Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 29.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, No. 55 Fifth street—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	58
12 " M.	114	73
6 " P. M.		77
Barometer		29 5-10

General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church.

SIXTH DAY.

The Assembly met at nine o'clock Wednesday morning, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Waddle. Half an hour was spent in devotional exercises.

The regular order of the day was suspended, in order to take up and pass on the amendments in the Book of Discipline, which were under consideration at the hour of adjournment last evening.

Pending the discussion, Dr. Prestley announced the presence of Rev. Dr. Paxton, of the Presbyterian Church, and asked that the business be suspended to hear a communication from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which was agreed to.

Dr. Paxton was then introduced to the Assembly, by the Moderator, as a Commissioner from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Paxton remarked that he did not appear as a Commissioner, but as a Special Messenger of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to express to this body their fraternal greeting, and deliver this letter.

The communication was handed to the Stated Clerk, Dr. Prestley, who read it, as follows:

COLUMBUS, O., May 27, 1862.

To the Rev. Moderator of the United Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Pittsburgh, Pa.:

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER: The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, passed, late last evening, the accompanying minute, with entire unanimity, and directed me to transmit it to your respected body, with their Christian salutations. Anxious, if possible, that it should be laid before them, previous to the adjournment, it is committed to our brother, the Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Paxton, who will forthwith return to Pittsburgh. We trust that it may be received with the same cordiality with which it has been sent, and that if agreeable to your body Commissioners may be sent to meet with our General Assembly at Peoria, Ill., next year.

Wishing to you and the body over whom you preside, Grace, Mercy and Peace from the Triune God, I remain, dear sir, yours in the bonds of our common Lord and Redeemer,

CHARLES C. BEATTY.
Moderator Gen. Ass'y Pres. Ch. U. S. A.

"The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, in session at Columbus, in the State of Ohio, considering the recent organization of the United Presbyterian Church, whose General Assembly is now in session at Pittsburgh, Pa., and desiring to express its sense of the relations which ought, in its judgment, to exist between the two bodies; hereby, of its own motion, proposes, there shall be a stated annual and friendly interchange of Commissioners, between the General Assemblies of the two churches; each Assembly sending to the other, year by year, one minister and one ruling elder, as Commissioners, who shall enjoy such privileges in the body to which they are sent, as are common to all those now received by this body from other Christian denominations.

"The Moderator of this Assembly will communicate this deliverance, to the Moderator of the Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, to be laid before it with our Christian salutations."

I do hereby testify that the above is an accurate copy of the minute adopted, on Monday evening, May 26th, 1862.

ALEX. T. M'GILL, Stated Clerk.

The communication was received, and Dr. Paxton was invited to address the Assembly. He remarked that he had not thought of making an address, being charged with the simple duty of delivering the letter. He would say, however, that the action of the Presbyterian Assembly was very cordial, and a warm fraternal feeling was manifested by every member of that body. He alluded to the schisms already existing in the Christian Church, and to the joy which had been occasioned by the successful and harmonious union which resulted in the formation of the United Presbyterian Church—a union which had been most beneficent in its results. As Presbyterians, there should be no distance between them. The whole Presbyterian family should join hand in hand; and, even though a complete union might not be attained, the great Presbyterian Church should at least present one solid front to the world, and work together harmoniously in the Master's cause.

Rev. Blair made a few appropriate and feeling remarks in favor of "union." He had heard the remarks of Dr. Paxton with pleasure—excepting only the expression of a doubt that the union might not be complete. He could see no reason why a full and perfect union might not, in due time, be accomplished.

Dr. Prestley expressed his gratification at the action of the Presbyterian Assembly, and remarked that it was a step in the right direction.

The communication was then referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures.

On motion, Dr. Patterson, Rev. Waddle, and Mr. John Dean were appointed a Committee on the State of the Country.

The Assembly then proceeded to the order of business—the amendmets to the Book of Discipline—which had not been concluded at noon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly met at two o'clock and was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

The reading of the minutes and calling of the roll were dispensed with.

On motion the Assembly proceeded to the order of business—the amendments to the Book of Discipline, the consideration of which occupied the entire afternoon session.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Assembly adjourned to meet at 7½ o'clock, p. m.

Closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Gaw.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met and was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

The report of the Board of Foreign Missions was called up, and its consideration postponed.

The subject of re-inforcing the mission at Damascus was taken up, and Rev. J. A. Frasier was nominated as a missionary for that station.

Dr. Dales presented a supplement to the report of the Board of Foreign Missions, relative to the mission in China, which was made the order for nine o'clock this morning.

The amendments to the Book of Discipline were further considered.

The meeting of the next General Assembly was fixed for Xenia, Ohio, to commence on the fourth Wednesday of May, 1863.

Messrs. Glenn, Blakie and Carson were appointed a Committee on Leave of Absence.

Adjourned, with prayer by Mr. French.

Reformed Presbyterian Synod of North America.

The thirty-third annual session of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of North America met in Dr. Sproull's Church, Allegheny, on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst., and after a sermon by the Moderator, (from Rev. v:9) was constituted with prayer by the Moderator.

Synod adjourned with prayer, to meet at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

At the time designated, the Synod re-assembled, and was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

A list of the members present was ascertained, and their names enrolled.

The certificates of elders from Slippery Rock, and other congregations, which were objected to as irregular, were received.

An election of Moderator was next in order. A Scott, A. M. Milligan, and James Wallace were nominated, and James Wallace was duly chosen.

S. Bowden was chosen Clerk, and A. M. Milligan Assistant Clerk.

The hours of meeting were fixed from 9 to 12 o'clock a. m., and from 3 to 5½ p. m.

S. M. Willson, A. M. Milligan, R. Magee, and T. Sproull were appointed a Committee to report a schedule for devotional exercises.

Messrs. J. Galbraith, S. Bowden and H. George were appointed a Committee on Unfinished Business, and minutes put into their hands.

Synod proceeded to fix the place of the next meeting. Philadelphia, Northwood, (Ohio) Newburgh, (N. Y.) Sharon, (Iowa) and Utica were nominated. Sharon, Iowa, was chosen as the next place of meeting.

The New York Presbytery and Rochester Presbytery had leave to sit during the session of Synod in this place.

Adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Synod met and was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

The minutes were read, amended and approved.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises reported as follows:

1. That the Court opened one half hour, at the end of each morning session, in devotional exercises—the Moderator presiding, and calling on such persons as shall lead in these services; and that these services shall consist of singing, reading the word of God, and prayer.

The report was accepted and adopted.

The Moderator announced the following Standing Committees:

Presbyterial Reports—Messrs. A. Stevenson, J. Galbraith, W. A. Stevenson.

Discipline—J. Stott, S. M. Willson, D. Euwer.

Missions—J. R. W. Sloane, S. Sterrett, Joseph Willson.

Theological Seminary—D. Scott, J. C. Boyd, H. George.

Signs of the Times—J. M. Willson, H. P. McClurken, J. R. Hemphill.

Foreign Correspondence—T. Sproull, R. B. Cannon, W. Crawford.

Finance—J. C. K. Milligan, J. Wiggins, T. McDonald.

Report of W. Brown, Trustee of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, was read and referred to the Committee on Finance. The Treasurer's report was referred to the same Committee.

A memorial was presented from the session of the second congregation, New York, which was laid on the table for the present.

A memorial from the first congregation of Philadelphia, urging the removal of the Theological Seminary to that city, was read and laid on the table for the present.

The reports of Presbyteries were made the order of the day for Friday morning.

Appeal of Joseph Dodd, from Illinois Presbytery, referred to Committee on Discipline.

On motion, Rev. J. C. Boyd, of Utica, Ohio, who was appointed at last Synod to preach before the present Synod "on the duty of the church to provide a ministry adequate to the present times," was requested to deliver his sermon on Friday evening, to which he assented.

The Synod then consumed over an hour in hearing reports relating to the directions of the last Synod, how they had been carried out, etc.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, Synod closed with prayer.

The Steubenville Railroad Bridge—Public Meeting.

A meeting was held yesterday, at the Board of Trade rooms, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the bill now before Congress, legalising the construction of the railroad bridge at Steubenville.

F. R. Dravo was elected President, and S. Horner, Secretary.

The President read a remonstrance against the passage of the bill now before Congress, and on motion of Mr. R. McGrew it was referred to a Committee of five, to have it laid before Congress. The meeting then adjourned.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

Racing at Collins Park.

Collins Park was opened for the season yesterday, but the attendance was not large. Two races came off—a pacing and a running match.

For the pacing match there were three entries—"Hawkeye Maid," "Old John," and "Sleepy Jim." The first heat was won by the "Maid" in 2:51—"Old John" being only half a neck behind. "Sleepy Jim" was distanced by losing his weight off the sulkey, and ruled out. The second heat was also won by the "Maid"—time, 2:53. The third heat was won by "Old John" in three minutes.

The next demonstration was a running race, half a mile, three in five. There were three entries, viz: Rachel Hughes, by S. Hughes; Honest John, by T. Curl; Gen. Zollicoffer, by O. Price. The animals jumped from the score at the word, Old John inside and Zollicoffer next, and the former won the first heat, by a neck, in 56 seconds; also the second heat, by a length, in 57 seconds; the third was won by Rachel, in 58 seconds, Old John breaking down within a few jumps of the score; Zollicoffer was withdrawn, being in bad condition. The fourth and fifth heats Rachel took without a contest.

A pacing race will come off this afternoon at half past three, for a premium of $100, for which three entries have been made, viz: Sleepy Jim, by T. Curl; Hawkeye Filley, by B. Sheplar; Jim Riley, by Felix Lafferty.

Rev. James Barnett.

This minister has been a missionary in the Levant for eighteen years, first in Damascus, Syria, and latterly in Cairo, Egypt. Having been so long in the enervating climate of the East, Mr. Barnett has returned to his native land for the invigoration of his health. On Tuesday evening last he gave an interesting address in the Second United Presbyterian Church, on the state of the mission school in Egypt. A few years ago a mission school was opened in Cairo, with three Coptic boys and one little negro. The school is now large and prosperous, and preaching on the Sabbath is encouragingly attended. Recently the Viceroy of Egypt donated to the United Presbyterian Mission, in fee simple, a large and commodious building in the city of Cairo, worth $40,000, with rooms suitable for public worship, school purposes, and residences of the missionaries.

The United Presbyterian Church has also a flourishing mission in Alexandria, and stations on the Upper Nile at Osiut and Benisouef, and other places. At Cairo, Rev. Mr. Lansing and wife, Rev. Mr. Ewing and wife, and Miss Dales are stationed. At Alexandria, Mr. Watson and wife, Rev. Mr. Hogg and wife, and Miss McKown are employed as missionaries.

"Let Justice be Done."

EDITORS GAZETTE: I wish to occupy a small space in your valuable paper, to vindicate the character of one of our soldiers from a slanderous story, got up to injure him. I see in the *Chronicle* of last evening a letter from a correspondent in the Thirteenth (Pa.) regiment, signed "Aleck," which states that ex-Mayor Adams, of Allegheny, was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Williamsburg, and that he had been a Captain in a Mississippi regiment, and doing service in the rebel army. I would just state that this is false in every particular. He is now and has been a member of the 58th Indiana regiment, which is now before Corinth, under Gen. Halleck. His wife has been receiving letters and money regularly from him. High Constable Long, Michael Fisher, Alexander Richards and myself received several letters from him recently, dated at Pittsburgh Landing; and as I am familiar with his penmanship, I am perfectly satisfied that the letters are his own hand-writing.

JOS. H. SCOTT, Alderman.

KNAP'S BATTERY.—The Baltimore *American* publishes an account of the disaster at Front Royal, derived from Mr. Joseph Robinson, of Pittsburgh, a member of Knap's Battery. It is substantially the same as previous accounts. He says that the section of Knap's Battery did the most efficient service throughout the day, and stood by their guns until the last moment, when the rebel cavalry, having broken through the infantry, rushed on them with pistol and sabre, and secured the two guns. They had but three rounds of ammunition left, having fired nearly two hundred rounds during the day.

AT HOME.—Thomas Ewens, son of R. B. Ewens, book binder, wounded in the thigh at Williamsburg, while fighting with his company, the Friend Rifle Guards, arrived at home yesterday. Robert M'Clelland, of the same company, wounded in the mouth, has been at home for several days. A ball struck him in the mouth, knocking out several of his front teeth, and passed out through his cheek. Both the young men are doing well.

RETURN OF CAPT. BATCHELOR.—Capt. C. W. Batchelor, a member of the Sanitary Commission sent from this city to the Peninsula, to look after the sick and wounded soldiers from Allegheny county who might be in the hospitals there, has arrived at home. He reports the Commission as well, and near Richmond, awaiting the expected battle.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Bank of America, New York: 5s, dangerous imitation, vig. female seated, arm on resting on shield, eagle to the right; State die on lower left corner.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1862, Evening.

I have lived in Washington ever since the war took definite shape; I was here on that 19th of April which saw the Massachusetts 6th butchered in the streets of Baltimore; I have watched with interest the various phases of the great conflict, but I have never seen in others, or felt in myself, a more feverish excitement than that of yesterday, and up till noon to-day.

A CHANGE APPARENT.

To any observer, it was evident on Saturday that something was going wrong. The dash on Front Royal, in itself an affair of little moment, carried with it, much; it menaced the rear of Banks, and implied much that the public didn't understand. We were ignorant that General Banks' command had been reduced to a mere handful, and were not prepared to learn that he was falling back, and had even reached Winchester without the public being actually aware that he was in danger. But the restless feeling of Saturday was nothing, compared to that of

SUNDAY IN WASHINGTON.

Dispatches from McClellan—the great strategist—were looked for eagerly. The boys of Sunday week had cried their papers—"McClellan within three miles of Richmond," and it was generally supposed that he would at least have progressed half a mile during the week. But all this was forgotten when, about noon, was posted on the bulletin boards—that Banks had been attacked at Winchester early in the morning, and after a severe fight had retreated. The crowds about the street multiplied; the spacious vestibule of Williard's was full of excited talkers; all the incubating news chafferers of the Capital had "told you so, sir, more'n a month ago; said they'd bust into your line, and cut 'round through Maryland," etc. Secesh was fairly rampant. Leaden eyes that had long preserved a vacant vacuity, and whose owners had talked of "the unconstitutionality of confiscation," and pronounced themselves "as good Union men as any body, sir," suddenly sparkled up and flashed with hope. The serpent under an August sun is not more malignant, as he flickers his forked tongue, than these traitors became under this streak of day light. Loyal men looked gloomy—couldn't understand it—sought consolation in walking up to the War office, or in looking at the long trains of wagons, and the moving panorama of munitions of war that suddenly appeared in all directions. Little thought of Sunday during these hours! Crowds sped from hotel to hotel, asking all they met, "what was new?" Then came the report of riot in Baltimore, multiplied into a serious revolt, in which blood was being shed, and the soldiers patroling the streets. To this was added that Jackson's column, which was in pursuit of Banks, was 40,000 strong, followed by other forces much more considerable; that the army of the rebels in Richmond had broken up into large detachments, a heavy column of which was now in front of McDowell, pressing him back upon the Rappahannock, and likely to cut him to pieces; that another force was at Catlett's station, on the Orange and Alexandria road, which would, or could slide down upon this Capital. Panic then depicted Banks driven into the Potomac; Jackson advancing into Maryland; no force here to reinforce the hunted handful which had retreated, and a thousand other things, too numerous and wild to relate. The wave gathered force and fury till a late hour. At 11 p. m., the crowd still lingered at Willard's. Late as it was, one wag must have his joke, as he rushed in and posted and pasted on the bulletin board —"*Latest News—Nothing New!*" Some appreciated the joke; some "couldn't see it."

TROOPS MOVING.

All through Sunday night the moving of trains over the streets, with provisions, supplies and munitions, was incessant. Nor were the railway trains idle. Reinforcements, how many it is not necessary to say, were pushed forward with amazing rapidity. This morning's light brought but little relief. Where was Banks? Had he been pressed into the river during the night? Such an inquiry, very natural, and finding no definite answer, was on every tongue or in every mind, this morning. The public anxiety was not lessened by the President's order, taking possession of all the railways. There was a fear that we didn't know the most, and secession seized upon its prerogative—lying—and plied it with rare skill. About noon, we breathed easier. A clear dispatch from Gen. Banks told of his safety, that his troops were in good spirits, and that the "*movements of the Secretary of War southward had frightened the rebels.*" Curiosity then turned instanter into the new channel.

WHAT NEXT?

This was now the inquiry. No one doubted that the Government would take instant advantage of this rash and desperate move of the despairing rebels. Jackson had thrust himself between two waiting columns of our army, as inviting his doom. You will doubtless know before you receive this letter, what has been done. Gen. Fremont was fully advised of what had been done, and is now understood to be pushing forward a force from the west across the track on which Jackson will have to retreat. A heavy detachment from McDowell is moving forward from the east to meet Fremont's. In the meantime, fresh troops will push down upon the rebels from the front, *via* Harper's Ferry. Should these movements effect their object, the whole rebel force will be caught in a trap. It is thought that this fool-hardy raid of the secession forces was to flush and fire the rebel troops at Corinth and at Richmond. As great as was its success, it will be wonderfully magnified in the fulsome dispatches of the gasconading Southerners. Their Southern armies will lie on their arms this night, dreaming that Davis has taken Washington, and is marching on Baltimore and Philadelphia, *en route* for Bunker Hill, there to proclaim the terms of a peace.

CONFISCATION.

So great was the excitement about Banks, that the public almost forgot the vote on the Confiscation bill, which was taken, as your telegrams have long since told you, to-day. A large crowd was, however, in the galleries. The majority for it was not so large as I had expected. Like the wound of Mercutio it will, however, "do." The Emancipation bill was slaughtered in the House of its friends. They will not have got rid of it, however, as I think. Subsequently the same measure will go up to the House from the Senate, and on second thought, and after hearing from their constituents, I think there are several poor fellows that will find the strength to vote right. We have to congratulate our county on having in Gen. Moorhead a representative equal to the emergencies of the times.

VISITOR.

THE weather having proved unfavorable for the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Pic-nic, as announced for this day, it has been postponed until to-morrow, (Thursday,) when the steamer Col. Bayard will leave the wharf at the foot of Grant street, at half-past eight o'clock, for Glenwood Grove.

IN NEW YORK.—Samuel Moody, a member of Co. K, Fourth regiment of the Sickles Brigade, and a Pittsburgher, who was wounded at the battle of Williamsburg, with a number of others, is now in New York city.

BANKS DISCREDITED.—We learn from the *National Bank Note Reporter* that the North Western Bank, (formerly the Warren County Bank,) Pennsylvania, and the Beverly Bank, N. J., are thrown out and discredited.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer..........E. LARE.

Engagement for ONE WEEK ONLY, commencing MONDAY EVENING, May 26th, of the well known HOOLEY'S, (late Hooley & Campbell's,) MINSTRELS, from Niblo's Saloon, Broadway, N. Y. R. M. HOOLEY and G. W. H. GRIFFIN, Proprietors. In their unique and unapproachable

ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

The gentlemen comprising this talented Troupe are universally acknowledged to be the STARS OF THE PROFESSION.

For full particulars see programme.

FRANK EDWARDS,
Agent for Hooley's Minstrels.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—35 cents, 25 cents and 15c.
Change of programme each evening.

ISAAC CRAIG, OUTLET SAW MILLS, ALLEGHENY CITY, invites the attention of builders and rivermen to his large stock of thoroughly seasoned LUMBER, WINDOW FRAME STUFF, JOISTS, DECKING, BOTTOM PLANK LATHE, PALINGS, &c., &c.

He will fill orders for sawed stuff with promptness and at fair rates. Persons wanting long timber are particularly invited to examine his stock.

Office on CRAIG STREET, near Robinson.
my15:dtf

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CAMP NEAR CHICKAHOMINY RIVER,
Wednesday, May 21, 1862.

Daily the rebels are getting in a more critical situation. The disaffection which has for a long time been said to exist in their army is now a settled fact. Deserters are coming in continually, and report the "southern chivalry" to be in a decided "fix." From a "contraband" who had been working at Yorktown for eleven months previous to its evacuation, in the Quartermaster's Department, I learned that provisions were beginning to get scarce, which fact hastened their retreat. He often heard the officers discussing their future prospects, and they always came to the conclusion that unless foreign powers interfered to raise the blockade their cause was hopeless. The same man, who was remarkably intelligent for one in his "peculiar" condition, assured me that when Yorktown was evacuated, many of the soldiers started with nothing in their haversacks but parched corn, and that before that they often left camp to go on a march with a single ear of corn for a day's ration. When they were lucky enough to get provisions it frequently happened that they were compelled to leave them on account of an advance of our troops. At Lee's Mill, they had just received a large quantity of stores of all kinds, but the rapid pursuit of our troops on the 4th inst., prevented them from being issued, and rather than leave them to fall into our hands, they broke in the heads of bean, rice, molasses and sugar hogsheads, and told the country people to help themselves, but burnt both salt and flour, of which they had large quantities. This left them entirely destitute, and, added to their naturally destructive disposition, accounts for the depredations committed on personal property in this section.

Day before yesterday a flag of truce came in with two rebel officers, bearing some proposition to Gen. McClellan. One was a Brigadier General, and the other a field officer. They were brought in blind-folded by our pickets, to Gen. Keyes' headquarters, who sent them with an aid to Gen. McClellan. As luck would have it, they met our Commander-in-Chief on the road, but he refused to recognize them, telling the officer having them in charge to see them safe over our lines. There is much curiosity rife in camp relative to their errand, and a thousand rumors are in circulation in regard to it, but as the General refused to recognize them, of course they did not make their mission public.

I saw McClellan shortly after the occurrence, and was struck at the alteration in his appearance, since I last saw him—the day of the evacuation of Yorktown. As some of our boys expressed it, he looked decidedly 'ratty'. I can compare his appearance to nothing more aptly than that of a poor "type" who has worked for two or three months without the assistance of a "sub."

It is a current rumor at headquarters that the Monitor is within three miles of Richmond, and holds that city completely at her mercy. There is nothing improbable in this, as the only place in the river capable of being so obstructed as to prevent her passage up the river is about fifteen miles below Richmond, where there is a bar with fourteen feet of water on it. This could be easily passed over, and the ascent of our gunboats followed so closely after the evacuation of Norfolk and Sewall's Point, that the rebels had no time to put anything more than temporary obstructions in our way, and these could easily have been removed ere this. What gives an air of credit to this rumor is the statement of a wounded prisoner taken by the 61st Pa. volunteers in a skirmish on Saturday. This regiment, accompanied by the 23d Pa. volunteers and 8th Pa. cavalry, made a reconnoissance, and encountered a small body of rebels, who, after a short skirmish retreated. Their ambulance, being rather crowded, this man was required to get out and walk, his wound being but a slight one. He determined not to walk, saying he would run the risk of being taken by the Yankees first. Accordingly, he quietly awaited the approach of our men, and gave himself up. In a conversation with one of our officers, he made some extraordinary statements. He said that the people of Richmond were in a state of extreme perturbation, and were removing as fast as possible. The Union people are getting bold, and daily collisions occur between them and secessionists, even government officials are not exempt from insult.

Since commencing this letter another deserter, a Philadelphian, who was pressed into the 5th Louisiana (Tigers) has come into our lines, and confirms the above statements. He reports the force of the rebel army to be one hundred and fifty thousand, and that their policy is to fall back incessantly, and thus prolong the war till the Government, wearied out of patience, will compromise with them, and admit them into the Union on their old footing.

Some fears exist here that the rebels will hold us in check till they have another place fortified, as they did at Yorktown, and so compel us to follow them. This is rather discouraging to the men, as they would sooner run the risk of a battle here than follow them to the extreme South, as they will certainly have to do, if they succeed in balking us in this manner at every step. From a late Richmond paper I learn that we will have to wade through seas of blood before obtaining possession of Richmond, but when we remember that Magruder was to make "Yorktown his mausoleum, and the neighboring fields his cemetories" such statements as these fail to have any effect on the "Northern vandals."

Near our camp is "Rose Cottage," the former headquarters of Gen. Magruder. It is a most beautiful residence, and was owned by a gentleman of fine literary tastes, who, in his hurry, left everything undisturbed. A large and valuable library was thus left behind. A guard has been placed over the house, and furniture and all will be found in good condition by the owner, if he should ever return to claim his property.

The railroad runs within a half a mile of our camp, and many of the boys have been over to see how it looked, as they have almost forgotten the appearance of a car or a locomotive.

The Western Pennsylvania regiments still retain the same relative position, viz: the 62d, 63d, and 57th in Heintzleman's Corps, on the right wing, and the 61st, 101st, 102d, and 103d, with Keyes on the left. The right is in comparative quiet, nearly all the rebel forts being opposite the left wing.

Reconnoissances are usually made by Keyes' Corps, each brigade taking their turn. Yesterday was our turn, and we paid the rebels a visit, advancing to within a half a mile of their lines. We could discover no very great numbers of the enemy, the only troops showing themselves being a body of cavalry, which, as our Parrots began to talk, got out of harm's way as quickly as possible. We returned at about six o'clock, without succeeding in drawing their fire, or obtaining any important information. Their batteries were probably masked, and they feared to expose them if they returned our fire. Besides these daily reconnoissances in force, small parties are frequently taken out as scouting parties. A night or two since ten men of Co. M, 102d, went and took a survey of Bottom's Bridge. They report it burnt, with the exception of a few timbers, and that the rebels have no guard visible on the other side. Last night some of our cavalry went over the bridge and proceeded some distance without meeting any obstruction. It is probable that the rebels have drawn in their pickets to their fortifications, said to be a mile and a half west of the river.

There have been some changes in a few of our Western companies, among the most important of which is the appointment of Capt. Glass, of the Pittsburgh Zouaves, to the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 5th Regiment, Sickles' Brigade, and that of Orderly Sergeant Wm. Gould, of Co. C, 61st Regiment, to the vacant 1st Lieutenancy in the same company. These appointments give universal satisfaction to all parties concerned, and I have no doubt will prove beneficial to their respective commands.

G.

AUCTION sale of a city retail shoe store at 445 Penn street, commences at 10 o'clock this morning. Don't fail to be on hand, as the stock is one of the best in the city, and must be closed out.

DIED:

MACKEY—At Springdale, Allegheny county, Pa., May 27th, 1862, LYDIA, wife of Wm. Mackey.

The friends of the family will meet the funeral at the Allegheny Cemetery Gate, at 3 o'clock THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—It has not yet been definitely ascertained whether the rebels have again damaged the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, though they have possession of that portion of the route. On Sunday the employees of the road, hearing of the approach of the rebels, run most of the rolling stock down to Cumberland.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

MILITARY EXCITEMENT COOLING DOWN IN PHILADELPHIA.

GEN. BANKS HIGHLY PRAISED.

Outrages of the Rebels.

NO BATTLE EXPECTED AT RICHMOND SOON!

The Obstructions of the James River Immense!

NO USE TAKING BATTERIES ON THE JAMES RIVER.

A BALL ON THE BRITISH SHIP RINALDO.

Jeff. Davis Toasted at the Ball!

Gen. Jackson Reinforced from Richmond!

SENATOR SIMMONS' TAX BILL.

EIGHTEEN OF THE MONITOR'S CREW CAPTURED!

EIGHT MEN KILLED!

Col. Fitz Henry Warren to be a Brigadier.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—The last orders from Washington countermanding the call for the three months' volunteers has had the effect, this morning, of cooling down the military excitement in this vicinity.

Gen. Banks' splendid retreat, with less than four thousand men, pursued by a rebel force of thirty thousand, is considered by experienced military men as an evidence of great generalship.

Gen. Sigel paid a high compliment to Gen. Banks, last night, for his skill in rescuing his force from being overwhelmed, and returning as well as he did to the Potomac. Gen. Banks lost no cannon in his retreat.

The rebels at Front Royal committed the most horrible outrages on our wounded and dead. They bayoneted the wounded and mutilated the bodies of the dead. Must we continue to treat these wretches as civilized beings?

A correspondent of the *Inquirer*, writing from McClellan's army warns his readers not to look for a battle in that vicinity for some time yet.

A letter from the James river flotilla states that the obstructions between Drury's Point, where the rebel batteries are, and Richmond, are of such a character that it will take years to remove them, even if they ever can be. Therefore it would be of no avail to take the batteries, if the attempt were practicable; situated at a great height, our gunboats would be unable to do them much damage, should they conclude to attack them.

The *Tribune's* correspondent says it is reported that a ball was given on board the English gunboat Rinaldo, in Norfolk harbor, a few evenings since, which was attended by the ladies of that city. It is furthermore reported that Jeff. Davis was frequently toasted amidst great applause. So much for British neutrality.

The same correspondent says that Jackson was reinforced from Richmond. This species of strategy is the next thing to a battle fought for the rebels, and the next thing to a defeat for us. They gain time to protract the struggle, and in the meantime the intervention leaven is working.

Senator Simmons' Tax bill will yield a revenue of one hundred and fifty-six millions, according to moderate estimates.

The Richmond *Whig* says that eighteen of the Monitor's crew came ashore at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th, and were captured by the Confederates. Eight of them were killed in attempting to escape.

The remaining prisoners were marched through the streets of Richmond to the prison. One of the men captured was a paymaster. None of the rebels were hurt.

Col. Fitz-Henry Warren has been nominated Brigadier General by President Lincoln.

From Nashville—General Negley in Command of an Important Movement.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, May 27.

Editors Pittsburgh Gazette,—General Mitchel, General Negley and Colonel Lester met at Nashville for a military consultation, this evening,—the result of which is, that General Negley takes command of an important movement.

SPARTA.

Episcopal Convention of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—The annual meeting of the Episcopal Convention, of the diocese of Maryland commenced to-day in Grace Church. Owing to the divided sentiment of the clergy and laity, in regard to political affairs, and the feeling manifested by disloyal members toward the honored Bishop of the diocese, on account of his unflinching loyalty, there was much anxiety and curiosity in reference to the meeting of the Convention. The Convention to-day, however, passed off without excitement.

The Bishop, in his address, confined himself almost entirely to reporting upon his official duties for the past two years. The only allusion to the existing troubles was the following words:

"On the affairs of the diocese I should have much to say, were my unaided private sense of duty to dictate my course, but I defer to the judgment of respected brethern of both orders, when I waive all discussion of the reasons why so long an interval (two years) has elapsed since last we were assembled."

There was much indignation felt and expressed in a quiet way by the loyal members in observing that Dr. Hugh Davy Evans, who for so many years has held such a prominent place in the annals of the Episcopal Church, both in this diocese and in the General Convention of the Church, and who, for such a long period has represented St. Paul Parish, Baltimore, was no longer a member of the Convention, having been put aside by the disloyal portion of the vestry of that church simply and solely on the ground of his loyalty to his Government. Such is the intolerant, vindictive spirit of secessionism even in the church.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 28.—A special dispatch from Fort Wright, on the 27th, says it is believed that the enemy has been largely reinforced during the last three days. Two transports are known to have arrived from Memphis, bringing two regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery. Part of this force landed at Randolph, while the remainder occupy the Arkansas shore, nearly opposite the foot of Island No. 33, where they are reported to be engaged in the erection of batteries.

Deserters and refugees continue to arrive at the fleet. Several have just arrived, and report the enemy about to attack the flotilla.

A refugee from Memphis says that a rumor is current in that city that ten Federal vessels had reached White river, at the mouth of which they had established a blockade. The steamers were thus cut off from their last avenue of escape.

A short time before the steamer left the fleet the mortars, which had been silent for some days, again opened fire on the fort.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, May 28.—Gen. Strong has issued an order that hereafter all persons shall be required to procure from the Provost Marshal a permit before leaving Cairo, either by steamboat or railroad. Any violation of the order will subject the offender to arrest.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1862.

HOUSE.—Mr. Porter, of Ind., moved to postpone till Wednesday next, the motion made by him yesterday, to reconsider the vote by which the House on Monday rejected the bill to confiscate the slaves of rebels.

Mr. Holman, of Ky., moved to lay Porter's motion on the table.

Mr. Blair, of Pa., moved a call of the House, which was disagreed to by three majority.

Mr. Edmunds, of N. H., moved that the House adjourn. Negatived almost unanimously.

Mr. Porter moved a call of the House. Negatived by 14 majority.

Mr. Holman's motion to lay that of Mr. Porter on the table was disagreed to—yeas 69, nays 73.

Mr. Porter's motion was adopted.

The Speaker stated that the motion to reconsider the vote, by which the bill to confiscate the slaves of rebels was rejected, can, as a privileged question, be taken up next Wednesday morning after the reading of the journal.

The House went into Committee on the Senate bill to collect direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, and for other purposes.

Various amendments were made perfecting arrangement for carrying the act into effect, and the amendment passed by a vote of 97 against 17.

It provides for the appointment of a Board of Tax Commissioners, to enter upon the duties of the office whenever the Commanding General of the forces of the United States, entering into any insurrectionary State or district, shall have established the military authority through any parts of district, or county of same. In all cases where the owners of land shall not pay their proportion of the tax and consequent expenses the property is to be sold. Provision is made for the redemption of land if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that the owner has not taken part in or in any manner aided or abetted the rebellion, and that by reason of the insurrection he has been unable to pay the tax. In cases of owners having left their lands to join the rebel cause the United States shall take possession, and may lease them until the civil authority of the United States is established, and the people of the State shall elect legislative and State officers, who shall take an oath to support the Federal Constitution. The Board of Commissioners may, by direction of the President, instead of leasing land vested in the United States, cause the same to be sub-divided and sold in parcels to any loyal citizen, or any person who shall have faithfully served in the army, navy or marine corps.

The preemption principle is also engrafted on the bill.

The House went into Committee on the bill to purchase a hospital in the District of Columbia known as the Douglas Hospital, and appropriating $75,000 for that purpose.

Mr. Edgerton reviewed a Democratic address. His colleague, Mr. Vallandigham, was the author of this address, and the life and animating spirit of the movement which it contemplates. He reviewed the record of his colleague to show that the latter made declarations as early as 1860, that he would see no money to put down treason or rebellion, and that he had lived up to it with religious fidelity. His colleague has repeated this speech on various occasions, finding fault with the government, but not complaining against rebellion, and endeavoring to paralize the energies of the government. He had no doubt but that the address inspired the camps of the secessionists with joy.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the public debt to this date, together with a statement of the average rate of interest.

Mr. Wickliffe introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, providing that, whereas one hundred and ninety thousand volunteers more than were authorized have been mustered, and the money to pay them appropriated during the present session; that the corps of volunteers shall not exceed the number now in the service, unless authorized by an act of Congress; also, that it shall not be lawful to receive as soldiers, or to arm the fugitive slaves that may be captured by our army or seduced by any one to leave their owners and come within the lines of the camp of any officer. The officer who shall violate this section to be cashiered upon conviction by a court martial.

Mr. Foulk introduced a joint resolution which was referred to the Committee on Elections, that whenever either House of Congress shall decide adversely upon a contestant to be admitted to a seat here, it shall not be lawful for such house to allow such unsuccessful applicant a greater sum than $1000 for compensation and mileage. Adjourned.

SENATE.—The Vice President presented a message from the President in reply to the resolution concerning the arrests made in Kentucky, in which he says, that it is not compatible with the public interest to furnish such information at present.

Also, a message from the President relative to the vote of censure on Secretary Cameron, being the same as that read in the House yesterday. It was ordered to be printed.

The bill making an appropriation for, and authorizing the payment of certain bounties, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Willy, of Va., presented a memorial from the Legislature of Virginia, with reference to the division of the State, and also the Constitution adopted by the people within the proposed limits of the Western States.

The bill donating lands for the benefit of colleges, agriculture, and the mechanic arts, was taken up.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, spoke against it as injurious to the new States, and tending to increase land speculation, and preventing many of the benefits of the Homestead bill.

At 1 o'clock the tax bill was taken up, the question being on Wilson's amendment to strike out the license to retail liquor dealers.

Messrs. Pomeroy, Foster and others spoke in favor of the amendment. After further discussion the amendment was rejected—yeas, Messrs. Harris, Pomeroy, Wilmot, Wilson, of Mass., and Wright—5; nays, 32.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, the Senate went into executive session. After a few minutes spent therein, the doors opened, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the tax bill.

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment as a new section, that any person who shall claim service or labor for life of any person, under the laws of any State, shall be taxed on account of each person so claimed, the sum of ten dollars. He contended that such a tax could be laid without in any way recognising the offensive doctrine that slaves were property. It was simply a tax on persons.

Mr. Sherman believed that slaves were persons, and were entitled to the rights of persons, and as such they could not be taxed in this way, and certainly the Senator from Massachusetts would not propose to tax them as property; besides if he undertook to collect such a tax it would only fall on the loyal men of the border States, and would be looked upon as an indirect attempt at emancipation. He was willing to meet the question of emancipation openly. The only practical way to tax a large portion of the South was to tax the cotton.

On the suggestion of several Senators Mr. Sumner modified his amendment so as to be in the language of the amendment offered by Senator Simmons, that an annual tax of five dollars shall be paid by every person or persons, corporation or society, for and on account of every other person between the ages of ten and sixty-five years, whose service or labor for a term of years or for life, is claimed to be owned by such first mentioned person or persons, corporation or society, whether in a judiciary capacity or otherwise, under the laws and customs of any State; and said annual tax shall be levied and collected of the person or persons, corporation or society making such claim and of their goods, chattles and lands, but in no case shall the person or persons whose service or labor so claimed, or their service or labor, be sold for the purpose of collecting said tax. It further provides that this tax shall not apply to service due to parents.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment to Mr. Sumner's amendment, on the proposition to tax one cent per pound on cotton.

Mr. King was in favor of a tax on both cotton and slave, and should vote for both if he could, and therefore hoped that the tax on cotton would not be pressed as a substitute for a tax on slaves.

After a lengthy debate, Sherman's amendment was rejected—yeas 15, nays 22.

Mr. Henderson offered an amendment, that the tax herein prescribed, shall not be levied or collected in any States where a system of gradual emancipation may have been adopted at the time of collection.

Mr. Fessenden said that according to the Constitution, the tax must be equal in all the States.

Pending the question, the Senate adjourned.

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

Movements of Our Troops—Condition of the Rebel Army—Stover, the Stock Swindler, etc.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Indianapolis, says: An officer, who left Corinth on Monday morning, reports that the army moved up to within three-fourths of a mile from the enemy's fortifications on Sunday night, and are entrenching.

Gen. Halleck says his position will not warrant risking anything, hence his moving by regular approaches and fortifying as he goes. It was expected our forces would open on the enemy by Thursday.

It is reported that Gen. Lovell arrived at Corinth, on Sunday night, with seven thousand raw troops.

Deserters say that the army has more confidence in Bragg and Price than Beauregard. The rebel army is on half rations. They get fresh beef twice a week, and spoiled corn and beef the balance of the time. No pork. The sickness in their army is fearful, and increasing, while ours is rapidly improving. Their officers have sent all their baggage and personal effects to the Grand Junction.

D. C. Stover, the stock swindler, leaves Indianapolis to-day, with a guard, for New York. He is not very communicative. He says he used all the blanks he had, and cannot tell, without examining the books, how much spurious stock has been issued.

A number of companies of the Indiana Legion were arriving at Indianapolis to guard the prisoners.

The 60th Indiana regiment, Col. Owen, is under marching orders, and the 12th and 16th Indiana regiments will reorganize immediately.

Direct from Halleck's Army.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, arrived here direct from Halleck's army before Corinth, having left there last Friday. He says our army are in excellent condition, occupying a strong position and is ready for the great struggle. The battle may be expected within the next ten days.

Mr. Scott has been unanimously re-elected Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and will soon enter upon the management of that road, President J. Edgar Thompson being about to depart for Europe.

In the debate in Councils on the defense of the city, &c., Hon. Sam'l M. Felton, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, was given credit for his patriotic efforts at the commencement of the rebellion in hastening troops to Washington, having taken the responsibility to furnish soldiers with rations and providing extraordinary means for forwarding them. It is estimated that $25,000 have been expended by him for this purpose, and according to Gen. Butler's statement had it not been for Mr. Felton his forces would not have got to the seat of war in time to render the efficient service they did.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 28.—The Norfolk *Day Book*, which was allowed to continue its issue by Gen. Viele, after the occupation of Norfolk by Federal forces, on condition that it should be respectful in its tone, was to-day suspended, in consequence of a communication in yesterday's paper signed "Enquirer," which in severe language assails those Union citizens who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. A meeting was held last night, in which the course of the paper was discussed, and the Committee having waited upon Gen. Viele and stated their request that the paper should be suppressed, he acquiesced, and the order was issued this morning.

After a hard rain, lasting all night, the weather is now pleasant, but very warm.

The steamer Geo. Peabody sailed, to-day, for New York.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Secretary of the Navy has furnished Congress with the result of the examination, made by a special board, of Stevens' Battery, as an efficient means of coast defence. They think that for this purpose it will require essential modifications, owing to the recent improvement in naval warfare.

As the Secretary believes that it was intended by Congress to apply the nearly $800,000, heretofore appropriated upon the battery according to the original plan, should it have been approved, he does not feel authorized to expend the money to carry out the suggestions of the Board.

Gen Sigel visited the Capitol to-day, and was warmly welcomed by members of Congress.

Steamer Captured.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The bark Pallas, from the Belize was boarded on the 15th inst. by the U. S. bark Pursuit, in lat. 23° 60', long. 50° 85', who reported that on the day previous the U. S. steamer Cuyler had captured an iron steamer, loaded with cotton, and sent her to New York.

The steamer Z. S. Paulding has arrived with 331 sick soldiers from McClellan's army.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, May 28—Evening.—Flour unchanged but there is hardly enough doing to establish quotations, so that prices are to some extent nominal at $4 10@4 15 for superfine; $4 25@4 30 for extra, and $4 40@4 50 for fancy and fancy brand. Wheat is in somewhat better demand; red is sold at 88@90c, and white at 95@98c. Corn dull and not much doing at 34@35c. Oats steady and unchanged at 35@35½c. Rye is in fair demand at 58c. Whisky closed at 18½c. Nothing of importance has been transacted in provisions, and the market has become quite heavy. 40,000 bbls lard sold at 7⅜c, and 30,000 bbls bulk sides at $5 80. Linseed oil is higher; sales of 335 bbls at 81½c. Groceries firm at full prices. Exchange dull. Gold 3¾@4c premium.

NEW YORK, May 28—Evening.—Cotton buoyant; sales 1,800 bales at 31@31½c. Flour declined; sales of 15,000 bbls. Wheat declines; 321,000 bush sold at 91c@$1 03 for Chicago Spring; $1 02@1 08 for Milwaukee Club; $1 10@1 13 for red, and $1 23@1 25 for white. Corn closed firm; sales of 167,000 bushels at 45@49c. Lard heavy at 45@49c. Whisky steady at 23¾@24½c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—This fine band of negro performers, cannot by any possible means prolong their stay beyond Saturday evening next, and therefore, those who have not seen them, should call at the Theatre office and secure a seat, for one of the three remaining nights. To see the india rubber, Hayes, dance his medley, is alone worth double the admission fee. We hear it quietly noised about, that manager Henderson is busily engaged in getting up Laura Keene's great piece, entitled "Peep O'Day." We are inclined to doubt it, however, as it is now so near the dull summer months, and the piece is so enormously expensive in scenery. However, it is no telling what perseverance and industry may accomplish! 'Twould be funny, wouldn't it, to see the little energetic manager "running the mill" all through the summer.

THE AMUSEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE, form the text for many a newspaper paragraph. This one is however, intended to direct the reader's attention to a first class clothing and merchant tailoring establishment. We refer, of course, to J. L. Carnaghan's, Federal street, near the Diamond, Allegheny city. This store is in almost daily receipt of new goods for gentlemen, and boys wear. The skill of the proprietor as a first class costumer, is too well known to need endorsement from us, and the goods are of the very latest selection, from the eastern market. Those who would be neatly, durably, and well clad, should not fail to call on Carnaghan.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS.—Messrs. Wm. H. McGee & Co., corner of Federal street and Diamond square, Allegheny, have truly earned the name of fashionable clothiers. Their supply of Spring and Summer goods are of the latest styles. All their clothing is made up under their own direction, and is warranted to fit their customers. In prices they are bound not to be undersold by any other establishment. Give them a call and judge for yourself. We guarantee for you a good reception.

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at Hunt's Book Store, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, and at the Omnibus office, No. 405, Liberty street. Day or night, all orders left in either the two places will be promptly attended to.

DOCTOR C. BEALS, Water Cure and Homoeopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

DEATH OF J. W. GRAY.—Mr. J. W. Gray, so long the editor and proprietor of this paper, who has been suffering for a long time from one of his eyes—the sight of which he lost several years ago—was taken alarmingly ill a few days since with nervous congestion of the brain and lungs, brought on, no doubt, by the long suffering he has endured from the above cause, and from the anxiety that he should eventually become totally blind, expired this afternoon at two o'clock, at his residence on Superior street, near Erie. We have no time to say anything further to-day.—*Cleveland Plaindealer of Monday Evening.*