In the House of Lords the motion of Lord Malmesbury for a vote of censure was carried by nine majority.

A correspondent of the Carlisle *Democrat* protests against the nomination of A. J. Glossbrenner, Esq., of the Philadelphia *Age* as the Democratic candidate for Congress. The writer denounces him as the "prince of disorganizers," and warns Mr. Glossbrenner that the Democracy of the district "are not quite ready yet to become stepping stones to any man, nor have they forgotten his disorganizing conduct at Charleston in 1860 and Bridgeport in 1862.

Black "Help."—In North Carolina there are thousands of black women who have no employment, and who are receiving their support of the government. Several philanthropic gentlemen of New York are trying to secure transportation to that city for many of them on the government steamers, agreeing to procure them employment on their arrival. Help at the present time is scarce and wages high, and it is believed much good can be done this class by furnishing them homes in the North.

Ten light draught monitors, it is said, have proved to be failures, and work on them has been stopped. The *Herald* says the contractors have had a meeting in reference to the matter, they having performed their work in accordance with drawings and plans furnished by the Government's superintending engineer. These boats have been some great blunder somewhere, for all these vessels to be unfit for service after so much time and labor expended upon them.

Under existing laws copperheads can vote against the government, and against the cause in our soldiers, while the heroes of our nationality are disfranchised. On Tuesday week the people will remedy this evil, and allow soldiers' ballots to sustain the cause for which the soldiers' "bolts" is shed. Let the majority be overwhelming, and it will be the first sound of the death-knell of copperheadism.

Under Judge Woodward's decision, soldiers like felons, are deprived of all civil rights. The people are now appealed to in behalf of the soldiers, and they must determine whether to defend the country in war is to forfeit the rights of the citizen. Vote early and see that your soldiers votes to make our gallant soldiers voters.

The Free Military School for Applicants to command Colored Troops, No. 1210 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, has furnished since January last *three hundred and ninety one* officers to this branch of the service, of whom 3 are colonels, 6 are lieutenant colonels, 13 are majors, 104 are captains, 121 are first lieutenants, 143 are second lieutenants.

Among the delegates elected by the Indiana State Convention to the Chicago Convention, is Washington Bradley, of Lawrence county, who served two years in the rebel army. Messrs. Pettit and Hitch, two other of the electors, were Breckinridge electors in 1860.

Vallandigham says he will not make a single speech in Indiana this fall, because the leaders of the late convention squelched Davlin's resolution, plain, plain, by the Democracy of that State to stand by him. He characterizes the convention as weak and cowardly.

It is so dry along the New York Central Railroad that grass, grain, stumps, trees and even the soil takes fire from the locomotives. It is next to impossible to extinguish the fire when it is kindled in the muck land.

An Irish advertisement says: If the gentleman who keeps a shoemaker's shop with a red head, will return the umbrella to a young lady with an ivory handle, he will hear of something to her advantage.

A Roman Almanac, cut out of white marble, was lately found at Pompei. It contains the signs of the Zodiac, divisions of the year, months, &c., and hours of the day and night.

There are in England and Wales 44,695 lunatics under care, in public and private institutions. The Commissioners on Lunacy report that it is largely increasing of late years.

A livvia daughter of Mr. Maxwell, of Cape Ann, Mass., was guillotined on Sunday by the window falling on her neck and nearly severing her head from her shoulders.

Alexander Long, the copperhead member of Congress from Cincinnati, will be a delegate to the Chicago Convention.

The German newspapers have discovered that Othello was not a Moor, but a man named Moor.

Rebel Atrocities.

The barbarities practiced by guerrillas in Missouri have probably no parallel in any war on record. They appear to act more like fiends from hell than men in human forms and with human impulses. Some of their atrocities are most horrible to relate. A young man named Hart was murdered in St. Francois county, under circumstances of the most revolting character. When found after his capture by the bushwhackers, he was suspended from a tree in such a way as to have produced a lingering and excruciating death, his hands being tied behind his back by hickory thongs passed through holes bored in his wrists. Other marks of aggravated torture were found upon his person. Another case of extraordinary atrocity was the killing of an old Methodist preacher named Morris, in Platte county, a man sixty years of age, whose eyes were first put out and then he was shot.

Numerous other cases almost as bad have come to our knowledge. The shooting of innocent, unarmed citizens is a thing of daily occurrence. The victims are nearly always Radical Union men. Conservatives are rarely disturbed. Both Hart and Morris were peaceable citizens, but unconditional Union men.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

No Rebel Raid in Kentucky.

Lexington, July 19.—There is not the least foundation for the report about the invasion of Kentucky. There is no rebel force except roving bands of guerillas in the State. Morgan when last heard from was at Abingdon, Virginia, in no condition for making offensive movements. General Burbridge has treed the Louisville *Journal's* sensation story to its source, and ordered the arrest of the man who started it. He has also notified the *Journal* that he will hold its conductors responsible for the publication of such unfounded rumors hereafter.—*Cin. Com.*

Rebel Accounts of the Late Raid.

From the following extracts from Richmond papers, published during the recent raid into Maryland, it will be seen that the rebels confidently expected to take Washington and Baltimore. Recent developments show that the rebel force was sufficiently strong to have accomplished the capture of these cities if they had not been defended by the veterans of the 6th army corps.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 18.]

Nothing was talked of yesterday but the invasion of Maryland, and by two o'clock in the evening reports were as abundant and sensational as ever we have known them. This was the sum and substance of the stories which were eagerly circulated with countless variations.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF BALTIMORE.

Baltimore had been captured—fifteen thousand of the natives, armed with brick bats and bowie knives, having assisted our troops in the assault.

WASHINGTON CARRIED BY STORM.

Washington, also, has been carried by storm, and Lincoln and his Cabinet taken prisoners. This report was asserted to have been confirmed by a New York *Herald* of the 14th instant, which a great many people were willing to swear, or bet all they were worth, had been received and read at the War Department. We will not assert that there is no truth in the report of the capture of Washington and Baltimore. Our armies in Maryland are well calculated to take both places, and whip every Yankee north of the Potomac; but we must *contradict the report about the Herald.* No Northern papers of the 14th had been received in this city up to seven o'clock last evening, and a gentleman who left headquarters at Petersburg yesterday, informs us that no paper later than the 12th had been seen there.

NO EXCHANGE OF PAPERS.

The most important thing that we learned yesterday, in relation to our affairs in Maryland, it is reasonable to suppose that we now know that the work of the invasion goes bravely on, was that the Yankee troops, near Petersburg, positively refused to exchange papers with our troops, as they had been of late in the habit of doing. If our armies had met with any disaster, or even check, the Yankees would have been but too eager to furnish us with the newspaper accounts of the event.

THE YANKEES ON A PARTY.

The Yankees on a part of their line, at Bermuda Hundred, made such a cheering and hurrahing yesterday, that our pickets called out to know what was the matter. They replied that they had just received intelligence that seven thousand of our troops had been captured in Maryland. This may be regarded as a very moderate lie, considering the source from which it emanated.

THE LATEST RELIABLE REPORTS.

The latest authentic intelligence we have from our troops in Maryland is derived from a gentleman who arrived here last evening direct from the Relay House, at which point he left the main body of our forces last Monday evening. *He says he did not know whether we had taken Baltimore or not; but if he had not it was because we did not choose to do it.* He brought a large quantity of calicoes and other goods. Another gentleman, a blockade runner, who left Washington on Monday evening and arrived here yesterday, reports that during Monday fourteen transports, loaded with Yankee troops, arrived at Washington. The Washington *Star* of the evening of the 12th was received. A summary of its news will be found in another column.

THE VERY LATEST.

A letter dated 13th inst., received here late last night, from a trustworthy gentleman in Maryland, says:

Washington city is invested from the Potomac to the eastern branch of Anacosta river. Every railroad north of Baltimore has been cut, and telegraph wires destroyed. To-day (the 13th) everything has been unusually quiet. Not a gun has been heard up to this time—twenty-five minutes past six o'clock A. M. *It is believed they are negotiating for the surrender of Washington or giving time for the removal of the women and children.* Two forts that defend Washington, "Forts Lincoln and Stevens," have been taken. Wallace, who fought our forces at Monocacy Junction, is supposed to have had fifteen thousand troops. A large number of them were one hundred days men, who, when repulsed, threw down their guns and scattered to the winds. Kautz's cavalry, who figured in the raid below Petersburg, were with Wallace. Our men had an interview with them, as dispatch says they were kindly received, but of course nothing is known of the results of the interview.

New York, July 20.—The *Tribune's* headquarters correspondent of the 19th, says department reports that the rebels succeeded in the following choice: Wm. K. Nimick, Wm. M. Lyon, B. F. Jones, James Park, Jr., Jas. A. Hutchinson, Jas. B. Murray, Geo. H. Hartman.

The meeting then adjourned, and the new board immediately convened and organized by the election of Wm. Nimick, Esq., as President.

No other business was transacted.

Accident.—Another almost fatal accident occurred yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, at the sawmill of Mr. Boles, near the Ferry. James Roberts, an employee of Mr. Boles, was, with others, unloading some heavy timber, when some portion slipped, striking and raising him same six feet from the ground, and when picked up he was insensible of what had occurred, having received a severe cut along and under the lower jaw. He was taken to the office of Dr. Stoneroad, who waved up the gash. This occurrence took place on the same spot where young Mr. Boles received his death, as mentioned in our paper of yesterday.

Drought.—Great complaints are made by nearly all our country exchanges, of the effects of the drought. In some sections of the State there has been very little rain for six weeks, and the corn, potatoes, buckwheat, grass, and other products, are suffering very much. The wheat and oats crops are much better in some sections than was expected. The Greensburg *Democrat* says:

"The wheat crop harvested is shocking up beyond the expectation of everybody. It is an average crop. The oats, now nearly ripe, will be perhaps more than an average of the past three years."

Pocket Picked.—A few days ago, Mr. J. Thomas, of Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, had his pocket picked at Latrobe, of some $20. On Wednesday night last, Mr. David Weaver, of Ludwick, same county, was robbed at the same place of $400. Both these men were victimized by two or three pickpockets who crowded around them while they were getting on the platform of the cars.

Col. Clark's Regiment.—We understand that this regiment will leave for Harrisburg to-morrow afternoon. The two extra companies in camp will be left behind as the nucleus of another regiment.

Died in Jail.—John J. Barkley, who was committed to jail at Greensburg a few weeks ago, for stealing a shawl from the store of James B. Robinson, died in jail on Wednesday of last week.

Fight with Missouri Guerrillas.

Kansas City, July 21.—On Sunday, Capt. Moses, with forty-seven men of the Second Colorado regiment, while scouting near Fredericksburg, Clay county, came upon about 300 bushwhackers. The advance of the rebels were dressed in the Federal uniform, and correctly replied to the challenge of our men, but their whole force immediately after charged upon our troops and a bloody fight ensued. Capt. Moses finally ordered his men to retreat.

The rebel loss is sixteen killed, and four wounded. We lost six killed and four wounded.

Capt. Moses had five bullets through his clothing, and his horse shot four times, but both escaped.

Major Richards, with 250 men, immediately pursued the guerrillas in the direction of Knoxville, Ray county, when they broke into small bands, and scattered through the brush.

Government Barge and Cargo Destroyed by the Rebels.

Louisville, July 21.—A Clarksville dispatch says a barge containing eight hundred barrels of coffee, belonging to the Government, which accompanied the steamer St. Louis when she was burned afterward and fell into the hands of the rebels, was destroyed.

TELEGRAMS.

PROPOSED RESTORATION OF THE UNION.

Interview Between Rebel Commissioners and Horace Greeley.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The Whole Matter Referred Back to the Two Governments.

New York, July 21.—A dispatch from Niagara Falls says that an interview had taken place between Messrs. Clay, Thompson and Holcomb, who claim to be Commissioners from the rebel government to seek terms of peace, and Mr. Greeley who has been authorized by Mr. Lincoln to act in matters pertaining to the proposed restoration of the Union *sans qua* upon this basis.

1st. All negroes which have been actually freed by war to be secured in such freedom.

2d. All negroes at present held as slaves to remain so.

3d. The war debt of both parties to be paid by the United States.

4th. The old doctrine of State Rights to be recognised in reconstructing the Union.

This proposition was laid before Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Greeley. The President at once telegraphed to Mr. Greeley the terms upon which he would propose a settlement and reconstruction, to wit: The full and complete restoration of the Union in all its territorial integrity, the abandonment of slavery by the seceded States under conditions which should, while respecting the property rights of all loyal men, afford ample security against another war in the interest of slavery. After considerable correspondence between the parties it was considered best to refer the whole matter back to the two Governments for reconsideration.

New York, July 21.—The *Herald's* Niagara Falls dispatch, says Mr. Greeley, accompanied by Mr. Hay, private Secretary to President Lincoln, have had an interview with C. N. Sanders, and others claiming to be peace Commissioners from the rebels. The Commissioners want to visit Washington, and receiving statements of terms upon which such a visit might be made, they accepted. A dispatch says the statement of propositions published in a New York paper of Tuesday is repudiated.

CONTINUED PURSUIT OF THE RETREATING RAIDERS.

THE REBELS ALL SOUTH OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Interview Between Union Officers and Jeff Davis.

AFFAIRS AT PETERSBURG UNCHANGED.

&c., &c., &c.

New York, July 21.—The *Times* Washington special says that Gen. Hunter has asked to be relieved only so as not to embarrass Gen. Wright in his pursuit of the rebels. There is no necessity, however, for it, as the pursuit of the enemy is being carried on by the forces of Gens. Wright and Hunter with great vigor and energy, and promises large success.

The enemy are moving south on parallel lines, and trains flying from one column are pretty certain to fall into the hands of the other.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says that a member of General Howe's staff, at Harper's Ferry, says: Hunter is just in. We have sent infantry to Leesburg, with cavalry and batteries at Snicker's Gap.

The *Times* Washington special says: Col. Jaynes, of the 73d Illinois Volunteers, and Edmund Kirk, by permission of the President, recently visited Jeff. Davis at Richmond, and had an interview with him. As dispatch says they were kindly received, but of course nothing is known of the results of the interview.

New York, July 21.—The *Herald's* Harper's Ferry dispatch says: Rain has commenced falling. The new mammoth mortar has been introducing mammoth twohundred pound shells into Petersburg lately.

New York, July 20.—A *Tribune* dispatch states that Gen. Martindale assumed command of the 18th, and Gen. Terry of the 10th corps. The Petersburg papers have suspended publication.

The *Tribune's* Washington special states that only a few straggling rebels are this side of the Rappahannock. The rebels have succeeded in reaching Staunton with their plunder. No plunder has been recaptured.

The *World's* Washington special says: The rebel loss in their raid will amount to 2,000. Montgomery county, Md., is overrun with guerillas, who waved up the gash. This occurrence took place on the same spot where young Mr. Boles received his death, as mentioned in our paper of yesterday.

FROM HILTON HEAD AND CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON VIGOROUSLY SHELLED.

SUMTER HEAVILY BOMBARDED.

Union Prisoners Treated Infamously.

New York, July 21.—The steamer Fulton, from Hilton Head on the 17th, arrived this morning. General Saxton is among her passengers.

The rebel officers have been placed in buildings at Cummings' Point.

Charleston is being vigorously shelled.

Sumter has been subjected to a very heavy fire from Morris Island.

All the troops have returned from the recent expedition.

Refugees report that the Union prisoners in Charleston are treated infamously.

THE RAIDERS OVERTAKEN.

REPORTED FIGHT AT LEESBURG.

Philadelphia, July 21.—The *Bulletin* says An orderly, who arrived at Washington early this morning, and left Fairfax Court House at nine o'clock yesterday evening, reports an engagement going on between our forces and the rebels at Leesburg.

From the Upper Missouri.

St. Louis, July 21.—The steamer Yellow Stone, from the Upper Missouri, reports Gen. Sully's Indian expedition at the mouth of Cannoball river building a new Fort, to be called Fort Rice.

Hostile Indians are seen in force between Fort Rice and Fort Union, and large numbers are said to be some miles back of Fort Rice.

The officers of the boat say that Sully is severely condemned for inactivity. His keeping his troops, five thousand in number, in building forts, when he ought to be hunting and dispersing the enemy, and express the opinion that he will not have a collision with the Indians.

Father Desmalle, who was aboard the Yellow Stone, had two councils with three hundred Sioux near Flat Berthalon, who expressed an anxiety to make peace with the whites.

Twenty-six men, Idaho miners, came down on the Yellow Stone with over two hundred thousand dollars in gold, each.

More Guerrilla Depredations in Kentucky—Railroad Accident.

Louisville, July 21.—Last evening the guerrillas took our construction train and engine at New Haven, on the Lebanon branch, fired her up, spent the wood on the tender, and opened the throttle valve and let her run wild towards Lebanon.

Train No. 3, due here this morning, ran off the track at Colesburg. No one seriously hurt. The accident was caused by the watchman leaving the switch open.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Terms of Service Under the Late Call.

There seems to be some difficulty in interpreting the late call of the President for 500,000 men. The New York *Tribune* and many other equally able papers, contend that, in reckoning deficiencies under the quota, one volunteer for three years will be counted equal to three men for one year. On the other hand, it is asserted that, if the quota of a certain district be 3,000 men, there is nothing in the President's call to warrant that it will be filled by furnishing 1,000 men for three years. In other words, that the number of men, and not years of service, must be taken into account.

One point, however, is very plain. The President, under the new law, cannot draft men for a longer period than one year, and if the quotas are filled with one year volunteers the terms of the call are fully complied with. It was evidently understood by the War Department that the short term of service would generally be preferred, and while the volunteer has the choice of going for one, two, or three years, recruiting agents and committees interested in filling the quotas of sub-districts cannot go astray in accepting as many men for one year as choose to offer their services. If there are those who desire to enter for longer terms, they should be promptly accepted; and we believe with the editor of the *Tribune* that, in reckoning deficiencies, one volunteer for three years will be equivalent to three men due under the draft.

Suppose that the quota of a district be 3,000 men, and that not a single volunteer should be raised. Under the draft, the President could only realize 3,000 men for one year. But suppose 1,000 three years' men should be offered. In reasonable circumstances that a draft would be made for 2,000 additional men? If so, the Government would get 5,000 years of service, where it originally called for but 3,000 years.

It will be recollected that the method of computing by years has already been adopted by the War Department. The nine months' men from Pennsylvania were so computed—every four being reckoned as the equivalent to one three years' man. So were the two years' men from New York—three of them being computed as two men for three years. The hundred days' men from Ohio, it is expected, will be credited in the same way. Few will also be the hundred days' men from our own State.

Until some final decision has been made, however, on this point, it will perhaps be best to enlist volunteers for one year, about the correctness of which there can be no question. This decision may be expected in a day or two.

Strike of Railroad Employees.

The workmen employed in the machine shops of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company at Manchester, numbering about one hundred men, struck, on Tuesday last, for a regular pay day. The Company contracts with their workmen to pay monthly, but it seems that nearly two months have frequently been suffered to elapse before payment was made. This has been a cause of complaint for some time past, and one month ago an interview was had with the Master Mechanic with a view of getting a regular pay day. The men agreed to fix the 15th of the month as pay day, which, they were assured, would be satisfactory to the officers of the road. When the 15th of the present month arrived, there was no money forthcoming, and they waited until the 19th, when they quit work until their demand would be complied with. They are still out of the shops, but have agreed to meet on Monday next, the 25th, to hear the views of the new paymaster, Mr. Brayman, who is expected here on that day. The workmen on the Pennsylvania Central, and on the Pittsburgh and Chicago roads are paid as early as the 8th, and never later than the 12th of the month, and the employees of the Cleveland road contend that they should be paid at least as early as the middle of the month.

Railroad Organization.—In pursuance of published notice the first meeting of stockholders of the Mahoning and French Creek Railroad Company was held at the Board of Trade rooms on Wednesday afternoon, 20th instant, at 3 o'clock.

General Robert Orr, of Kittanning, Pa., was called to the chair, and Geo. H. Hartman appointed secretary.

The first election of directors was then held, resulting in the following choice: Wm. K. Nimick, Wm. M. Lyon, B. F. Jones, James Park, Jr., Jas. A. Hutchinson, Jas. B. Murray, Geo. H. Hartman.

The meeting then adjourned, and the new board immediately convened and organized by the election of Wm. Nimick, Esq., as President.

No other business was transacted.

FOR SALE—FOR RENT.

FOR SALE—GREAT LEBANON FARM AND NURSERY, situated 4½ miles from the city, on the old Washington road, adjoining Clokey's Church. Contains 100 acres, all under fence. The improvements consist of a large Brick Dwelling, built in modern style; also three other Frame Dwellings, Office, Packing House, a large Bank Barn, 46 by 50, with extensive stabling; an orchard of the best selection of fruit, containing 6000 bearing trees. The farm is well watered, with five never-failing springs. Connected with the above is the "Great Lebanon Nursery," comprising

150,000 Apple Trees—1, 2, 3 and 4 years old.
25,000 Peach Trees—1 year old.
14,000 Cherry Trees—2 and 3 years old.
11,000 Pear Trees, dwarf and standard.
2,000 Quince Trees
10,000 Shade Trees, assorted.
30,000 Evergreens, "
20,000 Grape Vines.
40,000 Seedling Peach, for budding.

With a large assortment of small fruit. This Farm and Nursery is offered at a low price and terms easy, to which the special attention of capitalists and nurserymen is invited. Apply at the office of

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent,
59 FOURTH ST., Burke's Building.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 118 acres, in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, Pa.

Also, a Farm of 140 acres in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county.

Also, a large two-story Brick House and Lot in the Borough of West Elizabeth.

Also, a FARM OF 145 ACRES, in Versailles township, Allegheny county, about one and a half miles east of the borough of Monongahela.

Also, a very valuable FARM in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, containing 160 acres.

Also, 12 BUILDING LOTS in the borough of West Elizabeth, 60 by 120 feet.

For particulars inquire at No. 126 Fourth street of

G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE

Furnace Property.

The CALIFORNIA FURNACE property, near Laughlinstown, in Westmoreland county, comprising 1500 acres of land, with mansion house, manager's house, dwellings for hands, saw mill and other buildings, is offered at a very low price.

For particular description of the Coal Veins, Ore Banks, Water Power, Limestone, &c., apply to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent,
59 FOURTH ST., Burke's Building.

FOR SALE—The Country Seat of the late Samuel Douglas, deceased, situated in Collins township, one mile from the Allegheny Cemetery, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country. The property is in high state of cultivation, well stocked with fruit trees, strawberry, &c., and partly undershaded with coal. The dwelling is a large and commodious one, combining all the advantages of easy access, scenery, health and good neighborhood, the above offered in fee simple upon terms of sale which will be made to the enjoyments of a rural home.

For further particulars inquire at the office of McQUEWAN & DOUGLAS, No. 57 Fifth street.

jy18:2w S. S. DOUGLAS.

FOR SALE—One new Steam Engine, 12 inch cylinder, 30 inch stroke, on heavy iron bed plate, with Governor.

One 18 inch cylinder, 30 inch stroke, second-hand, will will be as good as new.

One 7 inch cylinder, 20 inch stroke, new.

One " " " 25 " " "

Two Cylinder Boilers, 36 in. diam., 30 feet long.

" " " " 30 " " 28 "

Two Wrought Iron Oil Stills.

Also, large size Oil Boring Tools, for Oil Wells. Pump for cash. Enquire of H. B. ROLL, Allegheny River Bank, near the Point.

FOR SALE—STEAM SAW MILL AND OIL REFINERY.—The whole of an Oil Refinery and Steam Saw Mill, with ten and one-half acres of ground; an abundance of coal on the premises and being worked, situated on the Allegheny River and A. V. R. R., is offered for sale. The Refinery is new and of modern build. The saw Mill is in splendid order, and is well situated, having a creek running from it to the river. Good locality for building boats.

For particulars call on the undersigned.

LYDAY & CHORPENNING,
No. 50 Hand street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VALUABLE RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela River, above the first Lock, having a front on said river of 927 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville Railroad, containing 4 acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having the river in front and public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw Mill and buildings thereon erected.

For terms, &c., apply to MANY AND TUSTIN, on the premises, or to W. G. AUGHINBAUGH, No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—An Aladdin Oil Works, 35 Crude Petroleum Tanks, in prime order, substantially built of prime timber, not long in use, and will contain some 150 barrels each. Application may be made at the Refinery Armstrong Co. or the office in Pittsburgh.

BEERSTON, JOHNSTON & WILKINS.

FOR SALE.

A GROCERY STORE.

A rare opportunity is offered to any one wishing to engage in the Grocery business. The store is situated in a pleasant and thoroughfare, and doing a good business. Amount of stock on hand from $1500 to $2000. Address address J. P., Gazette Office.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS,

Beautifully situated on Nunnery Hill, Allegheny.

Enquire of S. STEDINGER,
On the premises.

FOR SALE.

FIVE HOUSES, in Third Ward, Allegheny.
FIVE LOTS, in 1st Ward, All'y, on Rebecca st.

Inquire of T. HALL,
No. 74 Beaver street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—That LARGE DWELLING, with grounds attached, on Carson street, formerly occupied by Christian Thomas, late of East Birmingham. Stabling and outbuildings in the rear of the Dwelling House.

FRED. L. IRMGEN,
109 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 110 Acres, in Economy township, Beaver county, and five miles from the Ohio river, on which is erected a comfortable house, barn, &c. About 50 acres cleared, and good fruit trees on the place.

For particulars enquire of

C. SEBINGER,
No. 10 Diamond, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE—A Brick Dwelling House of eight rooms, all in complete order, lot 43 by 100 feet, fronting on Butler street, and located at the forks of the road.

Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,
Butler street, Lawrenceville.

TO LET—For 12 years, A LOT OF GROUND FRONTING ON OHIO LANE, Allegheny City, near the P. F. W. & C. R. R. Shops, 100 feet front by 45 deep, suitable for a Machine, Cooper, Blacksmith or Wagonmaker Shop.

Apply at No. 70 POPLAR STREET, Allegheny, or on the premises, of

JAS. BENO.

FOR SALE—A Brick Dwelling House of six rooms, all in complete order, with a good lot, well improved, situate on Pike street, near Butler.

For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,
Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Farm of 52 Acres, good land, in Wilkins township, adjoining land of Peter Parchment, and within a short distance of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Terms reasonable.

Enquire of WM. WARD,
First door from Fifth, on Grant street.

FOR SALE—A Lot of Ground, at the corner of Neville and Harmony streets, in the Borough of Birmingham. Also, one on corner of Van Kirkpatrick and Locust streets, Eighth ward. Terms easy and title indisputable. AARON FLOYD,
Corner Rose and Fourth streets.

FOR SALE.

CITY BUSINESS PROPERTY.

The attention of capitalists seeking a safe and paying investment is invited to the handsome block of buildings on the S. E. corner of Wylie and Congress streets, consisting of

THREE STORE ROOMS, WITH DWELLINGS.

The property is of modern construction, on a great thoroughfare, accessible by Passenger Railway, and in a rapidly growing district. I am authorized to SELL AT A LOW PRICE. The present rental will pay a good interest on the price of the property.

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent,
59 FOURTH ST., Burke's Building.

REMOVALS.

FINAL REMOVAL.

JOHN HALL & CO.

Have removed