Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 12.

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	64
12 " M.	00	66
6 " P. M.		64
Barometer		29 4-10

Meeting of Allegheny Presbytery.

The Presbytery of Allegheny met in the Sewickly Church, Tuesday, 10th inst., and organized by the selection of Rev. Cunningham, of Beaver, as Moderator, and Rev. E. E. Swift, as Clerk.

The forenoon session was occupied in attending to the routine business of Presbytery. Cross Roads meeting house was selected as the next place at which Presbytery should meet on the first Tuesday of September.

Mr. Richard Bard, Elder, Commissioner from the Central Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, presented a memorial, signed by quite a number of members and contributors of that Church, accompanied by copies of a correspondence of a number of members, with Dr. Plumer, their pastor. Mr. Bard stated that some of the persons whose names were attached to this memorial, were amongst the little number who had, seven years ago, organized the Central Presbyterian Church, and who had ever since aided in its support. Some of them were amongst the heaviest contributors towards the erection of their new edifice. They represented, in their families, some sixty members. He presented the memorial, accompanied by copies of the correspondence leading thereto, and asked that Presbytery read the papers; if the memorialists were deserving of censure, for violation of any Presbyterial rule, let them be censured. They desired the advice and counsel of Presbytery.

The memorial was, on motion, received and read by the Clerk. It is as follows:

MEMORIAL.

ALLEGHENY, June 5, 1862.

Presbytery of Allegheny City, Friends and Gentlemen:

Your memorialists, members and pew-holders in the Central Presbyterian Church of Allegheny City, laboring under sore grievances, respectfully present their case for your action and for your advice. These grievances are caused by the absence of sympathy between our Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Plumer, and ourselves, as he has led our religious devotions in these times of great calamity and affliction, when God, by a civil war, growing out of rebellion to our Government, is punishing us for our sins, and threatening the overthrow of our great national privileges and blessings.

Certain members of our church and congregation entered into a correspondence with Rev. Dr. Plumer in reference to our difficulties, in the hope that all cause of grievance might be removed when there was a perfect understanding of each other, but failed to secure this much desired object. A congregational meeting was then regularly called, through the session of the church, and certain resolutions, which are herewith enclosed, presented for the consideration of the meeting.

Our pastor appeared in the meeting, claimed the "right" to preside, but waived it, and, in a speech of nearly two hours length, after the presentation of a substitute for the resolutions, which substitute was prepared, it is believed, by his suggestion, declared the meeting and resolutions unpresbyterial—denounced them as "congregationalism of the worst sort," and by the exercise of his pastoral and personal influence, by the presentation and advocacy of false issues, and by humiliating and urgent appeals for personal sympathy, defeated the object of said meeting, which was to consider among ourselves, as a congregation, the resolutions above alluded to.

These resolutions, containing expressions of our religious sentiments and feelings, in our present providential circumstances, and the hindrance which we experience to our edification, from the manner in which our pastor led our devotions, when, in prayer and thanksgiving, he presented our united petitions and grateful acknowledgments to God.

In view of these grievances we have been obliged to absent ourselves from the church, which we had largely contributed to erect, as it is impossible, under the circumstances, to unite there in worship to our edification.

A copy of the correspondence with Dr. Plumer, which led to the congregational meeting, has been placed in the hands of Mr. Bard, the elder of our church, for examination by presbytery if desired.

In the bonds of christian courtesy and affection, very respectfully, yours.

Dr. Plummer stated that the correspondence presented was not entire. There had been four letters written to him, by his congregation, and four replies. He desired that the whole correspondence should be read. He notified Presbytery that some of these letters were long, and might weary Presbytery. One of them covered thirty pages.

The correspondence, after some discussion, was read—the Clerk of Presbytery reading the letters addressed to Dr. Plummer, and that gentleman, at his own request, reading his replies. This occupied the entire afternoon, and a late hour in the evening, Presbytery adjourned until Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock. We cannot attempt even a synopsis of this voluminous correspondence, occupying nearly one hundred pages. The letters addressed by his people to Dr. P. were couched in the kindest spirit, setting forth causes for dissatisfaction in his congregation, arising out of the war in which we are now engaged, and the studied absence, alleged, as to any recognition of the existence of war—victory or success, and pleading for more pointed and specific prayers for our armies, and for success to their arms. The answers to their letters were also elaborately friendly. Almost the entire field of theology was gone over; the scripture, church standards and other authorities, were quoted to prove that the writer occupied high and scriptural ground, on this question, and that the whole question of the war, its causes and results, was a political question, with which God's ministers had nothing to do, as such. He did not believe that any number of battles and victories could bring about an honorable peace, and therefore he could not ask God to give us victory, or unite in thanksgiving for the same.

Two setts of resolutions accompanied the memorial, both of which were read by the Clerk. The first series were those prepared by the memorialists, and presented to the congregation, at a meeting called for that purpose. The second series were presented by those understood as sympathising with the pastor, in the nature of a substitute, and the adoption of which, by the congregation, precluding a vote upon the merits of the first series, it was claimed, was part of the cause for complaint, memorialists alleging that Dr. P. had, by the exercise of his personal influence, and by challenging a personal sympathy amongst the congregation, and by creating wrong impression in regard to the effect of a direct vote, prevented a vote on the first series of resolutions at all. The two setts of resolutions offered are as follows:

RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED BY MEMORIALISTS.

The Central Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, in congregational meeting assembled, do hereby resolve—

I. With deep sorrow of heart we mourn the existence of a civil war raging through and desolating our beloved country, interrupting the exercise of the rightful authority of the United States government, depriving many citizens of rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution, and carrying wailing and anguish into thousands of households, by causing the untimely and violent death of fathers, husbands, brothers and sons.

II. That as christians we deplore and condemn the acts of rebellion, and the waging of war against the authorities that be, and the established government of our country; and recognize it as a *binding religious duty* to sustain and aid our government in the putting down of rebellion, restoring the authority and laws of the United States government over all our territory, and in securing the proper punishment of traitors and rebels.

III. That in view of these obligations, there have gone forth from our congregation fathers, sons, brothers and friends, to bear the privations of the camp, to incur the toil and struggle of the battle-field, and to peril their lives. We have parted with these dear and loved ones from a deep sense of religious obligation to our God, that we might, through [illegible] instrumentality, aid in the efforts of our government to subvert rebellion, to restore and establish [illegible] privileges which He, in His kind providence, has bestowed upon us. [illegible] recognize and devoutly acknowledge [illegible] blessing, all instrumentalities, that, without God's [illegible]. We therefore feel it to be our duty and our privilege to pray for His guidance and blessing—not only upon [illegible] those who have gone forth from our midst, but for every patriot soldier enrolled in our loyal armies—that He would give them wisdom, courage, endurance and fidelity, and crown their efforts with success.

V. That when Almighty God, our Sovereign and our Hope, shall in His goodness give our armies victories, it is our duty to render Him thanks, giving and praise. And when he chastens us, by defeat, by reverses, by afflictions, to humbly acknowledge His righteous hand, seek to know our sins, that have provoked His just anger, penitently forsake them, and cast us upon His mercy, that we may obtain pardon, "be corrected for our profit, and made partakers of His holiness."

VI. That we rejoice that "the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth;" that "the hearts of all are in His hand;" that "He can turn them as the rivers of water are turned;" that we recognize the duty, and rejoice in the privilege to pray that He will turn the hearts of the enemies of our Government from their evil thoughts and ways; that He will cause them to lay down their weapons, and forsake the course of Rebellion; that precious life may be spared, and peace and law and order may be established.

VII. That these religious duties of prayer and thanksgiving should be continually discharged when we assemble for worship on the Sabbath, and in the prayer meetings of the week.

VIII. That in the leading of our devotions we expect our pastor to manifest full sympathy in these, our religious sentiments; and that he will give them utterance as he presents our petitions and thanksgivings to a Throne of Grace.

IX. That, highly appreciating and gratefully acknowledging the labors of our beloved pastor among us, our hearts have been disappointed and grieved by his apparent want of sympathy with our feelings and sentiments—in failing, on the day recommended as a day of feasting and prayer by the Chief Magistrate of our nation, to allude, even, to the solemn Providences of God, in reference to our country; and in his constant omission, when leading our devotions, to pray for the success of our armies, and to give thanks to God for victories He enabled them to obtain: thus inducing such distraction of mind and feeling as to unfit us for profitable and edifying attention to subsequent exercises.

The "substitute" presented was as follows:

I. *Resolved*, That the word of God, and the Confession of Faith, are a good and sufficient rule of faith, sufficient for our guidance in the present difficulties, or any other troubles which may hereafter arise.

II. *Resolved*, That there is no cause for disturbing the present pastoral relation of this congregation.

SECOND DAY.

Presbytery met at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Bard, in reference to a remark made yesterday by Dr. Plumer, stated that he was certainly mistaken in regard to the sentiment of his congregation. So far from his being sustained by the great majority of his congregation, he felt confident that not more than about six members of the congregation agreed with him in sentiment. Two-thirds of the church session, all of the trustees, and the great mass of the congregation, disapproved his course. The speaker went on at some length to review the whole difficulty. Others of the memorialists, invited by Presbytery, briefly explained.

Dr. Plumer spoke at length, ably defending his position, and proving his loyalty, patriotism and Unionism, by quoting from newspapers of 1851, in which were letters published by him in support of the Union and Constitution. He pronounced the whole difficulty as having organized in whispers, wicked and unfounded whispers, and claimed as good a record for attachment to the Union as any man in the United States.

Dr. T. F. Dale, having arrived at this moment, on motion, addressed Presbytery for nearly an hour, in a plain narrative of the origin and progress of the whole difficulty. We regret our inability to give a synopsis of his able address, which covered the entire ground of dispute.

A motion was now made to refer the papers to a committee, instructed to prepare a minute to Presbytery. After a good deal of discussion, the following committee was appointed by the Moderator: Ministers, Reverends Dr. Swift, McAboy and Williams; Elders, Messrs. R. H. Davis and Mr. Stokes.

Presbytery now adjourned until two o'clock p. m.

Soon after meeting in the afternoon, Dr. Swift, from the special committee, just named, made the following report, stating as he did so, that the resolutions expressed the unanimous sentiment of the Committee.

The Committee appointed to report on the memorial of certain members of the Central Church of Allegheny, recommend the adoption of the following minutes:

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Presbytery, it is among the most imperative duties of all good and loyal citizens to defend their country, even with blood, against its public enemies.

2. *Resolved*, That when in the providence of God, our country is involved in a most calamitous and deplorable civil war, it is eminently proper that the instructions and supplications of the sanctuary should, at proper times, have reference to the existing state of things, and that as christians and church officers, we should hail with grateful satisfaction the call of our Government to acts of christian devotion, such as fasting, prayer and thanksgiving, and should yield our cheerful obedience thereto; and Presbytery, therefore, see nothing improper in the anxiety manifested by these memorialists, to have such a direction given to the devotions of their sanctuary.

3. *Resolved*, That while we deprecate and disapprove of the introduction of mere party politics, in any shape, into the sacred desk, we regard the protection and defence of our Constitution and liberties as a duty of far higher and more sacred character than ordinary political questions, on which good citizens may honestly differ in times of peace.

4. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to confer with the congregation of the Central Church of Allegheny, for the purpose of endeavoring to reconcile their differences, and to report the result of this conference to an adjourned meeting of Presbytery to be held on the 2d Tuesday of July next, at 10 a. m., at Sewickly.

Dr. M'Aboy made a few remarks in support of the report, and expressed a hope that a satisfactory understanding would be arrived at.

Rev. Wm. Annan remarked that there had been no fair vote in the congregation; that there were over three hundred voters in the Central Church, yet but one hundred and sixteen in all voted for the substitute. He then entered upon an able discussion of the main question; and cited numerous Presbyterian authorities of the Revolutionary epoch, perfectly in accord with the sentiments of these memorialists. He contended that the jealous exclusion of national questions from the pulpit originated in slavery, and that the interdict of the Confession of Faith on the subject of politics has reference to the abuses arising out of Roman Catholic interference with the affairs of Government.

Dr. J. F. McLaren reviewed the language of Dr. Plumer on the subject of politics in the pulpit, with much severity. He said the real sentiments of Dr. P. were slowly and reluctantly developed in the correspondence with the memorialists. He defended the great majority of the clergy who do pray for the success of our arms, and dwelt forcibly upon the righteousness of the present war. He again dwelt on the subject of "preaching politics," as that thing is generally spoken of, among a certain class of politicians, with scathing sarcasm. He said it should not take two minutes for a man to define his loyalty or patriotism—*if he has any*.

Dr. Plumer then arose and remarked that if his Supreme Judge should interpret his sentiments as these brethren had done, he should be lost. He pronounced the whole of their remarks erroneous. Both of the last speakers appealed to him to specify wherein they had wronged him, and they would take back the offensive language. Dr. P. did not make any specifications, so the matter dropped.

The report of the Committee was then adopted by a unanimous vote of Presbytery—Dr. Plumer himself voting in the affirmative, with the remark that *he did so because he approved of the resolutions*.

Drs. Swift, Williams and McAboy, and Messrs. Nevin and Cameron, were appointed a Committee to visit the Central Presbyterian Church, in accordance with the fourth resolution.

The Baltimore Delegation--Mr. Loomis' Address.

The delegation from the city of Baltimore were formally received at the Monongahela House, yesterday morning, by Hon. A. W. Loomis, who addressed them as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am honored by my fellow citizens with the grateful office of bidding you a sincere and cordial welcome. This welcome, springing spontaneously from the warm, hearty and generous impulses of our enterprising and intelligent people, is justly and eminently due to the elevated character and commanding influence of the delegation with whose presence we are alike honored and gratified; to the momentous results which we fondly hope may flow from their visit to the fertile and powerful regions of the West; to the relations of amity and connections of interest so happily harmonizing the views and purposes of the Monumental and Iron cities.

You have reached in your excursion the banks of the Ohio. You behold here the results of less than a century's industry and enterprise. Upon the hills, and vales, and streams before and around you, are palpable and multiplied evidences of cultivation and improvement; of successful genius, and useful, but potent and rapid accumulation. We shall respectfully invite you to test the accuracy of these assertions by your own personal observations. Passing from the dense cloud which environs our city, the fleeting train will in a few brief hours bear you over a railway approaching five hundred miles in length, to a beautiful city upon the shores of a distant lake, where, at the Internal Improvement Convention in 1837, the enlightened presiding officer, the present honored Attorney General of the United States, in a speech of thrilling and surpassing eloquence, declared that *he had never seen a railroad!* And now, Sirs, how changed? But I will not obscure the marvels which will meet your vision in that region of wonders by any attempted description. We wish you a happy visit and a safe return; sincerely hoping and confidently believing that you will bear to your city deep persuasion and influential convictions of the importance of connecting more intimately its interest and destiny with the fertile regions of the West.

Sixteen years have elapsed since a company was organized here for the express purpose of connecting Pittsburgh with Baltimore by railway. It was my fortune to be a member of the first board of directors of that company. Pittsburgh was then more anxious to connect with Baltimore than with our own great commercial emporium. Pittsburgh sought, sincerely and diligently to effect that connection, but unfortunate and untoward influences prevented the construction of the road, much, I know, to the regret of Pittsburgh, and greatly, as I believe, to the prejudice of Baltimore. Those influences have passed away; nearly one half the road has been constructed; the mutual interests of these cities imperatively demand the proposed connection; the means and capabilities of both cities have been greatly augmented; the united energies of the East and West are abundantly adequate to the accomplishment of the desired object. And, Sirs, when that object shall have been accomplished, when the power and influence and authority of the Constitution shall have been restored, when peace and harmony shall pervade the land, when returning activity and concord shall harmonize the affections and warm the heart, when renovated prosperity shall animate our hopes, stimulate our efforts and multiply our enjoyments, the loyal citizens of the West will cheerfully mingle with their patriotic brethren of the East around the beautiful monuments which gem and adorn your city, to celebrate the triumph of successful enterprise and patriotic devotion; to listen to the joyful acclamations of a happy and united people over a redeemed and regenerated nation's deliverance, and to behold the National ensign, the honored Stars and Stripes, floating, as of old, proudly and triumphantly over a united and undisputed sovereignty.

Mr. Crowley, on behalf of the delegation, responded in a few well timed remarks. He thanked the citizens of Pittsburgh for the cordial and kind reception extended his party, and expressed the hope that the citizens of Baltimore would soon have an opportunity of extending a similar welcome to a delegation from Pittsburgh.

The day was spent in visiting the various manufactories of iron, copper, glass, etc., and considerable time was occupied in examining the celebrated Fort Pitt Works, where the immense guns are cast and finished.

The Baltimore excursionists, as guests of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, will leave the Federal station, Allegheny, by special train to-day at one o'clock, p. m.

The Board of Trade, of this city, and the Mayors and Councils of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, have also been invited.

Those members who have not been furnished with tickets, can obtain them by calling this morning at the office of the Company, No. 23 Fifth street, or after 12 o'clock, at Allegheny station.

Public Meeting of Baltimoreans and Pittsburghers--Action Taken in Behalf of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad.

Notwithstanding the brief notice, a large and interesting meeting, composed principally of Pittsburgh merchants and manufacturers, and the delegation from Baltimore, now visiting the city, convened at the Board of Trade Rooms last evening. The principal object of the meeting, as stated by Mr. Latrobe, President of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad, was to interchange views in reference to the necessity of completing this road.

On motion, Mr. Dukeheart, of Baltimore, was called to the chair. Thos. Bakewell was appointed Vice President and Wm. G. McCreery, Secretary.

Mr. James Park, jr., thought that one Baltimorean was equal to two Pittsburghers, and moved that another Vice President be selected, and nominated Mr. B. F. Jones for the position. The suggestion was accepted, and Mr. Jones took a seat beside the chairman.

The Chairman stated that the delegation from Baltimore, in their present visit to Pittsburgh, had one grand object in view, and that was the completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. He was the more thoroughly convinced of the great importance of accomplishing this object after visiting the numerous manufacturing establishments which he found in Pittsburgh. They would be prepared, when they returned home, to put their shoulders to the wheel, and labor with renewed energy to accomplish this object.

Mr. Duford, of Baltimore, was aware, that to accomplish the object which he sought, would take a considerable sum of money—some $3,000,000. He was also aware, to attain the end for which they were laboring, it would be necessary to enlist the sympathies of the West in its behalf. But sooner or later, the Western people, as well as the Western Railroads, will see the importance of having this road completed, as an outlet to the sea coast. The gentleman spoke at considerable length, and concluded by hoping that some plan might be adopted by which this great and important enterprise might be completed.

Mr. Park moved that the Chairman, with the aid of the Vice Presidents, appoint a Committee of five from this city to act in conjunction with similar Committees (which would doubtless be appointed from Baltimore and Chicago) to proceed to Washington, and urge upon Congress the importance of granting $200,000 to aid in this work.

Mr. Dickey thought that the Committee should embrace citizens of Baltimore, as well as of Pittsburgh. It was altogether probable that a similar Committee would be appointed from Chicago.

Mr. Dukehart suggested that the Committee from Baltimore had better not be appointed until the delegation returned home.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the original motion was adopted.

Mr. Deford moved that a Committee of five be appointed from the Baltimore delegation now present, which was agreed to.

The Chairman then announced the Committee from Pittsburgh to consist of the following named gentlemen: Thomas M. Howe, Isaiah Dickey, James Park, Jr., James M. Cooper and Isaac Jones.

Messrs. Park and Cooper stated that owing to circumstances over which they had no control, it would be impossible for them to serve on the Committee.

Mr. Bakewell thought it would be proper to treat these gentlemen as the rebel government treated its subjects, by the conscription act, force them to go or obtain substitutes.

Mr. Park was satisfied with the suggestion of Mr. Bakewell, but did not like to take pattern of the rebels.

After considerable discussion, Messrs. Joseph Dilworth and William S. Bissell were substituted in the place of Messrs. Park and Cooper.

The President then announced the following Committee from Baltimore: Messrs. Norris, Addison, Deford, Turner, Hopkins.

On motion it was agreed that the Committees should have power to fill vacancies, and Messrs. Burkehart and Latrobe were added to the Committee from Baltimore.

Mr. Park afterwards gave as a reason for himself and Mr. Cooper refusing to serve on the Committee that they had visited Washington frequently lately, and were most too well known there to render any efficient service. They had told so many stories there that they would not be believed.

Mr. Cooper hoped that Mr. Parke was speaking for himself.

Mr. Park did not wish to be understood as saying that they had been guilty of telling falsehoods. What he meant by telling stories was demonstrating to Congressmen the wonderful resources of Western Pennsylvania, which was true in every respect.

George W. Cass, President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, being present, was invited to make a few remarks, which he did.

Mr. Latrobe President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, followed, giving a detailed statement of the present condition and future prospects of the road.

Mr. Park moved that the Committees appointed be requested to urge upon the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company the guarantee of $1,000,000 bonds of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road, which was adopted.

After a few remarks from the Chairman, in behalf of the Baltimore delegation, thanking the Board of Trade, and the citizens of Pittsburgh generally, for the uniform kindness extended to them during their visit, the meeting adjourned.

The delegation, together with quite a number of Pittsburghers, leave at noon to-day for Chicago.

CARNAGHAN'S CLOTHING STORE.—At this well-known establishment, on Federal street, below the Diamond, Allegheny City, will be found a most desirable selection of new styles of vestings, coatings, and pantaloon stuffs, to which the attention of cash buyers is invited. Carnaghan pays special attention to the boy's clothing department, and those who would have their youngsters well dressed should not fail to give him a call.

PROF. SLACK'S JUVENILE CONCERTS.—A grand juvenile concert will be given at Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, on Thursday evening, the 12th inst., under the direction of Prof. W. H. Slack. The class will number about one hundred singers, with suitable accompaniments. A similar entertainment will be given on Friday evening, at the same place. Tickets, 15 cents. See card.

SAFE.—Corporal D. C. Dake and private Dunwoody, of Capt. Ben. W. Morgan's company, reported wounded and taken prisoners at Winchester, were found there safe and recovering properly, when our forces came to reoccupy that rebel town.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

Complete List of Killed, Wounded and Missing, in the 63d, 102d, and 105th Regiments.

The following is a complete list of the names of the killed, wounded and missing in the 63d, Col. Hays, 102d, Col. Rowley, and the 105th, Col. M'Knight:

SIXTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA—COMPLETE.

Killed.

John McCutcheon, Co. A. | Robert Aiken, Co. F.
Fred Shilling, Co. A. | Serg't Job H. Delo Co. F.
Johnston Wilson, Co. A. | R. S. Elgin, Co. F.
John M. Tegont, Co. A. | George W. Rhees, Co. F.
Robert J. Linton, Co. A. | Wm. D. Eroley, Co. G.
James Maxwell, Co. A. | Chas. France, Co. G.
Fred. R. Sollods, Co. A. | Hugh McConnell, Co. G.
1st Lieut. T. L. Maynard, Co. B. | Nicolas Hartis, Co. H.
| Patrick Farrell, Co. H.
John L. Hays, Co. B. | John Rogers, Co. H.
1st Lt. H. Hurst, Co. C. | Philip McDermott, Co. H.
James H. Hays, Co. C. | Patrick O'Neal, Co. I.
James Casey, Co. D.

Wounded.

Lt. Col. A. S. M. Morgan, Co. A. | James Miles, Co. A.
| Francis Dunbar, Co. A.
Adj't C. P. Corts, Co. A. | Peter Hammil, Co. A.
Q'rm'r W. N. Haymaker, Co. A. | James Anderson, Co. A.
| 1st Lieut. T. L. Maynard, Co. B.
1st Lt. Wm. Smith, Co. A. | John L. Hays, Co. B.
Jesse Morris, Co. A. | Andrew Hyhn, Co. B.
Daniel Oskin, Co. A. | Wm. Topfer, Co. B.
Chas. A. McCosh, Co. A. | John Mogle, Co. B.
James Frost, Co. A. | George Douphon, Co. B.
Henry Moffit, Co. A. | Michael Furguson, Co. B.
Samuel Storet, Co. A. | Serg't Robt Darrah, Co. C.
John Boyle, Co. A. | Henry Kelly, Co. C.
Wm. Bitner, Co. A. | D. Gibson, Co. C.
Jonathan Jamison, Co. A. | George Gibson, Co. C.
Milton Barnett, Co. A. | H. Sheffhose, Co. C.
Samuel White, Co. A. | Peter O'Neill, Co. F.
Henry Tomer, Co. A. | 2d Lt. I. Moorhead, Co. G.
John Shook, Co. C. | Serg't R. M. Brown, Co. G.
Asa B. Ecoff, Co. C. | George A. Cook, Co. G.
2d Lt. G. E. Gross, Co. D. | William Smith, Co. G.
J. H. Miller, Co. D. | John Thomas, Co. G.
Sam'l P. Gamble, Co. D. | James Gates, Co. G.
Arthur Ballou, Co. D. | Henry R. Gress, Co. G.
John C. Gray, Co. D. | L. Russell, Co. G.
George Hall, Co. D. | A. W. Wilhelm, Co. G.
Wm. I. Kennedy, Co. D. | Simon Steffey, Co. G.
Wm. McAdams, Co. D. | Sergt. C. McMahon, Co. H.
Jas. McAdams, Co. D. | Peter Whalen, Co. H.
Jas. McCaffery, Co. D. | Patrick Garmley, Co. H.
Capt. J. A. Danks, Co. E. | Wm. Whitesides, Co. H.
Sergt. T. J. Coots, Co. E. | Michael Carroll, Co. H.
George Allison, Co. E. | E. Crane, Co. H.
Joseph Begnon, Co. E. | James Jones, Co. H.
T. A. Miller, Co. E. | S. B. Scott, Co. I.
John Fleming, Co. E. | William Day, Co. I.
Peter Young, Co. E. | Winfield Davis, Co. I.
David Mehaffey, Co. E. | Geo. B. Chalmers, Co. K.
Milton Boyd, Co. E. | Henry Harris, Co. K.
Peter Nugent, Co. F. | James Davis, Co. K.
James McCannon, Co. F. | Sam'l Shallenberger, Co. K
F. B. McCloskey, Co. F.

Missing.

Nat. Lowrey, Co. A. | R. M. Boyd, Co. E.
Wm. Wilson, Co. A, prisoner. | J. A. Emerick, Co. E.
| John Callighan, Co. E.
Wm. Lefeose, Co. B. | W. F. Lee, Co. E.
Geo. W. Duncan, Co. B. | James McDonald, Co. F.
A. O. Frink, Co. C. | A. E. McDonald, Co. F.
W. W. Peters, Co. D. | Jon'n McCurdy, Co. F.
Geo. Kirkpatrick, Co. D. | P. R. Smith, Co. I, pris'r.
John Blair, Co. E. | James Connelly, Co. K.
F. J. Davis, Co. E. | James Davis, Co. K.

Total—Killed, 23; wounded, 80; missing, 19—1 2.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND PENNSYLVANIA—COMPLETE

Killed

Charles Hamilton, Co. C. | C. B. Minnemeyer, Co. M.
Robert Maxwell, Co. C. | Jas. Huck, Co. M.
John Gabbey, Co. F. | John McClellan, Co. M.
Daniel Harrey, Co. F. | C. H. Chamberlain, Co. M.
John H. Cross, Co. H. | Hugh Donnelly, Co. M.
John G. Reddict, Co. H. | John M. Kelsey, Co. F.

Wounded.

Col. Thos. A. Rowley, slightly. | Geo. W. Hooper, Co. C, arm.
W. H. Kurtz, Co. C, severely. | 2d Lt. W. B. Kenney, Co. D, side.
W. J. McMeans, Co. C, severely. | Ed. J. Snell, Co. D, severely.
J. S. Whittaker, Co. C, slightly. | J. A. Mercer, Co. D, arm and groin.
P. Cronin, Co. D, leg. | Jno. G. Brown, Co. H, arm
P. Kelley, Co. D, foot. | J. Kisick, Co. H, arm.
Geo. Massey, Co. D, leg. | Wm. Noel, Co. H, thigh.
C. McGrogan, Co. D, leg. | F. Robb, Co. H, thigh.
Jos. McKelsey, Co. D, leg (amputated.) | Jno Randolph, Co. H, thigh
Mark Kenney, Co. D, back. | Saml. Myers, Co. H, breast
Capt. John H. Patterson, Co. E, breast; | Robert Shire, Co. H, thigh
J. B. Curry, Co. E, shoulder | David Smith, Co. H, arm;
James Douglas, Co. E; | Wm. Stoops, Co. H, hip;
Basil Bell, Co. E, chin; | John Seaton, Co. H, thigh;
A. Wilbur, Co. E, leg; | Nixon Wade, Co. H, hip;
Thos. Browne, Co. E, leg; | W. H. Wason, Co. H, side
C. Baker, Co. E; | W. J. Young, Co. H, thigh
Jos. Knox, Co. E, thigh; | S. R. Loomis, Co. G, arm;
Capt. Thos. McLoughlin, Co. H, arm; | Thos. Ashbury, Co. K, leg
| Jno. Jout, Co. M, neck;
J. S. Barclay, Co. H, thigh | W. H. Robb, Co. M, arm;
R. W. Lyon, Co. H, cheek | B. R. Stamford, Co. M, ear
S. E. Sullivan, Co. H, hand | J. W. List, Co. M, thigh;
Saml. Bloney, Co. H, hand | Adjt. Jos. Brown, Co. E, contusion.

Missing.

I. J. Barry, Co. A; | Jno. Johnston, Co. C;
W. J. Greenawault, Co. A; | Wm. Wilson, Co. E;
B. F. Wool, Co. C; | Chas. Buckner, Co. D;
Jno. Dolan, Co. D; | Robt. Barnet, Co. D;
Isaac Elder, Co. D; | Wm. Casherton, Co. M.

Total—Killed, 12; wounded, 47; missing, 10—69.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH PENN.—COMPLETE.

Killed.

H. Kirkpatrick, Co. A. | D. Wymer, Co. E.
W. H. Swisher, Co. A. | N. T. Miller, Co. E.
Capt. J. C. Dowling, Co. B | Job Layton, Co. E.
S. H. Mitchell, Co. B. | John Diltz, Co. E.
W. Johnston, Co. B. | Henry Betts, Co. E.
N. D. Currier, Co. B. | Wm. Gregory, Co. E.
B. Anthons, Co. B. | F. Saynor, Co. E.
J. Williams, Co. B. | Wm. H. Wilson, Co. F.
W. Jackson, Co. B. | Jas. Crock, Co. F.
First Lieut. J. P. R. Cummisky, Co. D. | L. Findley, Co. F.
| G. W. Hooves, Co. F.
S. U. Loat, Co. D. | John Sarows, Co. F.
John Wilson, Co. D. | John L. Grooves, Co. H.
Geo. Wood, Co. D. | Geo. Haslett, Co. H.
W. Kiddell, Co. D. | John Nelson, Co. H.
D. Bell, Co. D. | Jos. Butler, Co. H.
W. Pennington, Co. D. | H. Sprague, Co. H.
Chas. Ross, Co. D. | Peter Sharp, Co. H.
Geo. Plossner, Co. D. | T. B. Patterson, Co. K.
Serg't John Barr, Co. E. | G. S. Adair, Co. K.
Wm. McLane, Co. E. | B. Sylvas, Co. K.

Wounded.

Col. A. A. McKnight, | L. Burnes, Co. B;
Sergt. L. Hibler, Co. A; | J. C. Champion, Co. B;
James Means, Co. A; | W. Fox, Co. B;
A. C. Little, Co. A; | Thomas Hildreth, Co. B;
S. T. Hadley, Co. A; | John Jacox, Co. B;
T. F. Adams, Co. A; | C. G. Matsod, Co. B;
O. Crossman, Co. A; | J. Parsons, Co. B;
W. C. McKee, Co. A; | G. Wiog, Co. B;
J. H. London, Co. A; | C. S. McHaley, Co. B;
F. W. Grove, Co. A; | C. Miller, Co. B;
L. H. Bathinger, Co. A; | Geo. Higus, Co. B;
1st Lieut. S. A. Craig, Co B | M. Dowling, Co. B;
Sergt. Wm. English, Co. B; | Jacob Peelor, Co. C;
Joseph Kelso, Co. B; | A. McLaughlin, Co. C;
R. Miller, Co. B; | A. Young, Co. C;
A. Russia, Co. B; | J. Stevens, Co. C;
J. Boughman, Co. B; | W. Thorn, Co. C;
Joseph Harley, Co. C; | 2d Lieut. A. J. Shipley, E;
Capt. L. C. Doff, Co. D; | Sergt. J. H. Grey, Co. E;
Sergt. J. L. Platt, Co. D; | Geo. Stenick, Co. E;
Serg't A. F. Mason, Co. D; | Jacob Armstrong, Co. E;
John Horning, Co. D; | Henry Bingham, Co. E;
J. B. Taylor, Co. D; | Clark Branch, Co. E;
J. M. McLoughlin, Co. D; | John Heedspath, Co. E;
R. Bedell, Co. D. | Jos. Johnson, Co. E;
H. Shaffner, Co. D. | A. Coon, Co. E;
J. B. Corbett, Co. D. | A. McMath, Co. E;
Wm. M. Garvey, Co. D; | C. Mains, Co. E;
Wm. Lightner, Co. D. | John W. McLane, Co. E;
J. McCree, Co. D. | David Palmer, Co. E;
J. Gingling, Co. D. | A. Willard, Co. E;
D. A. McCandless, Co. D; | John Wallace, Co. E;
John Rossbaugh, Co. D; | Capt. H. Kirk, Co. F;
B. Newcomb, Co. D. | First Lieut. Jas. D. Gegge, Co. F;
Capt. J. W. Greenawalk, Co. E; | J. N. Vanhorn, Co. F;
First Lieut. C. C. Markle, Co. E. | T. S. Anderson, Co. F;
| Geo. Britten, Co. H;
G. R. Hall, Co. G. | Jos. Reed, Co. H;
A. Neel, Co. G. | N. M. Clare, Co. H;
H. Depp, Co. G. | W. Welsh, Co. H;
C. Gill, Co. G. | H. Groves, Co. H.
D. Willard, Co. G. | Capt. A. C. Thompson, Co. K;
Geo. W. Young, Co. G. |
P. C. Spencer, Co. G. | J. Anderson, Co. K;
John Miller, Co. G. | J. Bethel, Co. K;
J. Haines, Co. G. | J. Henry, Co. K;
J. O'Brian, Co. G. | E. Hullspath, Co. K;
J. Dickey, Co. H. | J. Crooves, Co. K;
H. Burns, Co. H. | J. McGaughey, Co. K;
B. Johnston, Co. H. | J. Miller, Co. K.
J. Morris, Co. H. | J. Peeler, Co. K.
J. E. Miller, Co. H. | G. J. Sneider, Co. K.
P. Wensell, Co. H. | J. T. Baker, Co. K.
H. F. Burrows, Co. H. | S. McIlwaine, Co. K;
Wm. Hickman, Co. H. | Jas. J. Shields, Co. K;
W. Farren, Co. H. | Jas. M. Turney, Co. K.
H. Lindsey, Co. H.

Missing.

M. Misick, Co. G. | John Melalo, Co. H.
W. F. Fritchman, Co. E. | John Osborn, Co. H.
John Larimer, Co. E. | Tilton Reynolds, Co. H.
John W. Smith, Co. F. | F. Kilgore, Co. H.

Total—Killed, 41; wounded, 112; missing, 8—161.

Renewal of Trade with the South.

We observe by the Cincinnati *Commercial* of yesterday, that the steamer Sunny Side is loading at that city for New Orleans. The Glendale and Silver Moon are also loading for Memphis. We heard of a prominent Memphis merchant passing through here the other day, on his way to New York, to purchase goods. There is but little doubt that trade will soon be permanently established between the North and Southwest, and business will move on as it did previous to the breaking out of the rebellion. As the stock of iron and nails, and manufactured articles generally, must be nearly exhausted in "Dixie," our manufacturers, will, doubtless, soon have as much as they can do to meet the demand from that source.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON—the sale, at auction prices, of the immense and wonderfully varied stocks of Silks and Dress Goods, at Barker & Co.'s, No. 59 Market street. They have, also, a very large stock and great variety of Parasols and Sun Shades, which they are selling, in some cases, at one dollar less than formerly. Our lady readers should remember this.

AT RECTORTOWN.—A dispatch, received from Lieut. Charles A. Atwell, dated the 9th inst., announces his safe arrival at Rectortown, Va., where he was stationed previous to going to Front Royal.

DIED IN HOSPITAL.—John Stewart, Co. C, 101st Pa., Mathew Faber, Co. K, 74th Pa., and J. Harner, Co. B, 63d Pa., died in hospital, recently, near Washington city.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

News from Richmond.

The Rebels Will Fight, and Yield if Beaten.

COL. CORCORAN NOT TO BE EXCHANGED.

State of the Army Before Richmond.

THE WOUNDED ALL REMOVED.

Senate Bill Donating Public Lands to the States.

PENNSYLVANIA WILL GET NEARLY 1,000,000 ACRES.

London Times on American Affairs.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The Washington correspondent of the *Press* says, that an officer of the 4th Iowa cavalry, who was released from prison a few days ago, visited the Capital yesterday. He is unable to give much information owing to his confinement, but heard enough to satisfy him that the rebels intend to make a stand in front of Richmond and yield up if the result was against them.

He could not say positively whether the rebels had been reinforced by portions of Beauregard's army, but most probably they had not.

The rebels complain that we have refused to carry out the agreement for an exchange of prisoners, and cite as an instance that we declined to exchange Gen. Buckner for General Prentiss; they, therefore, will not give up Col. Corcoran for any Colonel of the army whom we may have.

Representative Sedgwick, of New York, returned yesterday from a visit to the army in front of Richmond. He reports affairs as in a very satisfactory condition, and adds that all the wounded in the late battle have been removed from within the lines of the army to the hospital steamers, most of which had departed for Northern cities.

The Senate passed a bill, yesterday, donating to each State and Territory, for agricultural and mechanical purposes, at the rate of thirty thousand acres per each Senator and Representative. By this bill Pennsylvania will receive nearly one million of acres.

This is a measure which will reflect great credit on the present Congress.

The London *Times* is hard to please in American affairs. In the early part of the war it ridiculed the engagements in the field as bloodless, and in this respect peculiarly American. The same paper, by the last arrival, thinks the battles are too sanguinary, and call for intervention. In the same article it places the United States notes and those of the Confederates on equality. D.

Gen. Shields' Advance Attacked by Jackson's Army.

WASHINGTON June 11.—Advices received at the War Department state that Jackson's army attacked Gen. Shields' advance on Monday morning, near Port Republic.

The conflict is said to have been maintained for about four hours by about 2,000 of our men, against the main body of Jackson's army.

The enemy's force became so overwhelming in numbers, that our advance was compelled to fall back, which it did in good order, until it met the main body of Shields' command, near Conrad's store. As soon as this was effected, the enemy in turn retired.

The fighting is said to have been very severe, and the loss heavy on both sides.

No further particulars have reached the Department.

LAURA, VA., June 10—*via Washington, June 11.*—Col. Carroll, commanding the 4th Brigade, consisting of the 11th and 84th Pennsylvania, 7th Indiana and 1st Virginia, altogether about 1,600 strong, reached Port Republic on Sunday, reconnoitered and found the enemy in the town, had a skirmish, and concluded to hold the bridge, and ordered it not to be burned, and put guns in a position commanding it. At 6 o'clock Monday morning he was opened on by some twenty heavy guns, placed in position during the night. Our forces tried to reach the bridge repeatedly, to destroy it, but were met by storms of bullets and had to retire. A large cavalry force crossed and attacked our troops, while their infantry followed. Our men opposed them at every step, often driving them back with heavy loss. But the numbers, after Gen. Tyler's 3d Brigade arrived, were too much inferior to the enemy, theirs being at least five to one. Our position was so untenable that it was impossible to hold it, and we were compelled to fall back, our boys fighting every foot of the way. After falling back some three or four miles a body of cavalry were sent to attack us but were received in such a manner as to compel them to return, when the engagement ended, having lasted about five hours.

Our loss in killed and wounded is not known, but it is large, as is that of the enemy. We lost a large number of prisoners.

Col. Carroll's horse fell, injuring the Colonel badly.

Capt. Kirby, of Gen. Shields' staff, was injured in the head. He received praise from all who saw him fighting.

Col. Buckly, of the 29th Ohio, was badly wounded. His men charged three times to get his body, but it was carried off by the enemy.

Gen. Ashby was positively killed during the fight at the bridge over Middle river.

Capt Keight charged with a body of cavalry, and held the bridge some time during a terrible storm of grape.

This was one of the most hotly contested engagements of the whole war, as indicated by the loss, compared with the number engaged.

The men fought like demons.

LATER.—Two regiments from the first brigade arrived in time to assist in covering the retreat of the Pioneer corps. Also helped to recover Col. Buckley.

Affairs at Corinth.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—A gentleman just from Corinth, who is conversant with matters there, says:

Gen. Buell, with sixty thousand troops, embracing two divisions of his own, and all of Pope's forces, were at Guntown in hot pursuit of Bishop Polk's rebels.

Gen. W. T. Sherman's division are repairing the bridges of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Corinth and the Grand Junction.

Gen. Wood's division, of Buell's corps, are repairing the bridge at Big Bear Creek, twenty-six miles east of Corinth.

Gen. Thomas, with about 6,000 troops, is at Corinth, renovating the town, so that it may be used as a habitation for the troops.

Gen. McClernand and Wallace are at Pardy with about twenty thousand troops.

The railroad from Corinth to Jackson, and thence to Grand Junction, is being rapidly repaired, and communication is expected to be opened with Columbus, Kentucky, in a day or two, affording an important and speedy route for the transportation of supplies. Eleven locomotives have been captured at different points, four of which are in running order, and the balance are being rapidly repaired.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, June 11.—The Richmond papers of Monday have an account of a skirmish near Harrisonburg in which Col. Ashby of the rebel cavalry was killed.

Col. Wyndham, of the 1st New Jersey cavalry, was taken prisoner on Saturday.

Jackson was at Port Republic, from which he would retreat when pursued by the Federal troops.

The same papers publish the names of the killed and wounded in seven rebel regiments, making a total of 559.

The weather still continues unfavorable for military operations. It has rained every other day for the past two weeks. The water in the Chickahominy has not receded, and the roads are in a terrible condition.

A Destructive Fire.

PEORIA, Ill., June 11.—The extensive distilleries of Gregg & Co. and Lightner, Schempfening & Co., of this city, were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss of Gregg & Co. is $50,000; insured for $25,000. Lightner, Schempfening & Co.'s loss will reach $75,000; insured for $15,000.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1862.

HOUSE.—Mr. Willey, of Virginia, offered a resolution in acknowledgment of the services of Major Anderson, his officers and men, at Fort Sumter, and providing gold and silver medals.

The House passed the bill appropriating $150,000 for service under the recently passed post route bill.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the bill regulating the pay of certain army officers.

Mr. Bingham rose to a question of privilege, and submitted the following resolution, which was read at the Clerk's table:

WHEREAS, Information has been received by the Government that Hon. Benjamin Wood, a representative in Congress from the State of New York, and a member of this House, has been engaged in communicating or attempting to communicate important intelligence to the Confederate rebels in arms against the Government of the United States; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Committe on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the alleged conduct of said Benjamin Wood in the premises, and to that end the said Committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses under oath, and report to the House.

A discussion ensued, after which Mr. Wood, of New York, hoped the resolution would be adopted, and an opportunity given him to be heard. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill which was ordered to be printed, authorizing the issue of a hundred and fifty million of Treasury notes, not bearing interest, of a denomination not less than a five dollars, receivable in payment of all loans made to the United States, and of all taxes, internal duties, debts and demands of every kind due excepting duties on imports and interest, and of all claims and demands against the United States, except for interest on bonds, notes and certificates of debt or deposit; also, to be lawful and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, excepting duties upon imports, on interest, on public debt, etc.

The House considered the Senate bill relative to the employment of convicts in the District of Columbia Penitentiary, for their improvement and benefit.

A motion was made, but disagreed to by a vote of 33 against 66, to strike out the section providing for the discharge of soldiers and volunteers confined in the penitentiary under the sentence of courts martial, and prohibiting such imprisonments in future. The further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Latham offered a resolution that Messrs. Cannon and Hooper, claiming to be Senators from the State of Deseret, be admitted to the floor of the Senate. Laid over.

Mr. Dixon, of Conn., offered a resolution that all acts or ordinances of secession, alleged to have been adopted by any legislature or convention of the people of any State, are, as to the Union, absolutely null and void, but while such acts may and do subject the individual actors therein to forfeitures and penalties, they do not in any degree affect the relations of the State wherein they purport to have been adopted, adapted to the government of the United States on the part of individuals engaged therein, and giving assent thereto, and that such States are, notwithstanding such acts or ordinances, still members of the Federal Union, and as such subject to all the obligation and duties imposed on them by the Constitution of the United States, and the loyal citizens of such States are entitled to all the privileges thereby guaranteed and conferred. Laid over.

Mr. Powell, of Ky., introduced a bill to provide the means and modes of taking evidence in support of certain cases against the government. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the better government of the Navy of the United States. Referred.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, presented certain papers and documents in support of the claim of Deseret for admission as a State.

The bill in relation to the appointment of lieutenants to the marine corps was taken up, and after a discussion passed.

Mr. Harris, of N. Y., from the Judiciary Committee, reported back certain cases, with a recommendation that they do pass.

At 1 o'clock, the bill amending the Fugitive Slave Law was taken up as unfinished business. The amendments were ordered to be printed and the bill then postponed till to-morrow.

The bill providing additional medical officers for the volunteer service was taken up. It provides for forty Surgeons and one hundred and twenty assistant Surgeons.

A debate occurred, to which Mr. Foster, of Conn., said there had been great mismanagement on the appointment of Surgeons; many of the Surgeons were utterly unfit for their duties. At the battle of Winchester, many wounded men lay for eight or nine days without having their wounds dressed, and were burried in the clothes they were wounded in. If the Committee on the Conduct of the War would examine this case, they will find that not all the cruelties of the war are practised by the rebels. There were men who had their legs amputated, and while they laid on the floor in agony, were told to get up and go out, by the Surgeons, and when the poor men said they could not go, because they had no legs, they had been kicked by the Surgeons or men connected with what is called the Medical Department of the army. Such facts occurred after the battle of Winchester. There were at least 15,000 men in the hospitals now who ought to be discharged. There were men sent to the hospitals, so carelessly, that not even their names were sent with them, and such men have died and been buried, as unknown, leaving years of suspense to their families.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Howe, of Wis., called up the bill from the House, for the relief of Lieut. U. S. Grant. The bill provides an allowance for a check of $1,000, lost in 1848.

Mr. Hale objected to the bill.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, of Me., the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

Missouri Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 10.—In the Convention to-day, the bill defining the qualifications of voters was passed by a vote of 42 yeas to 27 nays.

The first section of this bill prevents all persons who have been engaged in the rebellion since the 17th of December last from voting at any State election hereafter.

The second section provides that before any person shall be elected or appointed to office, he shall take oath that he has not, during the present rebellion, wilfully taken up arms or levied war against the United States nor against the Provisional Government of Missouri nor adhered to the enemies of either.

The third section prescribes the penalty for falsely taking the oath, that which is of perjury.

The fourth section contains an oath of allegiance, which is required to be taken by the President and professors and curators of the University of Missouri, by all bank officers, by common school teachers who are paid by public money, by school trustees, by officers of incorporated companies, and licensed or ordained preachers, before performing the ceremony of marriage. The penalty for not complying is a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $200; to take effect in ninety days.

The fifth section requires judges and clerks of elections to swear that they will not receive nor record votes from persons who have not taken the oath.

The sixth section, authorizing the Legislature to repeal or modify, when expedient, the ordinance for continuing the present Governor, Secretary of State and Treasurer in office, was taken up, which elicited a spirited discussion. A substitute was offered to continue the whole Provisional Government, and postpone all elections till the next regular gubernatorial election, and an amendment was proposed authorizing the Governor to order an election, if he thought the welfare of the State required it, before 1864, but without coming to a vote the Convention adjourned.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 11.—The *Journal* and *Democrat* earnestly protest against any arrangement with the rebels, whereby Gen. Buckner will be released.

The Tobacco Fair of the Kentucky Agricultural Society, held at Spratt & Co.'s warehouse to-day, was a great success. Some three hundred hogsheads contended for the premiums. The prices were very high, ranging from fifteen to fifty dollars per hundred pounds. The best hogsheads of premium sold as follows: Manufacturing leaf, first premium hogshead, $50; second, $35; third, $30; cutting leaf, first premium, $52; second, $50; third, $29. Ladies' Class—First premium, $50; second, $32.

River falling slowly; 8 feet 5 inches in the canal; weather clear and pleasant.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—There is no ground for the report set afloat in Wall street that the Secretary of the Treasury is or has been engaged in private negotiations with New York parties for demand notes, or that these negotiations were brought to an abrupt close by reports in Washington of dissatisfaction in Wall street. The whole truth is simply this: The Treasury, last week, needed more money than could be readily obtained from ordinary sources of supplies, and the Secretary, therefore, accepted several offers of three per cent. premium in demand notes for seven-thirty bonds, amounting altogether to about two and a quarter millions, and having obtained all the money required before the close of the week, he declined accepting any offers after Saturday. No particulars was shown to anybody.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the following Presidential appointments: Christopher P. Walcott, of Ohio, Assistant Secretary of War, in place of Thomas Scott, resigned; Joseph Leslie, of Pa.; H. M. Hanna, of Ohio; George A. Lyon, of Pa., Assistant Paymasters of the Navy; D. Payne, Pa., Assistant Surgeon of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Treasury regulations heretofore declared, respecting the resumption of interior commerce with the points rescued from the rebels, remain unchanged. Shipments may be made to Memphis, and all other places in possession of the United States forces, under the existing provisions, to prevent aid to the enemy subject to inspection and control by the military commanders at the points of arrival and destination.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to the Committee of Ways and Means, says: Under the law 60,000,000 Demand Notes, receivable for customs, have been issued, and 90,000,000 not so receivable. The outstanding amount is, therefore, 150,000,000, being the entire sum heretofore authorized by existing statutes. Of this aggregate 56,500,000 in Demand Notes are held by banks and capitalists, and not used as circulation, being held at a premium in consequence of their availability for customs. The whole issue of 60,000,000 in Demand Notes may thus be regarded as practically withdrawn from circulation. The limit of temporary deposit is now reached and nothing further can be expected from that source. It is therefore upon the conversion of United States notes into five twenty hundredths now practically limited to the ninety millions of legal tender-notes, and from the receipts of customs, that the Treasury must mainly depend under the existing legislation for means to meet current expenses, hence the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury for the authority to issue one hundred and fifty millions of legal tender-notes of not less denomination than five dollars, in accordance with which a bill was to-day reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

From Gen. Negley's Command.

CHICAGO, June 11.—A private dispatch from Cairo, to the President of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, says: General Mitchel reports that General Negley has won another brilliant victory at Chattanooga, Tennessee. The enemy was completely routed after two days hard fighting. No particulars given.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—Evening.—Flour quiet; not much demand; small sales superfine at $4@4 10, and fancy at $4 25@4 50. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull at 32c. Oats 35c. Rye declined to 52c. Whisky declined to 19c; an advance was asked in the morning, but not obtained. Provisions quiet and dull; some country mess pork sold at $10. No demand for bulk meats or bacon. Lard in moderate demand at 7¼c, but none is offering. Groceries unchanged.

Gold firm at 4½c premium.

A subscription was raised for provisions to be shipped to feed the starving people of Tennessee and Mississippi, in obedience to General Halleck's request. The indications are that large contributions will be made.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Evening.—Cotton nominal at 31c. Flour advanced; sales 27,000 bbls at $4 25@4 35 for State; $5 10@5 25 for Ohio and 5 00@5 70 for Southern. Wheat is steady; sales of 19,000 bush at 90c@$102 for Chicago Spring; 93@$1 05 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 18@1 18 for red. Corn steady; sales 97,000 bush at 48@53c for mixed; 54@55c for yellow, and 70c for white southern. Pork steady at $11. Whisky is steady.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The Naylor-Childs Case--Continuance Granted.

At the present term of the Criminal Court, the Grand Jury found a true bill in the case of the Commonwealth vs. George Childs, charged with rape, on the oath of Miss Clara Blanche Naylor, and this morning the case came before Judge Sterrett, upon an application made by defendant's counsel, Messrs. Collier and Marshall, for a continuance until the next term. The affidavit for continuance sets forth that material witnesses for the defence are at present absent in the army; that it would be unsafe to go to trial without them; and that they are expected to be in attendance at the next term.

The application was objected to by Judge Shaler, counsel for the prosecution, upon the ground of insufficiency.

Charles Naylor, Esq., father of the prosecutrix, (and a member of this bar,) rose and pronounced the application "a cheat." He exhibited much feeling, and seemed anxious that the trial should proceed.

Judge Sterrett granted the application, as the usual legal grounds for a continuance had been laid, and sworn to by the defendant.

As we have not previously alluded to this case, we may state that the alleged offense was perpetrated at Oakland, in August last, while the prosecutrix, (whose parents reside in Philadelphia,) was on a visit to some friends in this city. The parties are both respectable, and quite young, and the case has been exceedingly painful to both families. All efforts at compromise have thus far unhappily failed, and a trial seems inevitable.

THE REBELLION RECORD, PART XVIII.—This monthly part completes the Third Volume of one of the most valuable serials of the day. As a record of the Great Rebellion, (still great, though now waning somewhat from its first proportions and the glare of baleful light with which it burst upon the astounded gaze of mankind,) no contemporary work can compare with this, and both editor and publisher well deserve our commendation for the care, skill and enterprize which they have brought to their task. The part before us contains finely engraved portraits of Maj. Gen. Sigel, and the Rev. Henry Bellows—men whose names will long be remembered, though very diverse their work, in connection with the war of nationality, unity and freedom, of which the annals and a complete historical collection of documents will be found in the most authentic form in the volumes of *Putnam's Rebellion Record*.

ANOTHER PITTSBURGHER FOUND DEAD.—Capt. Thomas Rodgers, of Allegheny city, went east a few days since in search of his sons, from whom he had heard nothing since the battle in front of Richmond. He returned home on Tuesday, having found the dead body of one lying in a field where it had been four days. The other, we believe, was not injured.

FOOT CUT OFF.—William Allison, of Tuscarora county, Ohio, a drover, had his right foot taken off by a car in one of the stock trains on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, in Manchester, yesterday morning. Having got too close to the moving train. He was taken to Dr. Walter's hospital.

MARRIED:

DUNCAN—DE BARENNE—On Tuesday, June 10th, 1862, by Rev. S. T. Stewart, Mr. W. C. DUNCAN and Miss CARRIE P., daughter of E. De Barenne, Esq., all of this city.

DIED:

COATES—On Sunday, June 8th, at the St. Joseph Hospital, Philadelphia, from a wound received at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., Sergt. THOS. J. COATES, of Co. E, 63d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, aged 23 years and 10 months.

FOSTER—In Manchester, on Wednesday, at 4 a. m., ABBA S., wife of Fred. C. Foster, Esq., of the *Wheeling Press*, in the 22d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Market street, Manchester, TOMORROW AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, and proceed to Mt. Union Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AND WHERE TO GET THEM.—We would say that Messrs. W. H. McGee & Co., corner of Federal street and Diamond square, have just received their summer goods, and their patterns are all of the latest styles. Any person desiring a well-made and neatly fitting suit of clothes, their establishment is the right place. All their clothing is made under their own supervision, and they are always ready to sell cheap to cash buyers.

THEATRE.—The American dramma of the "Battle of Bull Run," will be repeated to-night at the Theatre for the last time. All who would see it should, therefore, be on hand early, as the house may be crowded. To-morrow night, the stage manager, Mr. H. Lewis, has his first benefit in Pittsburgh, and we fear, that he will offer a very attractive programme for the occasion.