Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 55 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	102	72
12 " M.	119	80
6 " P. M.		75
Barometer		29 9-20

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

Before Judges M'Clure, Mellon, Adams and Parke.

SECOND DAY.

At the opening of Court, the testimony for the prosecution was resumed, as follows:

Joseph Sewell, colored, sworn—Immediately after the pistol was fired, I saw defendant on the street, stepping upon the pavement towards me.

Cross-examined—Did not see defendant when the pistol was fired; the first I saw of him, he was holding his hand on his cheek after the pistol was fired.

Defendant's counsel asked the witness as to what the defendant was doing at the time.

Prosecution objected, for the reason that they had not asked the witness in chief as to what the prisoner was doing. Objection overruled, and witness continued:

When I first turned round, and saw Capt. Rodgers, I did not see Mr. Vandegrift; saw the deceased afterwards.

Samuel J. Reno, sworn—Live in Allegheny; am second clerk on the river; knew Vandegrift; know Capt. Rodgers; think Capt. Rodgers was the tallest. On the 29th of April, was on the lower corner of Wood and Water streets, sitting on a post; my cousin, Wm. Reno, was with me; Tom Davis and Thompson Vandegrift were also on the corner; Vandegrift was sitting on the hydrant; Davis was standing in front of me; Wm. Reno was alongside of me, leaning against the post; it was between one and two o'clock; Capt. Rodgers came up along the Water street pavement and turned up Wood street; when I first saw Rodgers he was just turning around into Wood street; he went two or three steps along Wood street, when he turned around and took a step back towards the river; he nodded his head, and (as I thought) spoke; he nodded at all of us, sitting there; Vandegrift jumped up and went right up to Rodgers, who was then a little above the corner of the house on Wood street; the steamer Sallie List was coming in at the time, and I turned my head to see her; heard no conversation between Vandegrift and Rodgers; my head was turned about a minute or two; heard a scuffle while looking at the boat; looked up at the men, and saw Vandegrift and Davis with their backs to me; also saw Capt. Rodgers' hat; saw Vandegrift and Davis both striking; I was seated on the fire plug up to this time, and raised up; I then saw Rodgers with both hands up, this way; [witness raised his hands, opened, to a line with his face;] saw Rodgers face was skinned, about the size of a half a dollar; saw the three part from each other; did not see where Davis went; Vandegrift ran around the corner up to the saloon on Water street; saw Vandegrift and Davis draw back to strike, but could not see whether they hit Rodgers or not; when Vandegrift ran around the corner, Rodgers put his hand in his coat pocket behind, and took out a pistol; Vandegrift, after he ran to the saloon, ran back past Rodgers; he ran along the Water street pavement, outside the hydrant; while Rodgers was taking the pistol out, he took a step or two towards the corner; Vandegrift ran up to the door of the saloon, turned round and ran back; when Vandegrift ran back, outside the hydrant, Rodgers was on the middle of the Water street pavement, even with the line of the house; Davis was not there, that I saw; Rodgers had his pistol in his hand; I moved out of the way of Rodgers, but still kept on the pavement; as Vandegrift went over the pavement, to the street, he either stooped or stumbled; Rodgers then came out to the hydrant, holding the pistol at arm's length; he then shot the pistol off; when Rodgers shot, one foot was near the curbstone, and the other foot was over the gutter; Vandegrift was very near the centre of the street—not quite half way over. Vandegrift still kept running till he got to the curbstone on the opposite side of the street; when he got to the curbstone he spit up a mouth-full of blood. When he got on the pavement he staggered like a drunk man; when nearly opposite Means & Coffin's side door, a man caught him and let him down on some boxes or sacks. He was then taken to Plunkett's glass store, still bleeding. Could not tell whether he was living or dead.

Cross-examined—Had known Vandegrift or four years; made three trips with him, on the *Marmora*; he was barkeeper on the boat; had been sitting on the corner with Davis and Vandegrift, about five minutes, when Rodgers came up.

Defendant's counsel here asked the witness, "What were you talking about just before Rodgers came up?"

Counsel for the Commonwealth objected, for the reason that it was not proper cross-examination, the witness not having been interrogated in chief as to any alleged conversation; and that the conversation was irrelevant.

Objection sustained, and bill of exceptions asked by defendant's counsel.

Witness continued—Deceased and Davis were talking together on the corner, just before Rodgers came in sight.

Defendant's counsel then proposed to ask the witness—"Were they talking about Captain Rodgers; and if so, what was said?"

Commonwealth objected, for the reason that it was not proper cross-examination, and there was no evidence that witness heard the conversation.

Evidence admitted, provided the defendant (Rodgers) heard the conversation, and that it related to him.

Witness continued—Davis and Vandegrift were talking just as Rodgers was turning the corner; they were talking about Rodgers; can't say whether Rodgers heard the conversation or not.

Question by defendant's counsel—"Could a man, of ordinary hearing, have heard the conversation at the distance at which Capt. Rodgers then was?" Objected to by the Commonwealth.

Court took a recess till two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The objection raised previous to adjournment was argued by counsel, and overruled by the Court.

Witness continued—Rodgers was about six feet off; the conversation was in the usual tone of voice.

Defendant's counsel endeavored to get from the witness the conversation in detail, but the Commonwealth objected and the Court sustained the objection.

By defendant's counsel—"What was said by the deceased as he jumped up to go to the defendant, immediately before the affray?"

Commonwealth objected, and objection sustained by the Court.

Cross-examination of witness continued—When Vandegrift jumped up he had both hands in his pocket, and kept them in his pocket until he took them out to strike Rodgers; did not see Rodgers strike or attempt to strike Vandegrift; the first thing Rodgers did was to put up his hands; Davis struck with his fist; Vandegrift kept his hands in his pocket till he struck; could not tell what he struck with; when Vandegrift ran round to the saloon, he had one hand covered with the other, holding both hands before him; did not see whether he had "knuckles" in his hand or not. [The balance of the cross-examination was not material.]

Coroner Bostwick was next examined, and testified as to certain facts connected with the inquest.

Mrs. Catharine Kauffman testified that she kept a saloon, on Water street, second door from Wood. Her testimony was merely corroborative.

Officer A. J. Moon, sworn—Saw Capt. Rodgers on the corner of Third and Wood streets; we got word that a man had been shot on the wharf, and when I went down I met Capt. Rodgers and others, and came up to the Mayor's office with him; my attention was called to the wound on his cheek; it was not a cut, but a bruise—the skin being rubbed up; could not tell what the wound was made with; it might have been made with a man's hand or a little stick.

Cross-examined—Did not notice blood on defendant's shirt bosom. Did not arrest the defendant, but went with him to the Mayor's office.

Wm. Barnhill, sworn—Am Mayor's Clerk; saw Capt. Rodgers in the office; he had a mark on his left cheek; the skin was knocked off, and blood coming out. Did not think the wound serious; it might have been made with a man's fist, or something else.

Mr. Williams, undertaker, testified that he aided in undressing the deceased; examined the pockets and found nothing but a key and half a dollar.

Cross-examined—Made the examination about four o'clock in the afternoon. Deceased would weigh 175 or 180 pounds.

James A. Torrance, sworn—Deceased was thick about the chest, but light in the limbs; don't think he would weigh over 150 pounds.

Wm. Hamilton, sworn—Deceased would not weigh over 155 pounds.

Wm. Barnhill, recalled—Deceased would weigh in the neighborhood of 150 pounds.

Officer Moon, recalled by defense—Vandegrift was a very stout man; took him to be a larger man than I am; think he would weigh 170 pounds.

The prosecution here rested their case.

THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Marshall opened the case for the defense, foreshadowing the grounds upon which they hoped to justify the defendant in the shooting of Thompson Vandegrift. The shooting was not denied, but the jury was asked to presume the defendant innocent until he was proven guilty. Capt. Rodgers was now on the shady side of life, and up to this time he had always borne a good character—was a good citizen and good neighbor. The deceased, Vandegrift, was a "steamboat runner," or passenger agent, a class of men whose services had of late been dispensed with by steamboat captains. Vandegrift, some time previous to this unfortunate affair, was running a bar keeper. During the winter, Vandegrift, being somewhat in need, had applied to Rodgers for pecuniary assistance, who kindly loaned him a sum of money. In April, 1861, after reaching this city with his boat, Capt. Rodgers met Vandegrift and asked him to return the borrowed money. This was in the forenoon. Vandegrift, instead of returning the money, drew his coat and wanted to fight Rodgers. He picked up a boulder to strike him, called him a "coward," and a "son of a ____," and abused him as man had scarcely ever been abused before. After some little time they separated, Captain Rodgers telling Vandegrift that there was no use in them fighting and making fools of themselves. In the meantime, Vandegrift had threatened, in the hearing of respectable men, to kill Rodgers, saying he would "cut his heart out." They would also prove that Vandegrift, weeks before, had threatened to kill Vandegrift in Cincinnati. To sum the matter up, Capt. Rodgers had every reason to believe that his life was in danger, and that at the time Vandegrift and Davis were sitting on the corner, they were plotting how they might waylay and murder the defendant. They would show that at the time Vandegrift was shot, he was in the act of picking up a boulder to strike Rodgers; and this being the case, they would contend that Rodgers had a right to shoot him. And farther, that if Rodgers *believed* his life in danger, whether it was or not, he was justified in the act of shooting. He did not think that, at most, the Commonwealth would contend that the defendant was guilty of a higher grade of offense than *manslaughter*, but he hoped to present such evidence as would warrant the jury in rendering a verdict of not guilty.

Court adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

The Riot at Camp Wilkins.

The volunteers charged with riot at Camp Wilkins on Monday evening last, during which several German Home Guard companies were assaulted with stones, had a hearing before Mayor Wilson yesterday afternoon. Capt. Over, of the Venango Greys, and four privates of different companies were the only parties charged with the offense. The hearing resulted in the discharge of Captain Over and the holding of the other parties for a further hearing.

The following is the substance of the testimony elicited before the Mayor:

Capt. J. T. Kirk, sworn—Capt. Warner and I were engaged in conversation at the gate; heard some two or three groans for the Dutch; requested the parties to be quiet; the Home Guards were making demonstrations with their muskets; there were a number of shots fired; don't know how many; did not see any of the parties on the fence; saw some of them throw stones, but am not positive as to who they were; did not see Chambers and Caldwell on the fence; seen others throw, but did not know the parties; Chambers and Caldwell were outside of the fence; did not hear Mr. Caldwell make use of any violent expressions; saw Capt. Over there; he done all in his power to protect the Home Guards; did not see stones in the hands of Caldwell and Chambers; the difficulty occurred between five and six o'clock; none of the soldiers were armed; a number of shots were fired; saw one of the Home Guard run with a bayonet in his hands as if almost frantic; before the Home Guards came opposite, had all my company in camp; there might have been members of other companies outside; some of my own got out afterwards; the Home Guards I think intended to charge at the soldiers on the fence; do not know that any of the soldiers had arms; did not know the parties on the fence; saw Chambers and Caldwell on the street; did not see any of the soldiers pick up stones before the Home Guards came along.

Lieut. McDaniels, sworn—Went up to the Park on hearing of the difficulty there, in company with Capt. Over, for the purpose of arresting some of our men; heard some one in camp give groans for the Dutch; saw one of the Home Guards run at one of the soldiers with his bayonet, but missed the man and run his bayonet in the fence; there was great excitement in the camp; saw one of the Home Guards run at one of the soldiers with his musket, and was in the act of shooting when he was struck with a stone; saw a man named Wallace throw stones; he did not throw until he was attacked by the Home Guards; could not say that Wallace was on the fence; saw but one man throw that I can identify; there were no stones collected at the camp that I know of; could not say that the parties on the fence had stones in their hands; the stones were thrown from the inside of the fence; saw Wallace throw stones while standing on the railroad track; Chambers was the man at whom the Home Guard ran with his bayonet; did not see Chambers throw any stones previous to this; after this Chambers ran towards the river; the firing occurred before Wallace threw any stones; the first outbreak was when the Home Guards ran at the soldiers on the fence.

Francis Feltz, sworn—Started with several companies for the Park; while passing Camp Wilkins soldiers on the fence applied harsh language towards us; told my man to keep quiet, and preserve order; some of the soldiers from Camp Wilkins were at the Park; they behaved very badly; had some of them arrested; when my company came down to the camp they were quiet and did not break ranks until assaulted with stones; did not see the men on the fence with stones in their hands; my company did not have their guns loaded; did not see any of my men rush at the soldiers on the fence.

Lieut. Dahl, sworn—Was out at the Park on the day of the difficulty; belong to the Home Guards; witnessed the difficulty between the Home Guards and the soldiers; when opposite the Camp the soldiers applied hard names towards us; there were a great many stones thrown; seen men throwing stones; identified Chambers as one of the men who threw stones; was not knocked down with a stone; the men on the fence threw stones; some of our men wanted to attack the soldiers on the fence, but they were kept back; a stone struck my cap and knocked it off my head; heard but one or two shots during the entire difficulty; my men were not drunk; I did not say that I could take the camp; I did not ridicule the soldiers in the camp because they had no arms; saw Chambers with a stone in his hand; saw him throw it; witness was not altogether certain, but was pretty positive Chambers was the man who had the stone in his hand, and threw it.

Capt. Gengwisch, sworn—My company was the last one going in the Park; when we marched down past the camp the gate was open and about eighteen or twenty men standing there; Capt. Over was standing before his soldiers; about six or eight soldiers standing on the fence; when my company passed the gate the soldiers used hard language towards us; succeeded in getting my company to march past; stones came out from the camp like a hail storm; did not see Capt. Over encourage his men on in the fight; there was a shot fired from inside the fence; one of the men on the fence drew a revolver; this enraged my men; my company would not have broke ranks had it not been for the stones which were flying in every direction; Capt. Over told me to rush on my men and get away; could not tell who threw the stones; there were two shots fired inside the camp.

Mr. Pierson, sworn—Capt. Feltz's company was in front, marching down from the Park; I was in command; told the men if anything should happen to not leave the ranks unless I so ordered. During the difficulty some of my men broke ranks; one of the men on the fence used bad language toward us; went into the camp after the difficulty; met Captain Duncan, who told me to clear out—that I had no business there, and made use of language which he declined repeating.

Mr. Weaver, sworn—Belong to the Home Guards; was out at the Park; everything went on smoothly until speaking commenced; heard that one of the volunteers had loaded his pistol with nails, and swore that he would have revenge; heard some shots fired during the difficulty; identified Caldwell as one of the parties standing on the fence; did not see him throw stones.

Lieut. Coleman, sworn—Heard that the Home Guards had abused some of the soldiers; Capt. Over done all in his power to preserve peace; saw Caldwell and Chambers on the street, but did not see them throw any stones.

Westley Green, sworn—Reside near the camp; about the time the Home Guards got about midway, saw a great many stones flying; stones came from inside the camp; the Home Guards appeared very much excited, and suppose some of them were under the influence of liquor; did not see Chambers on the fence.

Capt. McClintock, sworn—While the Home Guards were passing down by the Camp, some of the soldiers cheered, while others jeered; heard two or three shots fired, but could not tell whether they were fired inside or outside.

John. Storment, sworn—Saw Chambers on a street, running towards the river; saw two Germans running at Chambers with bayonets, one of whom stuck his bayonet in the ground.

One or two other witnesses were examined, but their evidence was unimportant.

Capt. Over, there being no evidence whatever to connect him with the difficulty, was discharged. The other defendants, Wallace, Caldwell, Jones and Chambers entered bail for a farther hearing which takes place to-day.

Camp Wright.

A dull place for items was Camp Wright yesterday. The only thing of interest now going on in Camp, is the inspection of companies, preparatory to mustering them into service. Some sixteen companies have passed inspection; among them the Pittsburgh Rifles, Capt. Jackson, and Capt. Anderson's company, of this city. The Surgeon General, Dr. Henry H. Smith, the able and distinguished Professor of Surgery in the oldest and most renowned Medical School in this country, went up with the Division Surgeon, Dr. King, and while there they were not only directing, but actively engaged in the work.

Four or five of the companies inspected were sworn into service by Lieut. Hall, U. S. A.

The Union Volunteers, Capt. Bierer, and the Independent Blues, Capt. Jackson, were each the recipients of very valuable presents. The presents to the former came from the ladies of Dr. Prestley's U. P. Church, and others in the city, and those to the latter from the ladies of Rev. W. H. Locke's M. E. Church, of South Pittsburgh.

Orders for the Erie Regiment to march were said to be received. Quartermaster Beawer came down on the evening train, with an order from Col. McLane for guns from Camp Wilkins, which were sent up by a special train last night.

Since writing the above we learn that Col. Hays' regiment has received orders to hold themselves in readiness to-day for marching orders. One of the companies in his regiment (the Hopkins Infantry, Capt. Wishart,) is not quite full yet, but a recruiting officer will be at the St. Charles Hotel all day, and will receive the names of those wishing to join this company.

The Drill for the Prize Gun—A Suggestion.

The bitter feeling engendered between several of the Home Guard companies and the soldiers at Camp Wilkins, in consequence of the lamentable disturbance which terminated in the death of George Eichenmiller, has suggested the propriety of changing the place for drilling for the Stewart prize gun, on Saturday next. Camp Wilkins had been selected for that purpose, but in order to prevent all probability of disturbance, it has been deemed advisable to recommend a change of place. The suggestion is made by military gentlemen, high in position, and the Committee having the matter in charge will doubtless act promptly.

The West Common, in Allegheny, certainly presents a very fair field for drilling, and the only advantage which the Camp possesses over the Common ground, is the shelter which it would afford in case of rain. The Common grounds are much more accessible to the great mass of citizens who will desire to witness the contest without paying tribute in over-crowded railway cars.

THE PLUMMER GUARDS.—We have just been shown a letter from a member of the Plummer Guards, in which he says: "To-day, twelve of our men were detailed as a guard over at the depot. A guard for any purpose is furnished with alacrity; the boys, proud of themselves and their company, are always prompt to parade and drill. To-day we were waited on by the Superintendent of the Railroad Department at Wheeling, who wished to know if we would take charge of the Railroad Depot and Telegraph office connected therewith. They seem to appreciate our company highly, and are ready to place us in position of trust and honor. On every parade we make in Wheeling we are loaded with boquets, bestowed by the ladies."

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1861.

This is the anniversary of Waterloo, and though the arms of the Union have met with no disastrous defeat, it grieves me to say that the superabundant bravery, or shall I call it foolhardiness, of our troops has invited another disheartening repulse. Try to imagine three hundred men in three cars, backed by a locomotive out of a deep cut and straight into a battery of six, eight and twelve pounders, with loaded grape and cannister! And yet, Col. McCook and Gen. Schenck knew the battery was there! They had been warned of it not five minutes before it opened, according to best reports, and stopped the train; then thought they would push on at any rate, and they did! The first discharge tore the cars to pieces. The locomotive was backing the train, but was struck about the cylinder with a six pound shot. The cars, all but one next to the engine, were uncoupled by the shot, and the frightened engineer started off, leaving the others on the track! Was ever such a predicament! It was only left to get out of the cars and disperse in the woods. After a little the companies got together again, picked up their dead and wounded and retreated five miles along the track to the Falls Church, where they received aid. It was a regiment of South Carolinians at the battery. They doubtless gave the commander of our forces credit for common discretion, and did not imagine he would make such an expedition unless supported. This, probably, is the reason why their cavalry, of which they had plenty there, did not ride down upon the Ohio boys and sweep them all up, and make prisoners of what they did not kill. They got off well with some six to ten killed and twenty-five wounded and missing. It has caused great sadness and regret here, this audacious tempting of death.

The 69th and other troops have been advanced toward Fairfax Court House, to-day, and have their scouting parties well out, to beat the ground and see if there be troops in advance of the known position of the enemy. I shall not be surprised to hear of skirmishes at any hour, perhaps of a battle.

Col. Stone, at Leesburg, is practicing upon the enemy at long shots. They have not crossed the river, and cannot, probably, reach there in any great force in advance of Patterson's head columns, which are supposed to be pushing down the Potomac from Harper's Ferry.

Two heavy regiments of our troops, and a train of sixty baggage wagons, passed the Long Bridge, this afternoon, and pushed on to Alexandria, on the right wing of our forces.

Small's and Einstein's regiments, from Philadelphia, arrived to-day; also two hundred regulars and a company of Zouaves. The streets are full of soldiers again, to-night.

Einstein's regiment, when it came, was headed by a buxom *vivandiere*, who would not weigh less than 180, dressed in the colors of the regiment, wearing a Kossuth hat, and carrying under her arm a two-gallon keg, out of which she distributed her drinks. This is a hardy, not to say hard-looking, regiment. The buildings hired by the Government, along the Avenue, for the use of troops when they first arrive here, are crowded, to-night, and the boys are cooking their rations beside the pavement.

Col. Roberts is here making arrangements about his regiment, which will be No. 1 of the 3 year requisition. It is now at Westchester. Where is Col. McLean's regiment? I hear nothing more about it since it has been accepted.

I hear to-night that "Loafer" Bell, well known in Allegheny and Pittsburgh, was shot last night by the guard, near Baltimore. He was in Capt. J. H. Stewart's company, and gave as much trouble as usual; attempted to run the guard; drew a Bowie knife on the man who stood at his post of duty, when he received his quietus at once. He is probably saved from a worse death. You will probably hear more of the circumstance than I shall.

In respect to the battle or skirmish last evening, I have rumors enough which I have gathered up to-day to fill your paper. The telegraph will have told you most of them. The great fact is, that an audacious undertaking resulted disastrously. The report that the battery was taken proved, as I supposed it would, false. I write in haste to catch the mail. LUDOVICUS.

Should be Stopped.

The practice of enticing enlisted men from one company to serve in another, is not only unsoldierly but very ungentlemanly. We have heard of several instances of this kind, and have been urged to expose the parties engaged in it. This we do not wish to do, and hope that the practice will be stopped without an exposure. Three men were Wednesday taken from the Allegheny Rangers, and enlisted in a company forming for Wheeling. Two of them were uniformed, had been sworn in, and were in Camp Wright. They were found on a boat by Lieut. Will, and an information was drawn up against the Captain who had enticed these men away, but subsequently withdrawn. The unfairness of such "recruiting" is palpable. Let it be stopped.

Shooting Affray in the Third Ward.

About one o'clock yesterday, a difficulty occurred at the Third Ward House, on the corner of Tunnel and Wylie streets, between G. S. Kennedy, proprietor of the house, and Prof. John Barry, teacher of book-keeping, etc. It is alleged that Barry entered Kennedy's tavern and called for a drink, which was refused. He soon after returned with a loaded gun, and in a few minutes he was observed with a gun-shot wound on the front of the left shoulder. Kennedy alleges that Barry shot himself accidentally. Kennedy was arrested and taken to the Mayor's office, where he gave bail for a hearing to-day.

Barry's wound is not dangerous, the ball or charge having glanced over the skin.

BISHOP SIMPSON.—This distinguished minister arrived from the West Wednesday afternoon, *en route* for New York, to take the California steamer for San Francisco, which sails to-morrow, the 21st. He visits the Pacific coast to preside over the Oregon Conference, which meets at Eugene City on the 7th of August, and the California Conference at its session in Sacramento city, on the 11th of September. It is likely he will return home by the overland route in the month of October. Quite a number of personal friends were at the cars to pay their respects to the Bishop, and wish him God speed on his perilous journey.

BENEFIT OF MR. COULDOCK.—This evening Mr. Couldock has a benefit, and we venture the assertion that a better bill was never offered to the public of Pittsburgh than are those which are posted on all the available spots throughout the two cities. Cardinal Wolsey, which Mr. C. personates to-night, is a character in which he has few if any equals, and the character of Luke Fielding has become so closely connected with the name of Couldock that few actors care to risk their reputation by attempting the personation. M'lle Maria appears to-night in a dance, and the performance concludes with the interesting tableaux of Ellsworth's Death.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM BELLAIR AND BENWOOD.—On Wednesday morning the two Regiments of Ohio volunteers, stationed at Benwood and Bellair, received marching orders. The troops were drilling at the time, but in a little while they had gathered their traps together, and were soon aboard the boats. About 10 o'clock the steamers put out, led by the Sir Wm. Wallace, bearing the Commodore's pennant. The fleet wound round below the town with their gay colors flying and the soldiers cheering, presenting a rare and warlike sight. Orders were left behind to send the absent and the sick (when they recover) to Marietta, where we presume a halt will be made.

ARREST OF DISREPUTABLE FEMALES.—Wednesday, Mayor Wilson's police made a descent upon the house of Mrs. Leslie, on the hill, and arrested the female inmates there; also those in the house of Mrs. Winters. They sought to escape by offering to pay any fine which might be imposed, but the Mayor, thinking that imprisonment would have a more salutary effect, committed them to jail for thirty days each. Their names are—Hetty Ford, Margaret McCartney, Jane Dellis, Margaret Seymore, Belle Patterson, Lizzie Wilson, Sarah Curtis and Sarah Mitchell.

THE Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, now at Alexandria, is not altogether neglected by its friends, and lately they have been the recipients of numerous presents. Their paper, the *Pennsylvania Fifth*, acknowledges the following:

"Miss Libie Schwartz, of Allegheny city, Pa., a niece of Col. M'Dowell, presented to the officers of the Fifth valuable presents, consisting of fatigue caps, fine flannel shirts, and numerous toilet articles. She deserves the thanks, and a notice from the whole regiment."

HIBERNIA GREENS.—This company has organized under command of Mr. P. Kane, a soldier in every sense of the word, having seen service under Gen. Scott on many a hotly contested field in Mexico. His command will prove a valuable addition to the Scott Legion, now forming under our veteran townsman, Col. Sam'l W. Black. The headquarters of the Hibernia Greens are in the 2d story of Wilkins Hall, where a few more men will be accepted to fill up the ranks.

ACCIDENT ON PENN STREET.—Yesterday afternoon a child of Mr. Cooper, on Spring alley, near Carson street, was run over by a wagon or cart on Penn street, and had one of its legs broken above the knee. It is attended by Dr. W. D. Kearns.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Supply yourself with flags, and procure them at the Pittsburgh Flag Manufactory, opposite the theatre, where you can find flags from five inches up.

ON PARADE.—The Columbia Legion, of Allegheny, in command of Capt. John Love, were out on parade last evening. They made a fine appearance and attracted considerable attention.

POSTPONED.—The Grand Concert, complimentary to the Park Rifles, which was announced for last evening, was postponed until Tuesday evening next, June 25th.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Henry Rosenfeld was committed for trial yesterday on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Mary Legett.

PRESENTATION SILK FLAGS, at Pittsburgh Flag Manufactory, opposite the theatre.

BUNTING FLAGS, all sizes, at Pittsburgh Flag Manufactory, opposite the theatre.

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

MARRIED:

LAWRENCE—WILLIAMS—On Thursday, the 20th inst., by Rev. John B. Clarke, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE, of Allegheny City, and Miss ANNIE M. WILLIAMS, of [illegible].

We wish the happy couple (whose remembrance of us, on so interesting an occasion, makes us ready to wish them the best we know how,) that the returns of the above named day, through many long years, may be hailed with fond and sweet remembrances, for all it brought and ever yet brings to them!

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Proclamation of Gen. Lyon.

BOONEVILLE, June 20.—The following proclamation was issued to-day:

BOONEVILLE, June 18, 1861.

To the People of Missouri:—When leaving the City of St. Louis, in consequence of the declaration of war made by the Governor of this State against the government of the United States, because I would not assume on its behalf to relinquish its duties, and advocated its rights of protecting loyal citizens from the oppression and cruelties of the secessionists in this State. I published an address to the people, in which I declared my intention to use the force under my command for no other purpose than the maintenance of the authority of the general government, and the protection of the rights and property of all law abiding citizens. The State authorities in violation of an agreement with Gen. Barney, on the 21st May last, had drawn together and organized upon a large scale the means of warfare, and having made a declaration of war, they abandoned the capital, issued orders for the destruction of the railroad and telegraph lines, and proceeded to this point to put into execution their hostile purposes towards the General Government. This devolved upon me the necessity of meeting this issue to the best of my ability, and accordingly I moved to this point with a portion of the force under my command, defeated and dispersed the hostile forces gathered here by the Governor, and took possession of the camp equipage left, and a considerable number of prisoners, most of them young and of miniature age, who represent that they have been misled by frauds ingeniously devised and industriously circulated by designing leaders, who seek to devolve upon unreflecting and deluded followers the task of securing the object of their false ambition. Out of compassion for these misguided youths, and to correct impressions created by unscrupulous calumniations, I liberated them upon the condition that they would not serve in the impending hostilities against the United government. I have done this in spite of the known facts that the leaders in the present rebellion, having long experienced the mildness of the general government, still feel confident that this mildness cannot be overtaxed even by factious hostilities, having in view its overthrow; but lest, as in the case of the Camp Jackson affair, this clemency shall still be misconstrued, it is proper to give warning that the government cannot be always expected to indulge it, to the compromise of its evident welfare. Having defined that those plotting against the government have falsely represented that the government troops intended a forcible and violent invasion of Missouri for the purposes of military despotism and tyranny, I hereby give notice to the people of this State that I shall scrupulously avoid all interference with the business, rights and property of every description, recognized by the laws of this State, and belonging to law-abiding citizens; but it is equally my duty to maintain the paramount authority of the United States with such force as I have at my command, which shall be retained only as long as opposition shall make it necessary, and that it is my wish and shall be my purpose to devolve any unavoidable rigor arising in this issue upon those only who provoke. All persons who, under the misapprehensions above mentioned, have taken up arms, or who are now preparing to do so, are invited to return to their homes and relinquish their hostile attitude to the Federal Government, and are assured that they may do so without being molested for past occurrences.

[Signed] N. LYON,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

BOONEVILLE, June 19—9 o'clock a. m.—As Gen. Lyon, with the steamers Jatan, McDowell and City Louisiana were approaching Booneville, on Monday morning, he espied a battery on the river bank, five miles below the town, at Adams' mill. He then turned back and went down to about 8 miles below Booneville, and there landed, his forces amounting to 1,700 men, with four field pieces. He left 11 men to guard the boats, and took his march for Booneville. On the Rocheport road, when within six miles of Booneville, he was attacked by the State troops, 3000 strong, commanded by Col. Little, late of the U. S. Army, who were concealed in the thick undergrowth and wheat fields. After a sharp fight the State troops were driven back, and the camp which was at Bacon's Farm, three miles from Booneville on the river bluff, with provisions, equippage and a number of horses, taken. The State troops retreated west through Booneville in great disorder. They were poorly armed and disciplined. The loss of the Federals was four killed and wounded; four of the State troops are known to be killed and fifteen or twenty wounded. The Federal troops say that many of the State force were wounded.

They speak of walking over a large number of dead bodies. Gen. Lyon and Col. Blair were in the thickest of the fight. None of the officers were hurt, Capt. Burke, of St. Louis, had his sword broken by a shot. Dr. Quarters, of the State troops and a prominent citizen of Booneville, was killed. The Federal troops say that only 500 of their men were in the battle. Gen. Lyon took some 60 or 70 prisoners, but returned them all this morning. A large number of the State troops, who were from Booneville, are returning under the terms of Gen. Lyon's proclamation. Several houses were searched for contraband articles. Several secession flags were captured; also, several prominent secessionists. Many persons who have heretofore been secessionists are now Union men, with but few exceptions. Gen. Lyon and his men have made favorable impressions upon the people. On the morning of the fight, Gov. Jackson was going to the camp with Capt. Kelly's company, but when the battle began they immediately retreated.

Kelly and his company embarked on the steamer H. D. Bacon, and went up the river. Jackson and his staff left for the West on horseback. It is supposed they will make another stand somewhere near Lexington. The fugitive State troops took the Arrow Rock and Lexington road, and some went towards Georgetown. A part of the Federal troops are quartered in Hespia Hall, in this city, and the balance with the steamers at the fair grounds, about half a mile below, where General Lyon had his headquarters. It is supposed that when the reinforcements, which are expected on the steamer D. A. January, arrives, Gen. Lyon will proceed westward.

Col. Blair has become popular. A man offered five hundred dollars to any one who would shoot him. The man was arrested, but Blair immediately released him.

A company of Home Guards, numbering eighty seven men, was raised on Tuesday night.

Col. Little was in the United States Army, but recently resigned. He was brevted Captain for service in the Mexican war.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The following notice emanated from the State Department: It is expected that hereafter any passport which may be issued by a diplomatic agent, accredited to this government, or by any Consular authority whatever, either to a person about to proceed beyond the United States forces, or to a foreign country, will be countersigned by the Secretary of State. [Signed.]

W. H. SEWARD.

The Navy Department, to-day, received dispatches from Capt. Rowan, of the steamer Pawnee, enclosing reports from Lieut. Chapman, from which it appears the latter, with the 1st cutter, assisted by the brig Reliance, has been profitably cruising opposite to, and in the neighborhood of Acquia creek, on the Maryland side, where he seized large amounts of contraband provisions consigned to a secessionist, who is now in the Confederate army. They were loaded on a wood schooner that happened to be near, and towed to the Washington Navy Yard. Lieut. Chaplin reconnoitered at other points, where his small party drove off some Secession mounted pickets. When they were returning muskets were fired at them, and the compliment was returned by discharges of cannister from the gun of the Reliance. Lieut. Chaplin captured nine boats, which, evidently, had been used for the transportation of Secessionists over the Potomac, five of which he destroyed.

The Mount Vernon has returned from Ponunkey creek, Md., where she seized a sloop which had been engaged in transporting Secession troops from that point to Virginia. This sloop has been towed to Washington, and the crew are prisoners. Captain Woods, of the "Mount Vernon," together with his guard, landed at the White House, below Mt. Vernon, yesterday, and scoured the country for miles around in quest of secession batteries, which it was reported had been erected there, but none were discovered.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Gen. Walbridge, of New York, was to-day authorized by the government to notify Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, that ten additional regiments will be called for from the latter State, which is to fully equip them for service.

The Virginia Convention.

WHEELING, June 20.—This morning the session was occupied in signing the Declaration. It was an impressive scene. The roll was called by counties. Each member came forward to the Secretary's desk and signed the parchment this afternoon. Frank H. Pierpont, of Marion county, was unanimously elected Governor; Daniel Paisley, of Mason county, Lieut. Governor; and Messrs. Lamb, Paxton, Van Winkle, Harrison and Lazear, Governors Council. The election of Attorney General was postponed until Saturday. The Governor was formally inaugurated this afternoon, taking the oath, one of stringent opposition to the usurpers at Richmond. He then delivered an address to the members of the Convention, urging the vigorous prosecution of redeeming the State from the hands of the rebels. A message from Gov. Pierpont, favoring a strong military organization, is expected in a day or two. To-night the city is in a blaze of excitement. Fireworks are being set off, the bells are ringing, cannon firing, etc. Everybody is rejoicing.

There are no reliable details as yet concerning the burning of the bridge near Piedmont. It is not thought here that the rebels have gathered in any numbers. Major Gen. McClellan to-day assumes the command of the Western Virginia forces. He expects to have 15,000 men in the field before Saturday night.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—Congressional matter.—The majority in the city is 5,318; it is supposed the county will increase it to 1,500. Crittenden's majority in Fayette is 1,040; in Franklin, 400. Grider's majority in Bowling Green, 338.

Adams' & Co.'s Express will forward letters from all Northern points, covered by a plain envelope, and enclosed with 25c in an outer envelope, prepaid by stamps at the rate of 3c per half ounce, the latter envelope to be addressed, "Adams & Co., Louisville." These letters will be delivered by them at all Southern points, where the Southern Express Company, (late Adams,) have offices, and otherwise be mailed at their nearest office to the point of destination.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The Second Wisconsin regiment arrived this evening. They were enthusiastically received.

The First Minnesota regiment, Col. Gorman, has also been ordered East, and will leave St. Paul on Monday next.

Interesting from Europe.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The steamer Africa has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 8th inst., and by telegraph to the 9th.

The steamer Europa arrived out on the 9th.

The Africa passed the steamer Vigo on the 11th.

In the House of Lords, after some opposition, the Government financial measures passed a second reading.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell, in reply to inquiry whether the interdiction of privateers from bringing prizes into British ports was according to practice, said that the Queen's Advocate's opinion was favorable to the right of interdiction, for which the law of nations gave every power; hence Government issued the prohibition.

Mr. Gregory was appealed to, to postpone his motion in reference to a prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy. He said his only motive was to make a fair statement of the Southern side of the question—that of the Northern States being already before the public. At the wish of the House, however, he assented, and the motion was postponed *sine die*.

It is reported that orders of the United States Government for 75,000 muskets had reached Frankfort.

Southern Commissioners are also expected in Germany for a similar object.

Count Cavour's death is almost universally deplored, and funds were depressed at London, Paris and elsewhere in consequence; the Paris bourse closed at 67f. 60c. The obsequies took place on the 7th inst., with almost royal pomp. Great bodies of state and the whole population of Turin participated. The Italian Parliament adjourned for three days.

The King has entrusted the formation of the new ministry to Baron Ricolloli, but the latter is unwell.

Garabaldi is reported seriously ill at Caprera. The Pope is likewise indisposed.

It is reported that Emperor Napoleon has interdicted Prince Napoleon from visiting the United States, but he will visit Canada.

The collection of taxes in Hungary, by military execution, was being carried out with the greatest severity.

The Syrian question has been settled. Syria is to be governed by christians with two sub-Governors, Druse and Maronite. The Turkish troops will occupy the main roads.

Returns of the census show the population of England and Wales to exceed twenty millions, being an increase of over two millions in ten years. The population of London is 2,800,000. The emigration from the United Kingdom in the last ten years, has been 2,250,000.

The steamers Kangaroo, Arago and Parana have arrived out.

The steamer Africa brings to New York £65,000 in specie.

Liverpool, June 8.—The sales of cotton to-day were 8000 bales, including 1000 to speculators. The market closed dull.

The Manchester advices are unfavorable for cloths; there is but little enquiry and prices are weak. Yarns are firm. Breadstuffs are very dull at Friday's decline. The weather continues favorable for crops. Provisions are also dull with a declining tendency.

London Money Market, June 8th.—Consols are quoted at 89⅛@89¼ for money and 90¼@90⅛ for discount.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £27,000.

The money market is slightly more stringent, with an increased demand.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Richardson & Wakefield's and Nash's circulars quote Flour very dull and holders pressing on the market; there has been a decline of 1s. since Tuesday; extra state, 26s.@27s. Wheat very dull, at a decline of 3d.@4d. since Tuesday, and 6d.@9d. for the week; red 10s. 6d.@12s. 3d.; white 11s. 6d.@14s. Corn also very dull, at a decline of 1s; mixed 29s. 6d.@30s.; yellow 30s.@30s. 6d.; white 30s. 6d.@33s. 6d.

Produce.—Pot Ashes 34s. 9d.@35s. Pearls dull at 36s.@36s. 6d. Rosin dull at 5s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 45s. Sugar heavy at 6d. decline. Coffee quiet. Rice steady. Fish Oils: sales unimportant; Linseed 30s.@30s. 6d.

Provisions.—Beef quiet; Pork dull at a partial decline of 2s. 6d.@3s. Bacon heavy at 1s.@2s. decline; quotations are nominal. Lard heavy and nominal. Tallow weak, with little inquiry; butcher's 52s.@52s. 6d.

London, June 8.—Baring Brothers report that for American stocks there are more sellers than buyers; U. S. 5s 71½; Illinois Central R. R.; sales yesterday at 40 per cent. discount, and to-day at 39½@40½; Erie R. R.; yesterday 21, and to-day 20½@21½.

ALEXANDRIA, June 19.—The rebel account of the recent affair at Vienna, received in this city to-day, from which it appears that the battery consisted of only two six pounders, worked by an Alexandria artillery company, of thirty-four men under Lieut. D. Stewart, formerly of the United States Army. Two companies of South Carolina troops were in ambuscade, a quarter of a mile off, to render assistance if necessary. These artillerymen were posted at this point soon after the Connecticut expedition of Sunday returned, with instructions to fire on the next train, and then retire. The rebels say they succeeded in carrying off two wagon loads of arms, and sixty blankets, and burning a baggage car, three gondolas, and a lot of carpenters' tools.

A train from Falls Church, this evening, reports all quiet. The firing of cannon occasioned some alarm, and it was subsequently ascertained that the rebels were only practicing with their guns.

Captain Mcdlar, of the Pennsylvania Fifth, who has performed the arduous duties of Provost Marshal, and gained the universal esteem of all the citizens for leniency in his treatment of themselves and the prisoners under his charge, has been relieved, at his own request, and Lieut. Shepherd, of the Massachusetts Fifth, appointed in his stead.

There are numerous reports from Fairfax, but they are unreliable. The rebel troops were certainly there at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—More caution is exercised than formerly, in granting passes to visit the encampments on the Virginia side, while none are given for the gratification of mere curiosity.

If the accounts which reach here are correct, and it seems that they are, the rebels from Manassas Junction are extending and strengthening their outposts. And from indications to-day the Government is not unsensible of the movements of the enemy in this direction.

Later.—A report has reached here that the Federal troops, on the Virginia side, have been fired on by the enemy, and extraordinary military operations are consequently in progress. The United States Cavalry have received marching orders and may have already started. The Artillery and Fire Zouaves have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

The Fourteenth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers have reached here.

Two hundred recruits for the First German Rifle Regiment of Kentucky, arrived to-day, filling up the Regiment, which will be supplied with new Enfield Rifles recently imported.

The Twenty-First Regiment from Buffalo, arrived this afternoon. The Twenty-Fourth and Twenty-Sixth Pennsylvania, and the First Massachusetts Regiments, which reached here yesterday, went into camp this morning—the last to guard the approaches to the Chain Bridge above Georgetown.

The Federal forces in Virginia, under command of General McDowell, have advanced their position four miles to-day, in the direction of Fairfax Court House. The pickets on each side are almost within hailing distance.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—Col. Blandon Duncan telegraphs to this city from Winchester, Va., on the 18th, that the telegraphic report of the 13th, that the volunteers under his command are deserting, is absolutely false. They will leave open ranks only to go to their graves. He does not believe that his father ever expressed the opinion attributed to him relative to this matter.

River falling slowly, with 4 feet 8 inches water in the canal. Weather clear; mercury at noon, 94°; at 8 o'clock, 84°.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 20.—The Henry Clay Factory, owned by E. J. Dupont & Co., situated near Wilmington, was destroyed by fire this morning. The insurance on the building is nearly sufficient to rebuild it. The machinery is a total loss and was only partially insured. The mill was worked by Mr. Griffith, and was engaged in the manufacture of cloth for the government. A number of persons are thrown out of employment. The cause of the fire is unknown.

GRAFTON, June 20.—The reported taking possession of Piedmont by the rebels was false. After burning the bridge and cutting the telegraph wires, they retreated into the country. It is said that a large force is still in the neighborhood. The guard at the bridge made their escape.

Rumors of an attack on Philippi are rife, but no advance has yet been made. No reinforcements of the Federal troops have reached here yet.

The Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Believing that all having sons or relatives in the army, will feel an interest in the character of their officers, I give you a portion of a letter I recieved from my son, in the above regiment, dated Alexandria, June 16th:

Dear Father: I see in some of the Pittsburgh papers, an account of our officers being all the time drunk, and not attending to their business, but, I assure you, it is not true. There are some exceptions, of course; there are one or two in the regiment who drink some, but there are none of them who drink so much that they cannot fulfil their duty. As to the officers of Company A, I do not think there is one of the commissioned officers who touch it. There is one non-commissioned officer who drinks rather freely, but he is to be returned to the ranks to-day, and there are only three privates who drink. I hope, therefore, that if you hear any person say to the contrary, you will contradict it.

Your affectionate son, J. B. L.

Our Book Table.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY.—The July number of this popular magazine is out and may be procured at Messrs. Hunt & Miner's, Fifth street. This number, with the Gazette of Fashion "incorporated," is a succession of pictorial pages—comprising portraits of the Duchess of Kent and Col. Ellsworth and a long list of illustrations of scenery and life, besides fashion-plates, plain and colored, illustrating the reigning modes of that human weakness—dress.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.—The latest Monthly Part of this younger member of the great magazine family, is also received at Messrs. Hunt & Miner's. It appears to be a growing favorite with the public, containing a large amount of reading, tastefully served up, and sold at a low price.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO 8 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

ST. CHARLES—Corner of Third and Wood streets. HARRY SHIRLS, PROPRIETOR.

R Forsyth, Brownsville	Capt F Marsh, Rochester
J Woodruff, Rochester	R M Slentz, do
J B Freeman, Panhandle	R W Winslow, Franklin
Miss M Maxwell, Mercer	C Taylor, do
Mrs D Magoffin, do	T H Martin, do
J R Calhoun, Kittanning	W M Kipsy, do
T Carter, Brownsville	W Stewart, do
S W Wickerson, Oakland	P D Brown, Kittanning
W Henry, Franklin	J Ziegler, Butler
F Golden, Wheeling, Va	J H Carroll, Hartford, Conn
S H S Fleishman, Phila	J A Lemon, Hollidaysburg
W O Begley, Hollidaysburg	S H Lemon, do
D O Dean, Steubenville	J Hook, do
Col J W McLane, C Wright	J Templeton, Wash, Pa
Col S Grant, do	Miss S Sweeney, do
Capt S B Dick, do	H J Philip & lady, Freedom
Lt D B McCreary, do	G McFeel, Ohio
T R Kennedy, do	J Hamilton, Phila
M M Chester, do	T E Gibbs, St Louis
S P Coolbaugh, Phila	C Frazell, Cadiz, O
W H Able, Moyamensing	J Golden, St Louis
Wm Able Germantown	T H Green, Lock Haven
T Kranst, Chicago	M Schlenderhof, C Wright

SCOTT HOUSE—Corner Duquesne Way and Irwin street. R. D. MARKER, PROPRIETOR.

Jas Needlins, Bedford	H Miles, Warren, Pa
Sam Miller, Lancaster	W C Lowry, Greenburg
Jas Chaffee, Phila	H Murdock, Wellsville
J G Davison, Steubenville	R B Hays, Cadiz
G Potts, Altoona	Capt S Brown, Staten Island
Jas Smith, Hollidaysburg	G W Hils, Crestline, O
C S Chess, Elizaville	Joe Cook, Wash, Pa
Dan Shape, Mt Pleasant	Miss M Kilgore, Greensburg

MANSION HOUSE—No. 344 Liberty street. GEORGE AUBRETS, PROPRIETOR.

G W Sloan, Kittanning	J W Cowen, Hillsboro
R W Porter, Camp Wright	J Houston, Warsaw
F L Stewart, do	J L Leech & lady, Leechburg
S S Benson, do	J Hollander, Uniontown
J Kilpatrick, do	J Bricker, do
Mrs M Dungan & 3 children, New York	G A Moorhead, Greensburg
Mrs S J McKee & 1 child, N Y	Mrs Burrish & two children, New Castle
O W Freeland, Boston	J B McCright, Johnstown
Mrs Woods, New Castle	J W Fisher, P R R
F Quinn, Brownsville	J H Harvey, McKeesport
J Knight, do	J L Lebering, Lewisburg
J H Doherty, Smith's Ferry	J J Rodgers, Ebensburg
J H Smith, St Clair	J A Tinker, Cleveland
J Marshall & Bro, Shaler tp	S Walter, Johnstown
W Lee, Pa	T Cunningham & son, Beaver
J Berry, Hollidaysburg	W Sargeant, N Y
S R McKnight, Phila	C V Austin, Pottsville
G A Richard, do	M Cochran, Cochran's Mills
A Ganerick, do	Maj R Prichard, Connellsville
W Alexander, Canonsburg	W L Collins, do
Mrs Howser, Butler co	J Williamson, Beallsville

EAGLE HOTEL—Liberty street, below Seventh. JOHN MINS, PROPRIETOR.

J Agnew, Westmoreland	J Orch, Jefferson co
D V Hyde, Detroit	M G Troutman, Str J B Ford
J Piffer, West co	J Lyon, McKeesport
F Power, Collensburg	W Duff, Mt Jackson
F Hook, do	D Markle, Westmoreland
J C Cramer, Tyrone city	J S Kreps, do
G A Andrews, do	J Hebacker, jr, Liverpool, O
G C Sewell, do	W Duff, Darlington
S O McCoy, Camp Wright	J Marks, do
W O Robinson, Blairsville	T W McCune, do
J Carson, Turtle Creek	J B Copland, Buena Vista
L Jones, Vermont	J B Galloway, do
M Thompson, Wilkinsburg	

GIRARD HOUSE—Corner Smithfield and Third streets. R. L. ROCKEY, PROPRIETOR.

A M Galbraith, Poland	G E Mixon, Penna
S Haky, Mon city	W B Adams, do
Jas Chestnut, do	S M'Kahen, do
D B Foston, Odeon, Ill	J Porter, do
P R Phillipson, Phila	D Reeber, Middlesex
N Goslin, Brownsville	Jacob Ligundy, do
J D Wilgus, Braddock's Field	

HARE'S HOTEL—Liberty street, foot of Fifth. SAMUEL HARE, PROPRIETOR.

A Osburn & lady, Butler co	F C Richards, New York
Wm Mulligan, Clayville	S Meek, Camp Wilkins
L Stock, Clarkson, O	W Hornish, Canonsburg
W H Hancock, do	F Y Shutley, do
Joe Whiller, Wash co	P Althan, New York
C Aymes, do	Joe Taylor, do
R B Harden, Baltimore, Md	W Paul, Elizabeth
J McDonald, Camp Wilkins	P Huston, Camp Wilkins
A M Purdy, Beaver co	H Coulter, Bridgetown, Pa
R A Liston, Baltimore	W M Taylor & lady, Sharon
A Hoffman, do	Jno Giffin, Prospect, Pa
J W Vencent, do	A McKay, Ellsworth
J W Doods, Canonsburg	W Wilson, Mechanicsburg
W W Ralston, do	J T Campbell, Hickory
A M Work & lady, do	W C Kramer, Hillside
J C Murry & lady, do	W C Duncan, Mansfield

RED LION HOTEL—No. 5, St. Clair street. R. F. GORDON, PROPRIETOR.

J L Collins, Cincinnati	O Thomas, Butler
J Harvill, Ligonier	M Gillespie, St Louis
J B McQuiston, Butler	H Abrams, Canonsburg
J G Caldwell, Pa	J Hill, do
S H Charlton, Elizaville	J Stewart, Charliers
J G Dennis, Camp Wright	J W Nixe, Lawrence
J G Reynolds, do	J Witt, do
A Kalla, Youngstown	J P Cantwell, do
J T Marshall, Armstrong co	

NATIONAL HOTEL—No. 187, Water street. P. SHEFLAR, PROPRIETOR.

H Porter, Mon. city	J L Cook, McKeesport
W Smith, Brownsville	W Rice, do
W H Little, Middle Run	P Murry, U S M
J S Vinson, McClellandtown	M Corcoran, do
M Stanley, Greene co	O McGinley, do
P Johnston, Washington	

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL—corner Grant & Fourth sts. G. B. GALLOWS, PROPRIETOR.

Z Harper, Elizabeth	W B French, Coal Bluff
Wm Thompson, West Newton	E A Tinker, Ohio
J L Graham, Allegheny co	H Means, Mifflin
J F Snowden, Phila	J Wilcox, do
A J Wolfhill, do	J Neiman, Jefferson
Jos S List, New York	Squire McGill, do
W W Warner, Cleveland	Lt J W Patterson, C Wright
H Brown, Baldwinsville	Harry Woods, Peebles tp

JEFFERSON CITY, June 20.—The steamer Sunshine, from Booneville, reached here, last evening, with official confirmation of the defeat of the State forces, that took place on Monday last. The official statement of the number killed is not received, but the loss of the State troops is not over twenty; of the federal force, two were killed, nine wounded, and one missing. The State troops numbered over two thousand, and, it is said, that they lost about fifteen hundred stand of arms, and a considerable quantity of ammunition, stores, and a number of horses and mules.

Gen. Price resigned and went home previous to the battle.

Governor Jackson is supposed to have gone to Arkansas.

The steamer H. D. Bacon was met at Arrow Rock with State troops on board. It is thought they will make another stand at or near Lexington, under the command of Col. Wightman, formerly of the U. S. Army.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 19th inst., announces semi-officially that no more twelve month's volunteers will be received. Troops must enlist for the war.

It learns that five hundred muskets were shipped by the Federal Government for the Union men in Weakly county, Tennessee, which were by accident sent from Paducah to Union City, and fell into the hands of the Southerners there.

The troops in Memphis are very much in want of arms—whole companies being unarmed.

The same paper has information that Southern Kentucky will soon secede, and Pillow will then be made to support them.

It also states that in Monroe county, Arkansas, near Helena, several negroes were arrested lately for attempted insurrection. On Tuesday last three of them were hung. According to their plot, all the white males were to be murdered, but the females and children were to be saved.

The Austin (Texas) *Gazette*, has been informed of secret Union Associations that are formed in that State, and says there are a few Johnstons, Ethridges and Hicks in Texas.

LEAVENWORTH, June 19.—The skirmish near Independence, on the 13th, is reliably reported as follows:

A party of cavalry, under Captain Stanley, were reconnoitering the secession lines, when Captain Stanley, under a flag of truce, held a parley with Captain Holloway, the secessionists' commander. While the parley was in progress, a movement was being made by the rebels to outflank the regulars, and when Capt. Holloway advanced towards them to prevent it, he was fired upon by some recently-arrived rebels, and killed.

It is reported that five other rebel officers were shot. Three regulars were wounded, one with a ball in the shoulder. None were killed.

A movement of some nature took place from the camp at Kansas City, last night, but the facts have not transpired.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Two field pieces, and a number of muskets were captured by Iowa troops at Hudson, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. On Wednesday, 23 Secessionists were also captured at Cameron, part of whom were released on parole, and the balance retained for examination.

Several wagon loads of lead, a quantity of powder, eight cannon, and seventy head of cattle were captured by the Federal troops at Rolla. Twenty-five prisoners were also taken.

Col. Solomon's Fifth Regiment Reserve Corps left Rolla, on the 17th, for Springfield, in the South western part of the State. Col. Siegel's Regiment soon after followed.

The examination of J. W. Tucker, editor of the *Journal*, has been postponed to 2d of July.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Grafton, states that the rebels now occupy Piedmont by four or five thousand strong. A guard of forty Marylanders from Cumberland, under command of Capt. Bisley, were stationed at the bridge with one piece of artillery. As the rebels advanced they poured shot after shot into them mowing them down like grass, and continued to do so until the gunners were all killed. The brave little band were cut to pieces—two only escaping. The rebels suffered terribly.

Lieut. Col. Thompson, of the Confederate army, was captured by scouts near Phillippi.

Col. Kelly is slowly gaining strength. He will go to Wheeling this week.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, arrived here, yesterday, en route for Washington. He was escorted across the river by the Newport and Covington military and a large concourse of citizens. At three o'clock, in the afternoon, he was formally waited upon by the Chamber of Commerce, and made a speech from the balcony of the Burnet House, to a large gathering of citizens. He left at ten o'clock, last night, for the east, escorted to the depot by a large military force.

The Eighth and Tenth Indiana Regiments, Colonels Benton and Manson, passed through, last night, for Virginia.

EASTON, Pa., June 20.—The troops at Camp Washington are healthy and getting along finely. Gen. T. A. McCall arrived this evening, and is to said will organize three new Pennsylvania regiments from the companies in camp.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—Passengers by boat from Old Point Comfort this morning, represent affairs in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe as unchanged.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Flour steady and dull at $4.25 for superfine, $5.25@5.62½ for extra and $5.75@6 for family. Wheat firmer; 2,000 bush red sold at $1.22@1.25, and white at $1.30@1.40. Corn scarce; 1000 bushels sold at 51. Coffee and Sugar improving. Provisions quiet. Whisky dull at 16½@17.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Cotton firm; sales of 1500 bales at 14½c. Flour in fair demand; sales 13,000 bbls. State at $4.05@4.30; Ohio at $4.55@4.85; Southern at $4.85@5.25. Wheat lower, the market's been at a decline of 2@3c; Chicago Spring at $1.00@1.05; Milwaukee Club $1.03@1.12; red western $1 18@1 22; white $1 25@1 35. Corn firmer; sales of 23,000 bush; mixed 40@45c; white 50c, and yellow 52c. Whisky firm at 16½c. Rice firm; Sugar firm; Coffee at 12¾@15¼c.

Stocks steady but dull: Chicago 35¼; Illinois Central Shares 59¼; Michigan Southern 25¼; New York Central 71; Virginia 6's 49; Missouri 39¼; Georgia 6s 4[illegible]; Carolina 6s 65½.

RIVER NEWS.

The river at this point continues to decline slowly, with but 41 or 42 inches on Glass House Riffle. The weather [illegible] very warm, cloudy and sultry, with strong [illegible] for [illegible] The [illegible] from below [illegible] Gates [illegible] and [illegible] with some freight which [illegible] she was compelled to leave at that place on her late trip up [illegible] The Leland for Cincinnati was the only departure [illegible] from the regular daily packets. The McComb [illegible] from Wheeling, S. C. Baker from Parkersburg and Ida May from Portsmouth, are all due last night. They return to-day again at 11 o'clock.

The St. Louis Democrat of Wednesday in speaking [illegible] business in the way of steamboating at that place, [illegible] If there is a want of business at [illegible] the destruction is well filled by the [illegible] news in regard to matters transpiring up the [illegible] whereas United States troops on the one side, and Jackson's rebels on the other, are the actors. Were it not [illegible] citement thus furnished, river men would have very [illegible] to engage their attention. Several boats [illegible] mence has received another severe blow. The river [illegible] mouth of the Missouri is at an end for the present. [illegible] now in port—the Florence, Sioux City and Mill Boy, [illegible] receive any freight at present, is still hardly be with [illegible] certainty as to when they can leave with it. The [illegible] we believe, refused to receive freight at all.

The Florence passed Louisville for St. Louis on Tuesday.

Steamboats.

Regular Weekly Packet,

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Point Pleasant, Gallipolis, Gyandotte, Catlettsburg, Ironton and Portsmouth.

THE new and elegant steamer SALLIE LIST, Capt. J. Thornton Stemmell, will leave Pittsburgh EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, for Portsmouth and all intermediate landings. Returning, will leave Portsmouth for Pittsburgh every FRIDAY at 12 o'clock M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to [illegible] J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

For Wheeling, Wellsburg, Steubenville, New Cumberland, Wellsville, Liverpool, Georgetown, Shippingport and Rochester.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER MINERVA, Capt. JNO. GORDON, leaves EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock for the above ports, making close connections at Wheeling with the packets for all points on the Ohio as far down as Cincinnati. Tickets can be procured on board or through [illegible] For information inquire of JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents, my31 No. 115 Water street.

Regular Weekly Packet for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Point Pleasant, Gallipolis, Guyandotte, Catletsburg, Ironton and Portsmouth.

THE STEAMER IDA MAY, Capt. W. H. Kerr and J. C. Reno, clerk, will leave Pittsburgh for Portsmouth and all intermediate landings EVERY FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock A.M. Returning will leave Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY, at 12 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board or to je13 J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

The Regular Packet—Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Parkersburg.

THE NEW LIGHT DRAUGHT and fast running passenger steamer E. C. BAKER, Capt. C. D. LAUGHLIN, D. H. Sweeny, Clerk, will leave Pittsburgh for Wheeling and Parkersburg EVERY MONDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock A. M. Will leave Parkersburg for Wheeling and Pittsburgh EVERY WEDNESDAY at 4 A. M. and EVERY SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Passengers and shippers can rely on this boat remaining in the trade and carrying freight through without rebilling. my18 THOMAS BATTIGAN, Agent, No. 115 Water street.

Zanesville.

REGULAR TUESDAY PACKET FOR ZANESVILLE.—The fine new steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. Monroe Ayres, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, every TUESDAY at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to [illegible] J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agts.

Special Notices.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS PITTSBURGH.

PARK, M'CURDY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' and BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, Tinners' Machines and Tools.

Warehouse, No. 149 First and 120 Second street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my18:dawlyT

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in Children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, Agent for Pittsburgh. fe19:dawlyT

HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE!

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

The Original and best in the World!

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR Dyed Instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to the hair or skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of Bad Dyes remedied; the Hair invigorated for Life by this splendid Dye.

Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box, of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, 16 Bond street, New York.

WIGS—WIGS—WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES surpass all. They are elegant light, easy and durable. Fitting to a charm—no turning up behind—no shrinking of the head; indeed this is the only establishment where these things are properly understood and made. 16 Bond street, New York.

HENRY H. COLLINS, Forwarding and Commission Merchant AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN Cheese, Butter, Seeds, Fish, And Produce Generally, No. 25 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

RAIL ROAD SPIKE COMPANY. Joseph Dilworth, D. W. C. Bidwell, (Successors to Porter, Rolfe & Swett.) MANUFACTURERS OF RAIL ROAD SPIKES, CHAIRS AND BOAT SPIKES. Corner of Water Street and Cherry alley, PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

N. HOLMES & SONS, DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Bills of Exchange, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BANK NOTES AND SPECIE, NO. 57 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Collections made on all the principal cities throughout the United States.

ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS, FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, WASHINGTON WORKS, Pittsburgh, Penna. Office, No. 21 Market street. Manufacture all kinds of Steam Engines and Mill Machinery; Castings, Railroad Work, Steam Boilers and Sheet Iron Work. Jobbing and Repairing done on short notice.

S. B. & C. P. MARKLE, PAPER MANUFACTURERS And Dealers in BOOK, PRINT, CAP, LETTER AND ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPER. Have removed from No. 27 Wood street to No. 23 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Cash or Trade for Rags.

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO., MANUFACTURERS OF Iron Railing, Iron Vaults, Vault Doors, Window Shutters, Window Guards, &c. Nos. 91 Second street and 86 Third Street, (Between Wood and Market,) PITTSBURGH, PA. Have on hand a variety of new Patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes. Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice.

Pittsburgh Steel Works. JONES, BOYD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF CAST STEEL; also, Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, SPRINGS and AXLES, Corner Ross and First sts., PITTSBURGH, Pa.

J. M. LITTLE, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 54 St. Clair Street, (Dr. Irish's New Building,) PITTSBURGH, PA.

BACON SHOULDERS.—14 hhds. of Cincinnati cure, on consignment, for sale by JACKSON & TOWNSEND, No. 12 Fourth street, near Liberty.

FOR SALE—A second-hand SAFE, with double doors, in good order, will be sold low by [illegible] Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

POTATOES—300 bushels Red, [illegible] received by R. R. and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

PRODUCE—12 bags prime small White Beans; 25 do [illegible]. In store and for sale by SHRIVER & DILWORTH, Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

BACON—3000 lbs. prime Sugar Cured Cincinnati Hams; 2000 do Country Cured Bacon; 2000 do City Cured Shoulders. In store and for sale by H. RIDDLE, 161 Liberty st.

50 BOXES NEW CUTTING CHEESE just received for sale by Z. B. CAMPBELL & CO., First street.

PETROLEUM—300 bbls. Crude Rock Oil, suitable for refining, in store and for sale by J. DALZELL & SON.

COCOA NUTS—3000 fresh Cocoa Nuts just received for sale by REYMER & BROTHERS.

LUMBER—150,000 feet Pine Lumber for sale by [illegible] RHODES & RICHARDSON.

FEATHERS—Now arriving and to arrive for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

CHEAP WALL PAPER, at 6¼ cents, for sale by W. P. MARSHALL.

LEAD—500 pigs Lead for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.