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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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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, 1864:

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

Reading Matter from Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

Atlanta—Description of the City.

The city of Atlanta contains about 20,000 inhabitants, 5,000 having been added by refugees and Government officials since the war began. Being in the heart of the Gulf States, it was supposed to be peculiarly safe, and therefore well adapted for armories, arsenals and supply depots. It was moreover the centre of the railway system of that section, whence men and material could be advantageously distributed to all points. Three main railroads diverge from it: the road to Chattanooga on the North; the Georgia road, running East to Charleston; and the road on the South, which forks below leading to Montgomery and Pensacola on the Southwest, and into that running through Macon to Savannah on the Southeast.

The city is laid out in a circle, two miles in diameter. It forms, says a recent refugee, one vast Government storehouse. Here are located the machine shops of the principal railroads; the most extensive rolling mill in the South, foundries, pistol and tent factories, &c., &c. In addition the Government have works for casting shot and shell, making gun carriages, cartridges, caps, shoes, clothing, &c.

The steady advance of Sherman through or around strongholds of a greatly superior nature has doubtless compelled the transfer of much of the machinery and warlike stores elsewhere. Having captured and occupied the place, Sherman can turn back and administer a severe thrashing to the enemy, who now essay to interrupt his communication near Murfreesboro.

THE HERO OF THE CAMPAIGN.

General William T. Sherman was born in Lancaster, Ohio, February 18th, 1820. At sixteen years of age he entered West Point; graduated the sixth in his class in 1840.

Young Sherman at once entered the service, on graduation, as second lieutenant in the Third Artillery, and served in Florida through the winters of 1840 and 1841. In November, 1841, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy. He was afterward stationed at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina. In 1846 he went to California, and remained there in the service all through the Mexican war, having reached the grade of captain. In 1850 he was married to the eldest daughter of Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio. In 1853 he resigned his commission in the army, and took charge of the banking house of Lucas, Turner & Co. at San Francisco. In 1860, he was the President of the State Military Academy of Louisiana, and remained in that position until the outbreak of the present war.

The United States Service Magazine says:

He had evidence satisfactory to his own mind long before the first shot was fired on Sumter that war was inevitable, and thereupon taking private counsel of home and patriotism, wrote and dispatched the following keen, but honest, manly, straightforward and loyal letter:

JANUARY 18th, 1861.

Gov. Thomas O. Moore, Baton Rouge, La:—

SIR—As I occupy a quasi-military position under this State, I deem it proper to acquaint you that I accepted such position when Louisiana was a State in the Union, and when the motto of the Seminary was inserted in marble over the main door, *"By the liberality of the General Government of the United States: The Union. Esto Perpetua."*

Recent events foreshadow a great change, and it becomes all men to choose. If Louisiana withdraws from the Federal Union, I prefer to maintain my allegiance to the old Constitution as long as a fragment of it survives, and my duty would be wrong in every sense of the word. In that event, I beg you will send or appoint some authorized agent to take charge of the arms and munitions of war here, belonging to the State, or direct me what disposition should be made of them.

And furthermore, as President of the Board of Supervisors, I beg you to take immediate steps to relieve me as superintendent the moment the State determines to secede; for on no earthly account will I do any act, or think any thought, hostile to or in defiance of the old Government of the United States.

With great respect, &c.

[Signed] W. T. SHERMAN.

His resignation being accepted, he removed to St. Louis, and shortly before the attack on Fort Sumter, repaired to Washington. He was astonished at the apathy, ignorance and incredulity of the Government in regard to the real condition of the Southern States. He declared that the man in authority were sleeping on a volcano, which would surely burst upon them unprepared. Filled with this idea he addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, stating that, as he was educated at the expense of the United States and owed everything to his country, he had come to tender his life in military service. He warned Mr. Cameron in earnest language, that war was imminent, and that we were not prepared. He also called upon the President, and in like manner stated his views and tendered his services. The President jocularly replied, "We shall not need many men like you; the whole affair will soon blow over." He was then urged by his friends to go to Ohio and take charge of the organization of the three months' regiments. This he declined, as he did not believe in such trifling expedients. He declared it would be as wise to undertake to extinguish the flames of a burning building with a squirt gun as to put down the rebellion within three months. His plan was to organize for a gigantic war, to call out the whole military power of the country at once, and by the exercise of irresistible force to crush the rebellion in its incipiency.

These views were in advance of the times. In 1861 he was appointed Colonel in the regular army, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run.

One fact in the battle has hitherto escaped comment. The orders of Tyler's division were to cross Bull Run, when possible, and join Hunter on the right. This was done, Sherman leading off, with the Sixty-ninth New-York in advance, and encountering a party of the enemy retreating along a cluster of pines. Lieutenant-Colonel Hagerty, of the Sixty-ninth, without orders, rode over to intercept their retreat, and was shot dead by the enemy. Furious at his loss, the Sixty-ninth sprang forward and opened fire, which was returned. "But," says Sherman, "determined to effect our junction with Hunter's division, I ordered the fire to cease, and we proceeded with caution toward the field, where we then plainly saw our forces engaged."

Turning to Colonel Burnside's official report, we shall find that he was at this time overwhelmingly pressed by the enemy. It was a critical juncture. At length Major Syke's battalion of regulars came up, and staggered the enemy, and at the same moment Sherman came marching over the hill. "It was Sherman's Brigade," says Burnside, "that arrived at about twelve-and-a-half o'clock, and, by a most deadly fire, assisted in breaking the enemy's lines." So much for soldierly promptness and strict obedience to orders.

From the vigor with which Sherman fought his brigade, the loss in his four regiments was one hundred and five killed, two-hundred and two wounded, two hundred and ninety-three wounded or missing, with six killed and three wounded in the battery, making a total of six hundred and nine, the whole division losing eight hundred and fifty-nine. The loss of the army, excluding prisoners and stragglers, was computed thus: Killed, four hundred and seventy-nine; wounded, eleven hundred and eleven; total killed and wounded, fifteen hundred and ninety. When the conduct of Sherman had become known, the Ohio delegation in Congress unanimously urged his promotion. This was easily effected, and on the 3d of August, 1861, he was confirmed a brigadier general of volunteers.

When Gen. Anderson was assigned to the department south of Ohio, Gen. Sherman was appointed second in command, and war seemed thereto as second in command, and war seemed thereto as second in command, and war soon afterward dispatched, with a force of seven thousand men, composed of volunteers and Kentucky Home guards, to occupy Muldraugh's Hill. On the 3d of November he telegraphed to Gen. McClellan, detailing the position and number of his several forces, showing them to be everywhere, except at one point, outnumbered, and concluded his dispatch with the emphatic remark: "Our force was too small to do good, and too large to be sacrificed."

In reply, Gen. McClellan asks, "How long could McCook keep Buckner out of Louisville, holding the railroad, with power to destroy it inch by inch?"—giving no hint of a purpose to send reinforcements, but looking to the probable abandonment of Kentucky. Previous to this, Gen. Sherman had had an interview with Secretary Cameron, in presence of Adjutant General Thomas, at Lexington, Kentucky, and fully explained to him the situation of his command, and also of the armies opposed to him, and, on being asked what force was necessary for a successful forward movement in his department, answered, "Two hundred thousand men."

By the 1st of November, Adjutant-General Thomas's official report of this conversation, in all its details was published in most of the newspapers of the country, giving the enemy full knowledge of many important facts relating to General Sherman's department. He was too weak to defend his lines; and the enemy knew it. He had no hope of reinforcements, and, withal, was evidently in discredit with the War Department, as being too apprehensive of the power, strength, and resources of the enemy. He, therefore, felt he could not successfully conduct the campaign, and asked to be relieved. He was succeeded by General Buell, who was at once reinforced, and enabled to hold his defensive positions until Grant, the following Spring, should advance down the Mississippi and up the Cumberland.

Gen. Sherman was now set down as "crazy," and quietly retired to the command of Benton Barracks, near St. Louis. The evidence of his sanity was his answer to the Secretary of War—that to make a successful advance against the enemy, then strongly posted at all the strategic points from the Mississippi to Cumberland Gap, would require an army two hundred thousand strong! The answer was the inspiration of the judgment of a military genius; but to the mind of Mr. Secretary Cameron it was the prophecy of a false wizard.

But General Grant, who had learned his capacity, ordered him into active service, when he made his advance on Fort Donelson. Sherman saved the day at Pittsburg Landing, as Grant acknowledged in a public letter at the time. Again he wrote: "To his individual efforts I am indebted for the success of that battle."

Sherman's subsequent career is well known to the public. How he in conjunction with General McClernand captured Arkansas Post; materially aided Grant in taking Vicksburg, and afterward storming Missionary Ridge; relieved Burnside from his perilous position at Knoxville; desolating Mississippi in the great expedition through the heart of the State last spring, and was finally placed in command of all the western armies east of the Mississippi.

When Grant said that Sherman was "worth a thousand dollars a day to the Government more than any other General in the service," he spoke no idle words.

News Items.

THE order of the sons of Liberty has been exposed in Detroit. The military authorities seized the papers of the order out of the safe of S. Dow Elwood, a bookseller, and President of the Common Council, and very recently a member of the Democratic State Committee. They show, like those elsewhere, that the object intended to be attained by the organization is utterly hostile to any National Government whatever, and completely friendly to the rebels, and promotive of their cause. "We understand that in the Tribune, that proceedings in the Federal Court against Mr. Elwood are in contemplation, based upon a recent statute making it punishable to conspire against the Government.

THE New York *Herald* gives it up already. It says: "As against the forlorn Democracy, Abraham Lincoln has the majority party at his back, and the balance of power in his hands. His re-election, therefore, which might have been defeated by a new Union party organization of all the opposition elements, cannot be defeated by the demoralized Democracy, under their shant-per-shent and Regency managers at Chicago. In this view McClellan will not wisely in declining a nomination which, if made and accepted, can only end in his defeat."

A WISCONSIN paper says, on the faith of a private letter, that times are awful hard in Canada. No business done, wages not sufficient to pay board, and almost impossible to get work at anything. The country is overrun with skedaddlers from the United States and the Confederacy, while thousands of the Canadians are leaving for the States to procure work.

A BOSTON man, who has already successfully introduced many improvements in the manufacture of fibrous and felted goods, has patented a process for making paper stock from flax, wool or other fibrous materials, by which it is claimed that one half the chemicals now used will be saved, and that good stock may be made for less than six cents per pound.

A CORRESPONDENT, from Mobile Bay, writes that all the men, women and children he saw around the bay, were barefooted. They did not seem to possess boots, shoes or stockings.

Liberia Cotton.

Late intelligence from Liberia represent as exciting there every sign and token of progress and improvement. Among the productions of the country which recently reached New York were several bales of cotton—two of which were from the plantation of a Liberian on the Mesurado River, near Monrovia. The quality of this cotton can be judged from the last that it was sold, in the usual way, at one dollar and forty-five cents per pound. We are glad to learn that an enterprising firm in our metropolis recently purchased this lot of cotton, and having worked it up by itself, have given the annexed letter as the result. They have allowed its use, so as to further the importation of so valuable a commodity.

West African cotton has reached England for several years past, as high as half a million of pounds having been received in the course of a twelvemonth. This was deemed equal to what is known as "Orleans." But that contained no our worthy citizen, Mr. E. S. Morris, is the first beyond what may be termed a sample which has reached any of our ports direct from the go-ahead young negro republic.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30, 1864.

Edwin S Morris—Dear Sir: Having purchased from you the first lot of Liberia cotton, which ever found its way to these shores, we are happy to give you our testimony concerning it, as follows:

We worked it alone in our mill, to test its quality, and can say that we think it fully equal in every respect to our own American upland cotton. It has an excellent fibre, dyes well, and can be used in manufacturing cotton fabrics of all kinds. The only objection that we have against it is that it was somewhat stained; and this, we think, might be obviated by picking it earlier, but this did not interfere with the use we made of it, which was to manufacture it into Kentucky jeans.

Yours, very truly,

WOLFENDEN, SHORE & Co.,
Hillside Mills, Delaware Co., Pa.

North American.

Another Butchery of Negro Troops.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Journal* of Thursday says: "Jesse, the guerrilla leader, who aspires to the rank of colonel, was almost deserted by his band last week; but twenty-two followers remained true to him. By some strategic move he has succeeded in being reinforced, and, at the head of one hundred and fifty men, has startled the public by a bold and dashing raid. About eight o'clock on Monday evening he appeared in Carroll county and pushed boldly for the banks of the Ohio river. When within a few miles of Ghent, he came upon a squad of thirteen negro soldiers, who were returning from a recruiting expedition into the country. The negroes surrendered on the first demand, and, after being deprived of their arms, were placed in a row, and deliberately shot down like wild beasts. Their crime was in being found dressed in the uniform of a United States soldier, and bearing arms to fight against the Southern Confederacy.

"After committing this wholesale murder, Jesse moved on Ghent and made an easy capture of it, as it was defended by no regular troops. The home guards at Vevay, Indiana, on the opposite side of the river, with two brass six-pounders, at once commenced throwing shells across the Ohio, and before the stores could be plundered, made the town too hot to hold the marauding gang. Ghent was evacuated in hot haste, as Jesse has an utter aversion to anything in the shape of warfare, especially when there is a probability of somebody getting hurt. He marshaled his band for another movement, and when last heard from was travelling in the direction of Warsaw, Gallatin county. This place is garrisoned by negro troops, and if captured we presume that an indiscriminate slaughter of the blacks will take place."

Terrible Collision—No Lives Lost, but a Serious Smash-up.

The ship General McClellan, of Chicago, under command of "one Seymour," came into collision with the ship General Sherman, of the United States, commanded by Abraham Lincoln, at or near Atlanta, Ga. The General Sherman was not injured at all, but the General McClellan had one of her principal planks knocked out of her "platform," completely shivering the whole structure.

She had on board at the time of the collision a large and sanguine party of war-men, peace men, and copperheads, who were thrown into the greatest consternation, and great fault is found with the commander of the General Sherman for not having avoided the collision until after the General McClellan had got past Cape Second Monday in November, when she could have disappeared with her platform and would not have been liable to such serious injury.

The party on board the Gen. Sherman are truly thankful that the strength of their ship has saved them from disaster.

We do not learn that there was any insurance on the Gen. McClellan.

SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN.

THE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

SHERMAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

GENERAL ATTACK AT JONESBORO.

THE ENEMY'S WORKS CARRIED.

Ten Guns and Fifteen Hundred Prisoners Captured.

A REBEL MAGAZINE BLOWN UP.

ATLANTA EVACUATED DURING THE NIGHT

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, September 4, 1864.

Major General Dix:

Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta has just been received, dated 26 miles south of Atlanta, yesterday morning, and has been detained by the breaking of the telegraph lines, as already reported. Our army withdrew from Atlanta, and on the 30th ult., made a break on the east point road and reached a good position from which to strike the Macon Road.

Howard was on the right near Jonesboro, and Schofield on the left near Rough and Ready. Howard found the enemy in force at Jonesboro and intrenched his troops within half a mile of the railroad. The enemy attacked him at 3 p. m. and was easily repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded. Finding strong opposition on the road, I advanced to the left and centre rapidly to the railroad and made a good lodgment and broke all the way from Rough and Ready down to Howard's left, near Jonesboro, and by the same movement I interposed my whole army between Atlanta and that part of the enemy intrenched in and around Jonesboro.

On the first we made a general attack on the enemy at Jonesboro, the 14th corps, Gen. Jeff C. Davis, carrying the works, with ten guns and about one thousand prisoners. The enemy retreated south, and we have followed him to his hastily constructed lines near Lovejoy's Station.

Hood, finding me on the only road that could supply him, and between them and a considerable part of his army, blew up the magazine in Atlanta and left in the night. The 20th corps, Gen. Slocum, took possession on the 3d. So Atlanta is cure, and fairly won.

Since the 5th of May we have been in one constant battle or skirmish, and we need rest. Our losses won't exceed 1,200 men, and we have over 200 rebel dead, 250 wounded and over 1,600 prisoners.

Signed, W. T. SHERMAN.

LATER DISPATCH FROM GEN. SLOCUM.

A later dispatch from Gen. Slocum, dated on the night of the 3d inst., at Atlanta, says: The enemy destroyed seven locomotives and eighty-one cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left 14 pieces of artillery, mostly uninjured, and a large number of small arms. Deserters are constantly coming into our lines.

[Signed.] E. M. STANTON, Sec'y War.

FROM BEFORE PETERSBURG.

Signal Station Captured by the Rebels.

HEAVY SKIRMISHING ON FRIDAY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The *Herald's* correspondent with the 5th corps, says: Last Wednesday, August 31st, a slight diversion was intended. Lt Clark, of the signal corps, attached to Gen. Warren's headquarters, had established a station for the purpose of watching the movements of the enemy. This station was situated about two miles to the right of the 5th corps' line, and was especially obnoxious to the Johnnies. At early day they determined to break it down, and at a considerable force for that purpose. Our vidcdtes were driven back to their posts, which also fell back to the Davis House, where the enemy made a charge. This attack not being successful, they were in turn driven back in some disorder. Falling back but a short distance, they were rallied and made another charge, forcing us to fall back, and leaving the house and station in their hands. It was, however, a bootless victory to them, as all the instruments, flags, &c., pertaining to the signal station had been removed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The *Herald's* 5th corps correspondent says: A movement was set on foot at a very early hour on the 2nd for the purpose of striking the Boydtown plank road from Petersburg to Stony Creek Depot, on which it was reported that the enemy was driving heavy wagon trains. Orders for a division of cavalry was ordered up to the front, where it was formed by the second division of the 5th corps, and proceeded some distance, meeting two regiments. Cavalry skirmishing for some time commenced, and the enemy evinced a strong determination to hold their position. Finding that the main body of the enemy were further in advance of the road, and not wishing to bring on a general engagement, our forces returned to camp.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

The Pirate Georgia Seized by the Frigate Niagara.

PRIZE CREW PLACED ON BOARD AND SENT TO NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Latest by the City of Washington by telegraph via. Queenstown.

London, Aug. 25.—The United States frigate Niagara seized the fast private steamer Georgia twenty miles off Lisbon. She put a prize crew on board and sent her to New York. The Niagara landed the captain and crew of the Georgia at Dover. The Georgia, when seized, was under the British flag, and her captain entered a protest against her seizure. The event excited much controversy.

It is rumored that the capture was effected under consent of the British Government. There is much difference of opinion as to the legality of the capture, but generally satisfaction is expressed.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.—Cotton is very dull, and all qualities have slightly declined. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull. Lard firm. Produce quiet and steady. Petroleum firm.

London, Aug. 25.—Consols closed at 89(@89⅞ for money.

Severe Storm—Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—There was another very severe thunder storm last night. The down train of the Indianapolis & Cincinnati railroad due here yesterday morning, ran into a land slide, twenty miles from this city, and was thrown from the track. The engine and tender were badly damaged and the fireman slightly bruised; no one else hurt.

Latest from Europe.

PORTLAND POINT, Sept. 5, 1864.—The steamer Belgian from Liverpool, Aug. 25th, and Londonderry, 26th, passed here late last night. No news of importance.

Liverpool, Aug. 26, 1864.—Cotton dull; decline ⅛@¼ on American; closing firmer; unchanged. Prices of breadstuffs quiet; steady. Provisions dull and firmer. Consols closed at 89⅞ for money.

New Collector—Treasure from California.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The *Tribune* says: Simeon Draper has been commissioned Collector, vice Barney, resigned.

The steamer Costa Rica, from Aspinwall on the 26th ult., has arrived with $350,000.

DRY GOODS, &c.

MEM WILSON. JAMES W. CARR. DAVID M'CANDLISH.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Frazer & Co.,)
Wholesale dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 84 Wood street, third house above Diamond alley, Pittsburgh. sep3-tf

EATON, MACRUM & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES and DRY GOODS, of every description, Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

MACRUM & GLYDE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c., No. 75 Market street, between Diamond and Fourth, Pittsburgh.

R. H. PALMER, No. 84 Wood Street, Dealer in BONNETS, HATS, STRAW TRIMMINGS, and STRAW GOODS generally.

J. M. BURCHFIELD, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Northeast corner Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH HORNE, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of TRIMMINGS, DRY GOODS, &c., Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

J. W. BARKER & CO., Dealers in all kinds of DRY GOODS, No. 69 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Pittsburgh.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Oil Stocks.

The Philadelphia *Commercial List* publishes a table of one hundred and five oil companies, representing a capital of more than fifty-two millions of dollars. The editor says:

Thus far only twenty-nine of these companies have declared dividends, although some of those which are backward have been on the market long enough to have paid their stockholders their full investments over and over again if they had the real merit of the valuable companies. The fact is undoubted that *many—very many of these companies are undoubted swindles*, whilst a considerable portion of those organized will never do more than pay expenses, leaving the stock valueless to holders who expect to be able to dispose of it by the attraction of big dividends.

The *modus operandi* by which these sham companies are organized is as follows: Two or more sharpers purchase a small amount of ground in the oil territory, say for $10,000 or $20,000, upon which there is one or two wells producing a few barrels a day. They put up two or three engines, commence boring a number of wells and make a great show. By the time that they are ready to operate the ground and all the apparatus of the exhibition has cost them say $50,000, either in cash or in promises to pay. Having completed the first act in the drama, they are now ready to begin the second. The parties in "the ring" organize themselves into a company, and fix the capital at a respectable sum which will cause people to imagine that it is going to be a "big thing." A half million of dollars is a very respectable sum for a capital, and the figures look well upon the lithographed or engraved certificates of stock. Half a million is therefore the capital, and this is supplied by the issue of fifty thousand shares at the par value of ten dollars each. This stock will cost those "in the ring" but one dollar a share, or enough to pay all cost of the investment, so that if they have ordinary good luck they cannot fail to make something handsome. All that they have to do is to stimulate the market, and puff up the supposed value of their stock by means which are well understood by the gamblers in the Stock Exchange. If they succeed in getting off their shares at a dollar and a half to actual purchasers, they make $25,000. If they can force it up to five dollars per share they make $200,000, after all expenses.

And why should they not do so? In ordinary times this would be a question that could not be asked, but at this period of unreasoning delirium it may well be put, with the expectation of receiving no response from reason. Why should they not get off their $50,000 purchase for $250,000? The obstacle of their want of confidence in the prospects of the company, the objection that there will be no production which gives promise of profit to the stockholders, are at this time of no importance. Individuals go into these affairs because others have walked blindly into them, and have stumbled out with no damage, but even with their pockets actually filled. What one man has done another may do, and some people with full expectations that fearful losses are imminent, rush in to fill their ranks lest they be left out. It is our duty to caution our readers against submission in this vortex of speculation. While there are many Oil Companies which are yielding rich returns—while there are others nearly ready to go into operation which will make handsome responses to the owners—there are many more from which the final reply will be misery and ruin.

Impromptu Meeting—Exciting Scene.

This afternoon, Dr. George L. McCook, Sr., in discussing the war news, got into a dispute with some fellow on Fifth street. A crowd soon collected, and the doctor was called upon for a speech. He responded in his usual spirited manner, and gave the Copperheads a severe scathing. A number of soldiers were present, and the sentiments uttered pleased them so well that they cheered lustily for the speaker.

The crowd, in a short time, swelled to the dimensions of a respectable audience, and at the close of the doctor's remarks T. J. Bigham, Esq., was loudly called upon for a speech. He mounted a chair, but had not proceeded far when some man fellow attempted to pull the chair from under him. A soldier who happened to witness the attempt, struck the fellow a severe blow and knocked him down. Several others, soldiers and citizens, rushed at the man, but beyond giving him a few severe kicks and cuffs, did him no injury. The excitement ran very high for a few moments, and a general disturbance was apprehended. One or two shouts for McClellan were heard, but the Copperheads present found it convenient not to procrastinate for upon the temper of the meeting. Mr. Bigham reviewed the Chicago platform briefly, and was quite severe upon the rest of Vallandigham's sympathizers in Congress. He also made a good point in reference to the vote of the "Democracy" against the soldiers' right to vote. He was loudly cheered, and was just at the point of promising to speak at another time and place.

Dangerous Amusement.

Among the sports resorted to at Camp Reynolds (if sport it can be called) is that of "pitching men up in a blanket." Twenty-five or thirty men get hold of a strong government blanket, and after stretching it by pulling the edges, induce some venturesome greenhorn to get on "for a toss." Once on, the victim is let down to the blanket quite gently, but by a sudden jerk of all hands, he is sent ten or fifteen feet into the air, caught upon the blanket again, and again sent sprawling up. He now begins to think he has had enough, but will not relinquish him until they become tired pitching him up and laughing at his awkward descent. The amusement, of course, is very exciting, but it is also very dangerous, and ought to be prohibited by the officers. Some time since a man had his collar bone broken, by being suffered to come in contact with the ground, and within a day or two past another had the "life knocked out of him" by a similar accident. He lay apparently lifeless for several minutes, and although no bones were broken he was severely injured. The men are pitched up so high that they frequently turn over and descend head-foremost, so that they are in constant danger of having their necks broken. We are aware how very difficult it is to control men who are neither organized nor disciplined, but an order prohibiting the dangerous sport alluded to would perhaps end the matter. If continued, we may be prepared to hear of the death of some soldier from that cause.

The State and County Taxes.

Those who have not yet paid their State and County taxes will bear in mind that the time for reaping the advantages of the five per cent. discount for prompt payment is rapidly expiring. Indeed, it has already expired in some of the counties, and in thirty days after the expiration of the time for advance payment, five per cent. additional will be collected. In a little over one month, therefore from this date, all taxes unpaid will be collected with an additional *ten per cent.* The penalty used to be but five per cent., but the law was altered last winter, and the penalty doubled. After the expiration of the time specified by the Treasurer, the tax payer has thirty days in which he will get off by paying the whole amount of his assessment, but if he allows the debt to stand a single day after that time, he will certainly have to pay the additional ten per cent. This matter is sufficiently important to command the prompt attention of every tax payer. Don't put off payment till the last day, either; as you may then be "crowded out." The Treasurer can be found daily at his office in the Court House.

Police Officer Severely Injured.

Friday night a difficulty occurred at a house in the upper part of the Third ward, Allegheny, (kept by a woman named Johnston,) between a number of young men, and a general row was imminent. Officers Vanhorn and Green, of the night watch, hearing of the disturbance, went to the house and endeavored to arrest the rioters when the crowd turned on them and beat them severely. Officer Vanhorn was struck on the forehead with some blunt instrument, and fell insensibly on the floor. He was taken to his residence in the Second ward, where he still lies in a critical condition. Officer Green was also cut and bruised badly, but did not receive any serious injury. Two of the rioters, named John Gabby and James Davis, were arrested and taken to the Mayor's office. The Mayor fined them ten dollars and costs for disorderly conduct, which they paid and were discharged. The person who struck officer Vanhorn is known, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Fatal Accident.

On Saturday evening, about six o'clock, an accident of a fatal nature occurred to a darter named John Corbett, who resided in an alley between Tannahill and Crawford streets, in the Sixth Ward. He had purchased a bale of hay, and driven to his stable. It is supposed that, in unloading the bale, it had fallen upon him, and injured him so that he could not rise, and while prostrate the horse had trampled upon his face. He was found beside the cart, the hay lying upon the ground, and the horse still unhitched. He was alive to speak, but could give no satisfactory account of the accident. The marks of the horse-shoe were plainly visible on his face, but he complained most of an injury to the spine. He lingered until seven o'clock the day morning, when he expired. He leaves a wife.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—Thomas McNamee was arrested in Allegheny yesterday, on oath of Mr. Arthur Hobson, charged with disorderly conduct in a street car. This morning Mayor Alexander fined him fifteen dollars and costs, and in default of payment committed him to jail for fifteen days.

Tax Receipts Not Liable to Stamp.

Heretofore no little inconveniences has been experienced by County and City Treasurers, and other collectors of taxes, in the matter of stamping tax receipts. In both Pittsburgh and Allegheny, we believe it has been usual for the Treasurer to stamp these receipts when requested by the parties to whom they are given; but if all the receipts were required to be stamped, the labor of putting on the stamps and cancelling them would be considerable. In order to settle the matter definitely, as to whether tax receipts are required by law to be stamped, our worthy and efficient County Treasurer, David Aiken, Jr., Esq., recently addressed a letter to the Internal Revenue Department at Washington, and received the following satisfactory reply, from which it will be seen that receipts given by tax collectors or treasurers are not subject to stamp duty:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1864.

SIR: I reply to your letter of the 17th inst., that the act of June 30th, 1864, does not impose a stamp duty where payment of the same would become a direct charge upon the Treasury of the United States, or any State, county, city or town; therefore, receipts of tax collectors or treasurers are not subject to a stamp duty.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.
David Aiken, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fine Peaches.

Messrs. L. H. Voight & Co., the well known and extensive produce dealers, Liberty street, have just received by express from the east a car load of the finest peaches which we have yet seen in this market. They are put up in boxes, and are large, luscious to the taste and beautiful to the eye—just such peaches as any housekeeper would be pleased to serve or preserve. Messrs. Voight & Co. are deserving of great credit for their enterprise, as they will enable many of our citizens to obtain a supply of this delicious fruit, who would otherwise have had to forego that pleasure. Call soon and procure a box.

RESIGNED.—Mr. Wm. Bowden, Chief of Police of Allegheny, tendered his resignation to Mayor Alexander this morning. Mr. Bowden has accepted the position of First Lieutenant in a Heavy Artillery company which will be connected with Col. Gallupe's regiment. Officer R. A. Clark, of the day police, has also resigned.

MR. W. A. GILDERSLEEVE, No. 46 Fifth street, has received the September number of Madame Demorest's Mirror of Fashions, and also Frank Leslie's Ten Cent Monthly Magazine for October.

THE Lafayette *Journal* says that nearly all the trains that passed through that city on Friday last were loaded to their utmost capacity with Copperheads on their way to the Chicago Convention. It also says that from the cheers for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, one would naturally have supposed they were rebel prisoners.

The New Ironsides, which has been under repairs for some time past at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, has left that port for active duty.

EDUCATIONAL.

IRVING COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
A SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Corner of Beaver Street and Stockton Avenue, (South Common,)
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
The Sixth Semi Annual Session commences MONDAY, Sept. 5th. Beautiful location; large and elegantly fitted Rooms. Common English, Higher Mathematics, Ancient and Modern Languages, and Ornamental Branches taught. Special attention to Reading, Writing and Composition.
Circulars at Dreyfoos's Music Store, or Mrs. E. A. SMITH.
aug19:tw

SELECT SCHOOL, 191 PENN STREET.—The third term will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th.
Terms—For Session of five months, in the Junior Section, $30; in the Senior, $40. No extra charge for French, German and Drawing.
Principals may be found at their rooms daily from 8 a. m. till 12 m., after the 1st Sept.
J. K. NEWELL and M. A. NEWELL, Principals.
aug19:tw

MISS HANNAH E. DAVIS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES will commence on SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th in the close rooms, No. 115 Federal street, Allegheny.
The services of the following accomplished teachers have been secured:
Prof. Hermann Kraats for Music;
Prof. Pastre, for French;
Prof. Campbell, for Latin.
A limited number of pupils will be received.
aug12:wd

W. H. WAKEHAM'S
Select School.
The regular Fall Session will commence on MONDAY, September 5th. As the number of pupils will be strictly limited, students are requested to register their names as soon as possible, at Mr. WAKEHAM'S residence, on East Commons, near the School Room.
au27:w

PENN INSTITUTE, ON HANCOCK street, opposite C. M. Church, will open for the ensuing year, on MONDAY, the 5th inst.
The number of pupils is limited.
Tuition $12 per quarter of eleven weeks.
Every facility will be afforded to pupils as may wish to study French, German, Drawing or other extra branches.
J. M. SMITH, Principal.
au24:tf

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT SEWICKLEY, PA.
The Fall Session will open on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. The best advantages are afforded, and at reasonable rates. For terms, &c., send to Circular.
REV. A. WILLIAMS,
Sewickleyville, Pa.
aug20:3m:w

ATTORNEYS.

H. G. MACKRELL. A. K. JOHNSON.
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
And U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for Wounded Soldiers collected in ten or twenty days.
OFFICE, No. 88 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh.
Call with discharge and two witnesses. de26:ly

JAMES LAFFERTY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All Legal Business promptly attended to.
Office, No. 128 FOURTH STREET, near Grant, Pittsburgh. ap8:3months

McMASTER & GAZZAM'S
LAW OFFICE,
No. 98 GRANT STREET.
ap9:tf:y

S. SCHOYER, JR. SAMUEL C. SCHOYER.
S. & S. C. SCHOYER, Attorneys-at-Law. Office, No. 139 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
se1 tf

INSURANCE AGENTS.

J. GARDINER COFFIN, Agent for the Franklin, Philadelphia and Reliance Insurance Companies, Northeast corner Wood and Third sts.

W. P. JONES, Agent for North America, State of Pennsylvania, and Hartford Insurance Companies, 87 Water street.

SAMUEL REA, Secretary Citizens' Insurance Company, corner Market and Water sts.

F. M. GORDON, Secretary of Western Insurance Company, 92 Water street.

D. M. ROOK, Secretary of Allegheny Insurance Company, 87 Fifth street.

DRUGGISTS.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Dealer in PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, BURNING FLUID, OILS, FAMILY MEDICINES, &c., of strictly prime quality; which he offers at lowest prices. Corner Smithfield and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and manufacturers of WHITE LEAD AND LITHARGE, corner of Wood and Front streets, Pittsburgh. mh7

DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER, Druggist, No. 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin Alley, Pittsburgh.

CHAS. W. SEVILLE & CO.,
Grinders and Polishers,
(Formerly Young Bro.'s Grinding and Repairing Shop,) in an alley running from Fifth street to Diamond alley, near Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Butchers' Cleavers, Sausage, Straw and Shingle Knives; Coopers' and Tinners' Tools; Scissors, Razors, Tailors' Shears, Sadlers' Knives, Mowing Machine Guides, Sad Irons, &c.
All jobbing to be left at TATE & SEVILLE'S, No. 89 Federal street, Allegheny, promptly attended to.
my7:dawdtf

COLUMBUS COL