Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 16, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

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

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	53
12 " M.	100	70
3 " P. M.		64
Barometer	29	7.10

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Tuesday, Oct. 15.—Before Judges M'Clure, Adams and Parke.

John Smith and Elizabeth, his wife, charged with keeping a disorderly bawdy house on "Hoe" alley, Allegheny city, were placed on trial, and a large number of witnesses examined. John had served three months in the army, and had recently enlisted for the war. The testimony against the defendants was quite direct and positive, and the jury found a verdict of guilty. The Court sentenced them to pay a fine of six cents, and undergo an imprisonment of one month each in the county jail.

Elizabeth Stockman, a poor German woman, residing near Wilkinsburg, was put upon trial for selling liquor on Sunday. The prosecuting witness, Thomas Burgess, swore that he drank liquor in Mrs. Stockman's house, on three several Sundays, in May last; that she kept it in a cupboard, and did not have a bar or fixtures; that he drank the liquor, and coaxed her each time to quit selling; that his sole object was to induce her to "abate the nuisance;" that he had no difficulty, and was on good terms with her. On cross-examination, witness stated that his wife and his daughter had difficulties with Mrs. Stockman, and they had sued her for surety of the peace. A son of Mr. Burgess, aged seventeen, also testified that he had bought liquor from the defendant, one Sunday in May last, his father being present, and that she charged ten cents a drink on Sunday. This was about all the testimony adduced by the prosecution.

J. H. Hampton, Esq., appeared for the defendant, voluntarily, and stated that she was a married woman, having her husband and children with her, and earning a living by hard, honest toil; that the prosecution had its origin in spite, and not content with two suits for surety of the peace, Burgess was now oppressing her with a third and more heinous prosecution. He pronounced Burgess as a drunken, worthless vagabond, and his son as very little better—the whole case being supported by flat perjury. He did not dare to make the information before the magistrate at Wilkinsburg, where he was known, but came all the way to the city, dragging the poor woman after him, and subjecting her to great annoyance and torture.

Several witnesses were then called for the defense, who testified that the defendant, so far as they knew, kept an orderly house, and they had heard of no disturbance about the premises until the difficulty with the Burgess family. The woman did not keep a bar, and they never heard it charged that she sold liquor on Sunday. The jury, after receiving their charge from the Court, retired and soon returned with a verdict of "not guilty, and that the prosecutor pay the costs."

The next case was a charge preferred against the same defendant, for selling liquor without license. Thomas Burgess, prosecutor, testified that he had bought and drank liquor there in June last, five or six times, always warning her that if she did not quit selling he would have to prosecute her. He testified that he had seen several other persons drink there, some of whom he named. One of those named was called, and he testified that there was a little gathering at the house one night, when a quilt was raffled for, and some liquor was drank; but none paid for that he knew of. A lady was next called, but she burst into tears, and was dismissed from the stand. This ended the testimony for the prosecution.

Several witnesses were called for the defense, who gave the woman a good character for peace and sobriety. Mr. Hampton then reviewed the circumstances of the case, and the motives which prompted the prosecution, and in doing so he administered a severe scarching to Tommy Burgess.

In charging the jury, Judge McClure called attention to the strange conduct of Burgess, who, while professing to subserve the ends of morality and justice, by inducing the woman to abandon the sale of liquors, always took a drink! Another singular circumstance was this: In Wilkins township they have a magistrate to attend to the little suits that may occur there, but Mr. Burgess comes all the way to Pittsburgh and sues before a magistrate. The Court had no hesitation in saying that this was *oppression*, and the jury would doubtless say so by their verdict.

The jury, after a brief absence, found a verdict of "not guilty, and that the prosecutor pay the costs." Tommy Burgess was then sentenced to pay the costs in both cases, but not having the "ready" he was given into the custody of the Sheriff.

Peter McCoy, charged with assault and battery on oath of Mrs. Levin, was next put upon trial. The prosecutrix lived in a house of defendant, in the Sixth Ward, and while removing her goods therefrom, being one month in arrears, McCoy seized her trunk and a fight ensued. The testimony was very conflicting. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, but that the defendant pay the costs. Defendant was sentenced accordingly.

Ephraim Herriott, charged with an aggravated assault upon Mrs. Mugle, wife of a tavern keeper in the Diamond, plead guilty to assault and battery, and was sentenced to three months in the county jail.

The Pennsylvania Colonization Society.—The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society was held in Philadelphia on Monday afternoon. The annual report states that during the year ending September 30th, 1861, thirty-three of the colored population of Pennsylvania had emigrated to Liberia; of this number, seventeen were from Allegheny county, one from Dauphin, one from Lancaster, four from Philadelphia, and ten from Washington county. An expedition is now preparing in New York, to sail on the 1st of November next, and it is expected that twenty colored individuals will go from Pennsylvania. One hundred and seven from nine State have been added to the colored population of the African Republic since May 1st, 1859. The report also states, that within nine months 2,111 Africans, rescued from slave vessels, by Government vessels, have been placed under the care of the Liberian authorities, and by them placed in families, or put out on farms, and in almost every instance they have showed a great aptitude in learning the duties imposed upon them. The report, in stating the practicability of a gradual removal of the free colored population, as well as the slaves, to Liberia, states, "that it has been computed that our Government has expended over $200,000,000 within the last thirty years to help the Indians of this country, and in consideration of this fact, Congress should, when the proper time arrives, pursue a like course for the colored race in our midst."

"The census of 1860," continues the report, "gives the number of free colored persons at 499,709, and slaves at 3,950,343, making a total of 4,440,052. By the official returns obtained from the State Department, at Washington, it appears that from September 30, 1843, to December 31, 1860, there arrived at the ports of the United States, by sea, from foreign lands, 4,386,441 passengers. The greatest number that arrived in a single year was 460,474. From this it is evident that the free colored population of this country might emigrate to Africa or elsewhere, within a little more than a single year, and the entire body of people of color, with the increase, might remove in less than twenty years. Two-fifths, or $100,000,000, of the amount recently voted by Congress for war purposes, would be sufficient to cover the expense of the passage of these emigrants to Liberia, and also to pay for six months of their support after arriving in that country." The report closes with statements showing the advances made in agriculture, the arts, &c., in Liberia, and appeals to the friends of the Society to continue good-will towards it. The receipts during the year amounted to $6,833 32, including a balance on hand of the previous year, of $431 91. The expenditures were not quite equal to the receipts.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—Governor Curtin will, on Tuesday next, present flags to the regiments of Gen. Negley's Brigade at Camp Wilkins. It is the Governor's desire that the Major General and Brigadier Generals of the Home Guards should be present on the occasion. We are not informed at what hour the presentation will take place.

CHAPLAIN OF THE ERIE REGIMENT.—A letter from Col. McLane states that Rev. J. Flower, Presiding Elder of the Erie Conference of the Methodist Church, has been chosen Chaplain of the Regiment by a unanimous vote of the officers. Mr. Flower's residence is at Girard.

From Col. Black's Regiment—Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of Company A, 33d Regiment, (Col. Black's) P. V., held on Tuesday evening, October the 8th, in Camp near Falls Church, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, God, in his all wise providence, has been pleased to remove from us our beloved friend and fellow soldier, Edward Campbell; therefore,

Resolved, That in this affliction of the Almighty hand, we have lost a friend; his family, a kind son and brother; society, a youth of promise; and our country a devoted soldier.

Resolved, That in this bereavement we acknowledge the supreme will of Him "who doeth all things well," and bow with humble submission to that will.

Resolved, That this is but another warning to us to prepare for that great change which inevitably awaits us.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the relatives of the deceased, and commend them to Him who is the friend of the widow and fatherless, knowing that he will sustain and comfort them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, *Dispatch* and *Chronicle* for publication, also one to the family of the deceased.

J. C. HULL, President.
G. C. Caruthers, F. M. Craig, L. R. Forsyth, Committee.

Our Book Table.

"The American Journal of the Medical Sciences. Edited by Isaac Hays, M. D. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea."

We have received the October number of this valuable Quarterly, which forms a goodly volume of about three hundred pages. This is bulk enough; but the contents are such as to demand careful discussion, to which ample space must be devoted. We find in this number no less than eight original communications by various eminent professors and practitioners—some of the papers being illustrated with several wood-cuts. Then we have a carefully prepared summary of the Transactions of Societies; after which we find five elaborate reviews of recent important works connected with the medical sciences—followed by eight bibliographical notices—in other words, brief reviews giving a condensed report of the subject-matter of various recently published works, both European and American. At the end we have the usual interesting Quarterly Summary of the improvements and discoveries in the Medical Sciences, which also includes both Foreign and American intelligence. The publishers, we observe, propose to deal very liberally with the subscribers to this work, offering them for five dollars *per* annum not only the Quarterly Journal, but also the Medical News and Library—a monthly containing thirty-two large octavo pages—both sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of five dollars. No physician who would not fall behind the age he lives in, can *afford* to be without the American Journal of the Medical Sciences.

A GROUNDLESS ALLEGATION.—Some three weeks since we stated (upon what we then deemed reliable authority) that a Pittsburgh infantry captain had been arrested at Washington for frauds committed against the government while serving in the Quartermaster's Department in the three months service. We now hear, from a gentleman fully entitled to credit, that this statement was circulated out of improper motives with a view of injuring and disgracing the captain alluded to, and that there was not one word of truth in it. In support of this, a captain just from Washington informs us that the gentleman referred to was never under arrest, and is still in command of his company. We are glad to hear it, and cheerfully make the correction.

THE anxiety evinced by our citizens in applying for tickets at the Auction House, corner Wood street and Virgin alley, to the sale of building lots for country residences, to take place on the premises, Hazelwood, near Hazelwood station, Connellsville Railroad, on Thursday next, October 17th, at 2 o'clock, shows a disposition and the right kind of judgment in securing a permanent home in the country, at a moderate price, and terms so easy as to be within reach of all. The locality is the most desirable in Allegheny county, and cannot be excelled for a healthy or beautiful situation in the country. Several dwellings have already been erected, and when the whole property is disposed of, as it must be on next Thursday, it will make a pleasant and sociable community.

PRESENTATION.—Capt. D. M. Armor, of the Duquesne Zouaves, has been presented with a beautiful sword and belt by his friends in the Empire Works, and with an elegant silk sash by Mr. Thomas Graff. These useful gifts are rightfully bestowed, as it would be difficult to find an armor more worthy than Capt. Armor. He has labored faithfully for "Old Glory" has a good company, and we are pleased to add that his hopes have been fully realized. He will join Col. Wilson's fine regiment, and wherever duty calls it is to be hoped he will serve with honor to himself and his country.

ARRIVAL OF ILLINOIS CAVALRY.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the second detachment of Col. John F. Farnsworth's Cavalry Regiment from Illinois, numbering 600 men, reached this city from the West by railroad. The regiment numbers about 1,200 men in all, the first detachment having passed East on Sunday night. They are fully uniformed, and will receive their equipments in Washington. The commander of the regiment was a member of Congress for some years, and the men have been recruited in the northern part of the State.

FIRE.—Yesterday, about eight o'clock, an old building attached to the grocery store of James Barr, near the corner of West and First streets, Allegheny, was discovered to be on fire, and but for the prompt assistance rendered by the Columbia Hose Company, together with some of the neighbors, it (and most probably some adjoining houses) would have been destroyed. The origin of the fire is not positively known, but it is supposed to have been accidental. The building in which the fire originated was used as a store house.

DISORDERLY BOYS.—Last evening, a party of boys, while amusing themselves by throwing stones at each other, on Wood street, near Second, broke a large pane of glass in the front window of Mr. James Woodwell's hardware establishment. Three of the young offenders were arrested and locked up for a hearing, while the balance made their escape. It will cost Mr. W. $75 to replace the broken pane by a new one.

ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR.—Peter Lanster, of the Fourth ward of this city, was fined $50 by Mayor Wilson, on Monday, for selling liquor on Sunday. He paid the penalty and was discharged.

DIVORCE.—The application of Sarah Jane Kearns for a divorce from her husband, James H. Kearns, has been granted by the Court of Common Pleas.

DOCTOR C. BAHLS, Water Cure and Homeopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne Streets.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 146 Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

MARRIED:

DEFRIER—SCOTT—At Alliance, on Monday, Oct. 14th, by Rev. A. A. Maxwell, of Salem, O., Mr FRANCIS H. DEFRIER, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to Miss AMELIA J. SCOTT, of Alliance, O.

DIED:

HAMILTON—On Tuesday, October 15, MARY HAMILTON, aged 60 years.

The funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph B. Garrard, corner of Webster and Washington streets. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

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 chronic nature—of long standing—of weeks, months, and years. Suffer-ers, try it!

Messrs. Gurney & Dupuy, of New York, are the sole agents for it, and also proprietors of the world-renowned Dr. Bates's Infantile Cordial, 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 GEORGE H. KEYSER, Agent, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Friend in Need.—Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Neuralgic Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a cure for Corns, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the most wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred testimonials of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. See advertisement. CONSTABLE & FAIR, Agents, Corner Wood and Second streets, Pittsburgh.

Special Meeting of Councils.

City Councils held a special meeting last evening, at call of the Finance Committee.

In *Select*, present, all the members excepting Messrs. Allen, Bennett, Duncan, Lutton, Phillips, Ross, and Thompson.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. Ward, from the Committee of Conference upon the disagreement of Councils in relation to the resolution in favor of Daniel Ahl, reported in favor of the action of the Select Council, in the final passage of said resolution. Report accepted.

President McAuley read the following letter of resignation from Russell Errett, Esq., City Controller:

"To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh—Gentlemen: I hereby resign the office of City Controller.

RUSSELL ERRETT.

The resignation of Mr. Errett was accepted, to take effect when a successor shall be chosen and qualified, and give bond for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Petition of W. P. Baum and others, relative to a sewer on St. Clair street, was referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Kincaid, from the Water Committee, reported in reference to the cost of extending water pipes on Faber and Washington streets, as follows:

	Cost.	*Revenue.*
Faber street	$250	$6 50
Washington st.	350	65 25

The Committee recommended the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the Water Committee be authorized to lay water pipes on Washington street, from Webster to Prospect, and on Faber street from Elm westwardly about two hundred and fifty feet; provided the cost of the same can be paid out of their appropriation.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Ward presented a report from the Water Committee, adverse to the construction of a sewer across Miller street, at the expense of the city. In relation to the sewer on Crawford street, the Committee stated some facts, declining to make any recommendations—the citizens having procured its construction with the understanding that they were to pay for it. The report was accepted.

Mr. Dickson offered the following, which was referred to the Gas Committee:

Resolved, That the Gas Company be authorized to have two lamps and posts placed on Liberty street—one on the corner of Carson and Liberty, and one midway between Carson and Harrison streets.

Mr. McCarthy offered "an ordinance concerning Officers of the Water Works," providing that at the close of the present official term the offices of Superintendent of the Water Works and of Principal Engineer of the Lower Engine House shall be abolished, and that in lieu thereof there shall be annually elected by Councils an Engineer of the Water Works, who shall perform all the duties now incumbent upon the officers aforesaid, and shall receive for his services a salary of $1,000 per annum.

The ordinance was discussed at considerable length, and finally referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. McCarthy presented an ordinance, reducing the salary of City Controller to $1,000 per annum, and allowing the Controller to pay his clerk out of this amount.

A spirited discussion sprung up on the call for the third reading and final passage of the ordinance—the sense of Councils being decidedly against the measure. The yeas and nays were called upon final passage, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Barbin, McCarthy and Quinn—4

Nays—Messrs. Bennett, Berger, Brown, Dickson, Kincaid, Morrow, McCargo, Ward and President McAuley—9.

So the ordinance was lost.

[Councils then went into Joint Session to elect a City Controller for the unexpired term of Russell Errett, Esq.

On motion, Thomas Steel, Esq., Assistant Controller, was nominated and unanimously elected, when the joint session adjourned.]

Mr. Brown presented an ordinance providing that at the expiration of the term of the present incumbent, the office of City Solicitor shall be abolished.

The ordinance drew forth a long discussion, and on motion of Mr. Morrow it was referred to the Finance Committee. [Not reached in Common Council.]

In *Common Council*, the President being absent, on motion of Mr. Bailey, Mr. Killen was called to the chair.

Present, all the members except Messrs. King, McCune, Petrie, J. Scott, Wilson, Wills and McCandless, President.

Prayer by Mr. McVay.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The Chair stated that the meeting had been called to hear the report of the Committee of Conference on the resolution relative to the certificates of loan to Daniel Ahl, assignee of the Health Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

The Conference Committee reports in favor of concurring in the action of S. C. The report was accepted and the resolution passed.

Mr Bailey presented a petition from citizens of the Ninth ward relative to cattle sheds in said ward.

Referred to Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. Chambers, from the Finance Committee, presented a report with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Controller is hereby authorized and directed to certify a warrant on appropriation No. 13 in favor of Daniel Armstrong, Prothonotary, for $45.28 in full, for costs in the case of Henry Rea—vs. the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh, Isaac Morley, Ely Wycoff and J. B. O'Neil.

Also, that he certify for a duplicate warrant on appropriation No. 5, in favor of Wm. Murdock, for $17.00, in lieu of warrant No. 1386, dated Sept. 2, 1861, for a like amount, after said Murdock shall have made affidavit to the loss of said warrant No. 1386

Report accepted, and resolution read three times and passed. Laid over in S. C.

Mr. Bailey offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the First District Street Commissioner notify the Passenger Railway Co., on Penn street, to have the street repaired. Read three times and passed.

In all action, not otherwise noted, there was mutual concurrence, when both branches adjourned.

Gen. Negley's Brigade—Flag Presentation at Camp Wilkins.

On Tuesday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, Camp Wilkins presented an interesting and animated appearance, upon the occasion of the presentation of a beautiful flag to the brigade of which Gen. James S. Negley has command. The flag is a present from Mr. W. P. Collins, formerly of this city, but now of London, England. The brigade appeared upon the ground in close column of company, in front of Gen. Negley's head-quarters, and the occasion drew forth large crowds of ladies, civilians and soldiers.

Gen. Negley introduced S. Jones, Esq., who presented the beautiful gift in the following appropriate and eloquent address:

SPEECH OF MR. JONES.

General James S. Negley—Soldiers of Pennsylvania: This is an occasion of peculiar and significant interest. A citizen of the United States, now beyond the seas, desires through me to present to you and your gallant command, this glorious flag—this emblem of liberty, to indicate in a slight degree, the high appreciation he has in your heroic valor.

Although he has long been absent from his native land, like the veteran Roman soldier of old, his patriotic heart swells with emotions of sympathy for his beloved country, when he learns that a hellish combination of arch traitors have banded together to attempt to overthrow the glorious free institutions of his native land—the only hope of oppressed humanity. I cannot permit this occasion to pass without saying a word in admiration, in praise of those who have so nobly and heroically volunteered to defend our free institutions.

Already many of our young men are on the field of battle, at their country's call. It is consoling to their brave hearts to know that those they have left behind are weaving chaplets of honor to crown their noble brows on their return. But it is a melancholy thought that many of our patriotic youths must fall on the field of battle, a sacrifice on the altar of their beloved country. Though it is a glorious death to die in defense of our country's honor,

"Give me the death of those,
Who for their country die;
Sink on her bosom to repose
And triumph where they lie."

Already the enemy is in the field; their war cry, and the cannon's loud roar may be heard in the capitol of our country; their warriors are flushed with their late temporary victory, and their steeds are chafing for the conflict; but I hear the response of every loyal heart in our army, crying, let them come; we will meet them with stout hearts, with strong arms, and with a determined will encased in triple steel. But why do I delay you so long? You, who have so eagerly responded to the call of your country. All that is sacred, both in heaven and on earth, call on you to buckle on your armors. Oppressed humanity, bathed in tears of blood, supplicates you to defend the *glorious Temple of Liberty* from the despoiler's traitorous touch. Why, then, do we idle our time, when our country cries to arms! to arms!! We have much to gain in this righteous struggle. We are not engaged in a war of subjugation or conquest; it is to crush out armed rebellion; to stay the aggressions of those vile traitors, who have been nourished under the genial influence of our benign institutions. Who can for one moment contemplate without feelings of horror the destruction of this proud fabric of liberty. Its genial influence has been felt through the world. The sacred flame has been enkindled in the bosom of millions of down-trodden humanity, whose dormant souls would have slept from generation to generation, had it not been for the joyful hope of liberty and equality, so universally established in this country.

But I have digressed too much; but I know you will pardon me when I tell you my heart and soul are full with the momentous troubles that are culminating around us; it takes precedence of all other subjects, thoughts and desires. I love our free institutions as they were originally established, as they were founded by the united efforts as the immortal Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Hamilton, Franklin and their compatriots, and which have since been defended by the heroic Jackson, the logical Webster, the enchanting Clay, and the *lion* hearted Douglas. Who that has a loyal heart in his bosom can desire more. No other nation under the broad canopy of Heaven has disseminated the same blessings amongst its subjects. Our cause must triumph; for it is the cause of humanity. It may cost blood; it may cost treasures; but it must triumph.

Then let us fight for the same object, and under the same magic folds of this banner of freedom as our fathers fought. It was always an inspiration to them on the battle field, and it will ever be an inspiration to you.

Then take this glorious "Star Spangled Banner," the patriot's choicest gift, and cherish it as freedom's richest treasure, ever remembering that the donor is proud to proclaim, through a stranger, in a strange land, that he is an *American citizen*. It was here he first breathed the breath of life; it was here he inhaled the spirit of freedom that still lives fresh and vigorous in his bosom. Place it in the custody of the stoutest arm and boldest heart in your command; and on the battle field let it be borne into the thickest and hottest of the conflict, and it will inspire your brave soldiers with superhuman courage, and victory will sure to be perched upon this proud banner.

And, oh! let me beseech you, and every soldier in your command, by all that is sacred in Heaven or dear to this earth, never, never let it be dishonored by the black-hearted traitor's touch; never let it be torn from the standard and trampled in the dust! Defend it with your lives; and remember, when you are defending it, you are defending your homes and your firesides—that you are striking for your children and your children's children—for your altars and your sires, and for oppressed humanity!

In the name of W. P. Collins, of London, Great Britain, I commit this beautiful, this superb emblem of liberty, to your custody and the brave soldiers of your command. It will ever nerve you and them to noble deeds of valor, and when the last battle has been fought and won, in the terrible conflict, and victory has been perched on this beautiful banner, come with it when the battle's done—or let it be your winding sheet.

At the conclusion of Mr. Jones' speech, Gen. Negley apologetically remarked that a press of business prevented him doing justice to the occasion. He took pleasure, however, in introducing Dr. A. H. Gross, who received the flag in fitting and patriotic terms.

RESPONSE OF DR. GROSS.

Esq. Jones, Esq.—Permit me, sir, in behalf of Gen. Negley and the brigade under his command, to assure you, as the representative of Mr. Collins, of their most sincere thanks for this to them so very precious gift.

The flag of our country, which, in the very eloquent and patriotic language of your address, you have to-day entrusted to their care, notwithstanding that impious and traitorous hands have been stretched forth to pluck from its diadem some of the jewels which are there emblazoned, still shows the full number of stars which have been added to the original thirteen, and thus firmly planted in our national sky, they yet reflect the "E Pluribus Unum" as the inviolable motto of our country's future; and no combination of demagogues, no power on earth, will ever prevail against it, when, with full reliance on Divine Providence, we take the "E Pluribus Unum" as the moral of our national life. It is written on every battle-field of our age; it is written on every page of our national records; it is written on every monument that rears its white shaft to departed worth. And yet it is not merely the proclamation setting forth the inviolable Union of these States. "One of Many" has a sublimer and more sublime import, and when the people, rising as they are in their might, in defense of their *constitution and enforcement of their laws*, shall have crushed the head of the serpent, which, by its slimy folds, is endeavoring to crush their liberties, then again, brighter than ever, will "One of Many" become the prophetic thought of the age, declaring to us and to the world that our mind shall gather into itself the richest contributions of all ages, and the choicest gifts of all nations, and be "One of Many" in *Art, Science, Christian Democracy* and *Life*.

And now, sir, in behalf of Gen. Negley and his command, I am authorized to give to the patriotic donor of this standard the solemn pledge, should the hour of trial ever come to defend the truths just uttered, they will rally around this standard, and return it, perhaps torn and riven by the heat of contest, yet crowned by victory and by a wreath of laurels

A brother of Mr. Collins, a resident of this city, then read, with excellent effect, the following poem, which accompanied the flag:

THE FLAG OF MY COUNTRY.

On the presentation of an American Flag from W. P. Collins, London, England, to his friends, now defending the Union of the American States, for "Negley's Brigade."

Go! Flag of Freedom, o'er the wave,
A welcome waits thee by the brave—
Where Patriot hands shall grasp thee firm;
Where hearts for Union will burn.
For, tho' I dwell in strangers land,
My heart is with the Union band;
And now, this emblem of the free,
With earnest prayer, I send to thee.
They breathe on thee the freeman's breath,
Who medly seek thy early death.
Ah! yes, the rend'ring may rave;
But thou shalt still float o'er his grave.
Thy honor, tho' now stained, shall be
Revealed in spotless purity.
Thy mother, she was free and true;
Thy birth was pure and holy too.
O, never may the recreant hands
Of traitors hold thee in their bands,
Or pluck one star from thy bright sky,
Thus dashed there with treachery.
For not one orb of thine shall dim,
But shall yet be gathered in.
Farewell; I fain would follow thee
To glory o'er the stormy sea.
Farewell; but yet I feel proudly on
The empire of our WASHINGTON.

W. P. COLLINS.

London, England, July 20, 1861.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, which were interesting and spirited throughout, Gen. Negley announced that Governor Curtin would be here on Thursday morning to present flags to the regiments composing the brigade. The presentations will take place at Camp Wilkins, and the occasion will doubtless attract thousands of our citizens to the camp.

Pennsylvania Railroad Improvements.—Two railroads are in progress of construction in Schuylkill county, in this State, to wit: The Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad and the East Mahanoy Railroad; and engineers are locating other new work in Schuylkill and adjoining counties. The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad is in active progress in Northwestern Pennsylvania. And the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad are in progress in middle Pennsylvania, the first on the eastern face, and the latter on the top of the Allegheny Mountain. Here are five railroads in actual progress in this State at this time. Pennsylvania may be slow to start, but, like all heavy bodies, once in motion it is hard to stop her. It is surely no light matter to push forward a new railroad, as matters fiscal and military now lower.

A SUCCESSOR TO BISHOP BOWMAN.—A special convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania has been called by the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, to meet at St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 23d day of October, at 10 o'clock, a. m. The object is to elect an Assistant Bishop, in the place of the late lamented Bishop Bowman.

Do not forget Couldock's benefit to-night at the Theatre. This evening positively concludes his engagement and it may be a long time before another chance is offered to see him in two such parts as John Mildmay and John Probity.

THE Pennsylvania Reserve Corps is now located at Langley, five miles beyond the Chain Bridge.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 15—*Evening.*—The steamer Yankee arrived this afternoon, and one of her officers reports that at about noon to-day the Pocahontas while steaming down the Potomac fired a few shots into the new work at Slipping Point, on the lower side of the Quantico, which had the effect of awaking the rebel batteries. It did not respond but prepared its guns for the Seminole, which was, but a short distance in the rear of the Pocahontas. The officer of the Yankee was six or eight miles distant and witnessed the exchange of shots between the battery and the Seminole, and through his glass distinctly saw the bursting of the latter's shells. It is supposed that both the vessels, which were loaded with stores and ammunition, have gone on their way without further obstruction.

The Court of Inquiry, in the case of Colonel Dixon E. Miles, of the 24 U. S. Infantry, is to reassemble to-morrow at Camp Williams, in Virginia. As many of the witnesses have left for their homes, and their address is unknown, it will be of great service to the government and to a valuable officer, if those who have been summoned will instantly attend.

Yesterday afternoon a detachment of the 14th and 49th New York regiments, under Col. McQuarde, made a reconnoissance, two and a half miles from Falls Church, on the line of the Leesburg turnpike. They vainly endeavored to draw out a party of rebels, who were concealed in the woods. There was sharp firing on both sides, but without injuring any of our troops.

The rebels this afternoon burnt the house of the widow Childs, situated about half way between Falls Church, and Lewinsville, to the right of the Leesburg turnpike. A party of the of the N. Y. 14th Regiment went thither to inquire into the cause of the conflagration, when they were surrounded by a largely superior force of the rebels. By the prompt use of their rifles, killing two of the enemy, they safely escaped. The rebels soon after advanced their lines somewhat nearer to our lines. Protection had been promised to the estate by the Administrator who is in the rebel army. Mr. Barnett, the father of Mrs. Childs, has a fine residence in that vicinity, and it is apprehended that the enemy will also destroy it, as he is known to be a Union man. He is from the State of New-York.

Yesterday afternoon our forces at Miner's Hill discovered a number of secessionists in a field, probably a mile distant, and three three shells at them, when they disappeared. Two shells were also thrown in the same direction this morning, which were answered from a hill to the left of Lewinsville, the rebel shells exploding within three-fourths of a mile of Gen. Smith's head-quarters. From the Observatory at Upton's Hill, the rebel pickets are plainly seen to the left of Falls Church.

Canadian Correspondence.—Irregularities have arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, and in order to insure its safely the following directions must be observed:

First: Letters addressed to Canada must be prepaid and post-labelled to United States exchange office. Letters cannot be sent direct to the post-offices in Canada. Portland, in Maine, Burlington, Rutland, Island Pond and Derby Line, in Vermont; Boston, in Massachusetts; New York City, Albany, Buffalo, Troy, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh, Rochester, Sackett's Harbor, Oswego and Suspension Bridge, in New York; Cleveland, in Ohio, and Detroit, Sault St. Marie and Algonac, in Michigan, are our principal exchanging offices.

Second: The postage on a single letter to or from Canada is ten cents—prepayment optional, but the whole postage prepaid, or none; part payments are not recognized. Prepayment must be made by United States postage stamps, and not in money. Postmasters would do well to protect us from statements.

The following has been issued from the Headquarters of the Army as a special order: Fifty-seven of the United States soldiers, detained as prisoners in Richmond, having been released on taking an oath not to bear arms against the States in rebellion an equal number of the prisoners of war now confined in Washington and New York will be released on taking the prescribed oath of allegiance to the United States, or an oath not to engage in arms against the United States. The prisoners to be released will be sent, by the first opportunity, to Fortress Monroe, and thence by a flag of truce through the United States lines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The steamer Wyandotte, which came up this morning, reports all quiet down the river. She lay under Matthias Point on last Sunday, transferring her stores to the Howell Cobb, and reports that she was molested by the rebels, if any were there.

The rebels were seen constructing a work of some strength at Ship Point, on the lower side of Junnico Point, where, if they are not dislodged, may prove of some annoyance. It is thought, however, that the work is merely defensive on the part of the rebels, and with a view to prevent any landing of our forces thereabouts, supposing we intended to take that route to Manassas or Richmond.

The schooner Dana was fired into by pickets from Normalne Cliff, near Matthias Point, last Saturday, but the Island Bell came up and sent them all among the bushes, which soon dispersed the rebels.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15—The Norfolk *Examiner*, of Monday, received by a flag of truce, contains a dispatch dated New Orleans, Oct. 12th, stating that a naval engagement had taken place at the head of the Passes on the night of the 11th, lasting one hour, and afterwards renewed. Also the following dispatch: *Fort Jackson*, Oct 12.—Last night I attacked the enemy's fleet at my first fire, I succeeded, after a short struggle, in driving them all aground on the south-west pass bar, except the Preble, which I sunk. I captured a prize from them, and after they were fast in the sand I peppered them well. There were no casualties on our side. It was a complete success. HOLLINS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13.—The force of the Federal fleet was forty guns and nearly one thousand men, whilst the little Confederate Mosquito fleet was sixteen guns and three hundred men. It is reported that our iron steamer sunk the Preble with her iron blow. Commander Hollins arrived last night. The names of eighteen Confederates wounded at Santa Rosa Island are also given.

BALTIMORE, October 15.—Richmond papers state that the steamer Nashville was the blockade runner from Charleston, on the 12th instant, with Senator Mason as Minister to England and John Slidell as Minister to France, with their suites, who are now on the ocean.

The Pensacola papers give a list of seventeen wounded from the Santa Rosa fight, at the hospital, including J. Bossall, of the 3d regiment U. S. artillery, and James Hallington, of the 1st N. Y. artillery.

Another dispatch from New Orleans expresses the belief that a sufficient force can be organized to capture the whole Federal fleet in its "present disabled condition. The rebel fleet was in command of Commodore Hollins.

ROLLA, Mo., Oct. 14.—The report brought here a day or two ago that a battle took place on the 27th ultimo, between a body of Kansas troops, under Montgomery and Jennison, and the advance guard of McCullochs army and some State Guards under Judge Chenault, is confirmed by parties just arrived from Springfield.

The battle commenced near Shanghai, in Barton county, and the rebels were driven back with considerable loss and pursued some forty miles. Montgomery then fell back on Greenfield.

Great alarm was felt in Springfield lest Montgomery should attack that place, and the troops there had rested on their arms several nights.

Montgomery is said to have had three thousand men, and the rebels twenty-four hundred. This statement can hardly be relied upon; as we have had no previous advices that such a force of Kansas troops was in that vicinity.

A band of three hundred marauding rebels, encamped at Wilson's Mill, on Bryant's fork of the White river, in Douglas county, were attacked some days since by a body of Home Guards, and fifteen of them killed and twenty wounded.

It is reported here that the 13th Illinois regiment under Gen. Wyman, had surprised and taken Lebanon, in Laclede county, with all the stores and provisions of the rebels, but this needs confirmation.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—Secretary Cameron, Adjutant General Thomas and Senator Chandler arrived at Indianapolis last night, and was escorted to the residence of the Governor. Mr. Cameron made a speech to the crowd, complimenting Indiana and Governor Morton. They go to Louisville to-day.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Oct. 13.—Everything was quiet along the river line yesterday, and nothing of general interest has transpired in the camp.

Captain Stone, the Provost Marshal, has seized and confiscated a vast amount of liquors and arrested many of those engaged in vending them to the soldiers.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer North American.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 15.—The steamer North American, from Liverpool on the 3d inst. via Londonderry on Friday the 4th, passed this point at 3 o'clock this afternoon bound to Quebec. The steamship North Briton, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d.

Recruiting in Ireland.—The Dublin *Post* reiterates the assertion that agents of the United States Government are recruiting in Ireland, but it is thought that they are not very successful in their efforts.

Grain Shipments.—The shipments of wheat and flour in Great Britain for the eight months, ending in August, were valued at £20,000,000.

FRANCE.—The Paris Bourse has been much agitated, and Rentes have fallen to 68f 25c.

Private letters from Paris state that the Bank of France will probably soon be