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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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GAZETTE ASSOCIATION,
CHARLES McKNIGHT,
President Evening Chronicle.
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

Reading Matter from Saturday's Evening Gazette.

THE REBELS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The news from Harrisburg is exciting. It is ascertained that the Rebels certainly occupied Chambersburg this morning at 8 o'clock. Communication between that point and Harrisburg is consequently interrupted. General Couch is at Carlisle, making such dispositions as seem to be demanded by the exigencies of the occasion. Governor CURTIN has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of Harrisburg to organize en masse in defence of their homes, and they are reported to be responding with great promptness.

The foregoing is the gist of the intelligence received this morning concerning what has been rightingly called the second edition of the Rebel raid. We confess that we had not looked for such news. With the large body of Union troops recently gathered at Harper's Ferry and its vicinity, we had not thought it possible for the enemy to cross the Potomac with the force he was reported to have. If he has crossed the river, as reported, and really occupied Chambersburg, we may be sure he is in heavy force, and feels strong enough to cope with any army we may send against him.

The Rebel intentions can only be guessed at, and we forbear any speculations. The situation, however, may be regarded as sufficiently critical to excite the most serious apprehensions. Undoubtedly our State is invaded by no insignificant force of the enemy. Further intelligence will be anxiously looked for. In the meantime, we drop the hint to the young men of our city that it is not improbable that they will be called upon during the day by the Governor to assist in defending the Capital of the State from the torch of the invader.

THE Rebel Invasion.

Up to two o'clock this afternoon there had been no word received by Gen. Rowley from Gen. Couch. The utmost he knows is that there is no communication with Chambersburg, but repeated dispatches to Harrisburg and Carlisle have failed to elicit an answer. We infer from this that there is no great danger, for if there were rarely Gen. Couch and the State authorities would let Gen. Rowley know.

LATER.—Gen. Rowley has since received a dispatch from Harrisburg stating that the rebels crossed the Potomac at six fords on Friday morning, and entered Chambersburg in force at five o'clock on Saturday morning. Gen. Couch was at Harrisburg.

HOOKER IN BATTLE.—A correspondent of the New York Times, with the army of the Cumberland, says of

General Hooker, I am sometimes afraid, will not attain the termination of the War. He is a fearless hero. He seems to stake his existence against the execution of whatever he is duty appointed to carry out, and his fall need not be regretted by the Republic's friends. While my love and devotion for all the noble soldiers of the army of the Cumberland, I sincerely believe that the loss of Hooker, above any other general officer, would produce the most universal gloom and desolation. God grant that no such calamity may overtake us in this critical era of our nation's existence.

ARREST FOR INTERFERING WITH THE DRAFT.—Mr. Francis Gwin, Receiver of Taxes for the city of Newark, has been arrested for interfering with an enrolling officer while in the discharge of his duties. Patrick Bahan, connected with the provost marshal's office, has met with much opposition in the discharge of his duties, and a few days since he was assaulted by Gwin and an accomplice, who gave him a severe beating. Gwin was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $500 to appear before the United States District Court at Trenton, on the third Thursday of September next.

THE Secretary of the Woman's National Covenant says: "In Connecticut we have several silks made for dresses and ribbons for bonnets. In Economy, Pennsylvania, beautiful velvets, both cut and uncut. In Philadelphia the best of kid gloves. There are several excellent linen factories this side the water. Fine buttons are made in Massachusetts; the best of sewing silk, good thread hose, and cambric muslin. Ladies have but to demand American goods and their wants will soon be supplied."

GEORGE DIX is the oldest employed General now prominently before the public. He was born in New Hampshire in 1798; Hunter was born in Washington in 1802, McDonough in Kentucky in 1813; Meade is of Spanish or American parent in 1816; Canby in Kentucky in 1817; Butler in New Hampshire in 1818; Hooker in Massachusetts in 1819; Sherman in Ohio in 1820; Grant in Ohio in 1822; Franklin in Pennsylvania in 1823; Hancock in the same State in 1824; Burnside in Indiana in 1824; Sigel in Germany in 1825; and Sheridan in New York in 1827.

SCENES OF THE NEW SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.—The Treasury Department were delighted as well as surprised to-day on being officially advised that the subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan yesterday in New York amounted to $3,500,000, notwithstanding all the designated depositaries and financial agents in that city have not yet been furnished with the necessary blank forms. This result is regarded as indicative of the entire and speedy success of the new loan.

A DOMESTIC STORY.—The Lewistown (Me.) Journal has the following: "There are a couple of splinters in Greene—monomaniacs in their way—who have been trying to see how many cents could be multiplied from one pair. They began with one pair when the rebellion broke out, and, as the kittens have grown and multiplied, their number now reaches the number of $40 cats and kittens!"

FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The financial state of the country and the high rate of foreign exchange are very injuriously affecting the operations of the foreign missionary societies, and the American board for foreign missions has been obliged to issue a circular calling upon the churches for additional subscriptions to the amount of $100,000. The financial year ends August 31, and the board and its friends feel great anxiety lest the year should close with a heavy debt upon it.

TO MEN who know the population of Paris, and the hard-drawn tens of thousands tend, the lines of palaces that have been pushed through the poor quarters on the south side of the Seine are monstrous issue of wickedness. The workmen who raise them look upon them with dismay. The poor people on the sites of whose homes they are built shift their humble household goods further and further out of the wicked city, and wonder when the powers that rear these palaces will think of them and their little ones.

In the burial register of Lymington, Hants, there is the following entry: "12 August, 1722. This forenoon the body of Samuel Baldwin, late inhabitant of this parish, was conveyed in a vessel off to sea, and was committed to the deep at the Needle rocks, near the Isle of Wight." "This appears to have been done," says a Hampshire paper, "in accordance with the wish of the deceased, to prevent his wife dancing over his grave, which she threatened to do."

THE FIRST-LEGAL-TENDER DECISION.—The board of naval officers to whom the subject was referred have decided that there is no precedent for the circumstances under which Semmes was surrendered; that he is a legitimate prisoner of war, and that his surrender to this Government should be demanded.

Significant Admissions.

The rebels know how to keep their secrets; but once in a while they inadvertently reveal something of their condition. The most important revelation of this kind which we have lately met with is contained in the following extract from the Richmond Whig for the 21st of July, commenting upon the displacement of Johnston:

"Hood's abilities may be adequate to the task assigned him. We trust so. He may possess the confidence of the army to a greater degree than Johnston. We doubt it. But the case does not admit of experiments. Too much is at stake. *Rumor be true, as the clerks who reflect the opinions entertained in high official circles declare, that the day for old fogies like Lee, Beauregard and Johnston is passed, and the time has come for young men of the Dick Taylor, Hobe and Hood stamp to lead our armies to Napoleonic victories.* Nevertheless, we hold to the belief that the situation in Georgia does not demand rash experiments, but, on the contrary, calls for the officer of proved solidity and of the first order. Such an officer would not be hard to find near Petersburg, if a malignant jealousy, unparalled outside the bottomless pit, could be quenched by the love of country."

How hard Grant and Sherman have pushed the rebels, how severe has been their disappointment at the course of the campaign, East and West, how gloomy are their anticipations of the future, is disclosed by these doubts of the sagacity and capacity of Lee and Beauregard, two generals in whom the enemy had undoubting confidence three months ago, as equal to any task which could be set them. Now they are "old fogies," and the more determined and zealous of the rebel leaders have lost confidence in them and think "their day is past." These disputes as to the merits of their ablest commanders are a significant comment upon the desperate condition of the rebellion. The campaign must have gone badly against them when the clerks of Davis and companions openly call Lee and Beauregard "old fogies," and talk about putting younger men in their places. Grant must have handled Lee very severely when such assertions of the latter's incapacity freely circulate in Richmond.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Sentence of a Female Abetter of the Rebel Cause.

Mrs. Mary E. Stewart, of Baltimore, Md., having been found guilty by special military commission held in Washington, of corresponding with the enemy, and writing parties without our lines to correspond with the enemy, and in furnishing letters of a contraband character from within our lines into those of the enemy, has been sentenced to be imprisoned until the end of the present rebellion, and to be employed on labor for the benefit of Union soldiers in such prison as the Secretary of War may direct. The female prison at Pitchburg, Worcester county, Massachusetts, has been selected as the place of confinement.

Johnson S. Palmer, of Loudon county, Virginia, has been tried and found guilty by a military commission, for violating the laws and customs of war, in trading with the enemy, and in furnishing the rebel commissariat with articles of commissary stores, and for purchasing large quantities of cotton and tobacco within the lines of the enemy, and disposing of portions of the same within our lines. Palmer was sentenced to be imprisoned in the penitentiary at Albany, New York, until the termination of the rebellion.

THE *Herald* has the following in a Toronto letter:

"I cannot close this communication without informing you of a fact for which I can vouch, and which shows the character of Mr. Greeley's loyalty. *He assured Mr. Holcombe that, so far as he was concerned, he would have no objection to the recognition of Southern independence, provided they would adopt a system of gradual emancipation.* This has certainly allying himself heart and soul with our English enemies, and shows conclusively that his loyalty has no higher object than the propagation of an idea which helped so much to plunge our common country into perdition."

—The above is a lie, out of whole cloth. There was never a shadow of foundation for it. If there be any one with whom our word is not conclusive, we refer him to Prof. Holcombe, or also to Major Ney, who was present at the only (very brief) interview we ever had with Prof. H., and heard every word that was uttered.

Whoever publishes or intimates that Horace Greeley ever dispose of the conditions on which peace should or might be made with any enemy of our Government, or proposed or countenanced any negotiation for peace by unauthorized persons, is in the same boat with the Toronto fabricator.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.—This powerful organization, it is stated, now has enrolled in the United States more than two million members. In this city recently several new Circles have been started. These new bodies are merely entitled sub-Circles, until such time as the number reaches one hundred and twenty-eight, when they rise to the dignity of a Circle. So well are the Brotherhood said to be organized, that at an hour's notice one hundred thousand armed men can be ready in Ireland's cause, and be brought into the field, and after a week's notice, double that number might be got together. Circles are established also in the heart of England, and among the leaders it is confidently believed that Ireland may be hailed in two years from the present as a sister republic. In Wales, in Scotland, and in many other foreign countries, Circles are established, and meet together weekly in private. Prominent Fenians believe that if the opportunity is not given by England in two years, that the Order will make it.

Important to Volunteers.

An order has just been issued from the Adjutant General's office stating that on and after this date volunteers serving in three years' organizations who may have at the date of enlistment less than sixty days to serve, may re-enlist in the regiments or companies to which they belong for one, two or three years, as they may in each case elect.

The new term will commence from the date of re-enlistment, and all men re-enlisting will be entitled to the bounty provided by the act of July 4th—namely for one year $100, for two years $200, and for three years $300.

To men re-enlisting, as herein provided, no furlough will be promised, and commissaries of musters and their assistants will be held responsible that this condition is distinctly understood by all parties concerned.

A LETTER from Calais states that the Confederate vessel Rappahannock lately had a judgment pronounced against her by the Chamber of Commerce of Boulogne, for commercial debts of the captain. It appears that when the bailsher charged to affix the notice of sale made his appearance on board the vessel, the captain warned him off without delay, as no such errand should be performed there. The bailsher had nothing else to do but to retire and draw up a process verbal of the circumstances.

TWELVE thousand Kentucky negroes have enlisted in the army who are credited to other States. Eight or nine thousand are credited to that State, and fourteen or fifteen thousand able bodied negroes remain unenlisted.

From Memphis---Fight near White River.

MEMPHIS, July 27.—Apparently authentic reports from Helena says: An expedition consisting of a negro regiment, a portion of the 25th Illinois cavalry, and a section of a battery, which left that place on Monday morning, in the direction of White River, when near Nelson 18 miles out, encountered a formidable rebel force, under Dobbins, and after a short fight, were obliged to return with a loss, 12 killed and 34 wounded. Col Brooks, of the colored regiment, and the Captain of the artillery, are reported among the killed. The rebels pursued them within nine miles of Helena, where our troops made a stand. A sharp fight was going on when our informant left. The remainder of the 15th cavalry and other reinforcements were being forwarded from Helena.

Gen. Washburne has issued an order that all persons in West Tennessee and Mississippi, having cotton, will be permitted to bring it to Memphis and store it in the hands of the Government quartermaster, subject to such disposition as may hereafter be made by the government.

From New Orleans.

CAIRO, July 27.—The steamer Emperor from New Orleans on the 21st, has arrived, and reports that there is a rebel battery of five guns fifteen miles above Skipwith's landing, which fired several shots into a tin clad gunboat on the 24th, doing but little damage.

The steamer Clara Bell, from Vicksburg for White river, has not been heard from, and it is feared that she has been destroyed.

The steamship Texas, from New York on the 13th, has arrived at New Orleans.

Nothing is doing in cotton speculation. Sugar—sales private and at auction, 24@25c. Molasses is above the river at 70c. Buyers. There is a brisk demand for all descriptions of Western produce at advanced rates. Onions extra dour $15@16.

Gov. Morton and the Conspiracy.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 29.—Governor Morton has authorized the publication of an official report made to him by General Carrington, Military Commander of this district, containing a full exposition of a secret political order, antagonistic to the government, called the Sons of Liberty, of which H H Dodd is Grand Commander of this State, Horace Heffren, Deputy Commander, and W. M. Harrison, Secretary. The Officers of the United States are: O L. Vallandigham, Supreme Grand Commander; Holloway, Deputy, and Dr. Mussey, Secretary. W. A. Bowles, L. P. Milligan, Andrew Humphrey and John C. Walker are major generals for Indiana.

TELEGRAMS.

Our Special Dispatches.

Details of the Affair on Wednesday on the James.

THE RESULT HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

A Rebel Citizen of Maryland to be Hung.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, JULY 29, 1864.

Mr. C. A. Page, sends the following to the *Tribune* bureau here:

GEN. BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS, Wednesday July 28.—Hancock and Sheridan marched night before last all night, and yesterday at one o'clock in the afternoon began crossing the James on a pontoon newly laid, a little below the one connecting with Foster's lodgment at Deep Bottom, on the left bank. Barlow's division, the first over, pushed rapidly ahead, swinging up the river and flanking the rebel position opposed to Foster. Two hundred and thirty men of the 105d Pa., Col. Lynch, of Miles' brigade, charged a battery of four 30 pound Parrotts, with a loss of only twenty. The guns proved to be those of Ashby's battery, lost by Gen. Smith in the early part of the campaign. While this attack was making in flank Foster demonstrated in front, which doubtless helped towards the result. Hancock, then as his divisions came over, advanced a mile up the river, and Sheridan's, Sorbert's and Gregg's divisions crossed immediately afterwards and turned off on his right, and with Merritt's brigade, struck the New Market and Long Bridge Road at its intersection with the Malvern Hill road, some four miles above the latter place, with the 24 corps on his right, when Sheridan's cavalry feeling out all the roads and swinging upon the enemy's flank, the general direction of the line being from the south west to the north east. But the rebel position was a range of hills very strong, and he was known to have two full divisions, Kershaw and Longstreet's corps, of the rebels, and Hill's. It was almost night, and no further advance was attempted. The casualties number perhaps fifty. In simply holding his line the day before, Foster had lost as many as fifty. Fully one hundred prisoners were taken, two hundred was the number reported, but I could not count so many. If the day's operations did not effect all that was expected, and if nothing more should come of it, the movement may be considered successful and rather useful in the cheering effect of the guns and prisoners taken without loss, and in the hint it affords in the breaking of the monotony that had begun to look like a seige. Generals Grant and Ingalls were on the field. One regiment charged and stampeded three hundred rebel cavalry, taking a dozen prisoners. The position now is, Foster with troops from the 10th corps, with his left resting on the James.

Capt. James E. Sweet, of the 20th Indiana, has been assigned to duty on the personal staff of Gen. Birney, commanding the 10th Army Corps.

Charles E. Wilson, Esq., Secretary of the Legation, at London, has resigned, and Benjamin Moran, has been selected to fill the vacancy.

Privates H. W. Cramley, Co. B, 110th, and Bartholomew Houser, Co. E, 147th Ohio, died in the hospital here to-day.

Wm. H. Carter, a citizen of Maryland, was tried and convicted on a charge of violating the laws, in contracting to furnish the rebel government with provisions, drugs, etc., and has been sentenced to be hung. The President has approved the sentence of the court, and it will be hung at such time and place as the Commanding General of this Department shall designate.

Very Latest Telegrams.

GRANT ABOUT TO MOVE ON RICHMOND.

He has been Heavily Reinforced.

SHERMAN IN NO HASTE TO TAKE ATLANTA.

HE IS AFTER HOOD'S ARMY.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A special to the *World*, dated Washington, July 29, says that intelligence from the Upper Potomac to-day confirms the advices of yesterday, that the enemy have fallen back from the line of the river, having made no new demonstrations during the past twenty-four hours. Whether they have fallen back to Winchester, or, even farther down the valley, is yet unknown.

There is no longer any reason for keeping secret the fact, that Grant's last movement against Richmond is expected by him and his friends to result in something far more decisive than any he has yet undertaken against the rebel capital.

Senator Wade of Ohio, and his wife, some three weeks since, paid a visit to the Army of the Potomac, the Senator feeling very blue at what he supposed was a failure of Grant's campaign against Richmond. On his return to Washington after his visit, however, he was in the best of spirits and told his intimate friends that he had no doubt at all but the rebel capital would soon be captured.

Grant told him that his long delay before Petersburg was due solely to the extreme drouth which rendered it impossible for him to move his men and animals from where fresh water could be procured. Grant told Wade that just as soon as a sufficient quantity of rain fell to insure a supply of water, and lay the intolerable dust on the roads, he would make a movement which would fully satisfy the fullest expectations of the country.

It will be remarked that rains have just fallen in the vicinity of Richmond, and Grant, true to his promise to Wade, is now on the march to the rebel capital—this time on the north bank of the James river.

Notwithstanding the withdrawal of the 6th corps, very large reinforcements have been sent to Grant's army from various quarters, including the 19th corps, which recently came up from Mississippi.

Officials here have the utmost confidence that Grant will achieve a brilliant success.

A special to the *Tribune*, dated, Harper's Ferry, July 29, says: The rebels have fallen back toward Winchester, where, it is believed, they intend to concentrate and make a stand. It is barely possible the rebels will try a desperate expedient in making another dash on Washington. It is impossible, therefore, to predict their future movements. A collision may occur before to-morrow morning. In spite of all that we can be learned from scouts, deserters, and citizens, the number of the enemy and composition of his forces is still a matter of speculation.

Nothing has been heard to-day from Col. Mulligan, but it it is believed that he is still living.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The special in the morning papers contain no new facts relative to the movements on James river other than that telegraphed yesterday.

The *Times* Washington special says: Though no active operations on the part of Sherman are reported to day, it is well known that that General is effecting a combination which will make the prize all the more valuable when it falls into our hands. The tenor of Sherman's dispatches, as before intimated, have never been of a nature to justify over sanguine expectations regarding the capture of Atlanta, but he feels that he is master of the situation and perfectly confident of ultimate and not far distant success.

The *Tribune's* New Orleans letter, dated July 21st, says: It is stated that General Banks has been removed, and that General Granger or Dana will succeed him.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 29.—Four hundred prisoners were captured opposite City Point, and arrived here on Wednesday. Our forces are reported advancing, and have captured three rebel brigades, with their arms, &c., and several guns. The 18th corps and Sheridan's cavalry are co-operating.

THE REBEL INVASION.

The Enemy Marching in Three Columns.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The *Bulletin* has a special from Harrisburg to-day, saying that the rebels are marching in three columns. It is believed in official circles here that the rebels intend making Bedford county and the mountains adjacent a sort of general rendezvous. It is not learned whether the rebels are destroying and pillaging in their advance. There is none of the alarm shown on painfully evident during former rebel invasions.

EXCITEMENT IN HARRISBURG.

The Enemy Said to be in Large Force.

THE REBELS IN POSSESSION OF CHAMBERSBURG.

GENERAL COUCH AT CARLISLE.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE GOVERNOR.

He Calls Upon the People to Organize.

HARRISBURG, July 30.—The most experienced military men at this post are convinced that the invasion of the State is, by a large force, composed of some of the best troops of Lee's army. It is also believed that the invasion is of a character too gigantic to be regarded as a mere raid. It would be rash to venture an opinion as to the designs of the enemy, the point at which he intends to deliver a blow or the territory he will traverse. The capital of the State forms a tempting object in his contemplation; Baltimore presents its attractions, and through that city the capital of the nation is again doubtless yearned for by these bold invaders.

The telegraph operator has left Shippensburg, and the presumption is that the enemy has thrown out strong advance parties in that direction. Since 2 o'clock this morning, we have no connection with Chambersburg. At that hour the rebels entered and now hold the place.

Major General Couch is at Carlisle, directing the necessary means of defence, the details of which cannot of course be alluded to. The presumption is, however, that he will be able to offer a stern resistence to any advance that may be made in this direction.

The Governor has just issued the following proclamation to the people of Harrisburg:

Pennsylvania Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, July 30th, 1864.—The enemy have once more entered Pennsylvania. They occupied Chambersburg at 5 a. m. to-day, with cavalry and artillery. A few hours will develope their force and intentions. It is possible their movement may be directed against this city. In view of such a contingency, I therefore call upon the people of Harrisburg and vicinity to organize at once to defend their homes. Arms and ammunition will be delivered to each organized company upon application to the Adjutant General. No muster in the service either of the State or of the United States will be required.

(Signed) A. G. CURTIN.

An immense town meeting is now being held in the Court House, and the people are enrolling themselves for organization to defend the city.

Adjutant General Russell has just issued an order which is posted on the newspaper bulletin boards, to the effect that arms will be issued to all reliable citizens.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Outrageous Assault and Rowdyism.

On Friday evening, a most flagrant outrage was perpetrated at the house of Mrs. Eliza Davidson, at the Point. It so happens that Mrs. Davidson lives in the house formerly occupied by the notorious Mrs. Brawdy, and she is frequently annoyed by rowdies calling there, under the impression that the character of the house has not been changed. On Friday night four men named Michael Turley, Lawrence Devon, Frank O'Neil and Patrick Rice, entered the house and began to act in the most outrageous manner. Turley seized a tumbler from Devon, threw it at Mrs. Davidson, and then struck her a violent blow on the face, which felled her to the floor. Devon and O'Neil both threatened to kill Mrs. Davidson, but Rice did not act so badly. The parties were all arrested, and after a hearing Turley was fined $20 and costs, and in default was sent to jail for twenty-one days. Devon was fined $15 and costs, and committed for sixteen days. O'Neil was fined $15, and sent up for a similar term. Rice was fined $5, which he paid.

Mrs. D. subsequently made an information against Turley for assault and battery upon her person, and a commitment was lodged against him. Devon and O'Neil are also charged with surety of the peace, having threatened to "call again and attend to her." Commitments were lodged against them, and unless they can get bail they, too, will have to "sweat it out" until the next term of Court.

The Railroad Compromise Bonds.

John McCargo, Esq., the able and efficient City Controller, has just returned from the eastern cities, bringing with him $250,000 worth of railroad bonds, issued by the city, and which have been turned over for the purpose of being compromised. He also succeeded in tracing up over $50,000 more of the city bonds which he will in due time obtain, as the holders are known to be in favor of compromising upon the terms proposed. This will leave outstanding about $400,000—a very small proportion indeed, everything considered. Of the amount, Mr. McCargo has ascertained that a large portion is held by parties residing in "Dixie."

The labor attendant upon this compromise business has been of a very delicate as well as arduous character, and has been most skillfully and successfully performed by Mr. McCargo, who has had all sorts of people to deal with, and the extent of his correspondence would surprise those not conversant with such matters. He is, however, making most rapid progress, gradually surmounting all difficulties in the way, and surely approaching that consummation so long and ardently desired.

Forestalling the Market.

There has been considerable complaint of late in regard to forestalling the market, it being alleged that retail dealers, grocers and others are permitted to purchase unlimited quantities of produce during market hours, which enables them to put up prices on the consumers. To-day two informations were made by the market constable—one against Francis J. Welling, who was fined five dollars and costs, which he paid, and the other against Peter Dean, a grocer and member of the Common Council from the Third Ward. The Mayor imposed a penalty upon Mr. Dean, but he refused to pay it, and intends to appeal to the Court, alleging that the ordinance is unconstitutional. This question has long since been settled, and we imagine that Mr. Dean will not profit in the least by his course. If the ordinance is oppressive or wrong in principle, he should use his efforts to have it repealed; but so long as it remains in effect, he should be held to its observance in common with other citizens.

Street Walkers Arrested.

The practice of "street walking" has become very common in this city, and especially upon the more crowded and prominent thoroughfares. Females of evil name, and well known to the police, can be seen, every evening, from dark till midnight, on the principal streets, and they are frequently permitted to loiter about the corners, and in front of drinking saloons. There is a law under which all such characters may be apprehended, and we are glad to learn that Mayor Lowry has determined to enforce it. He had no less than six females before him to-day, on charge of street walking, most of whom were committed to jail as vagrants. The prompt arrest of all such women (and they can be counted by dozens) would have the effect of quartering them in jail or driving them out of the city—either of which results would be to the benefit of the community.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—This morning about 3 o'clock, the body of a man was found lying in front of Ludwig's tavern, corner of First and Grant streets, which proved to be a young man named Owens Ward, a resident of the house. Ward, who had served for three years in the 28th Pennsylvania Regiment, was recently discharged and arrived in this city some weeks since. He had been drinking freely yesterday evening and retired to bed in the third story about eleven o'clock, and it is supposed that during the night he approached an open window and fell out. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

We regret to learn that the infant son (and only child) of Major General Brooks, died on Friday night, at the residence of Springer Harbaugh, Esq. The funeral will take on Sunday morning, at nine o'clock.

TAX INCOME TAX.—It should be borne in mind by everybody subject to Income Tax, that unless the tax is paid before August 6—a week from next Monday—10 per cent. will be added to its amount.

Passing Counterfeit Money.

Mrs. Albion, a resident of Allegheny, was arrested yesterday by Mayor Alexander's police for passing counterfeit fives on the State Bank of Indiana. She purchased some cheese from a man named Barr, in the market, and passed one of the notes on him. She afterwards bought some crockery-ware from a young girl, and offered another five. The girl being unable to change the bill, took it to the Farmers' Deposit Bank, and received small bills for it. The note was afterwards discovered to be counterfeit, when Mrs. Albion was arrested and held to bail for a further hearing on Friday next. She states that she will be able at that time to account for the manner in which she came into possession of the spurious money. The notes are a very bad imitation of the genuine, being printed on coarse paper, and not calculated to deceive an expert judge of money. Mrs. Albion is represented to be a lady who has heretofore borne an excellent character, and her friends are confident that she has been imposed upon. There are some other facts connected with the case which we do not deem expedient to give publicity to at present.

JOHN P. HUNT, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, sends us the following: The Forest Lodge, one of Munro's ten cent novels; the American Agriculturist for August, and the New York Mercury. For sale also by J. T. Sample, Federal street, Allegheny.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED

In the Post-office at Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, the 27th day of July, 1864.

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

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

Residents of the city by carriers, at the residence of owners, may be secured by observing the following rules:

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

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

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

4. Have the postage stamp on the upper-right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post marking, and never interfering with the writing.

N. B. A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days, may be printed with the writer's name, post office, and State, across the left hand end of the envelope, on the face of it, and the letter will be returned to the post-office of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Sec. 16, law of 1863.

Allen Fenton	Fitch Sarah
Ashwelle T	Hendrick Saml
G	O
Graham James M	Graham Jane
Bohen John	Gribben John
Bole E M	Gillipsie Sarah
Bole B M	Green Howard
Brunter Sarah L	Gilbert Hollibel
Binford J	Gaile Mary A
Boyle Jane	Glasgow E
Berry John	George Robt
Byrd Saml M	H
Barrett Joseph	Holbrook F & Co
Bosler John B	Hemmingway Mrs
Beadle Lewis	Hays B W
Brown Mary C	Harris Frank B
Barker Reagle	Haynes Silas
Bracken Sarah	Hinkle Edwd
Price Capt W	Harris Alice
Britton Sarah	Hayes Walter
Burgan Wolf	I
Bigh Y Wm	Irwin Joseph
Bexley Wm	J
Barker Peter	Jackson William
C	Jenkins Oliver
Call an die W	Jones Lewis
Carson Alex	Johnston John H
Coffin A G	Johnston Sarah A
Cooke Annie	Jones Sarah
Cashman Maria	Jenkins Ella Jane
Carson Mary J	K
D	Kerr Mary A
Davis Jennie C	Kling Margaret
Dennis Ellen	Kelley Mr.
De Haven Hattie	Kerwin James
Duff Samuel	Kirkpatrick
Doyle Capt C A	Kemp F B
Duby Christ	Kelly Ann
Dickson Agnes	Kelley Albert P
Dove Hiatt, 2	Kows Lavina V
Dempsey Michael	L
Dawes Wady G	Lord Mr
Davis Mary E	Lathis Mary
Davis Jencie C	Leonard Hollie B
Dawson Wm H jr	Lewis D B
Degay Naomi	Long Wm H
E	Lindsay Eliza J
Elliot Mary P	M
Ellis Mary J	Meade Henry H
Ewell Chas	Miller Rose
F	Miller Rev Robt
Forrester Sallie	Mowery Wm
Fenton Nancy	Miller Wm C
Fenton Mary T	Moore Mary
Ford Lou C	Miller Geo
Fagan Johanna	Marks Annie
Fenwick Jane	Mullin Catherine
Flanagan Edwd	Mc
Forward Darlie	McAlcer James
	McKay Charlotte
	McGandy Kate
	McGaughey Eliza
	McPherson Mary Fel x
	McKinley Gust
	McGilly James
	McGrath Charles
	McLaughlin Mary
	McFarlane Margt
	McCarter Sophia
	Neely Isaac C
	Newton Rankin O
	O
	Orr James
	Orbison Kate
	Ofary Amanda
	P
	Pemberton B W
	R
	Ridge John
	Reno Francis
	Rose Lizzie
	S
	Stewart Maggie A
	Sipes Mary A
	Short W M
	Smith Wm R
	Sloan Robt P
	Spriggs Robt
	Smith Susan J
	Simms Geo
	Smith Delos L
	Sarson Gabriel
	Swarts D L
	Stockell John
	T
	Thayer & Hoyes
	Taggart M S
	Torpey Jas
	Thomas Carrie
	Truett Amos
	Tilt Robt
	V
	Vincent Matilda
	Victor John
	W
	Wilkie Olney
	Williamson W W
	Wood Wm
	Wright Maria
	Walters Mary
	Winter John B
	Wright Thos
	Warner Betty
	Wallace Ella M
	Y
	Young Catherine

SAMUEL RITSICK, Postmaster.

A JOINT RESOLUTION proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section eight, as follows:

SECTION 8. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SECTION 9. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges, in any case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth.

ELI SLIFER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said article of the Constitution, and the act entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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ORDNANCE OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock p. m. on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August, 1864, for furnishing at the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New York:

100,000 lbs. of sheet Ams Superior Ingot Copper.
50,000 lbs. of Zinc Spelter.

to be delivered as above stated, in as large quantities and as rapidly as possible.

Bidders will state the rates at which they can deliver.

Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the United States Arsenals, or at this office. Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTY.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he will enter into the contract in the sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the U. S. District Attorney.

No bid to a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of —— and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once enter into the contract for the same, and will and sufficient surety, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement, dated July 22, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as stated, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible terms bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.

Witness: { [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guaranty must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, or any