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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, 1864:

THE GAZETTE.

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

The Reading Matter on this Page is from Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

Gen. Frank Blair and the Missouri Militia.

On Wednesday night Major General Rosecrans issued an order appointing Major General Frank P. Blair as commander of the citizens of the county of St. Louis, and charging him with the special duty of defending the city against the anticipated attack of the rebels under Price.

Before this order was promulgated, the fact that it had been issued spread over the city, creating the most intense dissatisfaction and resignation, particularly among the Germans. Numerous deputations waited upon Mayor Thomas, and to the most emphatic manner assured him that the citizens would not serve under General Blair. Among those who were the most demonstrative in their opposition to General Blair were many old soldiers, who had served under him in the disastrous assault of his column upon Vicksburg, and they declare that his want of skill on that occasion was the cause of so many of his men being slaughtered by the rebels.

The Mayor waited upon Gen. Rosecrans, who modified the order, making Gen. Blair an assistant in organizing the forces, but still the people were not satisfied. The Germans vehemently protested that they would not serve under that general, and the officers of companies found their men in a state of mutiny. Those who had not been prevented by the oath and obligation were sent to wait upon the Mayor and request him to have the obnoxious order rescinded.

The Mayor called a meeting of the dissatisfied citizens on Saturday morning, and made them a short speech. He gave an account of his interview with General Rosecrans, and said the gentleman who had accompanied him to the Department Headquarters had assured the General that from what he knew of the sentiments of the people of St. Louis, he was satisfied that under the order appointing General Blair to command the city, the people would not serve under him. The citizens had been doing very briskly, and if the order was revoked, over five thousand men could be raised in a short time. Mayor Thomas said that General Rosecrans was very reluctant to rescind an order issued from a superior officer, but had finally agreed to modify it so as to make General Blair an assistant in organizing and organizing the citizens for the defense of the city. He had partially succeeded in getting Colonel Grant Brown appointed to superintend the enrolling of troops and volunteering, so soon as brisk as before.

Postal Money Order System.

Operations under the postal money order law will begin in New York in about two weeks—probably on Monday, 18th instant. The postal money order bureau in Washington, under the charge of Dr. C. F. Macdonald, will be the controlling office, but New York city will be the real center of the system, not only on account of the large general business done there, but as the great depository of the country.

The New York office will do the banking business of all the other offices; the money taken for orders everywhere will be sent there, and postmasters elsewhere will draw on the New York postmaster for the funds they may need.

Offices in other cities are divided into classes: small offices depositing with the large ones, and the latter accounting with the New York office. Mr. John W. Norton is in charge of the money order department. He has been connected with money-order and banking business in New York and more recently has been the head of the Dead Letter department in the post office.

One hundred and forty-seven post offices in various parts of the country have been designated as "money-order offices." It was thought best to include only such as were of the most importance, and whose officers were qualified to perform the new duties now devolved on them. The details of the system will be more easily obviated, and improvements made. The number of offices will then be increased according to circumstances.

A Disgraceful Affair.

Gen. Forrest, in his official report of the capture of Athens, Alabama, together with thirteen hundred of our troops, two cannon, five hundred horses and fifty wagons, says, "my loss is five killed and twenty-five wounded." And this is the "severest fight of two hours duration" which Nashville telegrams informs Colonel Campbell made before surrendering the post. He holds out his hand strong fortifications just long enough to kill and wound thirty rebels and then delivers up to the enemy thirteen hundred brave soldiers, together with a large amount of war material. A more disgraceful affair has not occurred during the war, not excepting Col. Miles' surrender of Harper's Ferry.

Athens, which has been in our possession ever since Forrest's retreat from Tuliahoma in the Summer of 1862, was one of the best fortified of our outposts, capable of resisting, with the right kind of commandant, an attack of ten to one.

The rebels are welcome to all such officers as Col. Campbell—the more of them they take the better. But how are we to be recompensed for the loss of thirteen hundred brave soldiers?—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Death of Surgeon J. B. Coover.

While Surgeon General Phillips, of Pennsylvania, was on a mission in the Valley of the Shenandoah to look after the wounded in Pennsylvania regiments, he was accompanied as his return from Winchester to Harper's Ferry, by a number of volunteer surgeons, and when about three miles from the latter place the party were attacked by guerrillas. Surgeon Coover, of the 67th regiment, had received a ball through the lip, inflicting a serious wound. At the time, Surgeon Coover was wounded, he required the utmost endeavors to escape from the guerrillas, who surprised Surgeon General Phillips and party in overwhelming number. After Surgeon Coover arrived at Harper's Ferry his wound was dressed, when it was discovered to be of a dangerous character, and resulted finally in his death on the 27th inst. Surgeon Coover was originally attached to the 45th regiment P. V. (Col. Kalpe) as an Assistant Surgeon, and afterwards appointed Surgeon of the 5th Pa. cavalry.

The body of Surgeon Coover was taken to Meadville during the residence of his father.

Statement of a Richmond Refugee.

A young man has just reached Washington from Richmond, having left that city, by night, less than a week since, to avoid military service. He says that many persons in Richmond whisper that Old Smith must succeed, while the majority, perhaps, feel secure. Hampton's late achievements, skillfully planned and well defended, turned several miles from the city, and this entirely agrees with that of one of our returned prisoners—who said that he counted five lines of defense as he passed into the city via the Central railroad.

The young man also stated that there are a great many negroes in the city, to work on defenses, as may be supposed, and that large numbers of troops have been coming in over the Lynchburg and Danville railroad.

The following notice has been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

In determining the average circulation of a newspaper, the sum of the average issue is to be regarded as such average circulation. A newspaper having an average issue of 2,000 copies, on average, weekly, issues a total of 108,000 copies, and an average of twenty-three of 600 copies, would, under the law, have an average circulation of 2,323 copies, and the proprietor should make returns to the Internal Revenue of the proceeds from advertisements accordingly.

Hon. Geo. W. D. Ferreira, of General Rosecrans' staff, is at the Astor House, on his way to rejoin General Rosecrans.

Benedict Arnold Endorsed.

The Democrats held a meeting in the street, in Terre Haute, last Thursday evening. Mr. Mack and Colonel Cockerly addressed the company, present, about half of whom were Democrats. At the close of Cockerly's speech many voices called for Washburne, the Republican candidate for Congress. Washburne mounted the box, holding in his hand a copy of a speech of Dan Voorhees, inside of which he had pinned a certain letter of Benedict Arnold. He said, "Democrats, I hold in my hand a speech of Daniel Voorhees, will you hear me." To this were answers of "Yes, yes." Washburne read:

"Who among you dare speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, imprisoned your sons, drags you to the field of battle, and is daily delaying your country with blood."

"Democrats, do you endorse this?" said Washburne. "Yes, yes. Read it all," shouted the Democrats. "But," replied the speaker, "that is not the speech of Voorhees, but of Benedict Arnold, the traitor. Do you endorse it now?"

"Yes, no, yes, no," roared the Democrats, and Babel seemed likely to come again. The Democrats were angry.

The Reward of Gallantry.

Three battle flags were captured from the enemy in the assault at Deep Run on the 16th of September, and forwarded to Gen. Birney of the 10th corps. They were observed respectively by Corporal S. Shallinberger, Company B, 55th Pa. Vols., Private William E. Leonard, Company F, 55th Pa. Vols., and Private Harry M. Hardenberg, Company C, 55th Illinois Vols.

On the receipt of these trophies Gen. Butler issued the following order:

"The Major General commanding the department is proud to acknowledge the gallantry of these soldiers, and to make honorable mention of their conduct as an example for their comrades. Their names will be forwarded to the Honorable the Secretary of War, as candidates for medals of honor for distinguished services. Major General Birney is charged with inquiring into the attainments and soldierly qualifications of these soldiers; Leonard and Shallinberger, and, if found worthy, to recommend them to the Commanding General for promotion. Private Hardenberg has already been promoted to a lieutenancy, and fell while divingly doing his duty on the second day afterward."

That Hotel Bill in Richmond.

The Richmond *Whig* states that Gilmore and Jacques left Richmond without paying their hotel bill, and that the same has just been credited by the rebel Secretary of War. Very ungenerously, however, the *Whig* omits to add that the pay was offered and declined, and that when Gilmore and Jacques objected to being considered the guests of the Confederacy, Judge Guild fitily refused to allow them to make payment. Mr. Gilmore requests us to say that this apparent courtesy was acquiesced in very reluctantly by himself and his companion, and that nothing would now give them so much pleasure as to have the privilege of relieving themselves from all obligation to the rebel government. He requests the *Whig* to have the bill forwarded to him through Major Mulford, United States Commissioner of Exchange, and he will honor it at sight.—*Boston Transcript.*

An Organized Speculation in Gold.

The New York *Post* states that our city merchants and capitalists, known as supporters of the Chicago tickets, are engaging in an attempt to forestall the gold market, and raise the price of gold; and that they have confided the operation to a prominent broker, furnishing him with the necessary capital. The *Post* says: "A correspondent, who gives us this information, sends us also the names of the prominent persons in this combination, and asks us to warn all concerned, that exposure awaits them if their plot is carried out."

THE FIGHT BETWEEN COBURN AND MACE.—The London Times of September 16th says: On Tuesday there was a great gathering of the patrons of the prize ring at Alack. Keene's, the Three Tuns, Moore street, Soho, to witness the arrangements for depositing a portion of the $100 stakes on the forthcoming fight for the championship between Tom Mace and Joe Coburn. The final deposits will be made on Tuesday next. It has been settled that the fight shall take place on Tuesday, the 4th of October, and that if by the 22d instant the place of fighting has not been decided upon, the men or their deputies are to toss for choice of some place in Ireland from one hundred miles and over twenty miles of Dublin. At present the betting is not very brisk, but the odds are given in favor of Mace.

A LUTHERAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—A Theological Seminary has been established in Philadelphia by the Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania. The instructions in the new institution are to be throughout in conformity with the doctrines of the Reformation, as confessed at the Diet of Augsburg, in 1530, and afterwards in the other symbols of the Lutheran Church. Thorough instructions will be given in all departments of theology, in German and English. The Faculty elect are as follows: Rev. G. F. Shäffer, D.D., Rev. W. J. Mann, D.D., Rev. Charles P. Krauth, D.D., Rev. C. W. Schaeffer, D.D., Rev. W. M. Kreidl, A.M. The endowments of the new institution has just been commenced, the first subscription being one of thirty thousand dollars.

THE JOHN BROWN FAMILY.—Mrs. John Brown, widow of him "whose soul is marching on," with her son Salmon and his wife and three daughters, have left their home among the Adirondack mountains, where John's "body lies mouldering in the dust," together with those of his sons who were shot at Harper's Ferry, to seek a new home in California. They undertook the journey by way of the overland route, taking with them some cattle and Vermont fine-wooled sheep. There is a painful rumor, not yet confirmed, that after leaving Missouri (it having been ascertained that they were John Brown's family) they were pursued by Missouri guerrillas, captured, robbed and murdered. The homestead is now occupied by Mrs. Brown's brother.—*Burlington (Vt.) Times.*

THE FIVE PER CENT INCOME TAX.—The Washington *Chronicle*, of Saturday, says: The Assessor of Internal Revenue is issuing circulars with all tax-payers of the District, calling for a return, under oath, before the 1st of October, of the income of persons in 1863, which, on all above $600 a year, is subject to a five per cent. war tax, under the law of the last session of Congress. The circular realizes that the income shall be calculated upon receipts of any sort of property, as by purchase, sale, rent, interest, or money loaned, stocks, dividends, salary, any profession, trade, employment, vocation, or otherwise. The tax is required to be paid before the 1st of November.

PROFESSOR BACHE.—We regret to hear that this gentleman, for twenty years chief of the United States Coast Survey, and so eminent and useful in his profession, had been for some months past incapable of discharging the duties of his position. He is afflicted, we are sorry to say, with an affection of the brain, a disease which has become so common of late years among men of middle age, as well as those in the decline of life. Professor Bache is now with his friend, Professor Pierce, in Cambridge, Mass.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says that the Jockey Club, before whose decree the fashionable world bends, has decided that the English custom of shaking hands is henceforth to be considered the correct thing, and therefore, in order to protect ladies from the annoyance of having to return the bows of any man who may choose to take off his hat to them in public, the English fashion is to be adopted of ladies bowing first.

FEMALE EXPLORERS OF THE WHITE NILE STORED.—Letters received in England from the party of British ladies who attempted an exploration of the White Nile, report the failure of their expedition. Owing to the hostility of the native merchants, they have been compelled to return to Khartoum without accomplishing the proposed visit to the country of the Niam-Niams.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, there will be exposed at Public Sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, October 8th, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, with its improvements and appurtenances, to wit:

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the city of Pittsburgh, on the northwest corner of Water and Short streets, having a front on Water street of thirty feet, and running back, preserving the same width, along Short street, ninety feet.

The improvements are a three story brick dwelling, thirty feet by ninety feet, containing Forges, Blowers for sale, Screw Cutting Machine, Shafting, &c. The machinery is comparatively new, and well adapted for other purposes or manufacturing purposes.

The property belongs to the estate of the late Joseph Leary, deceased, and is now occupied for Steamboat Blacksmith shop, Machine Shop, &c. Terms cash.

JOHN M. KENNEDY, Trustee.

YOU CAN ALWAYS PROCURE

Wilbor's Pure Tree Tar Cordial.
Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher.
Dr. Schenck's Celebrated Sea Weed Tonic.
Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Pills and Mandrake Pills.
Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Pills and Mandrake Pills.
Rosadalis Specific Pills.

At the Central Drug Store,
No. 69 Fifth and Federal streets, Allegheny.
Also, Fine Cigars, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purposes.
In the Market House.
GEORGE A. KELLY & CO.

N. B.—We have on hand some very fine Cigars.

FOR SALE—At Aladdin Oil Works, 88 CRUDE OIL TANKS

In prime order, now at Alleghany Valley Depot, 30 gallons 4-inch gauge, from 30 to 40 feet long. ALADDIN OIL CO.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Criminal Court—Opening of the October Term—Charge to the Grand Jury, etc.

The October term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions opened this morning at ten o'clock—present Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Brown.

The list of Grand Jurors was called over, when a quorum answered, and the oath was administered by the clerk. The Court designated Wm. Frew, Esq., as Foreman.

Judge Stowe then charged the jury in reference to their duties, as arising under the oath which they had just taken. The concluding portion of the charge, which will interest some of our readers, is as follows:

"Beside the ordinary course through which bills are brought before you, there are other ways. The District Attorney may, in many cases, present indictments for your consideration, when there has been no previous information, binding over or commitment of the accused. This power, however, is one which should not be exercised except when the ordinary courses not likely from want of promptness in action, or some other cause, to sufficiently secure the ends of justice. It is great liability to abuse should counsel it to be used as seldom as possible. The District Attorney however, has the whole matter under his sole control, being responsible for the reasonable and honest exercise of his discretion in such cases. Sometimes, too, the Court will, of their own motion direct the investigation of matters of general public importance, which, from their nature and operation in the entire community, justify such intervention. But this course is never adopted in ordinary cases. The last mode of criminal procedure is that originated by the presentment of a grand jury. The obligation you have taken as already stated, makes it your duty "to diligently inquire and true presentment make such articles, matter and things as shall come to your knowledge, in the present service." By this you are required in general terms, to take cognizance of violations of the criminal law, falling within the observation, or coming to the knowledge of the jury, without a bill of indictment being laid before you by the District Attorney. But you are not to understand by this, that you are required, or even allowed to bring before the Court, matters based simply upon hearsay testimony, public rumor or general suspicion. Indeed the personal knowledge of individual members of the jury is not sufficient. The facts must be of such a general character, that at least twelve of you have, or can have, sufficient personal information to justify you to bring the matter before the Court, and the offence must be one which particularly concerns the public rights, rather than that of individuals, such as misdeeds affecting the public health, or morals; and flagrant vice, leading to debauch and corrupt public morals.

"Falling under this head, or particularly demanding your consideration, I feel it incumbent upon me, to mention generally, nuisances upon the public highways, the highways of the city, and particularly the obstructions upon the streets of our cities and towns, of a continuous or frequent nature. Your numerous, compulsory use of streets for purposes of business, to the interference of the public travel, is indictable, whether the same be by individuals or corporations; and while you hope the jury would not be cut of their way to look after trifling offences of that character, serious cases should not be overlooked. If the jury should have knowledge of the constant and persistent occupation for an unreasonable time of portions of the street of the city, by one or more railroad companies, by stopping their trains for their own purposes, merely upon or across them, (as I have reason to believe to be of very frequent occurrence,) the inconvenience of the public, if it is or comes within their knowledge that trains of cars run over or along our highways at unreasonable rates of speed, so as to needlessly endanger the safety of others having a right to travel there, they have a right, and it is their duty, to lay the matter before the court by a proper presentment, which we would order bills of indictment to be prepared against them, which being formed would compel them to answer the charge at the bar of this court. In making these remarks I do not wish to be understood in any manner indicating to you what action you should take. That is not our business. We state the law for your information upon a suggested state of facts. It will be for you, upon consideration, to act solely in accordance with your own sense of duty to the public, without reference to any supposed opinion of the court.

"You will have here with you the learned District Attorney, or his able deputy, during your investigations, whose duty it will be to bring his business before you and give you all the needful information upon such questions of law as may arise during your investigations; but if a case should occur in which you think instruction from the Court upon a matter of law, necessary, you have the right to come into Court for that purpose, and obtain such information as you may need from us. You have the control of the time of your convening and adjourning, but will of course arrange that so as to meet the necessities of the public business.

Post Office Affairs.

The Postmaster General has made the following appointments for Pennsylvania:

A new office is established at East Vincent, Chester county, and Geo. Lewis appointed postmaster. To receive a special supply from Rodgers' Ford in Montgomery county.

At Spring Garden, Lancaster county, Sallie A. Hinney, postministress, vice Samuel Hinney, deceased.

At Farmers, York county, Pa., Jacob Blanbach, postmaster, vice Henry Boose, deceased.

The office at Grahamville, York county, Pennsylvania, is discontinued. Papers should now be sent to York Furnace.

Jacob B. Wolf, postmaster at Newberrytown, York county, Pennsylvania, vice M. J. Orall, resigned.

At New Derry, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, Sarah Ann Wilt, postministress, vice J. C. Noyes, resigned.

At Jones' Mills, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, Robert L. Jones, postmaster, vice S. Jones, resigned.

At Yohogany, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, Alexander Fulton, postmaster, vice J. Campbell, resigned.

At Rushtown, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, Jonah Reed, postmaster, vice B. F. Colket, resigned.

At Buffalo Mills, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, John Handman, postmaster, vice George K. Bailey, removed.

At Riddlesburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, Wm. J. Horstkotter, postmaster, vice Peter Van Devander, resigned.

The Rose Oil Company.

Among the many oil companies which are being formed, none present a greater inducement for safe investments than the Rose Oil Company. The lands of this company are situated on the banks of the Allegheny river, five miles above City Oil City, on Horse Creek Ridge, in Cornplanter township, Venango county, and consist of fifteen acres in perpetual lease. On the property is one well, now producing from 100 to 130 barrels of oil per week, which has been in successful operation since April, 1861, and is now producing more oil than it has ever done before. Other wells will be immediately commenced, and one will be finished about the middle of the present month. The capital stock of the company is $100,000, which has been divided into 100,000 shares, at one dollar per share, par value. There is enough oil on hands to pay a dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock and can also pay a regular monthly dividend of three per cent. on the present yield of oil. The books are now open at the office of Robert Wray, Jr., Agent No. 4 Hand street, and also at Wade Hampton's oil office, corner of Penn and Hand streets, where all necessary information may be obtained. The company will meet on Saturday afternoon next, at three o'clock, at Mr. Wray's office, for the purpose of organization.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A THIEF.—Last evening about ten o'clock, some rascally fellow climbed upon the porch in front of Alderman Butler's residence, on Wylie street, in the Sixth ward, and stuck two small flags which the patriotic Alderman had affixed to his house. The noise made by the thief attracted Mr. Butler's attention, and upon discovering the cause, procured a pistol and taking deliberate aim at him, pulled the trigger. Fortunately for the fellow, the pistol was not capped; if it had been his career in this world would probably have been ended. The thief then jumped from the porch and ran down the street, closely followed by Mr. Butler, but he succeeded in making his escape, taking with him his ill-gotten gains.

DIFFICULTY IN LOWER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.—Yesterday a number of persons became involved in a difficulty with two men near the ford on the hill above Birmingham. The two men alluded to were very violent in their denunciations of the war, and we learn that their remarks so exasperated the citizens that they rode one of them on a rail. The men were afterwards arrested on suspicion of firing rebel rules, and brought to this city. They had a hearing before General Rowley this morning, but the result of the investigation has not yet been made public.

MORE DESERTERS ARRESTED.—The Provost Marshal was busily engaged this morning in examining a number of deserters, who were arrested last evening at the Railroad Depot, by the Provost Guard. There were several hundred deserters and stragglers from Camp Reynolds at present in this city, and a vigorous effort is being made to apprehend them, and force them to return to their duty.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT WYLIE.—Mr. W. C. Marshall has resigned the position of Principal of the Manchester Public Schools. He will be succeeded by Mr. Davis, of Lawrenceville.

FROM BEFORE RICHMOND.

THE FIGHTING NORTH OF THE JAMES

Three Desperate Efforts to Retake the Captured Works.

THE REBELS EACH TIME REPULSED

One Thousand Rebels Killed and Wounded.

THE ENTIRE ARMY IN MOTION.

A General Engagement Probable any Moment.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The *Herald* has the following special account of the fighting north of the James:

On Friday three desperate efforts were made by the enemy to retake the works captured from them by us on Thursday. Gen. Lee, in person, commanded, but the rebels were each time driven back, with considerable loss.

The enemy were discovered about 1 P. M. massing in a wood directly opposite the first capured redoubt yesterday, and in half an hour they charged as a wild yell in their heavy columns of attack. The guns at the same time opened upon our position, and our line was enfiladed by the fire from the rebel battery on the river. The men stood steady to their posts, and received the rebels with so hot, well directed and incessant a fire, that they broke in confusion and retired to the woods twice.

Again they were rallied by their officers, and returned to the charge, but only with the same result, until finally broken and dispirited, they fell back in irremediable confusion, leaving the ground covered with their dead and wounded.

The prisoners report a thousand at least killed and wounded. Over three hundred prisoners were taken by us, including many officers, and the greater part of the 8th North Carolina regiment. Among those captured are several field officers, and Capt. Maguire, of Clingman's staff. Three regimental flags were taken, all by Standard's division. Two of them were captured by the 13th Connecticut and 18th Pennsylvania.

The fight has been pronounced one of the most desperate and brilliant of the war, and by his skillful management of his troops Gen. Weitzel has added one more leaf to the laurels won in Louisiana.

HEADQ'S ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 2, 1864.

The enemy attacked Ayers's division yesterday morning, and were repulsed with heavy loss. This was the only fighting yesterday on the left, except an attack by Wade Hampton's cavalry on Gregg's cavalry, on the Vaughan Road, where they were driven back with considerable loss.

Our army is strongly intrenched, and a battle may be expected at any moment. The enemy claim to have a number of prisoners from the six corps.

Richmond papers boast of a victory over Sheridan, and say he was retreating.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Passengers from City Point yesterday morning, report that there was heavy firing on the right and left of Petersburg and but little in front. The entire army was in motion, and indications were that a general engagement was meditated.

LATEST FROM GEN'L SHERIDAN.

Preparations to Force Early's Army from Brown's Gap.

EARLY'S POSITION VERY STRONG.

Our Cavalry Reported at Gordonsville.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The following is the *Tribune's* special account of the operations below Petersburg:

Yesterday (the 29th,) General Grover, supported by two brigades of infantry, pushed a reconnoissance from our left, toward the Lynchburg railroad, as near as Poplar Spring church, beyond the Vaughn turnpike. No enemy in any force was discovered.

To-day Gen. Griffin's division of the 5th corps, advancing in a north west direction, found the enemy in a position about two miles from the Weldon Railroad. Their preparations for defense, though not completed, were very formidable. Gen. Griffin decided to carry the works by assault, and formed his division in three lines of battle by brigade, the third brigade in advance, under Col. Given, of the 118th Pennsylvania. The assault was practically and brilliantly successful. The whole line was taken with two or three guns and about fifty prisoners. The other guns were dragged away.

The rebels left their dead and wounded on the field. The prisoners belonged to Beauregard's command. Among them are one major, one colonel and five lieutenants. Our loss was not great, I think not one hundred and fifty; but one of our best officers, Colonel Welsh, of the 14th Michigan, was killed, and the following officers are wounded: Major Partridge, Lieutenants Wirt and Baird, 16th Michigan.

SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN.

Dispatches from Gens. Grant and Sheridan.

BRIDGES DESTROYED BY SHERIDAN'S FORCES.

Butler and Meade's Positions Unchanged.

VERY LITTLE FIGHTING ON SUNDAY.

Nothing Later from Gen. Sherman.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—*To Maj. Gen. Dix:*—A dispatch from Sheridan, dated Harrisonville, Oct. 1st, 9 30 p. m., has been received by this department. It states:

"I have been to Staunton and Waynesboro with the cavalry and destroyed the iron bridge on South River, at Waynesboro, throwing it into the river; also, the bridge over Christians Creek, and the railroad from Staunton to Waynesboro. Details of future operations are, for obvious reasons, withheld."

The following dispatch is the latest received from Gen. Grant:

"*City Point, Oct. 2d, 8 30, P. M.—Maj. Gen. Halleck:* Butler is on the right of the James river, and Meade is south-west of Petersburg, occupying the same positions as yesterday.

"There has been but very little fighting to-day. A few prisoners were captured last evening.

"General Butler sent two brigades of infantry, with a little cavalry, within a few hundred yards of the inner lines of the works east of Richmond, meeting with no opposition.

"(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen'l."

No dispatches have been received for three days from Gen. Sherman; but if grand measures, which it is believed will be successful, have been taken by him to protect his communications from the rebel raiding parties under Wheeler and Forrest.

Signed, E. M. STANTON.

OPERATIONS BEFORE PETERSBURG.

Rebel Works Assaulted and Carried.

TWO OR THREE GUNS AND SOME PRISONERS CAPTURED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The *Herald's* special correspondent, dated Marlborough, October 1st, says:

The latest intelligence from Gen. Sheridan left him making preparations to force the retreat of Early's army from Brown's Gap, in the Blue Ridge. This was on the 29th of September. Early's position is represented to be very strong one, and he doubtless intends to hold it, in opposition to Sheridan's advance and Charlottesville, as well as Lynchburg, for while holding this point, if Sheridan advances upon Lynchburg, Early threatens his rear and supplies.

There can be but little doubt, however, of Sheridan's success, for Early's army has lost heart, and Grant and Meade will only have to beat either Fisher's Hill or Brown's Gap.

The Washington special of last evening says, the unauthorized report prevails here that our cavalry have entered Gordonsville. It is known that at least account a cavalry force was very near that place.

JOHNSON'S OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE

Railroad Considerably Damaged.

PROBABLE SURRENDER OF COLUMBIA.

Departure of the Rebels from the Vicinity of Huntsville, Ala.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 3, 1864.

The force reported at Spring Hill yesterday was commanded by Forrest, in person, and is said to number about six hundred men. They came in by way of Mount Carmel and left Spring Hill about noon yesterday, going towards Columbia, and destroying the railroad as they went. Col. Park, commanding at Franklin, telegraphed this morning that the enemy have destroyed the railroad from Spring Hill, south to Duck river, and that Forrest had demanded the surrender of Columbia, and that the place was probably surrendered.

The enemy in front of Huntsville are commanded by Roddy, and are reported to be quite formidable. Huntsville was safe at last accounts. The forces reported yesterday as marching by way of Mt. Pleasant on Columbia, and Pulaski, are supposed to be commanded by Gen. S. A. Lee, and are reported at from 5,000 to 6,000.

A forage train of twelve wagons was captured by the enemy on the Hillsboro' Pike, from Nashville.

SIX P. M.—A dispatch just received from Franklin says that heavy cannonading had been heard for several hours in the direction of Columbia.

The mill at Smith's Station and depot at Spring Hill are burned.

Gen. Granger also receives dispatches from Huntsville on the evening of the 30th of Sept. that the enemy had made their appearance in considerable force before that place. At 5 P. M. Gen. Buford sent in a demand to surrender the town, which reached its destination at 1 o'clock, A. M., on the 1st inst. A second demand was made for the surrender, which was also refused. Between 7 and 8 o'clock, A. M. the enemy commenced reconnoitering from one point to another, it was supposed, to ascertain in regard to numbers. At 2 P. M. they left in the direction of Athens, without making an attack, thinking our force at that place too strong for them. The enemy's force there is estimated 2,500 or 3,000.

LETTER FROM GEN. McCALL.

Gen. McClellan Repudiated.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2, 1864.

At a meeting in West Chester, yesterday, a letter was read from Gen. Geo. A. McCall, formerly commanding the Pennsylvania Reserves. Gen. McCall ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket in 1862, and has always been a member of that party. It will be seen that Gen. McCall, although one of McClellan's leading commanders, repudiates that gentleman:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—Messrs. W. R. Barber, W. P. Marshall, and others, Committee—*Gentlemen:* I am in receipt of your letter of the 24th, inviting me to preside over a mass meeting of the loyal citizens of Chester, Delaware and Montgomery counties, to be held at the Agricultural Fair Grounds on Saturday next, the 1st of October. Although I am constrained to decline the honor you have thus intended to convey, I will avail myself of the occasion to express to you my views with respect to the great question, the conduct of the war, now before our country, and soon to be decided at the coming Presidential election, which views, in the main, have never, under any circumstances, undergone a change.

"Be one deprived more than myself the stern necessity which required the Northern States to take up arms to quell the rebellion of the South; yet no one more than myself felt the necessity of strengthening and exerting all the energies of the country to this end. One of—two things then stared us in the face, either the positive suppression of the rebellion and the preservation of the Union or the utter and inevitable loss of position among the nations of the earth and the entailment on our children of an everlasting disagreement, contention and war with the Southern people.

"I now believe as I always believed, that if the Union is worth preserving it is worth the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion. With regard to the conduct of the war, I cannot approve of the measures of the present Administration; but I regard any administration that will energetically prosecute the war, as preferable to one that is in favor of an armistice and a convention of the States until the States in rebellion have laid down their arms.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant
GEORGE A. MCCALL.

THE INVASION OF MISSOURI.

Medical Supplies for the Wounded.

THE IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD SADLY DAMAGED.

Gen. Rosecrans to Take the Field.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.—Surgeon Carpenter, medical director of this district, accompanied by a rebel flag of truce, arrived here last night to procure medical supplies for the wounded on both sides. The rebels lost about two hundred killed, and from six to eight hundred wounded in the assault on the Fort.

Major Wilson, of the 3d Missouri Militia, commandant of the post, and Capt. Dinger, of the 47th Missouri, were captured by the rebels and badly treated. Maj. Walker, who bravely defended Pulaski, and several other persons, were murdered in cold blood after the surrender of the place.

Nothing reliable has yet been heard from Gen. Ewing.

The Iron Mountain Railroad was pretty badly damaged; it will take two months to repair it.

Nothing new from Franklin this morning.

Two brigades of enrolled militia from this district have gone to Laclede Station, on the Pacific Railroad, three miles from here.

It is understood that Gen. Rosecrans will take the field to-day.

Among the rebel wounded at Pilot Knob, are Col. Thomas, Col. Monroe, Major Surridge, and several Captains.

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

W. P. JONES, Agent for North America, State of Pennsylvania, and Harmony Insurance Companies, 97 Water street.

SAMUEL REA, Secretary, Citizens' Insurance Company, 91 Water street.

E. M. GORDON, Secretary of Western Insurance Company, 91 Water street.

D. M. BOOK, Secretary of Allegheny Insurance Company, 91 Water street.

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We take pleasure in referring to a few of those who have purchased these instruments in Pittsburgh and vicinity:
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