Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 13.

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.	92	69
12 " M.	125	75
6 " P. M.		78
Barometer	29 4-10	

A Genuine "She" Rebel.

Capt. Charles Leib, a United States officer, relates the following, as coming under his observation while campaigning in Western Virginia:

Among the prisoners sent to Clarksburg was a young girl of seventeen, named Mary Jane Green. She resided in Braxton county, and, for a long time, was engaged in carrying a mail between Sutton, the county seat of that county, and the rebel camp on the Gauley. She was illiterate, perfectly fearless, and cordially hated the "Yankee vagabonds," as she termed the Federal troops. She was noted for her profanity, and when, with the rest of the family, she was arrested, cursed and swore like a professional blackleg, or horse racer, declaring she would have the heart's-blood of every "Lincoln pup" in Western Virginia. The real cause of the war, and the effect of Secession, having been explained to her brother, he expressed a desire to be permitted to take the oath of allegiance, saying that he had been misled. Mary Jane became furious, forgot all sisterly affection she possessed, denounced him as a coward, and swore that he might take the oath, but that they could not make a d—d Abolitionist out of her. When on her way to Clarksburg, in charge of Lieut. George E. O'Neal, her language was such, he declared, as to almost disgust him with the sex. While confined in prison, she abused passers-by; shouted lustily for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, and swore she would have the heart of Gen. Rosecrans, if she were ever released. Kindness did not move, and affection was thrown away upon her. The Secession ladies, who are refined and intelligent, deeply sympathized with her, but permitted the Federal officers to provide her with decent apparel, which she accepted, although coming from those whom she regarded as her persecutors. The people residing in the neighborhood of the jail felt relieved when she was sent to Wheeling. Arriving there, she was taken to the principal hotel, and treated with the greatest kindness; was neatly clad, and on promising that she would try to do better, was released, and a home obtained for her in a respectable family, but falling in with some Secession friends, she became as bad as ever.

Mary Jane went back to Braxton, but could not possibly behave herself. She attempted to destroy the telegraph wire erected by the Federal authorities, and was taken back to Wheeling, only a few days ago, and confined in jail, where she now remains. She assaulted one of the soldiers, who had her in charge, striking him in the breast with a brick.

Pittsburgh Printers in the Rebel Army.

A Chicago paper gives an account of the battle of Shiloh by a Mr. Knox, a printer who had been impressed into the rebel army, and lately made his escape. Among other things, he says: "At Corinth, Beauregard established a printing office, for the publishing of orders, blanks, &c., and placed in charge of it Mr. Alf. Lambert, a printer, well known in some of the lake cities. Types from the several regiments were detailed to assist Lambert. Among the Northern printers in the office, when Knox was there, were two from Pittsburgh—Wm. Brisbane and John Loughrey. They were forced into the service under the conscription law." Brisbane is a native of this city, but went to New Orleans some years ago, and resided there on the breaking out of the rebellion. His brother George, it will be recollected, was captured from the Louisiana Tigers at the battle of Bull Run, but was subsequently paroled. Loughrey is a native of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, but was well known here, having been employed for several years in the offices of the morning papers. Lambert is also a native of this locality, and his parents reside, we believe, in Elizabeth.

THEATRE.—The efficient stage manager of the Pittsburgh Theatre, Mr. H. Lewis, has his first benefit in Pittsburgh at the theatre to-night. Mr. Lewis has been longer in the theatrical profession than any other man outside of New York city, and we doubt very much if there is a performer now treading the boards who has filled such a number of positions about a theatre as the present stage manager of Old Drury. Mr. Lewis will leave our city for England, in company with Mrs. Henderson, about the middle of July, and will doubtless be absent some twelve months. We look for an overflowing house at the theatre to-night.

CAPT. JOHN C. DOWLING.—This brave young officer, who had command of Co. B, 105th Regiment, Col. McKnight, and who fell in the battle at Fair Oaks, was a native of Jefferson county, and at the time the rebellion broke out was practicing medicine in Greenville, Clarion county. He served as First Lieutenant in Capt. Wise's company during the three months campaign, and was chosen Captain on the promotion of Capt. Wise. He subsequently enlisted a company for the war, and fell at the head of his command in the bloody battle before Richmond. He was well known throughout Jefferson and adjoining counties, and his death is deeply regretted.

City Mortality.

The number of deaths in this city, from June 1st, to June 9th, as reported by Dr. A. G. McCandless, physician to the Board of Health, is as follows:

Males.....10 | Adults.....14 | Total.....21
Females...11 | Children....7 |

The diseases were—Dropsy, 1; debility, 2; peritonitis, 1; consumption, 1; congestion of brain, 1; typhoid fever, 1; whooping cough, 2; catarrh fever, 2; meningitis, 2; scarlet fever, 2; inflammation of brain, 2; congestion of lungs, 1; dyptheria, 1; marasmus, 1; erysipelas, 1;

PENSIONS, BOUNTY LANDS, AND MILITARY CLAIMS.—It will be seen, by reference to advertisement, that Messrs. Arthurs and Riddell, attorneys, have been selected as agents in this city for Messrs. Stewart, Stevens, Clark & Co., of Washington city, who pay special attention to the collection of all kinds of military claims—pensions, bounties, back pay, etc. The firm is fully conversant with the rights of the soldiers, and has every facility for enforcing legitimate claims against the several departments. Their agents here, Messrs. Arthurs and Riddell, are able lawyers and reliable and trustworthy gentlemen. Their office is at No. 135 Fourth street, above Smithfield. Read the advertisement.

NEW STRAWBERRIES.—There will be an exhibition to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, at Mr. Knox's seed store, No. 29 Fifth street, of a rare collection of new varieties of strawberries, embracing Triomphe de Gand, Fillmore, Golden Seed, Vicomptesse, Hericart de Thury, Duc de Brabant, Princess Royal, etc., etc. Lovers of choice berries are invited to examine.

HAYS AND SILCOT.—These two notorious guerrillas, who have been marauding throughout Calhoun and adjacent counties for the last year, were taken to Wheeling on Wednesday, in charge of Capt. Baggs. They came into our camp under the armistice granted by Col. Rathbone, and in view of that fact, it is not yet determined what will be done with them.

CONVICTED OF BURGLARY.—Karl Rudolph, alias Charles Roth, was convicted of burglary, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, to-day. He was charged, in company with Henry Hier, with burglariously entering and robbing the tavern of J. Duffy, Grant street. Hier was acquitted.

A CARGO FOR DIXIE.—The steamer Glendale, the first to leave Cincinnati for Memphis, took her departure on Wednesday with the following cargo: 93 hhds. bacon, 775 bxs. candles, 700 bdls. paper, 415 bbls. salt, 700 sks. do., and 175 bbls. flour.

DROWNED.—A little news boy, named Ben Blair, was drowned in the Ohio river, at Steubenville, last Tuesday evening.

IT is stated that the wheat crop of Ohio has been greatly injured by the fly. Oats and rye are very promising.

THE wheat crop in Western Virginia is said to present a fine appearance.

Gen. Mitchel's Late Operations—Gen. Negley Surprises a Rebel Camp—Desperate Encounter—Bravery of Gen. Negley, Col. Hambright and Col. Wynkoop—Honor to the "Old Keystone," etc.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Gen. Mitchell's headquarters, at Huntsville, Ala., under date of June 7th, gives the following graphic description of the late encounter at Jasper, Marion county, Tennessee, near Chattanooga:

Under an order from Gen. Mitchel, Gen. Negley, in charge of a heavy force, left Fayetterville, on Monday last, to pay a *friendly visit* to the large bodies of guerrillas infesting the counties of Franklin and Marion, in East Tennessee, with additional instructions to call on Chattanooga, if possible, and Mitchel seldom deems anything impossible in his department.

These guerrillas have been making sad havoc among the people of that section, destroying the property of Union men, and all those who will not yield to the edicts of the barbarous conscription act. Hundreds of men have taken refuge in the mountains to escape impressment into the rebel service—not only white, but *black men*—leaving their new crops unattended, their families subjected to every species of insult, their last ear of corn and peck of meal taken, horses and cattle carried off, and they left in comparative destitution.

Mitchel has been aware of these facts for some time, and has only waited a fitting opportunity, to surprise them. To accomplish this, it needed the right kind of a leader; that leader was Gen. Negley. Negley is bold, brave, and ardent in his attachment to the cause that has called him out from his Pennsylvania home. His worth is known and highly appreciated by our Commanding General. He is a Pennsylvanian, and reflects great honor on the old Keystone State. He found no rebel forces between Fayetteville and Winchester. On reaching Winchester, he learned that the rebel General Adams, was in command of a heavy force of rebels at Jasper, some thirty miles distant. He at once determined to surprise them. In order to do this, he was compelled to make a forced march, some twenty miles, over a rough, mountainous country. This was accomplished. He soon discovered their pickets, and by a well laid plan, succeeded in capturing them. He immediately moved on, and within a few miles of Jasper, came upon a large force of the enemy.

They, the rebels, immediately formed into line of battle, and opened with a heavy volley. Col. Hambright, who was leading our advance, replied from three pieces of artillery, which had been very rapidly placed in position. Only one round was needed to rout them. They became panic stricken, and commenced one of the most disgraceful retreats ever known. They took up a narrow lane toward Jasper, closely pursued by Haggard and Wynkoop, the former of the 5th Kentucky cavalry, the latter of the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry. They gained upon them, and coming into a narrow defile, they closed with them. Then commenced one of the fiercest skirmishes of the war. Our charge of cavalry was led on by Negley's escort, commanded by Lieuts. Wharton and Funk. The contest was severe. Hand to hand was the terrible sabre duel, ending in the death of 20 rebel cavalry, many badly wounded, and some 20 prisoners, among them Major Adams, brother of the General, and also two other commissioned officers. The road for miles was strewed with guns, sabers, cartridges, knapsacks, &c. Some fifty or sixty horses were also taken, together with a large train of commissary stores, ammunition and camp equipage.

The flying rebels passed on through Jasper, notwithstanding the great efforts used by their officers in trying to stop them. They cursed Adams and their ill luck, and only stopped in their frighted career when they reached Chattanooga, having placed the waters of the Tennessee between them and their pursuers. Night closed in over the scene, and our brave but wearied lads rested on the north bank of the famous Tennessee. Our casualties were two killed, of Negley's escort, and seven badly wounded. Though small the enemy's loss, and this only a skirmish, yet nothing has taken place here, since the capture of Huntsville, so important in its future results, as this gallant charge of the daring Kentuckians and brave Pennsylvanians, led on by such as Haggard and Wynkoop, Col. Hambright, who led the advance from Winchester to Jasper, and received the enemy's first fire, displayed great courage and coolness. Who will dare say that this foul rebellion will not be forever crushed, and our Union sustained, and come out of this fearful contest like gold tried in the fire, when such scenes as the above take place. Away out here, amid the mountain passes of the Cumberland, Kentucky and Pennsylvania shake hands, and with the love of the Union strengthening their every sinew, they rush on, side by side, with drawn sabre, to bathe them alike in the blood of treason and cowardice.

The effect of this skirmish was soon seen. As the retreating foe disappeared, the persecuted Union men of Marion began to appear. Gen. Negley's dispatch to Maj. Gen. Mitchel says that hundreds of Union men have flocked into Jasper, and, with tears in their eyes, hail Mitchel and Negley as their deliverers. To-day four men came in from Chattanooga; and report that Adams' men came into that place in the utmost confusion, many of them only stopping for a time, then continuing their retreat—to the "last ditch," I presume. The distance over which they retreated was forty-three miles.

Well, what next? is now the general question. No sooner is one expedition gotten through with than Gen. Mitchel plans another. In one hour after receiving Gen. Negley's report he had planned and sent out another, which will in a few days be heard from. He plans, and his *efficient* men carry out. He has been highly favored with good fighting men, and in nearly every instance each expedition has been successful.

Union sentiment is still growing, and day by day the old love for the Union is becoming more apparent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVED.—Samuel Graham, Merchant Tailor, has removed to No. 54 Market street, one door from Third street, and has just received his second supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of the latest styles of clothes, cassimeres and vestings, selected from the latest importations. Gentlemen desiring their clothing made up to fit them, and at 20 per cent. less than at any other Merchant Tailor store in the city, would do well to give him an early call, as his motto is "quick sales and small profits."

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.

SABRE CUTS, Gunshot Wounds, and all other kinds of Wounds, also Sores, Ulcers and Scurvy, heal safely and quickly under the soothing influence of Holloway's Ointment. It heals to the bone, so that the wound never opens again. Soldiers supply yourselves. Only 25 cents per Pot. 233.

WM. FORREST, Carpenter and Joiner, Jobbing Shop, Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. All kinds of House Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner. Charges moderate. Leave your orders. All orders promptly attended to.

IF YOU want to get a fine India crape, lace, stella, brocha, cashmere, or almost any other kind of a Summer shawl, or lace caps, attend the sale at McKelvey's auction rooms, No. 47, Fifth street, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DON'T FORGET that to-morrow is continued, at auction prices, the sale of the great stock of dry goods, silks, parasols and sun umbrellas, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street. Another such opportunity may not present itself this season. Go early.

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at Hunt's Book Store, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, and at the Omnibus office, No. 405½ Liberty street. Day or night, all orders left in either the two places will be promptly attended to.

DOCTOR C. BEALS, Water Cure and Homopathic Physician; also agent for Rainboy's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Cornor of Penn and Wayne streets.

THE stock of a Pittsburgh shoe store, containing 7,300 pairs, will be sold without reserve, by order of assignees, at Lynd's Auction House, this morning at 10 o'clock.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

Horrible Murder.

James Ovens, a resident of Auburn township, Crawford county, was deliberately murdered near the station house at Forest, Hardin county, Ohio, on Sunday, the 1st inst. Ovens had left Bucyrus on Saturday, to collect some claims in Hardin county. A man named Wilson got aboard the cars and took a seat with him, and during the ride to Forest the two men got quite intimate. At Forest both got off the cars to remain over night. On Sunday morning, Wilson proposed to take a walk, and they started west on the railroad a short distance, when they turned into the woods. A short time after two other passengers, who were stopping at Forest, walked the same way, and on turning back to return to the hotel, heard a noise in the woods, something like a man moaning, and saw Wilson raise up near the spot from whence the noise proceeded, but they concluded the men were drunk, and passed on to the hotel. A short time after Wilson returned to the hotel and inquired for a doctor, saying that a drunk man had fallen on the railroad track and hurt himself. The doctor, accompanied by Wilson and several others, started back to the injured man, who was lying near the track insensible, when Wilson said, "Get up, Jim." The doctor replied, "Why, you don't think that man can get up! his skull is broke." Ovens was immediately carried to the hotel by those present, assisted by Wilson, who shortly after disappeared. Suspicion of foul play was immediately fixed on Wilson, when two men started on a hand car after him, who overt ok him and brought him back. An examination took place, and Wilson was bound over, and is now in jail at Kenton. On Monday morning, a short time before Ovens died, he became somewhat conscious, and stated that Wilson was his murderer. From appearances the deceased had been struck twice with a club—both blows on the front part of the head. No doubt Wilson thought Ovens had a quantity of money on his person, and to obtain it the murder was committed.

Our Book Table.

Replies to "Essays and Reviews." By the Rev. E. M. Goulburn, D. D., Rev. H. J. Rose, B. D., Rev. C. A. Heurtley, D. D., Rev. W. J. Irons, D. D., Rev. G. Horlson, M. A., Rev. A. W. Haddan, B. D., and Rev. Chr. Wordsworth, D. D. With a Preface by the Lord Bishop of Oxford; and Letters from the Radcliffe Observer and the Reader in Geology in the University of Oxford. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pittsburgh: For sale by R. S. Davis, 93 Wood street.

The title-page gives the names of the authors of the Essays comprised in the volume before us, and we shall now give the titles of the several Essays themselves—which are: The Education of the World; Bunsen, the Critical School, and Dr. Williams; Miracles; The Idea of the National Church; The Creative Week; Rationalism; On the Interpretation of Scripture. These Essays, it will be seen, directly meet the issues presented in the now celebrated "Essays and Reviews." A former volume, also from the press of Messrs. Appleton, under the title of "Aids to Faith," without taking the form of a direct reply, in a very able manner exposed the fallacies, misrepresentations, and unwarrantable dogmatism of this new development of Oxford Divinity. But the present excellent volume is a worthy sequel to the former; the Essays it contains are direct, incisive, and complete—leaving little more to be desired in the way of controversy, unless, perhaps, we except a rereading of the pretentious volume itself, which has called forth so many writers of learning, competent ability, and great argumentative power, in these volumes of apologetic essays, —a re-reading when the light shines more fully on the several subjects brought under discussion The essay in this volume on the Creative Week, is alone worth the price of the whole; and several of the others all but surpass it in interest and vigorous criticism. The "Replies to Essays and Reviews" is eminently worthy of being widely read.

End of a Libel Suit.

Some time since, as our readers will recollect, a charge of libel was preferred before one of our magistrates, against Col. J. B. Finlay, of Kittanning, by R. E. Brown, Esq., of the same place. It was alleged that the defendant had grossly libelled the prosecutor in a letter written to one of the Departments at Washington, touching some matters connected with the organization of regiments at Camp Orr. The letter, containing the alleged libel, had been seen, as was alleged, by a third party, at Washington, and its contents communicated to Mr. Brown. The defendant denied the charge in toto, and when search was made for the letter, at the department, it could not be found, and its disappearance has remained a mystery.

The case was returned for trial at the present term of the Court, but the prosecutor, yesterday, notified the District Attorney that he had withdrawn the libel, and this morning a *nol. pros.* was entered on payment of the costs by the prosecutor. Thus the matter ends.

Departure of the Baltimoreans.

The Baltimore delegation, after spending a short time among our mechants, and in visiting our principal manufacturing establishments, took the train this afternoon, at one o'clock, for Chicago. A special train of elegant cars had been prepared for them, and were in waiting at the Allegheny depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. Arriving on the platform, and previous to taking their seats in the cars, one of the delegates requested every Baltimorean to step forward, in line, which they did. He then proposed "three cheers for Pittsburgh," "three cheers for Allegheny," and "three cheers for the Union," which were given with a hearty good will. They soon after took their seats, and amid many hand-shakings and adieus, the train moved off. Upwards of forty of our citizens accompany them to the flourishing city of Chicago, where a cordial reception doubtless awaits them.

Verdict Against the City.

This morning, in the District Court, an argument was had in the case of George Painter's administratrix vs. the city of Pittsburgh, upon a motion for a new trial. The case was tried recently, and the jury found a verdict of $2,100 damages for the plaintiff. George Painter, it will be remembered, fell into the St. Clair street sewer, in 1859, while the contractor was doing the work, and received an injury to the cap of the knee which caused lock-jaw and terminated in his death. His administratrix entered suit against the city, and the jury, believing that the accident happened through the carelessness of the city authorities, awarded a verdict in the amount stated. The Court has reserved its decision on the motion for a new trial.

HEADQUARTERS, 101st Pa., VOL., JUNE 7th, 1862.—To the Associated Press: You will do me the favor to correct the statement announcing my name among the killed in the battle of the 31st ult.

J. S. HOARD, Major 101st Pa.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 240, Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

MARRIED:

LINDSEY—GRAINGER—On Thursday, June 5, 1862, by the Rev. Nichols, Mr. I. B. LINDSEY, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Miss MARY GRAINGER, of Mansfield, O.

WILLIAMS—MOWBY—On Thursday, June 5th, 1862, by Rev. J. B. Clark, WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS, Jr., and MARRIED S. MOWBY, daughter of S. B. Mowby, M. D., all of Allegheny City;

DIED:

FINNEY—At Coal Bluffs, near Pittsburgh, June 9th, 1862, JOHN FINNEY, Sr., aged 85 years.

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

ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND ARMS.

Selpho's celebrated Patent ANGLESEA LEG and ARTIFICIAL HANDS.

616 BROADWAY,
(opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.) New York.

☞ Send for a Circular. my24:3m

OIL BARRELS.—300 empty Oil Barrels for sale by
jel0 HENRY H. COLLINS.

PITCH—25 bbls. Wilmington Pitch, for sale by GEO. B. JONES,
jel1 141 Water street.

SODA ASH.—500 casks refined and corn Brandy for sale by
jel1 ALEXANDER KING.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

Good Times in Norfolk.

DESTITUTION OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Property Recovered by Banks' Men.

CASE OF BEN. WOOD.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The correspondent of the *Inquirer*, from Norfolk, says: Norfolk and Portsmouth are fast resuming a business appearance. Since Friday last heavy amounts of goods have arrived at these ports, consisting principally of groceries, sutlers' stores, and goods that are most needed to supply the wants of the citizens. Such skedaddling has not been witnessed in these quarters for some time. In every direction are seen house-keepers wending their way to the Yankee stores, over-anxious to enjoy the long wished for luxury of sugar, coffee, butter, &c. It is a perfect day of rejoicing, it resembles the breaking up a famine.—The adherents of Jeff. Davis have at least discovered that the Yankees have a few over rations, and can supply the deficiencies of a haughty, false and pretended government.

A rebel soldier, who deserted from a Georgia regiment, near Richmond, came into Portsmouth, reports that the rebel troops were subsisting on half rations; no beef is allowed them. He was in the artillery service, and says every man in his company will desert on the first opportunity that presents itself. He states also that the tobacco warehouses, sheds, churches and vacant buildings in Richmond are filled with the wounded from the late battle, and those that could get home were given their parole in order to make room for hundreds that could not otherwise be cared for.

The correspondence between Gen. Wool and Gen. Huger shows that a misunderstanding existed between them. The latter says that he did not intend to give the former all the officers once retained as hostages in exchange for all the privateers, but to give him such a number of them in exchange as would be required by the cartel establishing the equivalent of rank, the other officers to be exchanged as usual. He also expresses the opinion that a perfect understanding has been effected between the two governments for a general exchange of prisoners of war. Gen. Wool, it appears, would not deliver the privateers as Huger requested, until he received the hostages, and the Secretary of War, Randolph, insisted that Gen. Wool should name a number equal to that of the privateersmen to be exchanged.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says that large quantities of property left by our soldiers in Charlestown, Summit Point and other places in the road to Winchester, during the retreat, and which were given up as lost, have been recovered by squads of our troops in the houses of the citizens of the places named. Many of the citizens at first denied that they had any lost property concealed, but our troops were too smart for them and searched their premises, oftentimes capturing hundreds of dollars worth of property. In this way a vast amount of property was saved.

It is said that Fernando Wood has gone to Washington in order probably to bolster up his brother Ben in the charges of disloyalty which has been brought against him by Mr. Bingham's resolution.

Baltimore and Pittsburgh Excursionists.

[Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CRESTLINE, June 12.—8:30 P. M.—Our party numbers sixty-nine Baltimoreans, and eighty from Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Superintendent Bradley has charge of the train—a guarantee of care and comfort. We supped at Alliance as the guests of the Company. Mr. Sourbeck sustained his reputation on short notice. The train halted at the State line, and gave us an opportunity to take observations. Every facility and courtesy was extended by Superintendent Bradley and his Assistants.

The party are greatly pleased with the excursion, so far. The train will reach Chicago at 8 o'clock Friday, and return, probably, by the air-line, to Cincinnati from Chicago. Great preparations are being made there to receive the excursionists.

Two American flags decorate our locomotive—they are the property of our Baltimore party. The "Red, White and Blue" was sung in full chorus, at Lucas Station, where we passed the train going East.

Connellsville stock firm and advancing, as this great and growing West expands before the excursionists. Nature is now in her freshest garb. R.

From Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, June 11.—Quiet pervades the entire city. The ready submission of the inhabitants to the rule of the United States authorities is surprising and gratifying. The civil authorities continue to discharge the functions of their office as heretofore. The Provost Marshall's office is thronged with applicants for permits to proceed north. All persons are required to take the oath of allegiance before this permission is granted.

Jackson's rebel cavalry, which has been hovering around the city since its occupation by our troops, are said to have gone to Holly Spring. As most of them are largely interested in that city, it is not probable that they will make an attempt to burn it.

MEMPHIS, June 12.—The City Recorder was arrested yesterday by the Provost Marshal, for causing the arrest of a citizen for conversing on the street with a Union soldier.

Rebel cavalry are scouring the country around Grand Junction, destroying all the cattle that can be found.

Applications to ship 6,000 bales of cotton have already been made.

The Memphis *Argus* is still out-spoken in its secession sympathy. The *Avalanche* is more guarded, and inclined to submit quietly, and both papers advise peaceable submission to the Federal rule.

Many stores have been re-opened and resumed business. Some dealers refuse Confederate money, but receive Tennessee bank notes.

The markets are rather sparsely supplied with meat and vegetables.

Two rebel steamers were captured yesterday above the city.

The Banks Removed from Memphis.

NEW YORK, June 12.—A special dispatch from Memphis, to the New York *Tribune*, says: that many of the Memphis banks have been located at Columbus, Mississippi. Gen. Hindman took a forced loan of a million dollars from them, a week ago, in the name of the Southern Confederacy.

Commodore Davis is sending dispatches to Gen. Halleck overland.

East Tennessee.

A dispatch from Indianapolis to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

The Federal forces at Cumberland Ford started through Wilson's Gap to East Tennessee on Sunday last, and are now, without a doubt, in the rear of the rebels at Cumberland Gap. Brigadier General Morgan is in command. Important news is hourly expected.

From New Orleans and Key West.

BOSTON, June 12.—The schooner Flying Dragon arrived at this port this morning from New Orleans on the 22d ult., with 400 bbls. of spirits of turpentine and 500 bbls. of tar. The United States frigate Niagara, from Key West, has been signalled below.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1862.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stevens, of Pa., reported back the tax bill from the Committee on Ways and Means. The Senate had made 314 amendments, a large number of them being of an unimportant character. In order to facilitate definite action he recommended a general nonconcurrence in all the amendments, and then ask for the appointment of a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, said he regarded a Committee of Conference as a necessary evil, but at the same time they ought to reduce the disagreeing amendments to the smallest possible number, and then send the latter to the Conference. He suggested that this bill would be severely criticized, and those who vote for it will have to answer to their constituents. He believed all the amendments could be considered in three or four days.

Mr. Morrill said the Committee on Ways and Means did not arrogate to itself the power to overrule the sense of the House. The proposition of his colleague, Mr. Stevens, was merely made for the dispatch of business. There was a special order for to-day, and to-morrow. Until this measure be disposed of, the Committee would not know what kind of a supplemental tariff to report.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Ky., opposed the course recommended by Mr. Stevens, on the ground that the members would have no opportunity of expressing their dissent to offensive amendments, nor could they vote against them without voting against the entire bill.

Mr. Stevens' motion to non-concur with the Senate amendment and asking for a Committee of Conference, was then adopted—year 80, nays 58.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Loomis, of Conn., introduced a joint resolution recommending that in addition to the 4th of July, the 14th of June and 17th of September be observed as public holiday. The first to commemorate the Declaration of National Independence, the second the adoption of our flag, and the third the formation of the Constitution. The resolution was tabled.

Mr. Haight, of N. Y., presented the petition of 117 merchants of New York city, asking for an extension of time allowed for warehousing goods.

The House passed the Senate bill defining the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, with amendments, one of which embodied Mr. Arnold's bill to give citizenship to all volunteers who serve and are honorably discharged on proving one year's residence, and another to punish fraudulent contractors, by trial by court martial, with fine and imprisonment, and to bring all contractors under the articles of war. After debate it was deemed that this mode of punishment would be more prompt than in the civil courts, and it was unanimously adopted. It was in effect the proposition heretofore introduced by Mr. Colfax.

The House also passed the Senate resolution regulating the employment of convicts in the District of Columbia for their improvement and benefit. The section for the discharge of soldiers confined therein under sentence of court martial, etc., was stricken out, as the Committee on the Judiciary will probably, to-morrow, report a bill especially for that purpose, and to prohibit the incarceration of such persons in future.

SENATE.—Mr. Latham, of Cal., called up the resolution to admit the gentlemen claiming to be Senators from Deseret to the floor of the Senate. Laid over.

Mr. Davis, of Ky., offered a resolution relating to Gen. Buckner. The preamble sets forth that he had seduced the State Guard of Kentucky, and committed treason, and was indicted for treason against the United States, in the District Court of Kentucky; therefore,

Resolved, That the said Simon Bolivar Buckner ought to be transferred to the civil authorities of the United States to be tried for treason wherever he stands indicted.

On motion of Mr. Latham, the resolution was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., introduced a bill supplementary to the act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill to repeal the act to prevent and punish frauds on the part of officers entrusted in making contracts for the government.

Mr. Hamlin offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State to inform the Senate what amount of money was paid to Maine and Massachusetts for yielding to the Ashburton treaty, and what has been done with the money stipulated to be paid for certain lands taken by Great Britain, and if the same has not been paid, why not? Adopted.

The bill for the relief of Lieutenant, now Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Latham, the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. Latham proceeded to speak in favor of the passage of the bill. He said the bill before the Senate was simple in its provisions, and has no objectionable features. It provides for a road 2,625 miles in length, and for a loan on the credit of the Government of sixty-five millions in bonds, running thirty years, and the grant of a certain amount of public lands. The amount of public lands granted was greatly smaller, in comparison, than the amount granted to other roads. If the passage of this measure would in any way embarrass the Government in these troublous times, he would not, in the name of his people, ask the Government to move one step towards the building of this road. The State of California was loyal to the Government, and would continue to be true to the Union, and be the last State to do anything that would have the least tendency to embarrass the Government, but in fact the passage of this bill can have no effect but a beneficial one. The bonds of the Government will not be due for thirty years and it has been abundantly shown that the road must be profitable and really the Government will never have to pay a cent. There could be no reasonable objection to the passage of the bill.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the special committee, the first amendment being to change the Western terminus from the 102d degree longitude to the 100th degree.

Mr. Trumbull said he had great doubts about such an amendment. It raised the very serious question of the right of the Government to build a road in the limits of a State.

From Gen. Negley's Command.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 12.—A dispatch from Gen. Negley to Gov. John announces the success of his expedition to East Tennessee. He took 80 prisoners, including a number of prominent citizens, a drove of cattle and a large number of horses intended for the rebel army.

The defeat of Gen. Adams' rebel force, in Sweden's Cope, was more complete than represented at first. Adams escaped without hat, sword or horse.

The rebel batteries at Chattanooga were silenced on the 7th, inst., after a heavy cannonading of three hours. Our forces opened fire on the town next day, and continued six hours, driving the enemy out of his works, and forcing him to evacuate the city. They burned the railroad bridges to prevent pursuit. The East Tennesseans came out in crowds along the march and cheered our troops enthusiastically.

A great many applications are made for passes to Memphis.

Arrival of Pittsburgh Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The steamer Louisiana arrived to-day from White House with 450 wounded soldiers. The following are among the sufferers:

T. S. Moore, Allegheny county, Co. E, 61st Pennsylvania, hand and hip.

H. Sharpon, Pittsburgh, Co. C, 62d Pennsylvania, right leg.

J. Gallagher, Pittsburgh, Co. E, 51st Pennsylvania, arm.

J. Kemey, Pittsburgh, Co. I, 13th Pennsylvania, rheumatism.

Wm. Stub, Pittsburgh, Co. B, 61st Pennsylvania, leg and thigh.

J. Wilson, Pittsburgh, Co. A, 74th New York, right hand.

W. D. Humphreys, Pittsburgh, Co G, 8th Illinois Cavalry, left hand.

G. S. Boahing, Allegheny county, 4th Pennsylvania, shoulder.

E. Smither, Allegheny county, 4th Pennsylvania, hand.

A. G. Harrard, Allegheny county, 4th Pennsylvania, back.

John Tadey, Pittsburgh, Co. I, 13th Pennsylvania, rheumatism.

The Schooner Sallie J. Thomas Lost.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The steamer George Peabody, from Hatteras, reports the loss of the schooner Sallie J. Thomas, from Baltimore. She had two locomotives aboard.

The Paul Jones.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Paul Jones has arrived at the Navy Yard, from Baltimore, for her armament.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The excitement in New York about the proposed authorization of an additional one hundred and fifty millions of United States notes, is regarded here as unwarranted by the facts in the case. The whole nominal circulation of United States notes at this time is only one hundred and seventeen millions five hundred thousand dollars. There are in the Treasury to the credit of the disbursing officers about thirty-two millions, leaving about half a million with which to meet drafts from the Department. Of the one hundred and seventeen millions about fifty-seven millions, being the amount of the demand notes, are practically withdrawn from circulation and hoarded for payment of customs. Of the proposed new issue, therefore, fifty-seven millions may replace the amount thus hoarded, and about forty millions will be withheld from issue to meet possible demands for temporary deposits beyond immediate means. Thus ninety-seven millions will make no practical addition to the circulation. It is also well understood that the Secretary will in no event issue any of the new notes, if authorized, excepting small notes to take the place of large in payments to the soldiers and other creditors, preferring them as long as the duties on imports.

The increase of the temporary loan and the conversion of United States notes already issued into five-twenty par bonds, yield revenue enough to meet the daily expenditures during the present week. Thus far, the increase from these sources has more than met the current expenses. The conversions above have supplied more than half a million of dollars a day, and will probably increase under these circumstances. Very little use will be made of the additional authority proposed to be given to the Secretary, though it is thought prudent to guard against possible exigencies by giving it any expansion of the currency which may take place, therefore, it will not be attributed to the Treasury Department to whatever else it may be ascribed.

The Postoffice Department has received information that the Overland Mail Company is now in readiness, and will resume its services suspended by the Indian attacks.

In the Senate, to-day, A. V. S. Lindsey was confirmed as Postmaster of Nashville, and Captain Albion P. House, of the Fourth Artillery, a Brigadier General.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which Thomas Clowes was confirmed Postmaster of Troy, has been disposed of, and the appointment is now complete.

A large number of workmen, to-day, broke ground on Pennsylvania avenue, for the commencement of the city railway.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Adjutant General Thomas was transacting business as usual today at the War Department. This is a sufficient reply to the statement that he has been suspended from office. It is not known to his most intimate friends, at a distance, that a Court of Inquiry is reported to be engaged in investigating any of his official transactions.

A gentleman of eminence, directly from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, expresses the opinion, based upon what he learned from an interview with military officers, that the time for the fall of Richmond by our forces is merely a question of time.

Richmond papers, received here, contain extracts from the Vicksburg *Press*, which testify to the brilliant operations of our fleet in their vicinity.

News from Vicksburg to the 30th ult., published in the Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th inst., says two of the enemy's gunboats amused themselves by throwing shot and shell into the heart of Vicksburg. About one hundred and twenty-five missiles were thrown during that time, but comparatively few of which appeared to be directed at our forts. We have heard of no casualties beyond considerable damaging some private residences and one or two churches.

The report of the Vicksburg papers state that Desoto, Miss., had been destroyed by our fleet, and adds that but three buildings now mark the spot which once glorified in the title of a city.

The same reports add