THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVII--NO. 225.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

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, 1864:

THE GAZETTE.	
Morning 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
Evening Edition, by carrier, per week	15
" " by mail, per year, in advance	$6 50
" " for six months, "	3 25
" " for three " "	1 65
THE CHRONICLE.	
Per week, delivered by carrier	20
Per year, in advance, sent by mail	$9 00
Six months, " " "	4 50
Three months, " " "	2 25
THE COMMERCIAL.	
Per week, delivered by carrier	25
Per year, in advance, sent by mail	$10 00
Six months, " " "	5 00
Three months, " " "	2 50

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

Reading Matter from Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

General Grant and the Presidency.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Washington, Sept. 2, says:

It is stated on good authority that there is a letter in Washington from General Grant, in which he either takes decided ground against the Chicago platform or decided ground in favor of there-election of President Lincoln. I have not seen the letter, but it is doubtless in existence. All my information is to the effect that the Army of the Potomac, and nearly all its leaders, regular and volunteer, feel that a great slight has been put upon them by the resolutions of the Chicago Convention, and especially by the nomination of Pendleton, of Ohio, the steady enemy of the war, as a candidate for Vice President. And this feeling extends in a greater degree to our armies in the other Departments. General McClellan, emphatically *the slowest General of the war*, not excepting Buell and Pitz John Porter, both of them now out of the service, and both rank enemies of the Administration, cannot be put forward as the man to finish the rebellion on such a platform as he now occupies, even if he were a better military leader than Grant, Sherman, or Canby. And yet it is to him and Pendleton that the closing of the war is confided by the Chicago Convention! This illogical position is felt intensely in all the columns of the army. *There are not, I predict, ten generals in the armies of the Republic who sympathize with the Chicago leaders or their candidates.* And this does not grow out of a dislike to General McClellan, for many of these men have been among his friends, but they naturally realize that he occupies a most anomalous and inconsistent position as the candidate of such a party, or such a platform, and in association with such a politician as the anti-war leader, the Copperhead chief, Pendleton of Ohio. Averse as many of these officers and men who follow him are to taking part in partisan strife, they would be less than men if they do not resent and oppose such an example.

A Foreign View of McClellan's Nomination.

[From the Toronto, (C. W.) Globe.]

There is no reason to believe that General McClellan would be able to prosecute the war with greater vigor or success than President Lincoln has done. He is not a man of extraordinary natural ability—certainly not the superior, if even the equal, of the present incumbent in that respect. His military education and experience might make his opinion upon an abstract military question of greater importance; but in the practical qualities which the President would require, he is certainly far the inferior of Mr. Lincoln. Among the faults of the latter has always been reckoned an excess of caution, or a want of promptness in decision. He is firm and constant when once he has made up his mind, but he has sometimes lost valuable time in arriving at a decision. By this fault, he has occasionally allowed incompetent men to remain too long in office, and has sometimes too hardily adopted important and necessary measures. This particular fault would be found very much intensified in General McClellan. Indecision has always been his characteristic.

It is said of him that when connected with the Illinois Central Railway, he never could be got to decide anything. Needless hesitancy marked many of his acts as commander of the Army of the Potomac. The election of General McClellan would involve numberless changes in the management of the war. When in the army he had his favorites—some of whom have since been sent aside for incapacity. With "Little Mac" for President, the Pitz John Porters would come back and take the places of men who have been doing, at least, as well as they. The delays and losses incident to those changes, and to the learning of their duties by the vast number of new hands, civil and military, whom a Democratic triumph would bring into office, would very much retard the war. The impression created at the South by a Democratic triumph would be of great encouragement, and would stimulate leaders and people to redoubled exertions. To them, indeed, the election of Gen. McClellan would seem a greater victory than the winning of a great battle. But he is one of the very last men whom the determined Unionists should make President.

The Sinews of the War.

So much has been said by men who wrote loosely of financial affairs of the need of raising by taxation alone the revenues necessary to carry on the war, that many persons have come to believe dimly that such a thing is possible, and to complain of Congress that the legislation for that purpose has not been passed. This idea originated with the rebel sympathizing press of England, and was there intended to depreciate our prospects by weakening our credit. Here it has been caught up by Democratic writers for the purpose of forcing heavier increases of the burdens of the people, in order to render the Administration odious, that the conduct of the war might thereby lapse into Democratic hands.

Now, it is high time that the people were made acquainted with the fact that it is not practicable to support such a war as this has been by revenues raised by taxation alone. No great power ever engaged in a war of vast magnitude without being compelled to resort to loans. England with all her resources could not have carried on the war against Russia alone by the aid of Revenues raised by immediate taxation, but having for allies France, Turkey and Sardinia, her burdens were lightened. No field of operations other than Russia could afford a parallel to our war, and if, we presume England undertaking to invade and conquer such an area as European Russia, with no more population than the southern States had at the beginning of the war, her debt would have run up as rapidly as ours has done.

This was shown in her struggle with Napoleon, and even more strikingly in the Revolutionary war in America, in which, though she had to contend with but three millions of rude colonists, untrained to war and having no educated generals, she augmented her debt enormously. The experience of all modern great Powers in wars of magnitude is the same, and therefore our financial experience, so far from being peculiar, is quite usual. We must patiently bear its share of the burdens of the war instead of expecting the present generation to bear the whole.—*North American.*

Pierce, Buchanan and the Rebels.

"Berwick," the corr spondent of the Boston *Journal* gives the following abstract of a recent interview he had with General Geary at his headquarters:

General Geary told me that when acting as Governor of Kansas, he discovered the nature, character, and extent of the secret combination which has resulted in the overthrow of the Union, and found *that then, as now, Jefferson Davis, at that time Secretary of War, was at the head of it.* These revelations were made to him by Southern men, members of it, who offered him every temptation to join them, and help to make Kansas a slave State. Governor Geary communicated these facts to Pierce, then President, and to Mr. Buchanan, then President elect. *Both of these weak men, or traitors, submitted Governor Geary's disclosures to the Southern conspirators whom they implicated! Instead of being warned by whom they implicated! Instead of being warned by them against the wealthy criminals, Pierce continued and Buchanan adopted them in his constitutional and confidential advisers!* Finding that he had no power to avert the plot, and not regarding himself as powerful enough to fight the President, President elect, and his party, Governor Geary retired to his farm to await the development of events, determined when the time for action came, to be found in the ranks of the nation's defenders.

CONSCIENTIOUS.—Mr. A. Rodgers, a Virginia militia officer, who was arrested at the same time with those who were released, refused to give his parole, on the ground that he could not conscientiously do so, as he had a son in the rebel army, and if that son returned home on a visit and should be pursued by our cavalry, in case of their hearing of his return, he would be bound to inform him of their approach, which would be a violation of the parole. Mr. Rodgers was recommitted to the Old Capitol.

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

A CONVOY FOR THE CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIPS.—The steamship North Star, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s line, sailed to-day for Aspinwall, under convoys of a United States war vessel, and hereafter all steamships of this line will be similarly protected. Under the assurance of this convoy, bankers and others in California will consign their treasure to New York instead of England. The North Star took out yesterday forty-four mail bags, which were returned from the Plains on account of the Indian troubles.

THERE will be no draft in New York City or Brooklyn. The credit to the State for naval enlistments was finally arranged and approved by the Secretary of War on Saturday. New York City is credited with 18,448 men, Brooklyn, 6,646; Buffalo, 1, 328; other portions of the State, 1,807, previously credited, 117; total, 27,746. The Government notifies Gen. Townsend that the present bounties to recruits will be continued until further orders.

THE banks of the Susquehanna, near Wilkesbarre, are lined with the graves of past Indian generations. The *Record* says that a citizen has a handful of beads, some white and large as a small bird's egg, and others small and of blue glass, found among the old graves. A small amulet or charm of soft stone was found with them, which no doubt had hung from the necklaces. Two old coins were found at the same time.

THE New York State Sunday School Convention met at Buffalo recently. The report of the Secretary set forth that throughout the State there were 1951 schools, 56,125 school teachers, 382,683 scholars, and during the past year there had been no less than 6282 conversions. The receipts for the year had been $850 87 and the expenses $371,53.

THE county of Schohari has just chosen six delegates (including alternates) to the Union State Convention, whereof three voted against Lincoln in 1860. Schohariie usually goes anything that is called Democratic, but don't really mean to go Jeff. Davis. Of course, she don't stomach the new Chicago Platform, as the next election will show.

THE PAY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—Two thirds of the army of the Potomac have recently been paid to the 30th of June, and the remainder will soon be similarly satisfied. Major James Harper, of Philadelphia, it is understood, is to be transferred from Washington, to that city as paymaster in charge of the District.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that at the M'Clellan ratification meeting in the Park, Mr. Overfield, of Pennsylvania, said that "Lincoln was a — scoundrel, and a worse Secessionist than Jeff Davis ever dared to be." This declaration, profanity and all, was received with "vociferous applause."

A VETERAN old lady, named Sarah A. Ezell, a native of South Carolina, died in Memphis, last week, at the age of one hundred and seven years and eight months. She was the oldest "rebel" in the country.

THE Empress of Mexico is writing most cheerful letters to her father (the king of Belgium). She is highly delighted with her adopted country, and is full of hope and confidence.

The Right Kind of Talk.

Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, in a recent speech uttered the following sentiment. They have the true ring:

"The law put upon the statute book during the last three years must be obeyed. The law of confiscation, which confiscates the slaves of every rebel, is one of them that must be obeyed. Congress also passed a law, declaring that the slave of every Union man, as well as of every rebel, who fights in this war for the Union shall be free; and that, too, must be obeyed. It passed another law repealing the fugitive slave law, so that if they have any slave hunting to do hereafter they can do it themselves. It passed another law, that no man whose hands are red with the blood of your brothers, and fathers, and husbands, and children, shall occupy a seat in the councils of the nation, and that before any man comes as a member of Congress he shall swear that he has not voluntarily borne arms against the Union or aided and abetted the cause of the rebellion. If when they come back they do not men there who can take that oath, *let them wait for another generation*, one that will not be responsible for the grief and mourning which desolate Northern homes, and for the death which fills so many grave-yards with your friends and brothers."

A Bank Defaulter Murdered—Remarkable Case.

W. W. Treadwell, the Hudson (Michigan) Bank defaulter, has been murdered and his remains have been found and identified, and the murderer arrested. He was killed on the 4th of July last. He was shot through the head, and it is supposed by Cowell, the man who accomplied with him. His body, though ever since exposed in the woods without burial, was identified by a plate with three front teeth upon it, found in his pocket.

It was subsequently ascertained that Cowell had given his father five $100 bills, which he had deposited. It is also known that he had spent money pretty freely with bad associates. He had shown the gold watch repeatedly, and it was supposed he got rid of it somehow at Cleveland, as it cannot now be found. All the articles found upon the remains of Treadwell were identified, including its likeness, which was one of himself, which Treadwell was known to have with him.—*New York Express, 3d inst.*

Manure for Peach Orchards.

A Mr. Gorker, of Kent county, Delaware, expects to get fifty thousand baskets of peaches this season, from an orchard of six hundred acres, some of the trees being too young to bear a full crop. He is said to have commenced the business of growing peaches in this wise: The proprietor of an extensive glue factory in Philadelphia, and having a large amount of waste material, so offensive that the authorities demanded its removal, he bought a tract of wild land in Delaware, and kept a slope carrying the refuse from the factory to this tract. The waste was spread over the surface quite thickly, and after two or three years' exposure, the ground was put in order and a portion planted with peach trees as an experiment. They succeeded so well that he kept on until he now has six hundred acres in trees. The manure will doubtless be of a lasting nature, and its strong animal odor may be offensive to the borer, that pest of the peach grower.

The Electoral Vote.

The number of electoral votes to be cast next fall, including that of West Virginia, and omitting, as per vote of Congress, those of the seceded States, which are said to have been restored to the Union, is 231. They are apportioned as follows:

California	5	Minnesota	4
Connecticut	6	Missouri	11
Delaware	3	New Hampshire	5
Illinois	16	New Jersey	7
Indiana	13	New York	33
Iowa	8	Ohio	21
Kansas	3	Oregon	3
Kentucky	11	Pennsylvania	26
Maine	7	Rhode Island	4
Maryland	7	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	12	West Virginia	5
Michigan	8	Wisconsin	8
Total number of votes			231
Number required for election			116

BEGINNING TO RESPECT HIM.—The Richmond journals cease calling Grant an "idiot," a butcher," a "general whose only skill is in leading men to slaughter." They now say such talk is ridiculous, as his plans indicate a purpose, and his pertinacity in adhering to, and industry in prosecuting them are full of danger to Richmond. Even the Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* says: "Not one of Grant's predecessors in Virginia has shown one tithe of the tenacity, energy, celerity and resolution which the recent campaign has set down to Grant's credit." Whenever an enemy begins to be respected he is feared, and Grant's movements inspire a great deal of apprehension at Richmond. At Petersburg, papers speak of the dependency produced by not being able to drive Grant from the Weldon railroad; and good reasons have they for that feeling, for it was precisely such strategy in Sherman that drove Hood out of Atlanta. Grant means to secure the railroads around Richmond, and then wait for Lee to come out to fight him, which he must do. Such plans, if idiotic, have a great deal of method in them.

MR. HARRIS, of Maryland, seconded the nomination of Thomas E. Sagmour, and, after having submitted some remarks eulogistic of that gentleman's party services and abilities, Mr. Harris proceeded to say:

"One was nominated here to-day who is a tyrant. [Cheers and hisses.] He it was who first initiated the policy by which our rights and liberties were stricken down. That man is George B. McClellan. [Confusion.] Maryland, which has suffered so much at the hands of that man, will not submit to his nomination in silence. His offense shall be known. The Convention is a jury appointed by the people to pass upon the merits of the public men whose names would be presented for the support of the great Democratic party. Gen. McClellan, I repeat, is a tyrant. He stood here to inflict him." [Great confusion.]

FRANK MULLER.—Frank Muller, the alleged murderer of Mr. Briggs, in a railroad car, in England, was convicted on Saturday to Imprisonment for Life in the Tombs to the steamship Rina. He is now on his way to England for trial. Having lived his best since his arrival here, the authorities gave him a cane which he offered in his hand instead of wearing on his head. His unkempt hair and untidy dress gave him a repulsive appearance. He speaks English pretty well, declares his innocence and his ability to prove it.

LATEST FROM SHERIDAN.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT ON SATURDAY.

THE REBELS DRIVEN FIVE MILES.

LOSS OF THE ENEMY VERY LARGE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The *Herald's* Bunker Hill correspondent of the 4th, says that General Crooks was attacked last night by the enemy, but repulsed him. We took one hundred prisoners.

The *Herald's* correspondent with General Averill writing, under date of the 4th, says: Yesterday, our operations on Sheridan's right, and in the direction of Winchester, were eminently successful.

At about 10:30 a. m., Lomax's division of rebel cavalry then reinforced to five brigades, attacked our line one mile north of Darkesville, on the Winchester pike, seven miles south of Martinsburg. The attack of the enemy was made with great gallantry, but as gallantly repulsed, although we had only engaged a portion of our troops, while the offensive party had three in action to our one.

Having for a short time maintained the defensive in order to allow the enemy time to develop his strength, we took the offensive and drove Lomax's whole division, at a very rapid rate, over fields and through woods, past rifle pits and rudely constructed breastworks, for a distance of five miles. Arriving at this point, the enemy attempted to make a stand, opening a rapid fire from his artillery and using his whole cavalry force to prevent us from crossing Mill Creek, a small stream, which crosses the pike and empties into the Opequan. The engagement in this locality was of short duration, but was unusually spirited. We charged the enemy with portions of Powell's and Schoonmaker's brigades, and would have taken his artillery had our men been able to get across the creek in the manner they advanced.

As it was, the enemy partly escaped capture by the merest accident. In the action, the 1st Cavalry made a special charge of great gallantry, under Lieut. Colonel Chas. E. Copher, and drove the enemy, who was charging at the time. Having come upon the enemy's main force, we skirmished during the rest of the day, while preparing for other movements.

Yesterday, while we were fighting Lomax's division, Rhodes' corps moved down to attack us with eighteen pieces artillery, but fell back during the night. The enemy left on the field quite a number of wounded and many dead horses. Having passed over the road, the rebels retreated. We found the rebel loss very large compared with our own.

THE SITUATION AT PETERSBURG.

General Despondency Betrayed by the Rebels.

HANCOCK'S WORK AT BEAM'S STATION.

Interview Between the Pickets.

THE FALL OF ATLANTA HONORED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The *Herald's* City Point correspondent, writing on Sept. 4th, says:

Richmond papers affect to ridicule the idea of a single line of railroad being vital to their security at Petersburg and Richmond, but a general despondency betrays itself in the same breathe.

A correspondent writes from Beam's Station that the battle ground, several days after the withdrawal of our forces, speaks sorrowfully of the thorough destruction of nine miles of railroad track and iron by Hancock's corps, and pronounces that its repossession by the rebels is impossible. Its says the crops adjacent to the road, on both sides, are utterly destroyed the entire distance; fences were destroyed by using them to destroy the timbers of the track; and houses and barns generally were reduced to smouldering ashes.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 4.—The rebel pickets refuse to believe Atlanta has fallen. They are very friendly indeed, but have their pockets filled with Jeff Davis' proclamation, which affirms protection and safe conduct to deserters. They hope to largely reduce our ranks by this dodge. They say all estables they can get from our men, giving gingerbracks and tobacco in exchange.

Sept. 5th.—Last night our batteries, all along the entire line, opened and saluted the enemy for an hour, in honor of the fall of Atlanta.

Gen. Gibbons is temporarily assigned the command of the 18th corps.

MORGAN SURPRISED AND KILLED!

THE KILLED SCATTERED FOR MILES.

Morgan's Staff and Seventy-Five Prisoners Taken.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—The *Commercial* publishes the following dispatch: KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 5th: the following official telegram from General Gillem, received early this evening:

Bulls Gap, Tenn., Sept 4.—To Gen. Tollson:—I surprised, defeated and killed John Morgan at Greenville this morning, the killed are scattered for miles, and have not yet been counted and probably number 50 or 100, and about 75 prisoners, among those captured were Morgan's staff with one piece of artillery and a caisson. The enemy's force outnumbered mine, but surprise was complete.

(Signed) ALVIN C. GILLEM.

REPORTED BATTLES IN MEXICO.

The French Defeated in Four Pitched Battles.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A Matamoras paper declares that the French and Algerine troops were lately defeated in four pitched battles in Mexico. The date of these conflicts is not given. They occurred at Bras, in the State of Guerrero. The Mexicans were led by General Alvarez, and, in accordance with the terms of battle, no quarter was given, and the prisoners were put to death.

Colonel Salacio officially reports that he claims to have won, on the 5th of July, at Zitacuaro, in Mexico, a victory over 2,000 Imperialists, putting them to flight.

From Cairo, Memphis, and Below.

CAIRO, Sept. 6.—The steamer Belle of St. Louis brings two hundred and fifty bales cotton for St. Louis.

Memphis papers of the 34 say: Weather excessively hot at Memphis. Numerous fatal cases of sunstroke have occurred, including six soldiers. The Union men along the river below New Madrid have organized and armed themselves, under Granville Hays—have already had several fights with guerrillas, killing considerable numbers of them.

At the request of the War Department, the 139th Illinois (100 day men) consented to extend their service fifteen days beyond their regular enlistment.

Brig. Gen. J. E. Mower has been promoted to Major General.

Gen. Paine issued an order prohibiting trade between this city and Kentucky until further orders.

Disloyal Citizens Assessed.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—General Rosecrans being satisfied that citizens co-operate in Boone county, and have encouraged bushwhackers and other bands of outlaws, and that Thomas Waterman, the only support of a widowed mother and two sisters, was recently shot on board of a steamer laying at the wharf at that town by a gang of these villains, has ordered an assessment of ten thousand dollars on the disloyal citizens of that town, for the benefit of the mother and sisters of Waterman.

The Tribune and the Presidency.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The New York *Tribune*, in its leader headed "Where we are," says: Henceforth we fly the banner of Abraham Lincoln for the next Presidency, choosing that rather than disunion, and a quarter of a century of war and Union and political servitude which our opponents would give us.

The Storm.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—During the storms of Saturday night and Sunday morning, about five inches of rain fell. Nearly all the railroads centering here were damaged by the washing away of the track and bridges. The damages have been repaired and the trains will run today. The outstanding crops in this neighborhood were considerably injured.

The storm at Dayton was very severe, prostrating trees and fences.

FAILURE OF WHEELER'S RAID.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. ROSSEAU.

Rebels Retreating Towards Florence.

GENS. KELLER AND HASKAL REPORTED KILLED.

The Damages to the Railroads Being Repaired.

LOSS OF THE ENEMY AT ATLANTA.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 5, 1864.—Gen. Rosseau telegraphs from Spring Hill, late on Saturday, that Wheeler's force was across Duck river and had joined Reddy, and they were retreating towards Florence. Gen. Rosseau pronounced the raid a complete failure.

Gen. Kelly was reported mortally wounded; he died at Franklin yesterday. Gen. Haskell is also reported killed in a skirmish.

Considerable damage has been done to the railroad. A large force is employed who will soon have it in running order again. The damage done by the rebels to the Chattanooga railroad is being rapidly repaired. One bridge only has been destroyed, and that over Stewart's creek, 50 feet long.

Col. Spaulding was not captured as reported; he is safe with his command.

Capt. Price, of the 10th Penna., was killed on Friday.

News from Sherman's army to-day report the enemy's loss at 3,000 killed and wounded, and we captured 2,000 prisoners, among them are Brig. Generals, name not given. A large amount of material was captured. Our army is in full possession of Atlanta. The river is four feet and rising.

Department of West Virginia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Major Gen. Hunter has been relieved at his own request from commanding the Department of West Virginia, and brevet Major Gen. George Crook assigned to command his place.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Legality of the Bounty Tax.

We had supposed that, in Allegheny county at least, no effort would be made to contest the legality of the general bounty act, under the provisions of which our armies have been so largely and so opportunely augmented by volunteers; and under which many districts, if not the entire county, will escape the rigors of conscription. But, beneficial as have been the provisions of this act, in its general application, there are a few persons in every community who will complain of the burthen it imposes. These are non possessing large tracts of real estate, upon which they have been accustomed to pay but a merely nominal tax.

There are such individuals in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county—namely: Messrs. Levi Edmundson and Andrew McKinty—and they have determined to test the constitutionality of the general bounty act, and with this view have filed a bill in equity in the District Court, through their counsel, George P. Hamilton, Esq., against the School Directors of said township, Messrs. Hamilton Patterson, John Rankin, Daniel Pincus, Harvey Applegate, Samuel Vankirk and James Gamble. The complaint sets forth that the relators own property in said township; that the School Directors have levied about to issue bounty bonds, in the amount of $30,000; and that they have levied and assessed, or are about to levy and assess a tax of *four per cent.* for the purpose of redeeming said bonds. The orators further allege that the issue of the bonds, and the assessment of the tax are without any warrant or authority of law, and tend to the manifest injury and oppression of the petitioners. They therefore ask that the defendants may be restrained by an injunction of the Court from issuing said bonds, and ask the Court to decree them (the Directors) individually and personally liable for any loss that may fall upon them.

The bill having been prepared and sworn to, Mr Hamilton moved for a preliminary injunction before Judge Williams, in chambers, on the 31st inst., and stated to the Court that the motion be entered of record, and that Saturday, the 3d inst., be fixed for a hearing. On that day, the bill was amended by the insertion of a clause setting forth that, in order to fill the quota of Bellevue township, volunteers had been enlisted from other districts in the county, and from other counties in the State, *thereby diminishing the capacity of said township to furnish its quota of men under the call.* And, as a part of the relief prayed for, the following was added: "And that the said defendants be restrained from applying said bonds, or the proceeds thereof, to the payment of bounties to volunteers enrolled and subject to draft in other military districts of the State."

On motion, the argument of the case was fixed for Wednesday, the 7th inst.

We have no disposition to prejudge the issue of this case, but, let it terminate as it will, the payment of the bounty tax will not be resisted by any "law and order" party—nay, we might say, one in ten thousand. There may be a few men, who, under some such pretense as that "the law is unconstitutional," or that it will be a relief to the people of the district to the credit of an other, there is danger that the whole quota may not be filled, "will oppose the payment of the bounty tax, and render themselves odious in the community for a time to come. But this number, really too small to be noticed, will be exceedingly limited. The vast majority of our tax payers, knowing that the payment of bounties to volunteers was a necessary as well as a legal measure, will promptly meet all assessments for that purpose, without stopping or *stopping* to question the constitutionality of the law. And these gentlemen, of large landed estate, who now complain of the "big taxes," further, may find it a very cheap way of protecting their valuable possessions. Let them take a trip to Chambersburg, and then ask themselves whether, if they had been property-holders in that now deserted town, they would not, before the visit to it of McCausland's incendiaries, have cheerfully, gladly, eagerly given *four per cent* to have had their property insured against a visitation of that marauding torchet.

THE FIRST PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CAVALRY.—A letter from Mr. David Shafer, dated "In the Field, September 2d," states that the regiment had just turned in its arms, and left its camp, for security in going out of the service, and that it had then arrived on the bank of the James, on the way home, on Philadelphia, where the order stated they would be mustered out. Company K, of this regiment, was recruited in South Fayette and Upper St. Clair townships, in this county, and numbered about seventy men when it started for the seat of war in 1861. It now returns with but forty men—half that is left of them—left of seventy. Company I was recruited partly in Allegheny and partly in Washington county. The rest of the regiment was mainly from Norristown, in the eastern part of the State.

General Bayard commenced his military career in this war as Colonel of the 1st Cavalry, and up to the time of his death always spoke of the regiment with pride, and called on it when hazardous duty was to be performed. The 1st Pennsylvania and 1st New Jersey—the twin regiments—were always called upon in time of danger. Bayard being promoted, Colonel Owen Jones was commissioned Colonel of the regiment; but he soon resigned to go home to fight the abolitionists. It need hardly be remarked that he was a Democrat. Colonel Taylor has commanded the regiment from that time till the present.

The regiment has been engaged in every battle from Drainsville to Beams' Station, and always with honor to itself, and the cause and country in behalf of which they so steadily fought. It has seen its full share of danger, endured its full share of the privations of war. Let them then have a hearty, a joyous welcome to their peaceful homes.

Copperhead Sympathy for Soldiers.

The Zanesville Courier, of Thursday, says that the train on the Central Ohio Railroad, which brought the 160th regiment from Columbus to Zanesville on that day, came very near being thrown from the track over an embankment, about a mile and a half west of Newark. It was about nine or ten o'clock at night and very dark, some horrible butterman, knowing that the train with the soldiers would soon arrive, placed a railroad tie across the track, with the purpose of throwing the whole train off the track and causing the destruction of the lives of as many of Uncle Sam's soldiers as possible. The tie, however, proved to be rotten and was caught by the cowcatcher, and pushed ahead until the train was brought to a halt in a bridge, where the tie was taken out with some difficulty.

A train had passed in the other direction a short time before without any obstructions, so that the fiend must have been watching for an opportunity to destroy the soldiers.

CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—At the meeting of the stockholders of this Company, held at Zanesville, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 30th ult., the following directors were unanimously chosen: H. J. Jewett, Geo. B. Wright, Wm. Dennison, D. W. Deshler, J. Wm. Baldwin, Frank Dunlevy, S. R. Honnor, D. Applegate, C. C. Goddard, Isaac W. Hall, David McCortney, J. Dew Wright and Walter Brooks. Upon the organization of the Board the following officers were elected: H. J. Jewett, President; Geo. B. Wright, Vice President; Daniel Applegate, Treasurer, and Wm. Wing, Secretary.

Soldiers' Aid Concert.

Editors Gazette:—If it were not for Soldiers' Aid Festivals, and Soldiers' Aid Exhibitions, and Soldiers' Aid Concerts, this would be a dry country out here—it would, indeed! But it is not dry. Festivals, and concerts, and exhibitions are the rage, and every person seems willing and eager, and anxious to contribute liberally towards cheering and assisting the noble soldier whilst he is gallantly fighting the battles of his country.

The gallant lads and pretty lasses of Noblestown, Battle Ridge, Federal Springs, Robinson's Run, "thar and tharabouts" lately formed a society for the purpose of giving a Christian Commission Concert, at the Robinson Run, commonly called the "Hill" Church. The day appointed for the concert, Thursday, Sept. 1st, came round, and a beautiful day it was. The roads were in the very best condition, and the air was cool and pleasant. Everything seemed propitious.

"All nature smiled and the girls looked gay."

Every body seemed exceedingly overjoyed that they had been favored with such a fair and beautiful day. The hour appointed for commencing was 1 o'clock, but as the people were still crowding up all sides of that spacious church, the commencement of the exercises was delayed until 2 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Ormand, formerly a Christian Commission delegate, opened the exercises with a beautiful but rather lengthy prayer. Some beautiful pieces of music were then sung, after which the same reverend gentleman made an introductory address, relating some very touching incidents of camp and hospital life, and describing the workings of the Christian Commission. His *habeas corpus* anecdote made the walls of that old "Hill" Church ring with laughter.

He concluded by introducing John M. Kirkpatrick, who, (after a couple more beautiful pieces had been sung,) took the stand and delivered a truly eloquent but far too short an address. He was compelled to leave the meeting at an early hour, and was therefore obliged to be very brief. His speech was full of thrilling eloquence. He alluded in a very touching manner to the young men from that neighborhood who had fallen in the battles of Fair Oaks, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. Mr. Kirkpatrick is a popular man in this neighborhood. He has always been liked since he delivered his famous Fourth of July oration in Bill Marshall's Grove, near the big town of Shirland, and told the story of the man who had such a wonderful big nose that he always blowed it with gunpowder.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was followed by Rev. J. J. Jones, of Washington, in one of the most able and eloquent addresses we ever listened to. The frequent, loud and long-continued applause he received, and the bouquets showered at his feet, showed that his speech was appreciated.

At this stage of the proceedings the President arose and said that he'd rather there would not be so much going out; but to all who did go out he would say that there was a Postoffice outside, and he hoped none would pass it without stopping for a letter. He believed there were letters there for every person in the house, and they contained the latest news. I am happy to tell you, Messrs. Editors, the Post Office was company-stealy "cleaned out."

A few more pieces of music were sung in a delightful manner, after which an interval was given. After the interval the lads and lasses sang some more beautiful pieces. They were all delightful, but the piece "When the Ship comes in," was particularly so. The "Cherry Valley Boiling Band" was present and occasionally discoursed excellent music. The members of the band deserve the highest meed of praise for their kindness and liberality in playing free of charge for all concerts, exhibitions, &c., given for the benefit of the soldier.

Quite an animated contest went on all the afternoon outside of the church for a wreath presented to the Rev. Mr. Braddock or Dr. Greer. Upon the payment of twenty five cents a person was entitled to vote. Many, I am happy to say, voted "nearly and often" for their favorite preacher, and thereby contributed to the Christian Commission.

I was particularly pleased with the music and hope the Federal Springers, Robinson Runners and the other "young and beauty" around there, will take it into their minds to give us another Christian Commission concert soon. May they not weary in well doing, but go on with their good work.

"Thy dove-like peace returns unto our arms,
And war and slaughter vex the land no more."

The President of the day was Rev. R. M'Pherson, of Mansfield, and the Secretary was

Your humble servant,
O. PRINDLE STYX, of "Pintle Hill."

The Bounty Tax Levy.

School Directors and others interested in the levy and assessment of a tax to pay bounties to volunteers, as authorized by the general bounty act, should bear in mind that, under the provisions of the twenty section of the supplement to said act, passed at the late extra session of the legislature, and approved on the 25th of August, 1864, they are not authorized to collect a greater sum than *two per cent.* in any one year. The section reads as follows:

"That the county commissioners, town council, school directors, supervisors, or board of election officers, of any county, borough, and school district or township, shall not be authorized to levy and collect, in any one year, a greater tax than two per cent. on the last adjusted valuation for State and county purposes, in said counties respectively, for the payment of bounties as aforesaid."

Under the fifth section of the same supplement, power is given to levy and collect a *capitation tax*, on all male taxable inhabitants, not exceeding five dollars each, in any one year—provided that non commissioned officers and privates in the actual service of the country, or their widows, minor children, and widowed mothers of those who died in service, shall be exempt from taxation under this act.

Some of the districts in this county are making preparations for levying the entire tax at once, and redeeming the bonds in one year. Where this plan is unanimously agreed to, it may work well enough; but justice, which is plain weather and fair play, demands, as a fusing "patriotic" lawyers to resist the payment of any bounty tax, it would be well for School Directors to stick to the letter of the law.

Accident on the Connellsville Railroad—Man Killed.

Last evening between seven and eight o'clock, a man named Thomas N. Bole, a resident of Westmoreland county, was run over by a train near the depot of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, in this city, and instantly killed. It appears that the deceased, who was intoxicated, was standing on the railroad track, when he was noticed by the watchman, who ordered him to leave. He started to go, but in a short time returned and sat down upon a siding. A train ran upon the siding and the engine struck the man the cars passed over him, killing him instantly. Bole was a resident of Westmoreland county, a stone mason by trade, and had been engaged in building a new bridge at Turtlepoint for some months past. Coroner McClung held an inquest on the body this morning, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

What Constitutes a Good Piano.

We live the musical profession is agreed in considering that a piano worthy of an artist, should possess the following qualities: Immediate promptness and power of tone, with equality in all the registers from the lowest bass to the highest treble notes, and a sympathetic singing quality of tone; perfect adjustment of the mechanism of the action, allowing the performer to glide over the keys with the greatest ease and rapidity; and durability of construction, insuring its remaining long in tune and withstanding our sudden climatic changes. These qualities are to be found in an eminent degree in the pianos from the celebrated factory of Chickering & Sons. The vast amount of experience which these makers have had during the forty years existence of their establishment, their indomitable energy, perseverence and skill, and their intercourse with the greatest artists and professors who have thoroughly tested their instruments, have enabled them to produce pianos which are the admiration of all who hear them. Their present amazing popularity proves at once their merits. At no time have the "Chickerings" been in such demand as now, as we are informed by their agent in this city, and those that are received are soon disposed of to our appreciative citizens. A choice assortment of the new style Chickering Pianos is now on hand at Mr. Mellor's Music Rooms, 3 Wood street, selected especially for the fall trade, and any of our readers that contemplate purchasing a piano or that are interested in the "march of (musical) improvement," should go to see them.

AN INCORRIGIBLE WHISKY SMUGGLER.—The guard at the Long Bridge arrested Henry Vock and seized his two horses and wagon for attempting to smuggle whisky into Virginia. When Vock approached the bridge with his wagon it was apparently empty, but the guards thought they "smelt something," and immediately instituted a thorough search, when they discovered a large number of contents, containing in the aggregate thirty-two gallons of whisky, snugly hid away in the sides of the wagon, which was provided with false or double sideboards, the top of which were covered with slats securely nailed. Vock was committed to the Central Guardhouse to answer the charge of smuggling whisky in violation of military orders, and his stock of liquors, horses and wagon were confiscated and turned over to the property clerk at Col. Ingraham's office.—*Washington Star.*

EDUCATIONAL.

IRVING COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
A SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Corner of Beaver Street and Stockton Avenue, (South Common,)
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
The Ninth Semi-Annual Session commences MONDAY, Sept. 5th. Beautiful location; large and elegantly furnished Rooms. Common English, Higher Mathematics, Ancient and Modern Languages, and Ornamental Branches taught. Special attention to Reading, Writing and Composition.
DEPARTMENT FOR HOME.
For Circulars or terms apply to the Principal,
Mrs. E. A. SMITH.
ab19:2w

SELECT SCHOOL, 191 PENN STREET.—The third term will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th.
Terms—Per Session of five months, in the Junior Section, $30; in the Senior, $40. No extra charge for French, German and Drawing.
The Principals may be found at their roo