THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The undersigned, publishers of Pittsburgh daily papers, have mutually agreed to charge the prices below specified for their respective journals, on and after MONDAY, July 25th, 1861:

THE GAZETTE.

Daily Edition,	per week, delivered by carrier.	25
" "	sent by mail, per year, in advance....	$10 00
" "	for six months, in advance.....	5 00
" "	for three months, " "	2 50
Tri-weekly Edition,	by carrier, per week.....	15
" "	by mail, per year, in advance...	$6 50
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" "	" for three " "	1 65

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THE COMMERCIAL.

Per week, delivered by carrier	25
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Three months, " " " "	2 50

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

Leading Matter from Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

Can Sherman Keep up his Lines?

"I have heard some doubts expressed, writes a Louisville correspondent, as to the possibility of Sherman keeping up his long line of communication and feeding his immense army over the single line of railroad from Chattanooga to Marietta. The task is a difficult one, but it has heretofore been accomplished thoroughly, and never no raids of the enemy have been successful; indeed no extensive raid has been attempted in this enemy. The heavy manning of cavalry at each wing of each army has rendered raids against the communications of either army a matter of great danger, and few have been attempted. I think that as long as our cavalry remains intact, and as strong as at present, the enemy will make no venturesome raids, such as that of Rousseau and Garrard; but should the iron on the wings become weakened by any movement or misfortune, we may look forward to very harrassing raids by the enemy. The loss prevails with many that Forrest has joined Wood, and is preparing to make extensive raids upon the railroads, in order to cut us off from supplies.

"The military railroads have been keeping the army well supplied, and I know of nothing in the army more meritorious or noteworthy than the admirable management of the railroads in this department. The spirit of Sherman, the energy of the man, appears to have been infused in every man connected with the U. S. M. R. R.'s, and they have been worked to an extent almost incredible. Mr. A. Anderson, the Superintendent here, is one of those quiet, steady rolling men, who accomplish a great deal with very little *evident* labor. I am told here that the business of the road since Gen. Sherman took command here in April last, has been trebled, and that three cars are now sent through daily, where one formerly went. Capt. Crane, A. Q. M., in charge of transportation, is also an energetic agent of the road. Indeed, the A Q M. department in this city is the most energetic and working department I have seen in the army.

Sympathy of Switzerland for the American Union.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1864—The government has been officially advised of the meeting held at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 9th of July, in favor of the American Union and the measures taken by this government at Washington for the abolition of slavery," and at which an address was adopted offering the most ardent prayer that, inspired solely by patriotic thought, the States still in revolt may range themselves forever under the star-spangled banner of the Union. The people of Geneva, with all their kindnes, forward this movement, because thenceforth liberty will be triumphant, without distinction of race, at the North as well as at the South.

The Secretary of State has responded as follows:

To the People of Geneva: I have received from the American Consul who resides at Geneva, and have laid before the President, your forcible, eloquent and most fraternal address to the people of the United States. By his command I give you thanks in the name of all my countrymen for the timely and appropriate words of sympathy and friendship which you have spoken. Your address adds strength to the already strong chain which binds the first federal republic of America to the aided and foremost federal republic of Europe.

The people of Switzerland may rest assured, whatever else may fail, that it will not be the people of the United States which will betray the republican system to foreign enemies, or surrender it to domestic faction.

With ardent prayers for the preservation of the Constitution, the freedom and the prosperity of Switzerland, I have the honor to remain, citizens, your most obedient servant and sincere friend, WM H SEWARD.

Department of State, Washington, July 30, '61.

Healthful Effects of the Tomato

The tomato is one of the most healthful, as well as one of the most universally liked, of all the vegetables. Its healthful qualities do not depend on the mode of preparation for the table: it may be eaten thrice a day, cold or hot, cooked or raw, alone or with salt or pepper or vinegar, or altogether, to a like advantage, and in the utmost that can be taken with an appetite. Its healthful quality arises from its slight acidity, in this making it as valuable, perhaps, as cherries, currants, and similar articles. It is also highly nutritious. The tomato season ends with the frost. If the vines are pulled up before the frost comes, and hung up in a well-ventilated cellar, with the tomatoes hanging to them, "the love apple" will continue ripening until Christmas. The cellar should not be too dry nor too warm. The knowledge of this may be improved to great practical advantage for the benefit of many who are invalids and who are fond of the tomato.

Decline in the Stock Market.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of the 1st, says:

Speculators in mules had the wind taken out of their balloons the past week, by Capt. Wilson, the Quartermaster of this place. Advertising for sealed proposals, he received numerous auspicious answers, but the mules were held at $151 and $190 per head. The proposals were opened, and Captain Wilson immediately advertised to buy in open market at $125. Dealers past five days all regardless of mules in question purchased than ever before in the same time, over 1,500 have not been bought at the Quartermaster's figures—$125. This lowered the speculations of mule dealers $12 to $18 per head, and in consequence they have glutted the market. More can now be had than the Quartermaster can buy. The mule market is decidedly lively.

SEARING OF the burning of Chambersburg, the New York *Tribune* thus disposes of a Copperhead falsehood: "The Copperhead organs which assert that the Union armies have burned towns under similar circumstances simply lie—there is no other word that does them justice. No Union General ever ordered the firing of a city or borough wherein he had encountered no resistance; though Quantrell not only burned Lawrence, which was surprised and lay at his mercy, but called most of its unarmed male citizens out of their beds and butchered them in cold blood."

IT is currently reported that a difference between two major generals, as to which should rank and command the other, was the main cause of our late sanguinary repulse before Petersburg. Before the dispute could be authoritatively settled, the golden moment had passed. We do not know that this is true; but we doubtless shall know when the court of inquiry so promptly and properly instituted by Gen. Grant shall have reported.

Why do we not have courts of inquiry promptly instituted in every case of failure?

VIOLENCE TO MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—A letter from St. Louis, dated last Friday, to one of the western papers, says that ex Governor King, one of the members in the present Congress, was stoned in the streets of Richmond, Ray county, Mo., where he lives, a few days ago. The assault was committed by radical militia. He has left the place for less. they will take his life.

THE *Free Town Observer* (Sierra Leone) of June 16th, states that M. Uaite Gerard, known as the Lion Killer, has failed to reach the interior of the continent by the route of Timbucton. He is dead. He has been attacked and plundered by the natives, and with great difficulty escaped with his life.

Spirits, Coal Oil and Tobacco

The following decision has been rendered by Mr. Lewis, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in regard to the liability of distilled spirits, coal oil, and tobacco, in possession of the manufacturer on the 1st of July, 1864, to taxation under the act of June 30th, 1864:

From various letters received at this office, it seems that great diversity of opinion exists among the officers of Internal revenue, and other parties interested, in regard to the construction given to the 55th section of the act of June 30, in the circular of July 6. By the 55th section, all spirits which may have been in the possession of the distiller, or in public store or bonded warehouse, on the 1st day of July, no duty having been paid thereon, shall be held and treated as if distilled on that day. By the 173d section, it is also provided that "all manufactures and productures and productions on which a duty was imposed by either of the acts repealed, which shall be in the possession of the manufacturer or producer, or of his agent or agents, on the day when this act takes effect, shall be held and deemed to have been manufactured or produced after such date."

These provisions are to be construed together, as the last includes the first; and both cover the same ground. They plainly apply to distilled spirits, which were, on the 1st of July, in the possession of the distiller and manufacturer, or in any public store or bonded warehouse, and spirits shipped under the old law in bills of lading. If no tax had been paid prior to July 1, no question of sale or removal could intervene, if the spirits of that day were in the possession of the distiller, or in public store or bonded warehouse, but he must pay the increased rate. Coal oil and tobacco when bonded, are, by both the old and new law, subject to the same regulations and liabilities as distilled spirits.

The old law provided that spirits and oil should become subject to tax when sold, consumed, or removed for consumption or sale, and tobacco, when sold, or removed for consumption, or for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturer or producer, but not when bonded for export.

When either of the conditions stated occurred, the law imposed the duty, the manufacturer became bound to pay, and officers of internal revenue to enforce the collection; if such duty was paid prior to July 1st, there was no liability to the increased rate, the payment having been made as required by law.

But, until the condition occurred on which the manufacturer became chargeable, he was under no liability to the Government for tax on his product; and the collector had no authority to collect. Of course, any receipt he might give for tax would be in anticipation of an obligation not yet devolved, and would not operate as a discharge of a duty to accrue afterward.

When, therefore, under the provisions of the law and the regulations of this office, any manufacture had become liable to the duty, and the manufacturer, being bound to pay, had, prior to July 1, actually paid the duty according to the former law, no liability accrues for the increased duty imposed by the recent law.

But if, under the same law and regulations, the article had not become liable to duty, no payment by the manufacturer to the Collector could be made on account of duty, or operate as legal discharge of a liability thereafter to accrue. Of course it could not avail to defeat any increased liability created by the change in the law.

Under the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury of March 30th, 1864, in relation to bonded warehouses, Collectors were required to enforce the payment of the duties on spirits which were not removed to a bonded warehouse, or shipped under a bill of lading, and when, in accordance with that circular, Collectors did not enforce the payment of the duty, and such duty was paid prior to July 1, such spirits must be held to be exempt from the increased rate.

Where spirits, on the 30th of June, were in bonded warehouse, and on that day the manufacturer paid to the Collector an amount equal to the duties on the same at the then rate of tax, but such spirits remained in such warehouse on the 1st of July, without change of possession, there was no payment of the duty within the meaning of the law, and they still remain subject to the increased rate prescribed by the new law.

If the spirits or other manufactured articles were in the possession of the distiller or manufacturer, or his agent or agents, on the 1st of July, and no tax had previously been paid, the law is clear and explicit that such spirits or other articles must be held and treated as if distilled or manufactured on that day, and subject to the increased rate of tax. The non payment of the tax is conclusive, and no inquiry need be made further.

Charleston.

It would seem from several paragraphs of news in late Charleston papers we have received that an attack upon that city is anticipated before a great while. The following item is from the *Mercury* of the 3d instant:

"We are opposed to making mention of military movements in the public press but for the benefit of the croakers who have looked so forlorn ever since troops were withdrawn from the defense of this city to strengthen the army of Northern Virginia, it may be as well to state that the first of several well tried regiments, the number and strength of which we will leave the enemy to discover, have arrived in this department, and will be found at the right place when the enemy makes the next advance."

It is plain from this that the garrison at Charleston has been pretty thoroughly depleted to strengthen Lee's army; but its chief dependence, as we have said, is the fact that it is digested an unpleasant nervousness concerning the intentions of Gen. Foster.

The Charleston *Courier*, in making the same announcement, cautiously observes that "it is not deemed prudent to mention the exact strength of this force, but it is encouraging to know that in the next effort of the enemy to take the city the disproportion of numbers will not be so great as in the last campaign on John's and James' Islands' which resulted so gloriously to our arms.—*Phil Press.*

Vindication of Col. Dahlgren.

We have said and always believed that the famous order which the rebels asserted they found upon the body of the late Colonel Ulric Dahlgren was a deliberate and malicious forgery. We were led to the assertion then by his well-known character, which would turn from anything mean and base with loathing, and we refer to it now because the proofs are present, strong and convincing, to bear us out. It has remained for his father, Admiral Dahlgren, to show to the world that his martyr son was innocent of the malignant aspersions cast upon him, and that his enemies in life, and in death were baser and more contemptible far than they would fain represent him. The Admiral has received photographic copies of the forgery, and speaks of it with all the indignation that naturally fills a father's heart when he seeks to defend the memory of a dead child from blackening, withering calumny. He says the paper is a bare-faced, atrocious forgery, so palpable that the wickedness of the act is only equalled by the recklessness with which the miserable caitiffs have adhered to it. We are glad to make this announcement, as well in vindication of the memory of the dead—of one of whom Philadelphia can boast as a martyred citizen, murdered after battle by assassins—as to show the depth of perfidy in which treason can sink its misguided followers, even in the hour of their triumph.

Improvement in New Orleans.

Before the rebellion, New Orleans was annually visited by the yellow fever. Once the first thing done by General Butler, after New Orleans was occupied by the Northern troops, was the cleansing of the city, to remove the accumulated pestilence, as people said then. Therefore, how that the yellow fever was not. Inspection to see "Crescent City" has only the result of a defective sanitary police. Another valuable improvement made by our military Governors in that important Southern metropolis, is the elevation of the levee along its principal business front. Before the spring of 1862 the water of the river washed over the levee and threatened the inundation of the city. The *Picayune*, in speaking of the change, says: "We doubt not when there who have for several years absented themselves from their homes, and wandered off to foreign lands, shall return, they will not fail to notice and pay a deserved tribute of thankfulness to the energy and public spirit, as well as charity and thoughtfulness, which have in this way adorned the fair front of New Orleans."

JUMPING FROM A RAILROAD TRAIN.—As the "lightning" train from Fitchburg, Mass., was passing through Shirley Village on Thursday morning, an Irishman jumped from the cars, and after bounding along about twenty feet, came in contact with the train, which caused him to make another bound of twelve or fifteen feet. The physician who was called thinks he is not fatally injured.

THE returns of the national banks have been promptly made to the Treasury, and it is gratifying to hear that nearly all of them have an amount of lawful currency on hand in excess of the per centage required by law. This is something practical, and it argues well for the success of the system instituted by Mr. Chase.—*Wash. Chronicle.*

CHARLESTON A POINT OF EXCHANGE.—An effort is being made by the rebel authorities to make Charleston the future exchange-point of prisoners of war, and it is apparent, from advances made by them on this occasion, that every effort to expedite this matter will be used by the rebel authorities.

A COPENHAGEN paper states that a nine-months' armistice has been agreed upon between the Danes and the German powers. It is expected to be certain that the connection of Schleswig Holstein and Lauenburg with Denmark will altogether cease.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Death of Rev. J. D. Turner.

Editors Gazette:—I was very much surprised when I arrived in this city, from Washington, on last Friday, to learn that the death of our lamented and much loved Chaplain has not been chronicled in your paper. I refer to the Rev. J. D. Turner, late Chaplain of the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Mr. Turner was commissioned as Chaplain in October, 1861, but for some months previous had been acting in that capacity, in the various hospitals about Washington. We deeply regret the loss of Mr. Turner, and feel that in him we have lost a good loyal citizen, and a truly pious man. Mr. Turner was one of the most active and zealous Chaplains in the Army of the Potomac. He busied himself in administering to the wants of the men, both spiritual and temporal, and many a poor soldier gasped a "God bless you!" as he assisted in bearing him off the field of battle, whilst he whispered words of consolation in the ears of the dying. I think we can truly say that Mr. Turner was one of the most efficient Chaplains in that army. He was always found at his post, and never was known to deviate from the path of duty. He was a particular favorite in the Regiment, associating himself with the men, as he felt it his duty to warn them to "flee from the wrath to come." He never lost an opportunity to put in a word for Christ, and seemed to be at the heighth of his ambition when advocating the Word of God. Mr. Turner's death was caused by disease contracted during the Peninsula campaign, when he underwent the hardships and vicissitudes of a soldier's life. His spirit departed on the 25th day of June, 1864. His remains were interred in the Congressional Cemetery, of Washington, D. C., followed by a large concourse of friends, and a large body of Masons, of which he was a member. Truly, his last end was peace. "Be ye also ready, for ye know not when the hour cometh."

A MEMBER OF CO. C,
4th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

A Brutal Husband.

Mayor Lowry had before him to-day one of the meanest specimens of a husband imaginable. His name is Peter Wilber, and he keeps a tavern in the Diamond. His wife is a fine looking woman, and exhibited considerable feeling and refinement of manner. She had recently returned from a visit to Germany, bringing with her a large sum in gold, of which she is possessed in her own right. She soon found, on reaching home, that her husband had been acting badly in her absence, keeping company with a Mrs. Newrode, whom he was in the habit of meeting at the house of Mrs. Landis, on the bank of the river. On Tuesday morning, hearing that Wilber was at the above named place, she started thither, and, on forcing her way into an upper chamber, caught them together. Mr. Wilber, unable to control herself, attacked Mrs. Newrode, pulled her hair severely, and demolished her tight cap. This irritated the husband, and he determined to have revenge. On Tuesday night a great row took place at Wilber's, and his wife had been cruelly abused, and turned out of the house in her night clothes, together with her two daughters, one of whom is a young woman. The police were called, and the brutal husband and father was arrested and locked up. The facts above narrated were detailed on the hearing, and an information for assault and battery and surety of the peace was made against Wilber. He could not give bail, and was committed to jail to answer. An information for adultery was made against Mrs. Newrode, and she gave bail for a hearing this afternoon.

Child Abandoned.

Yesterday's paper we alluded to the attempt made by a woman to abandon her child by leaving it in a basket at the store of Messrs. H. Dalzell & Co., Liberty street. It was discovered before she got out of sight, that there was a baby in the basket, and she was brought back and compelled to take it with her. On the same day, shortly after dinner the woman left the basket containing the infant, in front of the liquor shop, at the corner of Hand and Grant streets. The basket was observed by the proprietor, who took it into the store, when he was surprised to find it contained a little child. The child was removed from the basket and taken in charge by the proprietor's wife. A short time after it was seized with convulsions, and its recovery is very doubtful. It is supposed that the infant must have had a cold while lying out so as to keep it quiet. The child is apparently but a few days old, and was very neatly clothed.

Alleged Robbery of a Soldier.

A discharged soldier named D. W. Richards, who had served three years, and arrived here on his way home, appeared before Mayor Lowry this morning, and preferred a charge of larceny against J. G. Smith. He stated that he had made the acquaintance of Smith the previous afternoon, and getting mellow together they had concluded to out up for the night at the Eagle hotel. When Richards awoke, he found his companion gone, and on examining his clothing he discovered that all his money, amounting to $70, and a watch worth $30 had been stolen from him. He at once suspected Smith as the thief, and a warrant was issued for his arrest, but he has not yet been found.

B-y Shot—Wallicious Act.

On Tuesday evening, a couple of colored boys, named Green and Taylor, were playing "Sheesh and Union," in the Seventh ward. Another colored boy, named John Washington, handed a pistol to Green, telling him that it was cocked, and directing him to snap it at Taylor. Green did as requested, when the pistol was discharged. It had been loaded with tacks, but fortunately the charge grazed the side of the neck, inflicting but a slight wound. Green was standing so close to Taylor, that the eye of the latter was somewhat injured and blackened by the powder from the pistol. Washington was arrested, and after a hearing was committed to the House of Refuge.

Alleged Highway Robbery.

Cyrus Fitch, an inoffensive, though eccentric individual, residing on the Ohio river, near Crook's run, appeared before the Mayor to day, and preferred a charge of highway robbery against James Nesbett. He alleged that, on or about the first of May, Nesbett attacked him on the highway, threatened to kill him, and wrenched from him, by violence, a navy revolver, valued at $25. Fitch had been much annoyed by boys and others, and had purchased this revolver to defend himself with. Nesbett managed to escape at the time, and Fitch never heard of his whereabouts until lately. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH SCHOOL.—At a recent meeting of the teachers of the First Reformed Presbyterian Sabbath School, J. R. C. Miller, the efficient Superintendent, announced that he had entered the hundred days service, and requested the meeting to appoint some one to take charge of the school in his absence. The following resolutions were then adopted:

1. That this meeting expresses its entire satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. Miller has discharged the duties of Superintendent; and that our fraternal good wishes, and earnest prayers for his safe return, will follow him on his journey of self sacrificing devotion to our suffering nation.—2 That Mr. F. R. McCatch be appointed Superintendent pro tem.

RUNNING A TILT.—A little colored boy, aged about nine years, was arrested in Allegheny for running a tilt in a milk wagon. The parents of the boy reside on Arthurs street, in the Seventh ward. The wagon was entered by the young scamp while it stood on Wylie street. He was seen in it a short and three cents money down, part of which flew away. He was arrested, and on his parents promising to keep closer watch of him hereafter, he was discharged. He confessed to having committed other robberies, and for one so young, exhibits a wonderful proficiency in crime.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT POSTAL NOTES.—A sharper, hailing from Greene county, recently arrived in this city, and put up at one of our principal hotels. He was arrested on the charge of passing fifty cent postal notes, and getting alarmed skipped off. Since his departure, four or five dollars worth of these spurious notes have been traced to his passing. They are very badly executed, and ought not to deceive ordinary judges of money.

THE PICNIC of the Young Ladies' Sodality, St. Bridget's Church, will be held on Thursday, August 11. The cars for the Picnic will leave the Depot for Glenwood at 7, 7.55, 8.33 and 11 A. M., and at 3:40 P. M. The last train for home is 7 P. M. No person admitted on the ground without a ticket. 11

SAWELL FISHER, an old citizen of Corydon, Warren county, was killed a few days since. His horse ran away and went over a high bank. The accident was not discovered until the next day, when Mr. Fisher and his horse were both found dead at the foot of the bank.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The Police Committee of the Allegheny Councils met last evening, and appointed the following persons to fill the vacancies on the night watch: Joseph Johnston, John Selfrage, John G. Lahman, and William Nixon.

THE United Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh will meet in Cannonsburg, on the first Tuesday of September, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

THE Third United Presbyterian church, of this city, will be opened for service next Sabbath, the 13th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

THE PETERSBURG DISASTER.

Meade and Burnside Oast the Blame Upon Each Other.

OPERATIONS AROUND ATLANTA.

Longstreet's Corps Sent to Reinforce Hood.

CABINET MEETING.

Reported Resignation of Secretary Stanton.

NEW YORK, August 10—The *Times'* Washington special says: Meade and Burnside both cast the blame of the Petersburg disaster upon each other. It appears that, upon a misunderstanding as to who should superintend the attack occurred, and neither was present to take command.

The *Herald's* correspondent near Atlanta, says: Operations around the city are settled down to a regular siege. We are pounding away on every side, and it is doomed to be soon reduced. The rebels garrison the forts and entrenchments with militia, and use the veterans to operate when required, their line running so that they can be massed with great rapidity. Yesterday a demonstration was made along our line, resulting in driving the rebels back to their entrenchments, gaining the rifle pits and capturing a picket reserve of 125 men.

The rebels cannot continue long in Atlanta. If they continue butting against our works they will soon wear themselves out without doing us much hurt, and run the risk of losing their communication, upon which we are continually operating.

The Macon line is the only one left them, and it is said that we have destroyed that; if so, we have got them in a worse condition, as receiving through our lines somewhere. Yet we are so powerfully entrenched that a single line will be able to hold our works against any assault of theirs.

The cleanliness and comfort of the inmates of our hospitals reflect great credit on the medical men interested in attendance.

The *Herald's* Potomac army correspondent of the 7th, says: The efficiency of the whole command has been increased by returned convalescents wounded in recent campaigns.

Heavy artillery firing took place to-day. A rebel shell struck Major Chapman, of the 29th Massachusetts, inflicting a mortal wound.

NEW YORK, August 10.—A *Tribune* correspondent says: It is generally believed in the Army of the Potomac that Lee has sent Longstreet's corps to Hood's assistance.

The *Times'* Washington special of the 9th says: A cabinet meeting was held to-day, at which questions of State policy of more than ordinary interest and importance were discussed.

It is confidently stated by those who are on intimate political and social relations with different members of the cabinet that Stanton has resigned and that the President has accepted his resignation. It is not positively known that such is the fact.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 10.

HOUSE.—A number of bills, recalled from the Governor, passed at last session, were finally passed after a long debate, after being amended so as to include the act enabling State banks to become National.

After a long debate, Mr. Searight obtained permission to introduce a bill proposing to give fifteen thousand dollars to build a telegraph from McConnellsburg to Uniontown.

The resolution to visit Chambersburg to-morrow, was passed.

Adjourned until Friday, 10 a. m.

SENATE.—A Resolution passed instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill substituting State counties for county and municipal.

Several private bills were read in place.

Mr. St. Clair—One to change the Oakland Cemetery Company, of Indiana county, into a joint stock company.

Mr. Hege—one to authorize the Franklin and Allegheny Bridge Company to borrow money.

The Senate adopted the resolution preventing the introduction of private bills.

Both Houses adjourned to visit the ruins of Chambersburg to-morrow.

The Senate meets again to-morrow night at eight o'clock.

Indian Depredations in Nebraska.

OMAHA, August 10—The Indians are hovering, committing new depredations, stealing stock and burning trains.

An express arrived from Fort Kearney, this morning, reports passing several trains burned and seeing eleven dead bodies by the roadside. A party of six whites were killed at Thirty-two creek last night.

No coaches had arrived at Fort Kearney for three days. Two of them were corralled for three days.

The Indians stole the stock at Cottonwood station, ninety miles west of Fort Kearney, this morning. A party of soldiers gave pursuit.

It is well known that renegade white wretches, supposed to be from Quantrell's old party, are associated with the Indians in these depredations.

Latest From Sherman's Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—General Sherman in announcing Logan's official report to General Halleck says: Although the number of dead rebels seems excessive, he is disposed to give full credit to the report that our loss though only by days and others, and had purchased this revolver to defend himself with. Nesbett managed to escape at the time, and Fitch never heard of his whereabouts until lately. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

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THE *Herald's* Potomac army correspondent of the 7th, says: The efficiency of the whole command has been increased by returned convalescents wounded in recent campaigns.

Heavy artillery firing took place to-day. A rebel shell struck Major Chapman, of the 29th Massachusetts, inflicting a mortal wound.

NEW YORK, August 10.—A *Tribune* correspondent says: It is generally believed in the Army of the Potomac that Lee has sent Longstreet's corps to Hood's assistance.

The *Times'* Washington special of the 9th says: A cabinet meeting was held to-day, at which questions of State policy of more than ordinary interest and importance were discussed.

It is confidently stated by those who are on intimate political and social relations with different members of the cabinet that Stanton has resigned and that the President has accepted his resignation. It is not positively known that such is the fact.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 10.

HOUSE.—A number of bills, recalled from the Governor, passed at last session, were finally passed after a long debate, after being amended so as to include the act enabling State banks to become National.

After a long debate, Mr. Searight obtained permission to introduce a bill proposing to give fifteen thousand dollars to build a telegraph from McConnellsburg to Uniontown.

The resolution to visit Chambersburg to-morrow, was passed.

Adjourned until Friday, 10 a. m.

SENATE.—A Resolution passed instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill substituting State counties for county and municipal.

Several private bills were read in place.

Mr. St. Clair—One to change the Oakland Cemetery Company, of Indiana county, into a joint stock company.

Mr. Hege—one to authorize the Franklin and Allegheny Bridge Company to borrow money.

The Senate adopted the resolution preventing the introduction of private bills.

Both Houses adjourned to visit the ruins of Chambersburg to-morrow.

The Senate meets again to-morrow night at eight o'clock.

Indian Depredations in Nebraska.

OMAHA, August 10—The Indians are hovering, committing new depredations, stealing stock and burning trains.

An express arrived from Fort Kearney, this morning, reports passing several trains burned and seeing eleven dead bodies by the roadside. A party of six whites were killed at Thirty-two creek last night.

No coaches had arrived at Fort Kearney for three days. Two of them were corralled for three days.

The Indians stole the stock at Cottonwood station, ninety miles west of Fort Kearney, this morning. A party of soldiers gave pursuit.

It is well known that renegade white wretches, supposed to be from Quantrell's old party, are associated with the Indians in these depredations.

Latest From Sherman's Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—General Sherman in announcing Logan's official report to General Halleck says: Although the number of dead rebels seems excessive, he is disposed to give full credit to the report that our loss though only by days and others, and had purchased this revolver to defend himself with. Nesbett managed to escape at the time, and Fitch never heard of his whereabouts until lately. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH SCHOOL.—At a recent meeting of the teachers of the First Reformed Presbyterian Sabbath School, J. R. C. Miller, the efficient Superintendent, announced that he had entered the hundred days service, and requested the meeting to appoint some one to take charge of the school in his absence. The following resolutions were then adopted:

1. That this meeting expresses its entire satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. Miller has discharged the duties of Superintendent; and that our fraternal good wishes, and earnest prayers for his safe return, will follow him on his journey of self sacrificing devotion to our suffering nation.—2 That Mr. F. R. McCatch be appointed Superintendent pro tem.

RUNNING A TILT.—A little colored boy, aged about nine years, was arrested in Allegheny for running a tilt in a milk wagon. The parents of the boy reside on Arthurs street, in the Seventh ward. The wagon was entered by the young scamp while it stood on Wylie street. He was seen in it a short and three cents money down, part of which flew away. He was arrested, and on his parents promising to keep closer watch of him hereafter, he was discharged. He confessed to having committed other robberies, and for one so young, exhibits a wonderful proficiency in crime.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT POSTAL NOTES.—A sharper, hailing from Greene county, recently arrived in this city, and put up at one of our principal hotels. He was arrested on the charge of passing fifty cent postal notes, and getting alarmed skipped off. Since his departure, four or five dollars worth of these spurious notes have been traced to his passing. They are very badly executed, and ought not to deceive ordinary judges of money.

THE PICNIC of the Young Ladies' Sodality, St. Bridget's Church, will be held on Thursday, August 11. The cars for the Picnic will leave the Depot for Glenwood at 7, 7.55, 8.33 and 11 A. M., and at 3:40 P. M. The last train for home is 7 P. M. No person admitted on the ground without a ticket. 11

SAWELL FISHER, an old citizen of Corydon, Warren county, was killed a few days since. His horse ran away and went over a high bank. The accident was not discovered until the next day, when Mr. Fisher and his horse were both found dead at the foot of the bank.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The Police Committee of the Allegheny Councils met last evening, and appointed the following persons to fill the vacancies on the night watch: Joseph Johnston, John Selfrage, John G. Lahman, and William Nixon.

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