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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Reading Matter from Saturday's Evening Gazette.

Petersburg—Causes and Results.

The general belief, which has existed from the first, that the failure at Petersburg was due primarily to blunders, finds ample confirmation in the concurrent testimony of correspondents. Reluctant to criticise, we have withheld censure till it seems essential to delay no longer. We have to say, therefore:

1. Gen. Grant's plan was well matured, feasible, and ought to have succeeded. Had it succeeded, Petersburg would have fallen.

2. Details of its execution were left to Gen. Meade, who is the executive officer of the army of the Potomac. He is responsible for the choice of troops compelling the assaulting column, and for all such arrangements as did not fall specially within the province of a corps commander.

3. Gen. Burnside's corps having been designated to carry the Cemetery Hill, that General become responsible for the handling of his troops upon the field, unless relieved of it by specific orders. Upon him, therefore, or upon Gen. Meade, seems to lie the delay which intervened between the springing of the mine and the forward movement of the column of assault, which was the first and probably fatal error on the actual field. It is plain that the explosion should have been instantly followed by the assault; yet there was a delay of from half an hour to an hour, giving time for the enemy to recover from his surprise and concentrate his forces on the point indicated for assault.

4. Still worse was the conduct of the division to which the assault was entrusted. Starting late, there was just one hope for it—to attack with impetuosity. Instead of which Gen. Ledlie halted his column within the crater formed by the explosion, and lost invaluable time in digging out the guns—a hesitation utterly inexplicable. The two guns were as nothing to cover the movement of his column. To have *halted* his men forward—that was the chance of success; and yet there was none.

So far as generalship goes, our criticism stops with the first advance of the troops. When Ledlie actually moved, the best hope of victory had departed, but his men went forward with a certain degree of resolution. The officers tried hard to carry them up the hill, but the fire which delay had permitted the enemy to direct upon them was terrific, and they came back again. The assault was neither heroic in its steadiness, nor disgraceful by precipitate retreat. Considering to what needless peril the men were exposed, and that the service on which they were sent is the most difficult in war, they behaved well. The second assault, by the division of colored troops, was as resolute as the first—apparently neither more nor less. But they were put to do an impossible thing. When the first column had been repulsed there was no longer any hope, except in superhuman valor.

So much for the causes of this repulse; now as to its military results.

If Gen. Grant had succeeded—as he had a right to expect—he would, as we said above, have taken Petersburg. Cemetery Hill is the key to the whole system of Rebel defenses. But the failure is the failure of one effort—by no means of the siege, or of the operations against Richmond. The losses are not heavy—are, in fact, less than many previous engagements of importance. The repulse is discussed as if it were decisive, while it is not even serious. There is talk of Lee's sending his whole army to re-enforce Early; to re-enforce Hoke; as if operations near Petersburg were at an end. We should like to believe that he has done either. When Hancock crossed the James before the explosion of Saturday, and his feint compelled the detachment of a portion of Lee's force to meet him, Lee was nearer to destruction than ever before; and well knew it. We cannot believe he will risk the permanent separation of a body from his Petersburg garrison, taught as he has been, with that indomitable tenacity his adversary clings to its purpose. But if he has; if Hill has gone to Early, by the Shenandoah or upon the Rappahannock, the Initiative which Grant has maintained from the beginning of this campaign is none the less his at this moment. Nothing can relax his hold upon Richmond, which the position south of the James secures him, nor will that position ever be relinquished. If Hill goes to Early, Gen. Grant may gladly send force enough to the Potomac to destroy the combination, but he will not be content with this achievement alone. It is likely he does contemplate setting this Shenandoah business decisively—he—the enemy's force what it may—but should it prove time for Lee to rejoin by the show of success at Petersburg, into sending heavy detachments away from that point, it may prove the cause of his destruction and the prelude to the fall of Richmond. At all events we can ask nothing better in a military point of view than such a suicidal division of the army of the Rebellion. An invasion of Pennsylvania—attack on Washington—is not militarily consistent with the security of Richmond. Lee's army is an army of defense—notoriously inferior in numbers to that of Gen. Grant, and able to resist it solely by acting on the defensive. When it attempts to reverse the conditions of its successful operation, its inferiority of numbers will insure its defeat.

From which it follows that the event of last Saturday has by no means changed the situation, or the relations, between Gen. Grant and his antagonist. The siege of Richmond continues, and the effort which will most accelerate its fall is such a movement into the Shenandoah as Lee is supposed to be making.—*N. Y. Tri.*

Paying the Soldiers.

Many of the regiments before Petersburg have not been paid for six months—none have received a cent for over four months. In consequence the greatest suffering and dissatisfaction prevail among the rank and file. The latter broke out into loud and open complaints a few days ago, when Paymaster arrived with pocket-books for Corps and Division Headquarters, but none for the soldiers.

It is of the utmost urgent importance that these devoted national defenders should instantly receive their blood earned money, and Secretary Fessenden is handing every energy to accomplish this end. He will suspend all other requisitions until those for the soldiers can be honored. His policy will be to pay the soldiers and let the contractors wait.

The peace men are still at work at Niagara. A dispatch to the New York *Herald*, dated the 2d, and signed "Wm. Cornell Jewett, says: "There is now going on a grand fraternization and re-union at the Clifton House, between the following parties: Clay, Holcombe, Sanders and other confederates, and Dean Richmond, Ben. Wood, Butts, of the Rochester *Union*, ex-Governor Hunt, ex-Governor Weller, of Calif rnia, ex-Governor Robbs, of Michigan; Ross, Auburn, Stewart, of the Nineteenth Ohio district, delegates to the Chicago Convention; three delegates from Pennsylvania, two from Iowa, two from Missouri and five from Kentucky. The fraternization was complete, and most extraordinary results will follow.

Cavalry Supplying our Rebels with Horses.—It seems that Quebec is to be a port of shipment for horses for the rebel army. An Upper Canadian colemporary learns several considerable droves of horses, purchased in Western Canada, on Confederate account, have passed down on the Royal mail steamers during the past few days, destined for Quebec. At that port, it is understood, they will be shipped for a Mexican port, and thence passed overland into the Confederacy.—*Montreal Canadian Telegraph, July 27th.*

Enormous Ordnance are about to be manufactured at M. Krupp's foundry in Prussia. They are for the Russian Government, and will be mounted at Cronstadt. They will carry a ball of two hundred pounds weight, which will perforate a 4 inch plate at the distance of three miles. Extraordinary preparations for their casting are in progress at an immense building, which contains fifty steam engines. The hammer to be used weighs two hundred pounds, and the anvil will be of corresponding weight.

The Monitor Tunxis—Incompetent Contractors.

This iron-clad, which was built by Archbald & Co., at Chester, has practically proved a failure. So leading journals—such as the New York *Evening Post*, and others—say, and so appearances indicate. It is now a month since the completion of this singularly named craft was announced by the Philadelphia press, and her arrival at this city on her trial trip noticed. At that time the monitor was the theme of general comment, and the daily papers of this city were filled with accounts of her finish, build and construction. Great promises were made of her, and great expectations entertained. The country receive the same promises now, but has seen no fulfillment. When the Tunxis came up to Philadelphia she leaked badly; two inches and a half an hour were computed as the amount of aqueous fluid shipped. The officers reported her condition to the Naval Inspectors, who examined the boat, but reported her seaworthy. She was ordered to Washington, and started on the voyage. She did not get there. Off Cape Henlopen the leaks opened. Water poured in, and the crew was summoned to the pumps and buckets. Her course was reversed, and the vessel headed for Philadelphia, the leaks gaining in spite of steam pumps and buckets.

It was the expectation of the crew that the Tunxis would follow the example of the first monitor, and find a resting place at the bottom of the waves: but the passage to Philadelphia was effected in safety. Here she came, and here she remains. She is alleged to be an utter failure, and unfit for sea service. There is wrong here—clear, plain, positive wrong. This monitor was built under contract and inspection. She cost the Government thirty hundred thousand dollars, and the only use that she now makes is to lie off the Navy Yard and gratify the curiosity of passers by. The deck plates are reported at half thickness, and the Government should investigate the matter. There has been too much of this incompetent workmanship of late, and the sooner it is permanently ended, the better will it be for the Administration and the country.

Archbald, who contracted for and built the Tunxis, was formerly an engineer in the Bureau of Construction at Washington, a position that he resigned shortly after the commencement of the rebellion. Lenthall, the Chief Engineer, was on terms of intimate friendship with Archbald, and under the grant of a contract and the promise of future favors, the latter entered into partnership with a ship-building firm at Chester. There are now nearly or quite completed two other vessels, which the firm have built for the Government. One of these vessels is an iron double-ender, and some days ago an attempt was made to launch her; but the effort failed.

The authorities are too lenient. The gunboat Massasoit, built at East Boston, late in last year, has been condemned by a commission of naval surveyors, and returned to the contractor. She had never been on a cruise. She is a large side-wheel double-ender, and her machinery and boilers were exceedingly defective. After completion, the labor of weeks was expended to make her seaworthy, and then she could not stand the action of the waves. The company has submitted to too much of this incompetent labor. It furnishes the Copperhead press with the most powerful argument, and it should be corrected. These vessels are approved by an examining board before they are manned and fitted out. Let the villainy be unearthed. If the errors be errors of ignorance, let the importers be exposed. If they be the result of covert treason of disloyal contractors, on their own heads visit the penalty of that treason. These are grave topics. Investigation should decide their truth. If the charges stated are untrue, the credit of the contractors demands a public recognition of the untruthfulness. Summon the officers and crew of the Tunxis together, and let us understand the subject. There is wrong somewhere—let the guilty suffer.—*Phila. News.*

Gen. Rosseau, while on his raid, would not permit a factory in which were manufactured guns to be used against him, to be burned, because the fire would endanger the private residences of the place; and he and his command worked hard to save from destruction a town endangered by a fire at a railroad depot accidentally in flames. The rebels "retaliate" by burning Chambersburg to the ground. And yet Copperheads prate of Federal brutality!

A St. Louis dispatch of Friday says: Gen. E. B. Brown, commander of the central district of Missouri, is in town. He says there is no doubt of Quantrell's death. He has the evidence of many rebels in different parts of the country to that effect, and some cypher letters addressed to Quantrell, taken from the body of a rebel who was supposed to be Quantrell, but subsequent investigation satisfied the General that Quantrell had really been killed.

Prices are higher by a hundred per cent in India than they ever were before. The silver rupee, worth about fifty cents, will not buy as much as twenty-five cents will in England. Articles of ladies' dress there cost five times as much as they do at home; and yet India is draining Europe of specie and keeps it all. A plethora of gold appears to be as bad as plethora of paper.

According to the London *Spectator*, which devotes an elaborate article to the subject, the available fighting strength of England is small. Nominally, there are 84,000 regular troops, 102,000 militia and 160,000 volunteers, but really but more than 50,000 are available for foreign service, and of these but 20,000 would be troops of the line.

A Rebuke who has come within our lines, states that the rebels have ordered all aliens to organize themselves into militia for future service. Those who refuse are imprisoned in Castle Thunder. All are endeavoring to escape from the South, but the difficulties are so great that few succeed.

A young man who was drafted at Providence last summer, was exempted as the only support of a widowed mother. He has lived on the pecuniary earnings ever since, and his mother applied to the Provost Marshal last week to know if he could not be sent at once to the front to rid her of the burden.

Astronomers predict that in November or thereabout a meteoric display of falling stars, similar to that of November, 1832, will take place.

TELEGRAMS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MOBILE.

Forts Morgan and Gaines Passed by our Gunboats.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE UPPER DEFENCES OF THE CITY.

FIGHT AT FORT HOBSON.

Brownsville, Texas, Evacuated by our Forces.

New York, August 6.—A special to the *Herald*, dated New Orleans, July 30th, says: Mobile was received at Headquarters of the Department of the Gulf, on the 24th, that the Admiral Farragut had passed forts Morgan and Gaines, which had been supposed to command the entrance to Mobile bay, and is bombarding the upper defences. If this information be correct the fort must speedily surrender. The Admiral has rowing iron clads off Mobile, and two more left this city to-day. The bombardment has been continued for three days, and it is expected that the city will surrender before the close of next week.

Gen. Granger will command the land forces, which will occupy Mobile and garrison the forts, if perfect success crowns the movements of Admiral Farragut, as everybody here expects.

On the 19th of July, Gen. Asboth, commanding at Pensacola, left that post with a small force, and the next day came upon a body of the enemy's cavalry, about four hundred strong, strongly entrenched at Fort Hobson. After a sharp fight the rebels retreated, leaving all ammunition, their flag, official papers, stores, horses, &c. Gen. Asboth then returned to Pensacola.

Our forces have evacuated Brownsville, Texas, and all stores have been sent to Brazos and New Orleans.

A special to the *World*, dated Washington, 5th, says: Reports from the upper Potomac are very contradictory. If any crossing has been effected by the rebels it was probably a large cavalry force under Imboden. The movements of the main column under Early are a mystery. At last accounts he was in camp between Winchester and Martinsburg. There is evidence here that the rebels have received upon a general invasion.

The *World's* army correspondent, August 5th, says: The second division of our cavalry under Gregg attacked the rebel cavalry vigorously on the Jerusalem road, below Petersburg, and drove them, inflicting severe loss. Our loss was about 25.

This afternoon Lieut. Fox, 24 U. S. (colored) regiment, deliberately murdered a negro soldier, and is now under arrest.

New York, Aug. 6.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 30, has a dispatch from the rebel Cavalry Iverson, saying that Gen. Stoneman surrendered to him with 500 men.

A Union raiding force was captured at Fayetteville, on the 29th, and burned the wagons and free on the 2nd.

FROM MARYLAND.

Heavy Firing Heard near Cumberland!

EXCITING REPORTS FROM REBEL DESERTERS!

Rebels in Large Force to March on Pittsburgh and Wheeling!

GEN. AVERILL TO MOVE TOWARDS BEDFORD.

Gen. Jos Johnson Reported in Command of the Invading Army.

Philadelphia, August 6.—Forney's *Press* says: We have received the following despatch from a high official source, and are assured that the details are perfectly reliable:

Harrisburg, August 5.—Advices from Allegheny county, Md., to the 2d inst., state that heavy firing has been heard in the neighborhood of Cumberland all day.

The rebel deserters say that the rebel cavalry, under Johnson, McCausland and Jackson, is advancing on Cumberland and this State, and they will be joined by Early and Imboden, while the force is to center at Cumberland, and march on Pittsburgh and Wheeling.

Their whole strength is 25,000 or 30,000 men. If successful they will march on Cincinnati and cross into Kentucky.

The rebels have burned bridges on the Cumberland turnpike and felled trees across the road.

Twenty the 8th Virginia Regiment that burned Chambersburg.

General Averill will be compelled to move towards Bedford to operate against the rebels, and he will do all he can to arrest their progress.

New York, August 5.—The Richmond papers state that some traitor has informed the New York *Herald* of the fact that Joe Johnston has been assigned to the command of the rebel army in Northern Virginia, now invading the North.

Papers say this fact was unknown in Richmond beyond the War Department, and yet the whole plan is laid before the world through the *Herald*.

Our Special Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1864.

Last week but two hundred and sixty thousand dollars of the five per cent. loan was taken, and in the last month the aggregate was only one million, three hundred and twenty four thousand, two hundred dollars, being something less than the daily average of the new seven and three-tenths loan.

There is good authority for saying, that our entire loss in the battles of July 22d and 23d, before Atlanta, will not exceed nine thousand, and perhaps will not exceed eight thousand.

The Provost Marshal General's department is again seriously embarrassed in its preparations for the coming draft by the persistent efforts of State and municipal authorities in all parts of the north to have their quotas reduced under all kinds of pleas. While their efforts do not flow, in most instances, from opposition to the draft, they have a most damaging tendency. The respective authorities and the people at large should make it an object to succor our armies with all men, and not as few men as possible.

The rebels are renewing their efforts to block-ade James river below City Point. The mail boat that arrived here this morning was opened upon from a battery near Harrison's landing on the way down. It turned about and returned to City Point to procure a convoy of gunboats, with which it again started. The mail boat, putting on a full head of steam, succeeded in passing undisturbed.

The reports prevailing in some sections of the North and West that Sec'y Fessenden will soon put upon the market a six per cent. gold loan, is entirely unfounded. The success of the new seven and three-tenths loan is beyond his expectation, and he has no intention of availing himself of the provisions of the law relating to any other loan, now or in the immediate future.

Lawyers of ability having expressed the opinion that the act levying a special war tax of five per cent on the incomes of 1863 cannot be legally and equitably enforced, it is believed that it will be carried before the Attorney General before an attempt is made to collect the tax.

The subscription to the new loan now reaches an average of nearly a million and a half per day, though the official reports are not, as yet, received from but a few of the Western cities.

The demonstration against Gen. Couch is undeserved here to be a flank movement on the part of Cameron against Gov. Curtin. While there is some dissatisfaction in official quarters with the Governor, it is not believed that the Government will overstaugh him for General Cameron's benefit. Col. McClure's defence of Couch is regarded as exceedingly spirited, even if not wholly judicious.

The impotency of passing important laws to strike immediate effect is shown in the results growing out of the change in the rate of income tax.

Disbursing officers in distant sections, and some even in this city, were not aware that the new law went into effect with the beginning of July, and that pay rolls for that month are coming, of which only the old rate of three per cent. is deducted and withheld. Many accounts must be suspended, and doubtless many disbursing officers will suffer considerable loss by reason of the impossibility of collecting the additional two per cent. in numerous cases.

Lieutenant John Mullay, of the 10th Ohio, has been dishonorably dismissed from the service.

Hon. Daniel Ermes, of Maine, has declined the candidate to Congress.

William Carter, a Maryland rebel, sentenced to be hung six days, at the old capitol prison, has been reprieved by the President till further orders.

A reports assigning Gen. Hooker to active command in the east, here, as yet, no foundation in fact.

A Government transport, laden with mules, was also fired into, and a number of animals killed.

Quiet reigns supreme in the Army of the Potomac. Scarcely a gun has been fired on either side since the battle on Saturday. All our wounded have been brought to City Point, and will be removed as fast as possible to Washington. There are over one thousand wounded rebel soldiers among the number.

Drafts amounting to nearly five million dollars passed through the Treasury office to-day. The money will be sent to Louisville and St. Louis immediately for the payment of the Western troops.

The Democratic Committee are issuing as campaign documents, large bound copies of the speeches of Senators Saulsbury and Powell and Representative Voorhies.

The following deaths of soldiers are reported to-day: Thomas Bennet, A, 147th Ohio; John Monroe, E, 150th Ohio; Edward Ellis, E, 150th Ohio.

Recruiting in Missouri.

St. Louis, August 5.—Gen. Pike telegraphed to Gen. Rosecrans from St. Joe, that recruiting was lively in his district. The militia called out to hunt guerrillas, acted nobly; that reports of insubordination and lawlessness are false.

The General says the demonstration of loyalty and power has been of incalculable value to the District, convincing the rebels there that recruiting officers in Northern Missouri are hereafter to be governed by loyal men.

From Fort Smith, Arkansas.

A dispatch, dated Fort Smith, Ark., Aug. 1st, says: The rebels, under Cooper, Gance and Standwill, five hundred strong, with 12 pieces of artillery, were moving up yesterday with the intention of attacking Fort Smith. Gen. Taylor marched out and met the enemy a short distance from the fortifications, and completely routed them. Our cavalry were still pursuing them. Our loss is very small. That of the rebels is unknown.

From New Orleans.

New York, August 6.—The *Tribune's* New Orleans correspondent says: The horrible condition of our returned prisoners from Texas, has induced General Canby to waive some points of difference, and order the exchange of all rebels held, some 3,500.

The same correspondent contradicts the rumors of heavy fighting at Morganzia. Tillman holds the place so strongly that the rebels dare not attack it. He also doubts the reported capture of the forts in Mobile bay.

The *Herald's* New Orleans letter says that all able bodied registered enemies will be kept as prisoners pending present military movements, they having avowed their intention of joining the rebel army.

All negroes found in the streets are conscripted. Gen. Tillman defeated the rebels near the Atchafalya on the 13th.

It is reported that Dick Taylor has crossed the river in the neighborhood of Pleasanville.

Latest from Atlanta.

New York, August 6.—The *Herald's* special from Nashville, dated the 5th, says the latest news from McCook's expedition is highly encouraging, and lessens the extent of the disaster. McCook with 1200 men had reached Mcintetta. Three hundred had reached there before. The missing now does not exceed eight hundred. Sherman alludes to this raid as successful. All quiet.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Construction of Barricades.

Gen. Couch has just issued the following instructions in connection with the circular published in our paper of yesterday. These directions will be found very useful should the enemy attempt to make his way west through the mountain passes, and, if carried out, would greatly embarrass and delay, if not entirely prevent his advance:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR BARRICADING AND OBSTRUCTING MOUNTAIN PASSES.

The Barricade should extend for some distance to the right and left of the road, and be constructed by felling trees perpendicular to the course of the road, branches cut off, and the logs piled sufficiently high to shelter a man and allow him to use his rifle. It is well to have the upper log sufficiently elevated above the next one to allow firing between the two, thus protecting the head. Trees in front to be felled down the mountain, branches slashed, so as to make the abbatis impassible, and prevent an enemy from approaching unobserved. The flanks of the barricade, if possible, to rest upon abbatis, strong gorges, or impassible thickets.

A passage way to be left in the roadway, only wide enough to allow one vehicle to pass easily, while logs and rocks must be piled ready to fill up the opening at the first real danger.

Whenever the approach of the enemy is discovered, the roads at all available points in front of the barricades should be obstructed by falling trees, tearing up planks on bridge, &c. A few trees judiciously felled over any road, often delays the movements of troops for many hours.

D. N. Couch, Maj Gen. Comm'g.

The 20-inch Gun.

We learn that the great twenty inch gun, which was shipped from this city about ten days ago, has reached the town of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, just across the Pennsylvania line. It has progressed at the average rate of about thirty miles per day. The first day's run, however, brought it to Altoona, and when the journal leaves of the trucks were examined they were found to have been very much worn—in fact almost used up. They were refitted, and the trucks strengthened, after which the journey was resumed. The gun now lies at Phillipsburg, where it will have to remain until some of the bridges between that point and Jersey City are strengthened. The gun is mounted down on the trucks, and two men step directly underneath it to keep it right, so that there is no danger of it being spiked. We hope the bridges will all be made strong enough to bear the monster to its destination, because, should it be brought into some stream or gorge, it may never be gotten out.

The Official Totals.

We are indebted to Col. Alex. Hilands for the following official footings of the late election in this county upon the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State:

First amendment—For		9,343
	Against	890
Majority		8,367
Second Amendment—For		10,021
	Against	636
Majority		9,285
Third Amendment—For		9,887
	Against	604
Majority		9,281

The Neptune Pic Nic.

The pic nic given by the Neptune Fire Engine Company, at Glenwood Grove, on Friday, was one of the most pleasant, agreeable and successful re unions ever enjoyed by our firemen and their friends. The number in attendance was quite large—perhaps two hundred and fifty couple. The day was pleasant, the music was excellent, and the entire arrangement gave the fullest satisfaction. Not an unpleasant event transpired during the day, and the best of feeling prevailed throughout. We congratulate the gentlemanly managers upon their success, and hope that many such re-unions may be enjoyed.

A Fifteen Soldier Gun.—We regret to be compelled to announce the death of Oliver P. Adams, who was killed battling for his country, near Atlanta, on July 20th. The deceased was a son of Mr David Adams, of Third ward, Pittsburgh. He enlisted in 1861, in Company H, 28th Pennsylvania Regiment, and re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer. He formerly worked in the *Gazette* office, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

The Watt Scouts.—A company of this name has been raised in Connellsville for the emergency. The company has been named in honor of our fellow countryman, John Watt, Esq., and is awaiting orders from Gen. Rowley to obtain arms and clothing. Mr. Watt presented the company with a handsome flag.

Left for the Front.—Major General Couch left this city on Friday night for the border, with a view to ascertaining the situation and making such arrangements as will defeat the advance of the rebels into his department.

Deaths in Hospital.—The following soldiers died in the United States General Hospital in this city: July 29th—David Kier, 1st Pa. Rifles; August 1st—David Hind, 23d Pa.; August 4th—Jonathan E. Piper, Co. I, 22th Maine.

We learn that Mr. Charles C. Moyer has resigned the Presidency of the Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Railway Company.

BOOKS, ALBUMS, &c.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED AT HENRY MINER'S.

THE EARLY DAWN, OR SKETCHES OF Christian Life in Eng'and in the Olden Time, BY THE AUTHOR OF SCHOMBERG CUTTER FAMILY. PRICE ..... $1.75.

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A MANUAL ON EXTRACTING TEETH—Founded on the principles of the parts involved in the operation, the kind and proper management of instruments, &c. 1 vol. 12mo.

HEAVEN ONE HOME. 1 vol. 12mo.

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