Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by S. E. Shaw, Optician, 88 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	28 DEG.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	92	68
12 " M.	113	82
6 " P. M.		76
Barometer	29 9-20	

Trial of Capt. Thomas Rodgers for the Murder of Thompson Vandegrift.

At nine o'clock yesterday the case of the Commonwealth vs. Captain Thomas Rodgers, of Allegheny, indicted for the murder of John Thompson Hart Vandegrift, was called up for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judges M'Clure, Mellon, Adams and Parke.

The defendant was represented by S. W. Black, F. H. Collier, Thomas M. Marshall and John Coyle, Esqs., and the Commonwealth by District Attorney Miller, M. Swartzwelder, and William D. Moffett, Esqs.

Capt. Rodgers, the defendant in the case, is a well known citizen of Allegheny, where he has resided for a number of years, enjoying the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He followed steamboating as a business, and previous to the shooting of Vandegrift he had been in command of the steamer Diadem. He is a gentleman of middle age, and has a wife and family.

The deceased, Thompson Vandegrift, so far as we know his history, was a well disposed citizen, and for some time previous to his death made a livelihood by acting as a passenger agent on the levee, or "steamboat runner," as the class of men is usually called. He was a man of family, very respectably connected, and his wife, owing to the infirmity of blindness, is left with her children in a very pitiable and helpless condition.

We have no disposition at present, nor do we think it would be proper, to comment upon the circumstances attending the homicide, now so soon to be developed before the jury and the public. Suffice it to say, the parties had a difficulty on the levee, on the 29th of April last, about noon of that day, during which Vandegrift was shot with a pistol in the hands of Rodgers, and almost instantly killed. The defendant gave himself into the custody of an officer, or at least made no effort to escape, and was soon after lodged in jail to await his trial upon a charge of murder.

The usual form of arraigning the prisoner was gone through with, when the work of empanaling the jury began. Upwards of two hours were exhausted in questioning the jurors, making challenges, etc., when the following gentlemen were chosen to try the case:

1. W. J. Pope,	7. Albert Courtney,
2. James Haslett,	8. Samuel Courtney,
3. Alex. Moore,	9. Joseph Miller,
4. James Reed,	10. John Galbraith,
5. James Cready,	11. Richard Straw,
6. Dennis Leonard,	12. H. H. Tomer.

Seventeen jurors were challenged peremptorily by the defendant; three by the Commonwealth; two were set aside, and two excused. The jury was obtained without exhausting the panel.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, Court took a recess till two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The prisoner was brought in and placed in the box, when the indictment was read by the Clerk.

The case for the Commonwealth was then opened by Mr. Swartzwelder, who foreshadowed the facts which they expected to prove.

Joseph Jamison, sworn—I live at the corner of Wood and Water streets; have a stand, or store, on Wood street; Vandegrift, the deceased, was waiting on the hydrant; at the corner; Mr. Davis was out on a stake or post, and a third man on the frolic; think it was between half past one and two o'clock; it was on Monday, the 29th of April; my attention was next attracted by a gentleman "lady-larking" or "finticuffing" with Vandegrift; they were striking at each other. [Witness identified Capt. Rogers as the man who was engaged with Vandegrift.] Another man jumped in between them; Vandegrift called out—"Don't; Tom; don't." Then Vandegrift started and ran down Water street, out of my sight; the other man ran down the levee; the man [Rogers] turned and walked up Wood street, nearly opposite the lower corner of my cellar store; walks walking up he put his hands in his pants pockets, then into his coat pocket, and pulled out a pistol. He turned and walked down Water street, disappearing out of my sight. Vandegrift afterwards appeared in sight, coming up Water street, and the defendant after him; defendant was on the street, and I believe Vandegrift was on the stone pavement; Vandegrift was running on a slow run, and when he was near the curb stone on the other side of the street, the defendant fired. Rogers was six or seven paces from Vandegrift when he fired the shot. He was then holding the pistol out at arm's length, and appeared to be pointing it at Vandegrift. When the pistol fired, Vandegrift was still running; he went on a few paces, and turned; he then came back a few paces, and either leaned or fell on some bales or kegs in front of Means & Coffin's store. Vandegrift raised his hands, and made a noise—either trying to speak, or the noise was made by the blood running out of his mouth. Rodgers turned and looked at Vandegrift, twice—and then disappeared round the corner of the street.

Cross examined—Thomas Davis was the name of the man who sat beside Vandegrift. When I first saw the scuffle, Davis was about opposite the two men, on Wood street. Davis went up to them. The defendant was striking at Vandegrift, and Vandegrift was striking at defendant. Did not see Davis do anything, except go between them. Did not tell Mr. Harrington, two days after, that I saw Davis have hold of the defendant. Davis was out of my sight at the time of the shooting.

Re-chief—Vandegrift was at a slow run when he was shot; the bullet entered a little below the left shoulder blade.

Cross examined—I saw a little blood on the cheek of the defendant, or a little skin knocked off, after the shooting. He put his hand up and gave it a little rub as he passed along.

Dr. A. C. Wallace, affirmed—On April 29th, in the after part of the day, was called to make a post mortem examination on the body of Thompson Vandegrift. [Witness described that the ball had entered the back, an inch or two below the left shoulder blade, severing the left ventricle of the windpipe, and the aorta—causing the blood to flow into the windpipe. Death ensued by strangulation and loss of blood. The ball was found in the lung.]

John Hollenbach, sworn—On the 29th of April, between one and two o'clock, while walking down Water street, saw two men fighting opposite Means & Coffin's store; there was a boy figuring around between them, but I could not see that he took much part either way. When I got to the corner, saw it was Vandegrift and Rodgers; thought Vandegrift was getting the better of Rodgers with his fist, and in the meantime Rodgers put his hand in his coat pocket and pulled out a pistol; the third man ran then, and Vandegrift also started and ran; he ran over the pavement, circling round the lamp post, to where I was standing; when Vandegrift got near the middle of the street, Rodgers drew his pistol on Vandegrift and fired; Vandegrift ran on to me and said—"Catch me, John—don't let me fall." I caught him and laid him down on some sacks; the blood was spouting out of his mouth, a foot and a half long, apparently as much as his mouth was able to discharge; Capt. Rodgers stood a moment, walked up to the corner of First street, and went down that street. [Cost worn by Vandegrift produced, and identified by witness. Ballet hole pointed out to the jurors.]

On cross examination the witness stated that Capt. Rogers was still standing on the pavement when he shot, and that he never left the pavement till he fired. When he fired the pistol the men who were fighting with him ran. Witness was across Wood street, on the opposite corner, and noticed blood on one of Capt. Rogers's cheeks; did not see the commencement of the difficulty; saw the blood on Capt. Rogers' cheek before the pistol was drawn.

Samuel Neal, sworn—Was on the edge of the wharf, eating on a dray; my attention was attracted to Capt. Rogers, with a pistol at arm's length, and Vandegrift running across Wood street; cannot say whether Capt. Rogers was on the pavement or the street; heard the shot of the pistol, and saw Vandegrift stagger like a drunken man; the blood ran from his mouth; and I turned away, as I could not bear to see it.

Robert Drummond, sworn—Was sitting on the dray with Neal, my back was toward the lamp post, and my face to the river. [Witness heard the pistol shot, but did not see the shooting.]

Joseph Allen was also on the dray, and heard the shot. Saw Vandegrift lying on the pavement; did not see the fight.

Court adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

The Late Difficulty at Camp Wilkins—Soldiers charged with Riot.

The testimony taken before the Coroner's jury, in relation to the death of George Eichenmiller, having developed the scenes of parties engaged in throwing stones at the Home Guards, an information was made before Mayor Wilson, by Col. Francis Fellis, charging them with riot. The following are the names of the defendants: Captain C. M. Orr, of the Venango Guards, and private Wm. Colwell, Josiah Chambers, Thomas Jones and Joe. Wallace. Capt. Orr gave bail to answer a further hearing at two o'clock this afternoon; but the other defendants, being unable to find bail, were locked up until the hearing takes place. This case excites considerable feeling, and the result of the hearing will be looked for with interest.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—At Wellsville, on the 19th instant, as we learn by Tuesday's *Patriot*, Clark Todd, a hale, hearty young man, while working at the "lower new mill," had both his legs crushed below the knee, so terribly as to require amputation, by the bursting of a small cannon which he was in the act of firing off, as had been his custom, in honor of passing soldiers. The next day he was dead, and was buried at Georgetown, Pa.

THE DRILL of the Home Guards at the fair grounds, on Saturday afternoon, promises to be a grand affair. We hear of some twenty or thirty companies who intend to be present. We trust all our Home Guards will emulate each other in turning out their full force on this occasion, so that on the approaching Fourth of July, we may have the parade of the generation, such as all do our best.

ACCEPTED.—The Pittsburgh Independent Scouts, Capt. Anderson, have been accepted as a regiment of cavalry, now quartered at Keeling, Pa., for which point they expect to leave to-day. The company have been assessing its attention to drill and attained great efficiency. They will not fall behind any company in the regiment when mounted and equipped.

SPRAIN BY LIGHTNING.—On Monday morning last, a stable belonging to Conrad Lenbaugh, of Winfield township, Butler county, was struck by lightning, and a valuable cow was instantly killed. The stable was enlarged. Mr. and Mrs. Lenbaugh was standing near by, and narrowly escaped being struck by the fluid.

The Tragedy at Camp Wilkins—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

At ten o'clock yesterday the jury re-assembled, and the investigation proceeded as follows:

Allen Dean, sworn—Resides opposite the Camp Ground; on Monday evening three girls came to me and told me that they were going to attack the Home Guards at the end of the grounds; I went out and observed that the Home Guards were ready to move; the front column was about to move when some one commanded to "halt;" they moved on again soon after, and then I saw persons jump the fence into the road, where they commenced to pick up stones; they kept following the Home Guards some distance; finally I saw sticks, stones and other missiles thrown over the fence at the Guards; saw the flash of three guns down the street, but could not say where they came from; saw one man in his shirt sleeves very active in throwing stones; thought one of the guns was fired at him, as he dodged when he saw the flash; saw one of the Home Guards rush at three men on the fence with his musket; they dropped down on the other side, and escaped injury; he had the butt of the gun ready to strike or club them; at this time I had seen no provocation given to the Home Guards; I did not see the last attack, as I did not follow them down; the officers I saw outside the camp tried to keep their men back. I have heard nothing but the highest commendation of the troops at Camp Wilkins; so far as I know they have conducted themselves well since the main body left the camp.

Capt. Orr, recalled—I can produce two men, if required, who it was said acted disorderly at the Park, but when I went up there with my men none of the troops from the camp were there. Capt. Fetterolf told me they had all left, and I returned with my squad to camp.

Wm. Hazlett, sworn—Belong to the Conoquenessing Rangers; was present when the Home Guards passed the Camp; came down with them from the park; the volunteers were sitting on the fence; one of them cried out—"there's the d—d ——, that struck me on the hand with a bayonet and I'll hit him if I can;" he was on the fence then; a large German, an officer, got his company to pass on, and another company with short guns passed on; then a company came with bayonets, the rear company the last one; the stones came like hail from the camp. I saw a Captain with a blue uniform (I think he is Captain of the Venango Greys) out; he was trying to keep his own men back; a little man from the Home Guards came with an axe handle, and he caught the musket in his hand and had his sword drawn; he said to the Home Guards, "Go back to the ranks, or I'll cut your heads off;" the Home Guard went back; then I heard the command "Fire," and the women and children ran off the street. Three or four guns went off immediately; then I saw a man advancing up, with black pants and red shirt; one of the Home Guards leveled his gun at him; the soldiers said "if you shoot I'll knock your brains out." The Home Guard did shoot, and the other man fell down; I thought he was shot; he immediately jumped up and threw a stone, hitting the Home Guard in the back of the head. The Home Guard fell, and the volunteer hit him again with a stone. He said, "d—n him, I'll kill him." I said, do not kill him, you have given him plenty." I helped to carry the man up the street; and heard three or four guns going off. There were other men knocked over, but the soldiers moved off down the street and the throwing ceased. I could not positively identify the man who threw the stone, as he was a stranger to me.

The inquest then adjourned until two o'clock.

At the hour designated, the jury re-assembled at the Fair Ground, and took some additional testimony, including that of the physician. The main point, as to who threw the deadly missile, remained as much a mystery as ever, and the jury, after due deliberation, rendered the following verdict:

"The deceased, George Eichenmiller, came to his death on Tuesday morning, June 18th, from the effects of a blow on the head with a stone, thrown by some person to the jury unknown, during a disturbance between a number of volunteers and Home Guard companies, on Monday evening, opposite Camp Wilkins, in the Ninth Ward; which disturbance originated in menacing language addressed to the Home Guards by men of the Camp, as they were seated on the fences surrounding the grounds."

Camp Wright—A Needed Correction—Suggestions to the Soldiers—Stealth at the Camp—Wedding Party—Case of Dr. Stewart, etc.

Yesterday, the Hon. Simon Sleichter, the organization of a new regiment at Camp Wright, Sons of Ham, or other papers have fallen into an error that it is necessary to correct. It is stated that the members of that regiment are armed and equipped, and ready for going into service. This is a mistake. There is neither a musket or a bayonet in the whole regiment. The companies are not uniformed, and many men in the companies composing the regiment, are not even sufficiently clothed to be fit to appear on parade. We write this correction at the request of some officers in the regiment, lest the impression that the men were already uniformed and armed, might delay their being uniformed and armed by the State.

We referred, two days ago, to a dissatisfaction that was expressed to us about some meat furnished to some of the companies. In addition to what we said then, we would say now to the soldiers: Whenever you receive a piece of meat or any other article of food, that is not of the right quality—or that you think is not—take it back to the Commissary Department. The utmost care is taken in that department to avoid any imposition, and we are sure that, if any soldier will do as we have just now advised, the act will be very well received of the Commissary Department. This will be far better than to keep the article on hands for a day or two.

The health of the camp is good. There is but little sickness in it, very fortunately. The hospital is not yet finished, and some five or six men were, yesterday, brought down to the hospital of the old camp.

The wedding party of Miss Annie V. Harrison—now Mrs. J. W. Walker—came down on the morning train, from Kittanning, and spent the day pleasantly at the camp.

We learn, with great regret, that Sergeant J. L. Stewart, of the Erie Regiment, is about to take leave and go home.

About the 11th of June the Doctor proposed to resign, when a paper was addressed to him, signed by every commissioned officer and more than 600 privates in the Regiment, asking him to remain with them. He then consented to stay with them as long as there was any chance for them getting into service. During our daily visits to the camp, we have found the Doctor always a gentleman.

His departure from Camp Wright will be much regretted by the soldiers in the camp and by all with whom he has associated, while he will be welcomed home by a host of friends, among whom he has practiced for fifteen years. We had the pleasure of spending a while yesterday, with Capt. Killpatrick, Captain of Co. K, Erie Regiment. That company is anxious to go into service and fill out its contract with the Government. Composed as it is of brave men and led by a noble Captain, it will do good service if called upon.

The Post office at Camp Wright, is "Hilton, Allegheny county, Pa." It is very well attended by Mr. J. G. Beatty, the accommodating and gentlemanly Deputy P. M.

The U. S. Zouave Cadets.

In yesterday's paper we published an extract from a letter written by "J. H. S.," a member of the Zouave Cadets, now in Gen. Sickles' Brigade, in which it was stated that "two of their non commissioned officers had gone to Pittsburgh, to recruit a company, without leave," etc., and warning the public against entering with them. The writer stated that the gentlemen named had no authority to recruit the new company, and as the Brigade was then full it could not be accepted. There is evidently some misunderstanding about this new company, as we have been shown the following dispatch and reply, received yesterday:

GEN. D. E. SICKLES, City Hall, New York City—Did you instruct Lieut. James H. Stewart to notify the Pittsburgh public that I am unauthorized by you to organize a company for your brigade?

THOS. J. ALL.

THOS. J. ALL, Esq., Pittsburgh—Lieut. James H. Stewart has no instructions from here to interfere with you.

DANIEL E. SICKLES.

From the above it would seem that the gentlemen named are fully authorized to organize a company and that it will be accepted. They have now some eighty men recruited and the ranks will doubtless be full to day. This will give them ample time to leave for New York on Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m., as originally intended.

Bank Note Quotations.

Corrected especially for the *Gazette* by Messrs. Feld & Lare, of the *National Bank Note Reporter*. Rates uncertain at present:

PITTSBURGH, June 19, 1861.

		Discount.			Discount.
New England States,		par	South Carolina,		no sale.
New York State,		par	Georgia,		no sale.
New York City,		par	Alabama,		no sale.
New Jersey, (east,)		par	Louisiana,		no sale.
" " (west,)		¼	Kentucky,		5
Pennsylvania, (City)		par	Tennessee,		no sale.
" (interior,)		¼	Ohio,		par
Delaware,		par	Indiana, free,		5
Dist. of Columbia,		10	" bk of State,		par
Maryland, Balt.,		par	Illinois,		no sale.
" interior,		10	Wisconsin,		no sale.
Virginia,		5	Iowa,		10
" (banking & bnks)		15	Michigan,		5
" (eastern)		25	Missouri,		15
North Carolina,		no sale.	Canada,		5

Exchanges—Selling rates on New York, 3¼; on Philadelphia, ¾; per cent over Bankable funds.

Gold—Selling at 2¼ over bankable funds.

SEA BATHING NEAR PHILADELPHIA.—A summer resort in one of the most delightful beaches on the New Jersey coast, which, as a watering place, presents greater attractions and more healthful advantages than any other on our coast. Atlantic City is unsurpassed for its facilities in bathing, sailing and fishing. Its hotels and boarding houses, which will accommodate about 7,000 persons, are as well kept as those of Saratoga and Newport. The dryness of the atmosphere at Atlantic City is remarkable, and the place is entirely exempt from sea fogs. Among the many advantages of this favorable locality for invalids, besides its unequaled accessibility and accommodations, may be mentioned the protracted duration of the bathing season, commencing on the first of June, and continuing until the first of November, during which long period the temperature of the water varies but little. We would refer our readers to the advertisement in another column under the above caption.

AVERNOIS, CO. B, FRIEND RIFLES.—All members who will not answer to their names at 10 o'clock a. m., will be stricken from the roll, as the company will march without a call at 10 o'clock a. m. By order,

JACOB BAUER.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

NEIVER'S RETREAT, BUCHANAN P. O. BALTIMORE, CO., MD., June 17, 1861.

Yesterday was Sunday, the first I ever spent in hospital, and events of a serious nature followed the disturbance of the night previous, entirely unexpected to us privates. In the early morning train, Col. Campbell and Maj. Hays arrived, accompanied by the Col's. private secretary, and it was at once evident that something was to be done and that immediately. Expectation was on tiptoe, each one volunteering to say what ought and would be the action of the staff in the way of punishment of the mutineers; but whether the officers had not heard our suggestions, or did not choose to be instructed by others, certain it is that none of our guesses were correct, and the summary modes of punishment we had decided on as the proper ones, overlooked entirely. A guard was ordered to be ready in half an hour, to take two of the prisoners, McCloy and Davis, to Fort McHenry, to stand their trial. By the way, just here I must state that McClay will probably get off with a lighter punishment, he having not attacked the guard, and also using all his powers to induce the others to submit. But the decisions of the Court in the other two cases, if the rules of the service are enforced, will be death. Shortly after, we had preaching by the Rev. Dr. Marks, to the two companies in the building, occupied as joint quarters. The sermon was in his usual style, short and to the purpose, and was listened to with more than usual interest.

After service, the first military funeral, (if it should be called such), I have witnessed since our enlistment, came off—that of Bell. Orders were given that no marks of respect should be shown, no arms to be carried, and no volley fired over the grave. He was to be buried in disgrace instead of honor, and none but a portion of his own company, headed by their captain, attended the remains to their last home. Oh, how hard it looked to see this, when there were representatives of almost every company in the regiment looking on, who, had the deceased fell at his post battling for the right, would have performed the last offices to the music of the fife and drum, and the burial service attended to by the chaplain, and all the honors of war paid to the remains.

To-day, the last of the four, Knox, who was shot through the joint of the arm at the elbow, was taken to the fort, and to-morrow, the 18th, the three will be put on trial for their lives. No lawyers will be permitted to endeavor to quash the indictments or make brilliant speeches for the defense and popularity. No jury, to remain out thirty-six or forty-eight hours to agree on a verdict. Martial law, in this respect, is preferable to the civil. The evidence having been sifted, the punishment is quick and follows, if guilty, and the pardon equally swift, if no ground of action is made out. None of the overlasting suspense which surrounds a Court. No Sheriff's, Prothonotary's, or other fees, to be paid. No costs and expenses of witnesses, subpoenas, etc., but a straightforward way of doing things; and if only guilty of theft, the disgrace of being drummed out of the regiment is more keenly felt and lasting than ten years in the Penitentiary.

To-day, a member of Capt. O'Brien's company, (Lawrence Guard,) died of typhoid fever. His death took place at 11:45 a. m., and his remains, accompanied by his brother, started for his late home at 5 p. m. There are one or two other cases of the same disease in the regiment, but thus far none from our county have been attacked. The name of the deceased was Robert Gibson.

To-day, about 1 o'clock, a detachment on the railroad was brought into hospital, from Co. A. It appears he was on the hand car, going to mill for corn meal, when he was thrown forward and the car passed over him, injuring him severely but not dangerously. He will have several beauty spots to remind him of having been a soldier on the Northern Central.

If it were not for the railroad and accidental shooting by the careless handling of revolvers, the hospital would be almost empty and the surgeons have nothing to do. Thus far, nothing fatal, from either cause, has resulted.

There is some talk of changing the position of some of the companies—one, for instance—but nothing positive is known.

The weather, for the past two days, has been cool for the season, but decidedly preferable to that of last week. All well.

Yours, D.

Our Book Table.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—Messrs. Hasé & Miner have received the June number of Blackwood. The contents of Old Ebony this time are—The Book Hunter; The Monks of the West; Miss Brewer in Switzerland and Italy; A Cruise up the Yangtze in 1858 59; Severed; Hadee; From the Commencement; Sonnets Sacred; Jim Very Fond of Water; A New Temperance Song; Memoirs of a Tory Gentleman, and the Index of volume 89.

TRIBUNE.—The Ellsworth Tableau continues to draw fair houses, and we are not at all surprised at it, as the whole representation is very correct, and gives every one who see it a good idea of the act and occurrence, from the marching of the soldiers through the streets, until the fatal shot is fired, and Jackson is sent "home" by the brave and faithful Ellsworth. To night, in addition to the tableau, Mr. Coulduck appears in two characters—Cardinal Wolsey and Peter Probity. M'lle Marie also appears in a fancy dance.

SINGULAR FATALITY.—A family named Miller, living a few miles west of Greensburg, have within a short period of time buried four of five children, three of whom died from very singular, or, rather, apparently trifling causes. One died from a sore finger; another from the effect of a splinter in its heel; a third from stumping one of its toes. The children are said to have been robust and healthy young ones. One or two of the same family fall victims to diptheria.

INFANTRY COMPANY B, SECOND WARD, HOME GUARDS.—At a meeting of this company at Wilkins Hall armory on Tuesday night, Capt. F. E. Volz tendered his resignation as Captain, and J. B. Rickeston (appointed adjutant of the Regiment) as 1st Lieutenant. An election was held under the supervision of Col. Wm. Phillips, when Lieut. G. E. Appleton was elected Captain by acclamation; E. L. Evans was elected 1st Lieutenant, and W. J. Armstrong 2nd Lieutenant.

FUNERAL OF GEO. EICHENMILLER.—This unfortunate German, whose untimely death has caused great regret among his friends, was buried yesterday. His funeral was attended by several Lodges of Odd Fellows, and a large concourse of citizens. He resided on Penn street, in the Fifth Ward, where he was a baker and beer seller. He leaves a wife and four children, who are deprived of support by his death.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—We learn that a very elegant silk flag, prepared by several ladies, is to be presented at seven o'clock this evening, from the residence of Jas. W. Barker, Esq., Allegheny, to the Duquesne Guard, the former has sent a color company of the First Regiment. The presentation speech is to be made by Major General Wm. Wilkins, and will be received on behalf of the company by Brigadier General Wm. F. Johnston.

SUGAR CURED HAMS.—We have had an opportunity of testing the merits of Messrs. Gray & Co's. brand of sugar cured hams, sold by H. Biddle, 183 Liberty st. The result of our investigations is so satisfactory that we desire to brand the said hams with our unqualified approval. Mr. H. has a large stock on hand, which he offers to customers at the lowest market prices.

RESPITED.—Since the 1st of June, 1861, H. W. Cimiotti's Summer Resort, Phillipsburg, Beaver county, Pa. 1mo

DIED!

HAHIL.—On Wednesday afternoon, at half past 5 o'clock, at her residence on Water st. 9, MRS. MARGARET HAHIL, aged 78 years.

Her friends and those of the family are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral without further notice this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 9, Bakewell's court, on Water street, between Grant and Ross street, to proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRAYER MEETING.—A Prayer Meeting in behalf of our Country will be held SUNDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street. my21-tf

UNITED PRAYER FOR THE COUNTRY.—Christians of all denominations meet every afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, to pray for the country and our brave friends who are leaving us every day to defend it in the day of darkness and peril. All are cordially invited to come, for "except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."

A DAILY PRAYER MEETING is held in the Second United Presbyterian Church, on Sixth street, (Dr. Pamison's,) at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to which all are cordially invited who desire to unite in prayer for our country, our Magistrates, our brave soldiers, and our friends themselves willingly for our defence in this our time of need. my21tf

A FRIEND TO MEN.—FIFTY ST.—DR. SWEDIAUR of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great nose setter, has been successfully practicing for the last twenty years with the most satisfactory results. An extreme remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more than any other prescription. For all Diseases and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., nothing so healing and powerful strengthening properties exists the same. Thousands of all ages have proved it to be a total. Over forty thousand certificates of remarkable cures, have come to my knowledge in the last two years, some of the best of testimonials. ANTIDYSPEPTIC.

BLOOD FOOD.—Attention is called to this most remarkable and scientific preparation, advertised in another column. It is an entirely new discovery, and must not be confounded with any of the numerous patent medicines of the day. It is a certain remedy for all the diseases specified, and especially those of a long nature—of long standing—of weeks, months, and years. Sufferers, try it.

Messrs. GUNDER & DUPUIS, of New York, are the sole agents for it, and also proprietors of the world-renowned Dr. Sweet's INFANTILE COMFORT, an article which every Mother should have in her medicine closet in case of need; and containing, as it does, no paregoric or opiate of any kind, it can be relied upon with the utmost confidence, and will be found an invaluable specific in all cases of infantile complaints.—*Ohio State Journal, Columbus.*

See advertisement. For sale by GEO. H. KEYSER Agent, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. delyd&1w1w

DOCTOR C. BAHIA, Water Cure and Homeopathic Physician; also agent for Rainboy's celebrated Trusses for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne Streets.

LUNCH SERVED UP EVERY MORNING, from 10 till 12, by G. W. SCHAGALHIEBER, Jr., at his Restaurant, corner Fifth and Ross sts. mh19,tw

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

ALL should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood, in today's paper.

FLOUR—75 bbls. Extra for sale by HENRY H. GALLINA.

OATS—500 bus. Oats to arrive and for sale by ... wy11 R. S. FLOYD & CO.

DRIED APPLES—200 bus. in store and for sale by ... MEANS & COFFIN.

DRY PEACHES—35 sacks bright Dry Peaches received by HENRY H. GALLINA.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.—The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 18th, says that 150 head of Texas cattle were received there; also, a large lot of powder and lead.

The Lawrenceburg (Tenn.) *Flag*, of the 15th, says that during the progress of a Union meeting, near Knoxville, on the Wednesday previous to the election, a train bearing Confederate troops was fired into by Union men. All the railroad bridges in the vicinity are now guarded by the Disunionists.

The Jonesborough *Express*, of the 15th, publishes Nelson's call for a meeting of the East Tennessee Convention, and expresses a hope that the Convention would submit to the decision of the State.

The Nashville *Union*, of the 16th, says that the evacuation of Harper's Ferry was done to meet McClellan half way and save him the trouble and toil of marching over a rough road, and extend to him the old fashioned Virginia hospitality. The same paper has been furnished with an extract of a letter from a late *U. S.* officer to a friend in Nashville, wherein the writer asserts that the French Government is favorable to the South and is willing to advance $100,000,000 for cotton.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 12th says: In a private letter received here from New York, the writer states that he cannot account for the reaction which has taken place among moneyed men in that city, and that but one battle shall be fought before Lincoln will ask Jeff Davis for terms of separation.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 18th has a letter from Union City. It says that the citizens there make soldiers pay double price for all they buy. The writer detests people who impose upon poor soldiers, who have left home with but little money for the defense of their country's rights. He adds that there are 10,000 volunteers there, and more coming.

Wm. E. Woodruff, Colonel, and Henry Wendell, Adjutant 1st Kentucky regiment left for Camp Clay to-day. The Newcomb Guards, a company of the State Guard, refused with the exception of nine to take the oath of allegiance to the United States; those refusing were mostly Union men, who took the bold course of severing their connection with the State Guard. Disunion men and others take the oath, saying that it is not an oath to support the Administration.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The two Pennsylvania regiments, which arrived here yesterday, under Cols. Small and Ernstein, were this morning reviewed by the President and Secretary of War.

The Rhode Island regiment have returned to their camp, near Washington.

Speaker Allen and the Hon. Albert J. Porter, have succeeded in procuring a requisition for four additional three years regiments from Indiana, to be raised in the northern part of that State. It is stated that almost companies enough to complete them are already raised and organized. Thus will Indiana have twenty regiments, which is one more than her quota under the call of April 15th.

The *Times* Cairo correspondent says that Grandy Bryant, a citizen of that place, returned from the South on Monday. He says that the bank of the river at Memphis seems lined with cannon. In a day or two they expect a battery of 20 guns will be mounted. Commanding for many miles the approach to the city by river. There are not many troops in the city of Memphis, the main body being 4 miles out on the Charleston road. The bawdy house, Beale st. Memphis, Tennessee. It would be utterly impossible for any force, however large, to pass within range. The number of men commanding it is variously estimated at 1,500; 6,000 are at Union City. Several days ago, have returned to Washington. Although unsuccessful in their search for concealed arms, they succeeded in a number of instances, in taking from the government. The opinion is that a military company who had been drilling weekly in that neighborhood, have gone to the relief of the secessionists at Acquia Creek. It seems that Fort Tobacco has been a head-quarters for secession recruits.

The steamer Mount Vernon to-day received orders to get under weigh immediately, for some point down the river, and to be well manned and armed—supposed for Mattox.

It is evident that the secessionists intend to interfere with the navigation of the Potomac, by erecting batteries on its banks.

The same paper says it is officially made to-day that the President, in consequence of the pressure of public business, is obliged to decline receiving any visitors from this time until the opening of Congress.

John Bradley, of Indianapolis, has been appointed a Brigade Quartermaster.

The Virginia Convention.

WHEELING, June 19.—Frank Pierpont, of Marion county, was unanimously nominated, to-night, for Governor by the Convention in caucus.

The time of the Convention to-day was occupied with a debate on the ordinance to reorganize the State Government.

Mr. West, of Wetzel, offered an amendment, that no one who voted for secession be allowed to hold office in the State during the war, which was supported by Mr. Wilson and his colleague.

Mr. Martin, who, among other things, said that as the secessionists in his county are in the habit of taking the oath of allegiance and afterwards repudiating it, no confidence could be had in the oath of men who had to leave to escape being hanged by good secessionists. The amendment was lost, ayes 16; nays 65. The ordinance was finally passed by a vote of 73 against 8. This ordinance provides for the reorganization of the State Government, by that every officer be obliged to swear allegiance anew to the United States, and repudiate the Richmond convention.

The convention will now proceed to choose a Governor and council. A new State seal and other emblems of authority have been ordered.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The *Tribune* has intelligence that Col. Curtis, of the 2d Iowa regiment, learning that the secessionists at Savannah, Missouri, thirty miles north of St. Joseph, had driven out or imprisoned all the Union men in the town, went there on Monday with 400 troops, and after a slight scirmmage, in which two rebels were killed, put things to rights, disarming the secessionists and giving their muskets to the Union men.

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IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

THE BATTLE AT BOONEVILLE.

THE REBELS TAKE TO THE WOODS!

Brilliant Maneuver of Gen. Lyon!

COMPLETE ROUT OF THE REBELS!

THREE HUNDRED KILLED!

GEN. PRICE AND GOV. JACKSON.

&c., &c., &c.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—12 o'clock m.—The *Democrat* has just received the following dispatch from Jefferson City: Mr. Gordon, of St. Louis, and other gentlemen from above, give the following account of the battle at Booneville:

Gen. Lyon landed his forces about four miles below Booneville, and opened a heavy cannonade against the rebels, who retreated and dispersed into an adjoining wood, whence, hidden by bushes, trees, &c., they opened a brisk fire on our troops. Gen. Lyon then ordered a hasty retreat to the boats; the rebels, encouraged by this movement, rallied and followed the troops into a wheat field. Lyon halted, faced the troops about, and bringing the whole force of artillery to bear, opened a murderous fire on the rebels, three hundred of whom were killed, and the balance fled in all directions, leaving their arms on the field. Lyon then moved forward and took possession of Booneville.

Gen. Price was taken with violent diarrhea at the beginning of the battle and was taken to the rear. Jackson's horse was killed in the battle.

There is great rejoicing among the Union men here. The stars and stripes were hoisted on the capitol, guns were fired and the "Star Spangled Banner" was played by the regimental bands.

Scouting parties will be sent out to-morrow in all directions to cut off the retreat of the rebels.

The steamer J. C. Swan has arrived, with two cannon and ammunition, which have been planted at Col. Boernstein's headquarters.

John Fitzpatrick, one of the most violent secessionists in the State, has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, in the presence of all the officers here, to-day.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 19—The 27th, Colonel Einstein's, and 28th, Colonel Smalle's, Pennsylvania regiments, arrived here to day.

Two companies of 71st New York regiment, 1 of 69th, and 1 of Zouaves have been mustered into the service. The former has left for Fort Tobacco, Md., from which point army supplies have been furnished to the Virginia rebels.

The 4th Penna. Regiment, Col. Hartranft, broke camp this morning and moved into Virginia, followed by 28 baggage wagons.

Prof. Lowe experimented with his army balloon this afternoon on the Columbia armory grounds, and succeeded in a number of ascensions, but from the boat was rapidly drawn back to shore. The enemy then formed line along the Central Guard, the boat commanded firing, but a few well directed spherical case shot dispersed them and sent them flying toward Leesburg.

Strong cheer rumors which have found their way into the press, is that the Orleans took the enemy's masked battery at Vienna. The report that the Federal troops have quietly taken possession of Fairfax Court House, is equally untrue. There is official authority for this denial.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Some time since an application was made to the Secretary of War to obtain admission, duty free, of linen drilling, imported for the use of the U. S. Military Academy, which was refused by him on the ground that the policy of the government should at