Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 9.

☞ Much interesting reading matter will be found on our first page.

Governor Stanley.

The violent course of this new official has created unwonted excitement throughout the country. There is a loud call made for his immediate removal, but it is not certain that this extreme course will be taken. It is most probable that the rebuke he will receive from Washington, if it does not cause him to resign, will induce him to modify his views, and let the slave code of North Carolina take care of itself.

Nearly all the Eastern papers, even some of those ranked among the conservatives, are pleased with the action of the Government in revoking Gov. Stanley's extreme action. The N. Y. *Times* says:

"We are glad to hear that President Lincoln does not sustain the action of Gov. Stanley in closing the schools for freed negroes and in returning fugitive slaves to rebel owners. If our information from Washington is reliable, he has expressed his disapprobation of both these acts, and will direct Gov. Stanley not to interfere with these schools, nor to use the authority or power of the General Government for the return of these fugitives.

The satanic *Herald*, and its humble imitator, the Pittsburgh *Post*, are dreadfully grieved that the slaves should be taught to read, and still more afflicted that their secession friends cannot get their niggers. The *Herald* pitches in all round, and Stanton and Chase come in for their share. It spares the President, who is the real executive power which directs all these things, but the *Herald* never quarrels with the President. When Buchanan was carrying the ship of state upon the breakers, the *Herald* applauded, but no sooner had the poor old man laid aside the sceptre of power, than the *Herald* pitched into him with a will. We do not suppose the President cares a pinch of snuff for the praise or censure of the *Herald*—both are alike indifferent; but he is a man of too much sense, and he has too sound a heart to permit Stanley to usurp powers which were not confided to him, and to do acts under government authority, which he abhors.

Crushing Union Sentiment.

The Pittsburgh *Post* says that we wish to crush out the Union feeling in the Southern States.

We should like to know where there is any unconditional Union feeling in the South except among the contrabands. There are exceptional individual cases, but we doubt whether, except in Eastern Tennessee, there is much Union feeling to be found. It is all bounded by *if's* and *ands*. We hold ourselves to be unconditional Union men. We go for the Union at all hazards, and under all circumstances, believing that the future peace and happiness of the country depends upon maintaining its integrity. But we go for as good and perfect a Union as we can get. If slavery triumphs we go for the Union, and ride our time to remove it. If freedom triumphs all the better. But we want a perfect Union—a union of interests, sentiments and affections. This can never exist while slavery lasts, and therefore we oppose slavery. It is the enemy of Union.

Where there is one unconditional Union man in the South, there are one thousand conditional. They are for a Union of their own making. If they can have everything their own way, it is all very well; but if a majority of the people of the whole country elect a President, or establish principles, or make laws averse to their views, they are no longer for the Union. Such Union men are mere shams, a good deal like the loyalty of the *Post*, very conditional.

Hayti.

While Mr. Cox, of Ohio, was blackguarding Hayti and its government and people, in the House of Representatives, and calling them a miserable set of worthless animals, unit to be recognized by white men, the New York papers were printing the fact that the Haytian Congress opened on the 21st of April, the legate of the Pope, and the representatives of England, France, and Spain being present. The same news tells us of an insurrection attempted by Gen. Solomon, but President Geffrard put down the rebellion in fewer days than we have used months for ours. Another district having given signs of rebellion, Geffrard gave the people forty-eight hours to return to allegiance—just what Buchanan ought to have done here in December, 1860.

HAYTI AND LIBERIA.

On Wednesday last, in the House, the question under discussion being the Senate bill to authorize the President to appoint diplomatic representatives to the Republics of Hayti and Liberia, Hon. Booker McKinney, of Allegheny, addressed the House at length in a very able argument in favor of the bill, which we had reported at length in the *Congressional Globe*. We present our readers with a few extracts, and regret that the state of our columns precludes us from publishing it entire.

Mr. McKnight—Mr. Speaker, so long ago as the year 1800, on the very threshold of the present century, the State of Virginia originated the project of planting the people of color from the United States on the coast of Africa, the home of their fathers; and her Governor, James Monroe, was instructed to correspond with President Jefferson on the subject. After some ineffectual negotiations, through our minister to England, with the Sierra Leone Company, the project was dropped. Sixteen years subsequently, Virginia and New Jersey moved simultaneously towards the same philanthropic object—Virginia sending through her Representatives in Congress, and New Jersey by the self-denying labors of Rev. Robert Finley, who visited this city at that period, conferred with eminent citizens from all parts of the country, and convened, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the 16th of December, A. D. 1816, a meeting over which presided Henry Clay, then Speaker of the House of Representatives. At this meeting was initiated the American Colonization Society, which assumed an organized shape on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1817, and which, in its early days, when men of all the South and the North, of the slave and the free States, and of all parties, could confer, and discuss, and fraternize in earnest efforts to ameliorate the condition of that unfortunate race, suffered bereavements, and at Cincinnati, in 1834, "spring of most unmuzzled freedom," the Republic where, under Providence, their lot had been cast.

Through the instrumentality of this society, during the administration of President Monroe, as a great friend of the scheme, territory was secured on the west coast of Africa, and many of the free people of color, from the United States, have, to-day, to-day twenty or more days of navigation, and finally growing. Many of the great, good men of Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky, were long tried and true friends of Liberia. From Virginia, Chief Justice John Marshall, Bushrod Washington, James Madison, James Monroe, from Maryland, Howard and Pinkney, and from Kentucky, Young, Underwood, and the Breckinridges, (Robert, and John C.) I might go back to the days of Jefferson, and quote the words of the great apostle of Liberty, Rev. Dr. A. Alexander, of New Jersey:

"The colony then and there established grew and developed and extended alike her territory and her influence, and with similar adjacent settlements and colonies was in 1839 united into a commonwealth, and, starting afresh in the race of national progress, adopted a constitution on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1847, and was ushered into the family of nations as the Republic of Liberia. From every consideration of duty and policy, natural, commercial, political, and national, our own Republic should have been the first country to extend the right hand of fellowship and welcome to her young sister. She owed it alike to Liberia and to herself. But despite the petitions of many thousands of our citizens praying for speedy recognition, the black and malign spirit which has so long shaped and controlled our legislation has, until now, been sufficiently potential to disregard and defeat the manifest promptings of duty, and the wishes of the good people of this land. Mr. Clay earnestly advocated its recognition, and in a letter, dated Ashland, October 18, 1851, to Mr. B. Coates, of Philadelphia, thus spoke:

"I have thought for years the independence of Liberia ought to be recognized by our Government, and I have frequently urged it upon persons connected with the Administration, and I shall continue to do so if I have suitable opportunities. The best form of accomplishing that object would be by the conclusion of a treaty of commerce with that republic."

* * * But even the persuasive voice of Kentucky's great Commoner could not avail to dispel the prejudice and political blindness of his contemporaries, who, unlike him, having the power and the opportunity to do a graceful act of national comity, yet could not, like him, rise to the true dignity and demands of statesmanship suitable to the occasion. Very soon after her declaration of independence, her President, Roberts, visited this country to ask us to lead off in recognizing the infant republic. But just about the time of his arrival, it happened that the schooner Pearl was detected in running off slaves from this capital. The excitement and bad feeling consequent were such as to forbid, in the opinion of the friends of Africa, any hope of favorable action then, and Mr. Roberts promptly sailed for Europe.

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It has been to our glory that we planted the seeds of freedom, civilization and christianity on the shores of heathen Africa; and to our shame that we have so long abandoned the culture and nurture of the plant to others! I trust all this has passed away. We gaze today on this distant republic to find her not merely recognized as an equal by ten respectable Powers, but growing alike in territory, wealth, civilization, learning and influence.

Liberia extends in length along the coast six hundred miles, and back towards the interior from fifty to one hundred and fifty miles. Her population is composed of some 17,000 Americans, 20,000 native Africans, assimilated to the former in civilization and religion, and of several hundred thousand natives, living on her territory subject to her laws, and speaking the English language. The Government—modeled after this country—is controlled by a President, Vice President, Cabinet, a House of Representatives, and a supreme and inferior courts; all the offices being filled by colored men. She has her churches, her common schools, her seminaries, her colleges and her newspaper press. Her soil, being well matured and fertile, agriculture receives much attention; and coffee, sugar, palm oil, and cotton products are shipped to foreign lands. Her products and trade are rapidly growing, as illustrated by the following table of exports, showing seven years' progress, furnished from an authentic source:

	1852.	to	1859.
Coffee	none exported.		5 tons.
Sugar	"	"	103 "
Cotton Cloths	"	"	18,000 "
Palm Oil	3,000 tons	"	7,500 "
Oxen	none exported.		75 joke

The two most important articles of growth and trade from West Africa are cotton and palm oil. Of the former $1,450,000 are annually exported, of which $200,000 passes through Liberia ports, and the balance through Lagos. From the Abbeokuta country were exported, in 1853, 235 pounds of cotton, and in 1859, 3,447 bales. The average amount of palm oil imported into Great Britain from West Africa, from 1790 to 1860, is $34,878,000 per annum.

Politically, the recognition of Hayti is of importance now, in view of the new complications on and near the shores of North America, and the struggles of European nations for a foothold on our continent. The more independent republics we have around us, the further we avert the encroachments of restless and ambitious governments. Already has the Haytien Government been recognized by England, Spain, Austria, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, Sweden, and Hanover. As with Liberia, our own Republic is, in this regard, to follow the monarchies of Europe.

It would detract, sir, from the dignity of the occasion and the force of the argument, to descend from the lofty plane of statesmanship on which this great international question should be met and disposed of, to notice the only objection I have ever heard against this measure—an objection which would seem to be the offspring of a prejudiced mind and perverted judgment, the veriest saffron of the jaundiced eye. Yet I feel constrained to allude to it, because it recently saw the light in an argument against this measure, which has been published in the official organ of this House, that is, that if recognized, they might be represented at this republican court by (to use the very language) "a full-blooded negro!" and I regret to find the objection reiterated by the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Cox,] and by my colleague from Philadelphia, [Mr. Biddle,] whose citizens of all parties have petitioned Congress this very session for this measure.

Sir, this is a sore sequitur, for I judge that these Governments will desire to be represented near ours, by those who can best serve them, which, in the present state of feeling and prejudice, I submit, white agents would. Acting on this view, Liberia has always been represented in London by Gerard Ralston, Esq., a highly respected gentleman from Philadelphia, who has negotiated most of her treaties with European Powers.

But even accepting the proposition in all its enormity, I ask whether our pride shall hesitate to do what the august Court of St. James and the polite Court of St. Cloud, and the proud Court of Brazil never thought of doing; their treaties with Liberia containing no stipulations about the size, shape, or color of the agents of either of the high contracting parties. And when it is remembered, Mr. Speaker, that the most arrogant and haughty, perhaps, of all those who in this land looked down upon the negro, namely, the whilom Senator, John Randolph, of Roanoke, of Virginia, was quite recently observed sitting in the gallery of the British Parliament beside one of these swarthy representatives (if I mistake not) of this very Liberia, on apparently the most amicable terms, I think our Representatives of a Republic need not take the alarm, lest such a diplomatist "should come between the wind and our nability."

To the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Cox) I am opposed, because I think that for the purpose of negotiating a proper treaty with each of those states, and to protect and secure the proper dignity and status of our own Government, with the security and rights of our agents and citizens, diplomatic representatives higher than simple consuls, with greater powers, position, and influence, and with the greater privileges and immunities secured by the law of nations, are needed.

Especially with regard to Liberia is this the case, where we shall need a diplomatic representative to keep an eye to our growing interests on that continent, to negotiate treaties with future African states, and to co-operate with the diplomatic agents of other governments in the suppression of the slave trade, and to consider questions arising under the provisions of our treaty of 1842 with Great Britain.

The questions of African colonization and the prosperity of Liberia are not with me moral or unlateresting. To the former, twenty years ago, I was accustomed to make my boyish contributions; to the latter I rejoice at this opportunity to contribute, by casting my vote to recognize her as a free and independent republic. I shall give such vote with pleasure akin to that with which I gave my voice to free this capital, and this District, from slavery, and in favor of which I delighted to utter some remarks had the opportunity then afforded. Here, at least, we were responsible, as a nation, before all Christendom, and here we were daily subjected to the inconsistency and humiliation of welcoming the representatives of foreign nations to the threat, and, as we may say, most enlightened people on the globe, that they might see this her sable in our national escutcheon. I rejoice that it has been erased, and that the stigma no longer attaches to us.

It was but the other day that we directed the dome of this Capitol—the progress of which has been so long arrested—to be immediately finished. It would almost seem this the suspension of the work has been providential in order that the statute of Liberty, looking freely, as it does, not to the east, but towards the west, with Liberty indeed enlightening the world, might be erected in the national capital under her very shadow—and the figure should not represent a lie—while visitors and strangers, casting their eyes from turret to foundation, from freedom symbolized to humanity bound, might not indulge in criticism and sneers at our glaring inconsistency, if not hypocrisy. Let the work now be hastened, that Freedom's statue may be speedily elevated to her now appropriate position, and alike signalize the completion of the building, and the nation's year of jubilee. "Let it rise till it meet the sun in his coming, and let departing day linger and play around its summit."

With these and other beneficent measures, as the homestead bill and the Territories forever free, and the District emancipation act, adopted at the present session, this Thirty-Seventh Congress will not have met in vain. But if, in addition, by wise counsels and self-sacrificing devotion to our common country, and by earnest, constant, and well-directed efforts to suppress the unrighteous rebellion now desolating our fair land and filling all hearts with sadness, we shall strengthen the hands of our President, discard party rancor, vote the supplies and sinews of war, crush out faction both in civil and military service, and mature a law punishing the rebels, while least damaging the loyal and the helpless; a law, not violating the Constitution, and therefore to be declared at the very start a nullity by the courts, but deriving its sanction and vigor from that hallowed instrument which alone secures our rights and liberty, which is the only refuge from tyranny and anarchy, usurpation and rebellion; then, indeed, we may turn away from this forum, and, revisiting our homes, receive the applause of our constituents and mankind, while we shall not have occasion hereafter to reproach ourselves with the reflection that the scepter of nationality fell from our nerveless grasp, or to hear from others the taunt that, actuated by partisan impulse and blinded by vengeance or fanatism, we failed to grapple with the stern realities of the hour, and penetrating the veil, to discern the future glory and grandeur of the Republic.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Battle of Fair Oaks.

SEVEN MILES FROM RICHMOND,
MONDAY, June 2, 1862.

Again must my pen perform the task of communicating intelligence of another battle, fierce and desperate, and which must bring pain and sorrow to many a heart from Maine to Michigan.

On Saturday, May 31st, the morning dawned beautifully, nature put on her most cheerful aspect, and all appearances indicated that we would have a pleasant and happy day. Alas, how many who saw the sun rise so gloriously on that day, ere it had set, were lying still and cold in the embrace of death. All was quiet along the lines. Our scouts came in and reported the enemy to be inactive, and everything gave promise of another day of peace between the hostile armies now so near each other. This continued till two o'clock p. m., when a scattering fire was heard on the left, and our pickets reported the enemy to be advancing in force. This report was supposed to be occasioned by fright on the part of the pickets, and but one regiment (104d Penn'a,) was ordered to their support, while others were held in reserve till the picket line should be permanently driven in. This regiment advanced to the line on the left of Casey's Division, and there formed and fired into a body of the rebels seen in their front. Scarcely had they fired into the enemy, when it was discovered that both flanks were covered by the rebels, who immediately poured a deadly volley into our men, mowing them down like sheep. Other regiments were ordered to their support, and soon it became evident to all concerned, that a general engagement was inevitable. Orders were dispatched for reinforcements, as the deadly fire of the enemy told but too plainly that we were outnumbered. Casey's Division, for the most part, were engaged on the left, striving hard to maintain their position; but through the inequality of numbers, were pushed slowly back, fighting as they went to their camp. Here a stand was made, and for a time it was apparently successful, for the firing ceased entirely on the enemy's side, and it was hoped that they were repulsed. But the result proved that such was not the case. After a lull of some twenty minutes, a storm of leaden hail pouring in upon us from the front and both flanks, gave us the mortifying intelligence that the enemy had succeeded in turning our flanks, and that at least in that quarter defeat was certain. Slowly the men fell back, fighting as they retired, with an earnestness worthy of the holy cause for which they were struggling. It was at this juncture that the enemy, by a successful charge, succeeded in capturing a small redoubt, manned by four pieces of the First Pennsylvania Artillery. Their fire was tremendous, cutting down men, officers and horses in one indiscriminate mass. It was impossible for the battery men to fire their pieces on account of the storm of bullets coming in on them from every side, but like men they stood to it, at intervals pouring grape and canister into the rebel ranks, thinning them by hundreds, till at last the enemy, by a desperate charge, succeeded in driving them from the guns, and turning the pieces on our own men, fired several rounds with fatal effect.

Seeing that the enemy were beating him at every point, Gen. Casey sent to the rear for reinforcements, with a request that they should be sent immediately. The order was sent to Gen. Peck, who had his brigade drawn up in line in the rear of Casey, but his reply was that their firing was so heavy in his front that he would not feel justified in leaving his position. One regiment was sent, however, (the 55th New York) which, advancing at a double quick prevented the enemy from taking a battery which had been completely surrounded. This regiment, though said to have retreated at Williamsburg, nobly redeemed itself on this occasion. When ordered to the front the men responded with three hearty cheers, which were caught up by the entire line, and served to encourage many a brave man, ready to droop with fatigue, and disheartened by our tremendous losses. As their bright red caps went dancing up the road they were warmly greeted by the tired groups of soldiers slowly passing to the rear, who bade them go forward and sustain the honor of our glorious flag. They were under fire for some two hours, and when compelled to retire for lack of ammunition, did it slowly and with a very bad grace.

Casey's division here retired, and were relieved by Gen. Couch, who occupied the same position as Gen. Casey, and kept the enemy at bay, notwithstanding the tremendous cross-fire poured in upon him till the arrival of Kearney with a division of fresh troops, who occupied the field from the time of his arrival, about 7 o'clock in the evening, until the close of the fight.

The greater part of Couch's division were in the action at an early hour. Peck's brigade, performing the important duty of guarding our left flank, was not in the action till about 5 o'clock, when the enemy, by the aid of heavy reinforcements, succeeded in turning our right flank. The fighting was now transferred almost entirely to the right. Gen. Keyes himself came for Peck, telling him to advance his brigade to the scene of action. The command was marched by the right flank out of the woods in which we had been concealed, and formed in line in an open field, where, at a single glance, the condition of affairs was made plain. Directly in our front was a line of fallen timber, occupied by the rebels, who were pouring deadly volleys into our men, as they stood exposed in the field. Half way in the field was a rifle pit occupied by our troops. On the right the rebels had posted several regiments in a piece of thin standing timber, who gave us a heavy flank fire, while on the left their battery worried us with its almost incessant discharges. About the middle of the field, and in the rear of our rifle pits was a deep road, from which the troops had been driven by the heavy cross-fire which raked the entire road. As our brigade came into position, a regiment, was just retiring in rather bad order, their men falling at every step. The distance across the field might have been some two hundred yards. I am thus particular about describing this place, as it was here that most of the Western Pennsylvania regiments were engaged—all, save the 101st and 105d.

As the brigade (Peck's) filed out of the woods on the left, the "Old Thirteenth" was in the lead, advancing at a rapid pace. The regiment halted in an orchard, and formed line, when Col. Rowley was ordered to force the enemy from a position they had attained on our left, from whence they were delivering a rapid and galling cross-fire. Seeing the state of affairs at a glance, he ordered the regiment to "charge!" In an instant, the gleaming points were lowered, and the entire line rushed forward with a will, making a splendid charge through a thicket of pines to within a hundred yards of the enemy's line, when some General, with an officiousness entirely out of place, ordered them to halt. Here we were in a critical position. The point at which we were halted, was in splendid range of the enemy, and directly in the road above mentioned. The enemy had possession of the upper end of this road, and poured in their fire with deadly effect. But the boys stood their ground bravely, not a man faltering, but each standing up and firing with truly commendable courage, till, about forty minutes from our first entrance into the fight, the enemy in our front having been reinforced, and the fire becoming hotter each moment, we were ordered to retire to our line of rifle-pits. Graham's Brigade, in which is Col. Rippey's 61st regiment, was on our right, and maintained the unequal contest during the greater part of the afternoon, retiring only when forced to do so from the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. As our division was driven back, that of Gen. Kearney took our place, and succeeded in regaining most of our lost positions, and retaining them till morning, when they were relieved by Gen. Hooker. Thus ended the day. To me, as I saw the troops retiring and the enemy advancing boldly from their position in the woods, it looked much like a defeat on our part, but when Gen. Kearney came up with fresh troops, and gallantly occupied our vacated positions, I felt renewed hope and courage. On the succeeding morning, the enemy made a feint in the front of the position then occupied by Gen. Hooker, with a large force. But feints, though known to be such, were considered as real attacks by our brave boys. Sickles' Brigade had not forgotten the day at Williamsburg, when, advancing under the sacred protection of a flag of truce, the traitors succeeded in nearly decimating one of their regiments, and with a loud yell they rushed on them with the bayonet, gallantly supported by the Irish Brigade. The enemy could not stand the terrible ordeal of cold steel, and fled, leaving innumerable dead on the field and five hundred prisoners. This was the only engagement of consequence on that day, the enemy having retired even farther than their own old position.

It was evident to all observers that throughout the whole fight we were completely outgeneraled. With a superior force and manifestly superior generals, the enemy succeeded in turning both flanks, and then, having us at their mercy, drove us with ease from our lines. From an aid of Gen. Longstreet, captured while looking for a place to post a brigade, I learned that the enemy had 85,000 men in the fight, and that a rumor prevailed in the rebel camps that Beauregard commanded the right wing in person. When this is taken into consideration, in connection with the fact that we had but four divisions, numbering perhaps forty thousand men, of whom not more than fifteen thousand was engaged at any one time, it will not be surprising to learn that we were forced to retire.

Our losses were very heavy. Out of Peck's Brigade alone, who were under fire only about a single hour, the loss amounts to between three and four Hundred men. Yet, notwithstanding their losses, the army is in good condition again, and ready for another bout with the enemy.

So suddenly was the attack made that the men were called out to repel them without taking anything save their arms, thus leaving all else to the mercy of the enemy. Requisition has been made for a new outfit, however, and ere long the men will be once more comfortable.

I must relate a few incidents connected with the fight, the truth of which I can vouch for. Many others probably occurred, but to mention all would be a task worthy of a "Bull Run Russel," and I'll not attempt the task.

During the early part of the engagement a battery of three-inch guns was closely pressed by the enemy, and, their infantry support having retreated, to save it appeared to be an impossibility. But necessity is the mother of invention, and rather than suffer the disgrace of having their pieces taken by the enemy, they resorted to the expedient of dismounting them and dragging them along the ground, halting at every few rods and firing grape and canister in the ranks of their pursuers. The result was terrific. The ground was fairly piled up with rebels at every discharge, in some places three and four deep.

Col. Biker, of the 62d New York, was wounded and taken by the rebels, but he was fought bravely over him, recovering him and conveying him to a hospital in the rear, where he died this morning surrounded by all the officers of his regiment.

Capt. McFarland, of the "Old Thirteenth," had command of a skirmishing party, and becoming detached from his command, was taken prisoner. He escaped, but was again taken by a party engaged in conveying the wounded Colonel of the Sixth South Carolina to the rear. This party lost its way, and Captain McF. was asked to show them the way. He agreed to do so, and did it; but it was the wrong way for them, for he led them into the embraces of our pickets, thus, by a "dirty Yankee trick," as they will call it, obtaining six men and a Colonel.

In this connection, I feel it my duty to say a word in regard to Corporal Joseph Huck, of Co. M, "Old Thirteenth." He was on the color guard, and the color-bearer becoming temporarily lamed by a fragment of a shell, was requested to take the flag. He grasped it eagerly, and was bearing it bravely forward when he was struck by two balls almost simultaneously. He lingered till the next day, and then died, lamented by the entire regiment.

But I might go on enumerating instances of individual bravery till my hand grew paralyzed with writing, did I so choose, but I will not. The reader may take the foregoing instances as specimens of the bravery shown by all in the late battle, and rest satisfied that in every respect, each man did his whole duty.

But before I close, I must again say that Pennsylvania has once more sustained her reputation for producing gallant men. Never did troops sustain a fire like that of Saturday with less flinching, and most of the troops engaged were Pennsylvanians. Retiring only when ordered, their dead marked the place where each regiment bravely stood, and forming in the rear, they were again ready for the fray. To Pennsylvania belongs the honor of leading off in a charge, which had it been followed to continue, and properly supported, would have cleared the woods before us, and saved the life of many a brave man now lying beneath the sod. True, the Thirteenth might have lost more men, and even that is doubtful, but the result would have more than repaid them. Gen. Heintzleman is responsible for halting us, and the anger of the men is kindled towards him in no small degree.

June 3.—The enemy is retreating, and is reported to be passing through Richmond without a halt. Our pickets are now within three miles of that devoted city, and in all probability we will have possession ere another week. A body of the enemy attempted to cross the James river, but our gunboats, having removed the obstructions, drove them back with great slaughter. Gen. McClellan paid us a visit yesterday and reported himself entirely satisfied with the result of the battle. As he passed the Thirteenth, standing in the rifle pits, he said, with a smile: "Don't stay there, boys, when they come again. Give them the bayonet." A loud cheer was the response, and I am sure that his words will be remembered in the next fight.

I have not succeeded in obtaining the report of killed and wounded in each Western regiment, but hope to be able to do so ere the next mail leaves. Full returns of the killed and wounded of the Thirteenth have not yet been received.

G.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

☞ LECTURE AT THE IRON CITY COLLEGE, corner of Penn and St. Clair sts., THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, at 11 o'clock: COMPARATIVE VALUES.

☞ A LECTURE will be given on MORMONISM, by the Rev. Mr. HALE, D. D., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 11th, in the basement of the Wesleyan Church, on Wylie street, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend, especially Theologians, of every denomination.

By order of the Committee.

J. M. DAVIS, President.

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☞ PAYMENT OF JULY INTEREST ANTICIPATED.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, June 9th, 1862.

The Coupons due July 1st, proximo, on the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office, No. 22 Fifth street, less the interest for the unexpired term to run from the time of presentation.

J. P. HENDERSON,
Treasurer.

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☞ NOTICE.—The claims of the late firm of J. L. CARNAGHAN & CO. have been left for settlement with JAMES MILLER, Esq., Ohio street, Allegheny City. The object is not to add costs to accounts; but business engagements preventing personal attention to collection, we hope those interested will make prompt settlement as above.

J. L. CARNAGHAN,
R. B. MORRIS,
formerly J. L. Carnaghan & Co.

☞ ELECTION.—PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY.—An election for a Board of Twelve Directors of the "People's Insurance Co." will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, on

MONDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1862,

between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

By order of

COMMISSIONERS.

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☞ COLT'S REVOLVERS, old and new models, for sale by

BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.—BAKER'S PREMIUM CHOCOLATE.—Pure prepared COCOA, BROMA, FRENCH, HOMŒOPATHIC and VANILLA CHOCOLATES, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates; have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others.

Manufactured by W. Baker & Co., at their Mills, in Dorchester, Mass.; and for sale at their Branch Depot, No. 217 Fulton street, New York City, and by Grocers and Dealers generally throughout the Union.

Address H. L. PIERCE,
jo9:2m 227 Fulton street, New York.

FOURTH SPRING SUPPLY OF KNABE'S UNRIVALLED PIANOS, sold cheaper than any first class make, comprising 6½, 6¾ and 7 octave Pianos, which for beauty of finish, power and sweetness of tone, and elasticity of touch, have been by judges pronounced unrivalled. Every Piano warranted for five years. A call is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

CHARLOTTE BLUMS, 43 Fifth street,
Sole agent for Knabe's unrivalled Pianos.

jo9

OVERCOAT LOST.—The subscriber dropped from his carriage, either on the Washington turnpike or on the Miller's Run road, in the neighborhood of Chartiers Creek, on Sunday evening last, a dark mixed tweed OVERCOAT, without lining. The finder will confer a favor, and be rewarded if required, by leaving it with Mr. BOYD, Hotel keeper, on the Washington pike, near said creek.

DAVID VANOE.

PITTSBURGH, June 9, 1862:1t

CONSIGNMENTS—
60 half bbls. primo White Fish;
25 boxes large Cream Cheese;
25 do Mammoth Cheese;
200 bushels prime Potatoes;
Just received and for sale by

FRANK VAN GORDER,
114 Second street.

jo9

CIDER.—20 bbls. choice Cider just received on consignment and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 128 and 128 Wood street.

jo9

SPICED SALMON just received, put up in five pound cans; also smoked Salmon, by the pound, and fresh Salmon and Lobster, put up in ½ lb. tin cans, for sale at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW,
corner Liberty and Hand streets.

jo7

J. P. SMITH & CO.,
Dealers in
REFINED OILS AND LAMPS.
ECONOMY OIL always on hand.
LAMPS promptly altered and repaired.
No. 16 ST. CLAIR STREET.

jo7

W. H. HAMPTON,
OIL BROKER,
Metropolitan Hotel Building,
St. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Office hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and 3 to 5 p. m.

jo7:6t

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER cures Scrofula;
LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER cures pimples on the face;
LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER cures Tetter affections;
LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER cures Dyspepsia;
LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER cures loss of appetite;
LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the best tonic known.

Care must be taken in purchasing, as there is a counterfeit of this article. The genuine, prepared by the original inventor, Dr. LINDSEY, is for sale by

SIMON JOHNSTON,
jo7 Corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

SMYTH, ON ST. CLAIR STREET, has all the popular
LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, and ILLUSTRATED PAPERS
for sale.
PICTURES OF THE WAR!
PICTURES OF THE WAR!
PICTURES OF THE WAR!
In HARPER'S WEEKLY,
FRANK LESLIE, and
NEW YORK NEWS.
Lay in your supply of Sunday reading this evening.

W. C. SMYTH'S,
jo7:1t No. 50 ST. CLAIR STREET.

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The undersigned is the accredited agent, in this region, of the celebrated Nurseries of

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

the largest and most famous in America, and will remain at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, PITTSBURGH, until October next, for the purpose of receiving orders, and of carrying on the city and vicinity during his stay.

As other persons than those accredited by the Company have been in the habit of soliciting orders, representing themselves as the agents of

Ellwanger & Barry,

the public are cautioned against purchasing of ANY OUT TREES AND PLANTS represented to come from the

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,

unless they have a written certificate from the proprietors.

Orders can also be left at WM. GORMLY'S Grocery Store, 271 Liberty street.

G. C. PEASE,
Agent for Ellwanger & Barry.

my31:1w St. CHARLES HOTEL.

1862. NEW FISH. 1862.

A large assortment of new Baltimore HERRING and SHAD this day.

LAKE WHITE FISH—in half bbls.
LAKE HERRING—in half bbls.
MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—in bbls. and hf. do.

The attention of the trade, country merchants and farmers, is called to the above articles.

E. BRAZELTON,
jo5:1w No. 18 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

ATTRACTION!—The long expected new styles
SUNDAY SCHOOL HARMONIUM,
made by Gerhart & Needham, of New York, has just been received. We shall be happy to receive calls by all who it will interest to examine this novelty.

H. KLEBER & BRO., 53 Fifth street,
Sole Agents for Steinway's Pianos.

jo5

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

A. G. ALLEN

Respectfully informs the public that this celebrated and fashionable watering place is now open, and fully prepared for the reception and accommodation of visitors, and will be kept open until the first of October.

Persons wishing BEDFORD MINERAL WATER will be supplied at the following prices, at the Spring, viz:

For a barrel, (oak) ..... $3 00.
For a half barrel, (oak) ..... 2 00.

Parties wishing rooms or any information in regard to the place will address the "Bedford Mineral Springs Company, Bedford, Pa."

my27:6w

TO PAPER MAKERS.—The undersigned will receive proposals at the office of the State Printer, in Harrisburg, until THURSDAY, the 12th day of June, 1862, to supply the following described sized paper, (samples to accompany proposals,) for the State Printing for one year from July 1st, 1862, viz:

Double Royal, fifty pounds to the ream.
Double Royal, forty pounds to the ream.
Each to measure at least twenty-six by forty inches.
And double-sized Foolscap, to weigh twenty-eight pounds per ream and measure at least twenty-six by seventeen inches. Samples must accompany bids.

Those making proposals must be prepared to give satisfactory security for the faithful performance of the contract; and the right is reserved to reject all bids not satisfactory in price and samples.

The paper must be furnished in such quantities and at such times as required by the Superintendent of State Printing.

A. T. WORTH,
Superintendent of State Printing.

Harrisburg, May 9, 1862:my15-2wd

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners until JUNE 20, 1862, for furnishing the City of Charlestown with about 3,300 tons of Cast Iron Water Pipe, and about 50 tons of Special Castings. The sizes of pipes required will be 4, 6, 8, 10, 16, 24, 30 and 36 inches. All pipes to be cast vertically, so as to lay 12 feet exclusive of hub.

Copies of specifications and contract, and forms for proposals, will be sent on the application of parties intending to make bona fide bids. Parties making proposals will be required to give bonds, with two acceptable sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any or all of the bids offered.

All proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipe," and sent to the Water Commissioners, Charlestown, Mass.

EDWARD LAWRENCE,
For the Water Commissioners.
O. L. STEVENSON,
Chief Engineer Charlestown Water Works.

jo3:2wd

PLEASANT BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.

The Last of the Mortimers, by the author of Margaret Maitland;
Lillies Leaf;
Cadet Life at West Point;
Undercurrents of Wall Street;
At Home and Abroad, by Bayard Taylor; 1st and 2d series;
Spare Hours. By John Brown;
Recollections of a Country Parson, 1st and 2d vols;
Leisure Hours;
Grimms' Household Stories, 2 vols;
A Life's Secret;
Reform at Hontiollo;
Wits and Beaux of Society;
The Queens of Society;
Browning's Last Poems;
After Icebergs with a Painter;
Timothy Titcomb's Works;
For sale by (jo7) KAY & CO., Wood street.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the steamer FLORENCE will present the same, properly authenticated, to Capt. D. S. BRIGGELL, on board, the steamer J. W. Halligan, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock a. m. for settlement.

jo6:3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HYDRANT HOSE,

OF A
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
For sale by
BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
GAS, AND
STEAM FITTERS,
my19 NO. 129 FOURTH STREET.

CINCINNATI LEAD WORKS.

McCORMICK, GIBSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead And Bar Lead.

ALSO DEALERS IN

Pig Lead, Patent Shot and Block Tin.

NINTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND SYCAMORE.

Being exclusively in the Lead Trade, we can furnish the above to better advantage to DEALERS, and on BETTER terms, than can be had elsewhere.

ap5:6m

VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

MINISTERS attending the meeting of the General Assembly of the U. P. Church, are invited to call and examine the large and valuable stock of standard THEOLOGICAL, RELIGIOUS and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, for sale by

ROBERT S. DAVIS, 60 Wood street.

A full supply of all the important new Books.

my24

THE BEST SOUVENIR

OF THE WAR!

On April 26, 1862, will appear a New Monthly Serial, entitled

BALLADS OF THE WAR.

A series of
PICTORIAL LYRICS,
From the well known pen of

MR. A. J. H. DUGANNE,

Magnificently illustrated from original drawings, by the best artists, and beautifully printed on hot-pressed paper. A part will appear every month, including, among other things, the FALL OF BETHEL, DEATH OF LYON, DEATH OF ELLSWORTH, NEWBERN, BALL'S BLUFF, PORT ROYAL, FORT DONELSON, PITTSBURGH LANDING, ROANOKE, HAMPTON ROADS, PEA RIDGE, &c., &c. The whole forming an

ILLUSTRATED POETICAL SOUVENIR,

of every event in the present most important struggle in the history of this great nation.

Part I. entitled: THE MAR