Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 14.

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.	62	67
12 " M.	118	77
6 " P. M.	.....	70
Barometer		29 4-10

The Weekly Gazette.

The *Weekly Gazette* for the present week is printed for to-day. Among its contents, are letters from the Peninsula, Shenandoah Valley, Tennessee, &c; a full summary of the views of the week, foreign and domestic; editorial articles; current city news; financial and commercial reports; and an interesting variety of miscellaneous reading matter.

For sale at our counter, in wrappers, and stamped for five cents per copy.

"Gregg's Steam Tempered Brick Machine."

We noticed in our issue of the 10th inst., the successful trial which had been made on the day previous, of this invention, on Boyd's Hill, in the presence of some of our leading architects, builders, brick-makers and others.

From data, obtained by us since, we now give a synopsis of Mr. Gregg's present machine—its comparative weight, cost of product, propelling power, &c., contrasted with his former machine, or prior to the recent improvements he has added. Estimated metal weight of new machine, 5 tons; of old machine, 20½ tons; product, 25 thousand brick per day; engine, 7 inch cylinder and 20 inch stroke, being 75 per cent. less power than required for former machine. This achievement is attained by Mr. Gregg's discovery of the proper treatment or preparation of clay, in which he succeeds by the use of his steam tempering apparatus, thereby mollifying the condition of the clay, rendering it as yielding to the pressure, comparatively, as putty—by this mode not endangering the machine, as it has proved, by the severe test the present machine has undergone, that it is simply impossible to break it by ordinary use in the manufacture of brick. Another desirable feature is, that the wear and tear of this machine is no greater than that of an ordinary steam engine, and which, as we are informed, the inventor is prepared to guarantee.

The utility of the invention may be understood by the following statement: Cost of the manufacture and delivery of a kiln of 125,000 brick, $202.50 or 2.90 per thousand. Receipts of sale of said kiln as follows: Ninety-four thousand common brick, at $4.75 per thousand, $446.50; 31,000 front brick (or one fourth of said kiln) at $10.00 per thousand, $310.00; total sales of said kiln, $756.50. Profits $304, or $2.35 per thousand, equal to about 85 per cent. on sales, and the capital being turned at least four to six times a year, will show a profit on the investment of from 300 to 500 per cent. per annum; besides, there cannot be a bad debt made in the sale of the brick, the "Mechanic's Lien Law" protecting the same when sold on time, thus showing a different result from other manufacturing and mercantile investments.

Here, then, is an invention which is not only a great acquisition to the trade in producing an abundant supply of brick of unequalled quality, but also an invention which presents the very strongest inducements to capitalists for investment.

To the Public.

The Commission sent to the Peninsula, to look after the welfare of our western soldiers in the army now before Richmond have returned. They have made suggestions to the Committee, which, if carried out, would doubtless save the lives of many of our brave soldiers, and alleviate the condition of our sick. To do this will require money, medicine and necessary comforts. But very few of the Committees of the different Wards of the two cities have attended to their appointment as collectors, showing an unaccountable want of interest in this matter. The Committee stand ready to do all in their power, but without means they are powerless.

Under the circumstances, your Committee have thought it best to call a public meeting this day at 2 o'clock, at the Board of Trade Rooms, where the gentlemen who have returned will give a statement of the condition of our sick and wounded soldiers. Any person who can volunteer to go and stay there, and produce good testimonials, will please be in attendance, to the end that prompt action can be taken, and the work done promptly and without delay. We have from this county some eight thousand soldiers in this army. We appeal now to the public to attend the meeting, and show by their presence that there is the right feeling existing in our community.

THOMAS BAKEWELL,
JAS. S. BENNETT,
JAS. PARKE, JR.,
ROBERT C. LOOMIS,
C. W. BATCHELOR,
WM. MCCREERY.
} Committee.

FREMONT'S STAR RISING.—The star of Fremont is again in the ascendancy, and the enthusiasm which fired the hearts of the people in 1856, is again burning brightly. After all the people care but little whose star is in the ascendant, so that the rebellion is speedily crushed out. Speaking of stars reminds us of Carnaghan's star clothing and merchant tailoring establishment, on Federal street, near the Diamond, Allegheny city. At this model establishment will now be found a brilliant assortment of seasonable goods for gentlemen and boys' wear. Call and see the styles, and you will be sure to purchase.

THEATRE.—A new edition of Jack Sheppard, in five acts, will be produced at the theatre to-night, and Don Juan will be repeated as an afterpiece. On Monday, we are assured that the comical Frank Drew, late of the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, will commence a short engagement of six nights, during which time he will appear in some of his favorite characters. Frank has held a splendid theatrical position for a long time, in the east, and we candidly believe that he will not only delight our citizens but play a successful engagement, notwithstanding the "heated term" seems to have just set in.

THE BROWNLOW BOOK HAS COME—and subscribers in Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, and vicinity, may expect their copies to-day and Monday, and as soon thereafter as they can be delivered. Those who subscribed at Smyth's, St. Clair street, at Miner's, Hunt's and other places on Fifth street, can call at once and get the book. Those who have not subscribed, but want it, can call at either of those places, or upon me at the St. Clair Hotel—subscribe, and "take their turn."

J. H. JORDAN, General Agent.

AMONG the shoe merchants of this city, our readers will find the old established Boot and Shoe Store of James Robb, No. 59 Market street, where they can be supplied with covering for the feet, of every description, and such as he can recommend to give general satisfaction. We would call your attention to his advertisement in another column, and give the assurance that those who will call and examine his stock cannot fail to be suited, as he is fully determined to sell his stock at very low prices.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.—Mr. W. A. Gildersleeve, 45 Fifth street, has received full supplies of the following favorite pictorial newspapers: Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's Illustrated newspaper, Illustrated Budget of Fun, New York Illustrated News, Vanity Fair, and the Comic Monthly. Here is surely a sufficient variety to suit every taste—both for reading and for pictures.

ORDINATION OF DEACONS.—In St. Paul's Cathedral, on Wednesday, Messrs. John A. Shell, John C. Bigham, Walter L. Burke, Charles V. Nezron, James H. Holland, Edw. A. Bush, Francis L. Tobin, and P. McMorgan, all students of St. Michael's Seminary, were ordained sub-deacons by Rt. Rev. Bishop Rosecrans of Cincinnati.

NO DISPUTING THE FACT, that McClelland sells better boots and shoes, for less money, than any other house in the city. Call to-day at No. 55, Fifth street, and examine the stock and compare prices.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

Medical State Convention.

The thirteenth session of the State Medical Society commenced its labors on Wednesday, in the Pennsylvania University, at Philadelphia. About fifty delegates were present, representing some fifteen counties.

Dr. E. Wallace, of Reading, President of the Society, occupied the Chair, and read the annual report; it was replete with patriotic allusions to the Government, and bearing upon the practice of medicine, it deprecated the evils forced upon the public by manufacturers and venders of quack medicines, who, to enrich themselves, sacrifice the lives of innocent, unsuspecting people.

The Treasurer's report was presented. The total receipts, together with balance on hand, amounted to $354,56. The expenditures were $252,04. The several County Societies are in arrears to the amount of $102,50.

The Committee on Vaccine Matter reported that it is advisable to vaccinate at all periods of the year, though it is well to avoid the extremes of both heat and cold, as they have more or less effect upon the constitution. The matter must always be taken from a healthy child, never from one suffering from indisposition, or having any predilection to hereditary disease. When the vaccine matter is scarce, it may be obtained by innoculating your cows; but great care must be exercised in the performance of the operation. It should not be undertaken by a person who does not fully understand it.

The Beaver County Medical Society reported through its representative delegate, that rubreola (measles) has been extremely prevalent, and in some locations it almost assumed the form of an epidemic.

Dr. Condie remarked that he had seen much of this disease, and he was not prone to believe that all case of eruption of the skin which appear like measles, really are measles.

Dr. Darrach had seen cases where measles appeared the second time. The last time the disease assumed the form of influenza, just in the same manner as jaundice follows liver complaint. Measles proper never recur, as some persons erroneously think. The report was referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Bradford county delegate reported that the district he represented had prepared no mortality report, but that diptheria had prevailed extensively in the western part of the county in 1860. As it extended eastwardly it was less fatal than when it first broke out. Fevers are not of a long duration in this section of the State. They generally yield to treatment within forty-eight hours.

A remarkable case of longevity was noted. A lady died at the age of 106 years.

Several other counties reported, but the reports contained nothing of special interest.

The Naylor-Childs Case in a New Phase--Prosecutions for Libel.

A day or two since we incidentally alluded to the continuance of the case of Miss Clara Blanche Naylor, of Philadelphia, vs. George A. Childs, of this city, charging him with rape—the trial of which was expected to take place at the present term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Having been continued, we expected to hear nothing more of it, but other prosecutions have since been instituted, growing out of the same unhappy affair.

In the *National Police Gazette*, of May 31st, a letter was published purporting to have been written at Pittsburgh, on the 26th of May, which contained a history of this case. The information made by the father of the girl in this city, and the statement of the girl sworn to before Alderman Beitler, of Philadelphia, are given in the letter, together with the usual amount of coloring to make out the picture. This letter was signed "Duquesne." When it became known that the case was to be published, which fact was announced by advertisement, some of the news dealers were notified not to sell the paper here, or they would be held responsible for libel. They disregarded the notice, and the sale was continued as usual.

To-day, a warrant was issued by Alderman McBride, for the arrest of Mr. Jos. E. Robinson, of Allegheny, upon information of Geo. A. Childs, who charges him with being the author of the letter, which is held to be libelous. Mr. Robinson was arrested, and gave bail in $1,000 to appear and answer at the next term of Court.

Warrants have also been issued for the arrest of Mr. John P. Hunt, and Mr. W. A. Gildenfenny, news dealers, for publishing the aforesaid libel by selling the paper containing it. They have not yet been arrested, but will give bail as soon as required.

Casualties in Casey's Division.

The following is given as an accurate statement of the loss in killed, wounded and missing in Casey's Division:

FIRST BRIGADE—GEN. KAGLEY.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
11th Maine	1	43	0	44
52d N. York	3	95	0	98
56th New York	10	82	0	92
104th Pennsylvania	26	117	0	143
11th New York	13	86	0	99
	53	423	0	476
Totals	83	373	0	492

SECOND BRIGADE—GEN. WESSELS.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
85th Pennsylvania	7	57	0	64
102d Pennsylvania	8	88	22	118
101st Pennsylvania	11	114	0	125
96th New York	5	42	0	47
	31	271	22	324
Totals				

THIRD BRIGADE—GEN. PALMER.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
81st New York	40	77	0	107
85th New York	9	48	0	57
92d New York	6	72	0	78
98th New York	3	43	0	46
Totals	58	240	0	288
Artillery	7	26	0	33
Provost Guard	0	5	4	9

GRAND TOTAL.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	10	51	0	61
Privates	159	870	26	1055
	169	921	26	1116

Criminal Court.

Richard Lancaster, convicted of felonious assault, was recommended to the mercy of the Court. Not sentenced.

Jacob Miller, charged with malicious mischief in extinguishing a fire in a brick yard, was acquitted, and the prosecutor, George Moffet, was ordered to pay the costs.

John Hancock was convicted of assault and battery on Charles Bay. Not sentenced.

Washington Barkly was convicted of assault and battery. Motion made for a new trial.

James Mackerel was convicted of a felonious assault on officer McKnight, and also of larceny, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years—two for the larceny, and six for the felonious assault.

Philip Luther was convicted of illegal liquor selling, and in default of fine of $40, was committed to jail.

Wm. Rafferty, charged with an aggravated assault and battery upon Alexander Richey, a stone quarrier of Allegheny, was convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of $30, and undergo six months' imprisonment in the county jail.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Zaccheus Scott, indicted for obstructing a highway in Elizabeth township, was taken up before Judge Richey, and is still on trial.

Orders from "Dixie."

Since the rebel military power has been broken in New Orleans, and the people permitted to resume trade with the North, many orders have been sent to Yankee-land, and from present appearances it will not be long until the ordinary business dealings will be renewed between Southern merchants and Northern manufacturers. Some two or three orders have been received here, within the past few days, from New Orleans, for glassware and other Pittsburgh manufactures, and the only obstacle in the way of filling the orders is the want of transportation. This drawback, however, will not long exist, as we expect to see some of our steamers put out a "shingle" for New Orleans before many days.

RAILROAD INTEREST SOLD.—The Erie and North East Railroad has sold its interest in the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad for $400,000 in 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds. The Erie and Pittsburgh road is to be completed to the coal fields. The above amount gives about twenty per cent. on the capital of the Erie and North East road. It will be remembered that the Legislature of Pennsylvania forced this road to contribute $300,000 to the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad as a bonus for an unbroken gauge through Erie.

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLIES.—J. W. Pittock, opposite the Post-office, has received the latest New York Illustrated Weeklies—*Frank Leslie's, Harper's*, etc. Also, *The Comic Monthly*, in which will be found oddities and comicalities enough to make the lover of fun very comfortable for an evening—unless they laugh too much, till their sides ache. *Harper's* and *Frank Leslie's* are very good this week.

Our Book Table.

Address of the Synod of Kentucky on Slavery, in 1835. Pittsburgh: United Presbyterian Board of Publication 1862. Printed by W. S. Haven.

The re-publication of this Address, at the present time, may prove highly useful. Its original publication, indeed, failed to accomplish the noble object for which it was written; though to some it would appear that, in 1835, Kentucky, as well as all the border slave States, would be more tractable upon this subject, than now. Still, this pamphlet is eminently worthy of being re-issued from the press, and we trust that it may be extensively circulated and read. It is at least an historical land-mark—one which cannot be looked back upon without exciting many serious and important reflections. One of these, doubtless, will be: What kind of a deliverance would "the Synod of Kentucky," of the year of grace 1862, make on the subject of Slavery, as compared with this of 1835? Here are a few capital points of the bill of indictment brought in by the Synod of 1835:

"The system (of slavery) as it exists among us, and is constituted by our laws, *consists of three distinct parts—a deprivation of the right of property, a deprivation of personal liberty, and a deprivation of personal security.* In all its parts it is manifestly a violation of the laws of God, as revealed by the light of nature, as well as the light of revelation. These odious features are not the excrescences upon the system, *they are the system itself*—they are its essential constituent parts. And can any man believe that such a thing as this is not sinful—that it is not hated by God—and ought not to be abhorred and abolished by man?"

It then goes on to state that there are certain *effects* springing naturally and necessarily out of such a system, and these are enumerated in order thus:

1. *Its most striking effect is to deprave and degrade its subjects, by removing from them the strongest natural checks to human corruption.*
2. *It dooms thousands of human beings to hopeless ignorance.*
3. *It deprives its subjects, in a great measure, of the privileges of the gospel.*
4. *This system licenses and produces great cruelty.*
5. *It produces general licentiousness among the slaves.*
6. *This system demoralizes the whites as well as the blacks.*
7. *This system draws down upon us the judgment of Heaven.*

All these wrongs inherent in Slavery, and evil effects necessarily arising out of it, are clearly and forcibly set forth in the statements and reasonings of the Address;—in no part of which do we find anything like what in so many late essays on Slavery we have found,—hazy, sophistical attempts to wrest the language of scripture so as to justify the "relation" of master and slave. So far from this, it expressly says: "THE NEW TESTAMENT DOES CONDEMN SLAVEKOLDING, AS PROHIBITED AMONG US, IN THE MOST EXPLICIT TERMS FURNISHED BY THE LANGUAGE IN WHICH THE INSPIRED PENMEN WROTE."

After thus emphatically bearing a faithful testimony against the enormity of such a system as American Slavery—seeking scriptural support, the Address earnestly appeals to the conscience of all christian citizens to do their plain duty—to save themselves from the present and prospective evils of the institution by adopting a plan of gradual emancipation.

The Synod of Kentucky is now nearly thirty years older than when it was of this mind; but probably would not exclaim regretfully with the poet-philosopher comparing the present with the past—

"Ah, woful when,
Ah, for the change twixt now and then!"

Then Slavery was "in all its parts, manifestly a violation of the laws of God as revealed by the light of nature, as well as the light of revelation"—what is it now? Will any one doubt, it is still what it was in the estimation of Dr. Young; men like Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, are rare in the net with, in Kentucky, who maintain the truth as taught by the Synod in 1835; but in what a minority would these men find themselves in the Synod of 1862?

During the past twenty-seven years proslavery teaching has borne its fruits in Kentucky as well as elsewhere. At the late meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Columbus, Ohio, Dr. Breckinridge admitted that, "of the one hundred and sixty churches of that connection, in Kentucky, all but twenty sided with the South in the present struggle."

As the advocates of rebellion, and the advocates of slavery are always one and the same, Dr. Breckinridge's statement will serve as a sure index to the present prevalence of pro-slavery sentiment in the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky. May the republication of this Address of the Synod of 1835, be largely instrumental in restoring the old landmarks of the true doctrine in that section of the Church.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY TICKET.—The Republican voters of Armstrong county have placed in nomination the following ticket: Assembly, John W. McKee, of Freeport borough; Sheriff, James K. Tittle, of Valley township; District Attorney, William Blakely, of Kittanningborough; County Commissioner, Thos. Meredith, of Madison township; Coroner, Alexander Heoff, of Kittanning borough; Auditor, Thomas Logan, of Allegheny township; Trustees of Academy, J. N. Dick and Michael Schwigert.

THE *National Bank Note and Commercial Reporter*, published by Megars. Feld & Lare, *Dispatch* building, Fifth street, for the month of June, is out. One of the prominent features of this number is a *fac simile* of the Five Dollar Plate of the broken Clinton Bank of Maryland, and as the same has been altered to a number of good banks, we would recommend it to a careful examination. The *Reporter* is one of the most reliable detectors in the State.

DEATH OF A PRIEST.—Rev. M. Angier, of the Catholic Church, died on Saturday night last, at the Mercy Hospital. The deceased was a secular clergyman of this diocese, and had been for some time past pastor of Pine Creek congregation. He was ordained for this diocese in August, 1859, by the Bishop of Wheeling. He soon afterwards developed germs of consumption, which fatal disease cut short prematurely his career of usefulness.

LEAVE FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.—Lieut. W. W. Tyson, of the 45th Pennsylvania Regiment, and Lieut. Taylor, of the 10th, leave for Port Royal and Beaufort on Monday. Letters to that direction may be left at this office, or at Harbaugh's Gallery, Federal street, Allegheny.

PROF. SLACK'S CONCERT, at Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, last evening, was largely attended, and gave entire satisfaction. It will be repeated this evening, with an entire change of programme.

MR. A. AMMON has been appointed collector of school taxes for East Birmingham borough, and will receipt for the same at any time when called on.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!—*Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.*

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

"A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS."

"A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF MARRIED PERSONS."

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by

Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE,
127 Broadway, N. Y., Post-Office Box 4586.

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COUNTRY BACON.—6,000 lbs. country Bacon, Hams, Sides and Shoulders, in store and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER,
jel0 corner Market and First streets.

ALKALI.—The best brands of English Caustic Alkali kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market rates by

ALEXANDER KING,
jel1 No. 273 Liberty street.

FRENCH DECORATIONS.—A choice assortment of Gold Panel Decorations, just received and for sale by W. P. MARSHALL,
jel4 87 Wood street.

CHEAP WALL PAPER, for 6, 8 and 10 cents, for sale by W. P. MARSHALL,
jel4 87 Wood street.

PEARLS.—7 bbls. Pearl Ash received on consignment and for sale by

ALEXANDER KING.
jel1

LARD OIL.—30 bbls. No. 1 Cincinnati Lard Oil for sale by GEO. B. JONES,
jel1 141 Water street.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN SUGAR CORN, and a lot of superior GRASS HOOKS, just received at No. 29 Fifth street.

KNOX
jel1

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

REYHER & BROS.,
jel0 Nos. 128 and 130 Wood street.

BACON.—100,000 lbs. prime Bacon Hams; 50,000 do. do. Shoulders for sale by

J. E. CANFIELD.
jel0

PETROLEUM.—240 bbls. 40 gravity, just received and for sale by

HENRY H. COLLINS.
jel3

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE TAKING OF RICHMOND A QUESTION OF TIME.

Importance of the Battle at Chattanooga.

MORE SURGEONS AND NURSES WANTED.

BEN. WOOD'S CASE.

Another Petition for the Expulsion of Vallandigham.

REPORTS ABOUT THE ASSASSINATION OF BUTLER AND JOHNSON.

The Rebels being Driven out of East Tennessee.

THE WOUNDED WHO HAVE ARRIVED AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Governor Stanley and Mr. Colyer.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says a gentleman of eminence, who has arrived 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 taking of Richmond by our forces, is merely a question of time.

If the reported victory at Chattanooga should prove correct, the rebels will not beable to hold a position in Eastern Tennessee. This is indeed glorious news, and shows that the rebels in the southwest are fast being driven to the wall. As soon as an election can be held in the State, secession will be overwhelmingly defeated and repudiated.

A Washington letter says whenever an opportunity occurs to send a package or letter to the brave fellows in Gen. McClellan's army, their friends should not fail to enclose them some quinine or other medicine suitable for the climate.

A gentleman, who arrived here from the White House this morning, states that surgeons are in request—there not being a sufficient number to attend the sick, in consequence of the vast extent of territory occupied by our troops. He suggests that the Governors of the different States send each a delegation of competent surgeons there at once.

The correspondent of the *Press* says the charges against Ben Wood consist in part that he has been forwarding to the rebel States copies of his speech, which he obtained leave of the House, a few days since, to have printed. How these speeches were passed through the lines is a question for the Judiciary Committee, who have the case in charge.

Another petition from Ohio has been presented for the expulsion of the traitor Vallandigham.

The rebel newspapers are making themselves happy with idle reports of the assassination of Andy Johnston and Gen. Butler. The former is said to have been killed by a man named Brown. They will find them both alive and kicking for some time yet.

Representative Maynard, of Tennessee, received a telegram from Gov. Andy Johnson, last night, to the effect that the rebels were reported to be retreating from Cumberland Gap toward Chattanooga. If so, East Tennessee is at last free, and Gen. Morgan can immediately take possession.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says the number of wounded soldiers that have arrived at the White House by railroad, in round numbers, is 4,600. This includes probably those wounded at Hanover Court House, and the other minor engagements during the last two weeks.

In regard to the action of Gov. Stanly Gen. Burnside is understood to give it his approval, and it would seem that the public has been misled concerning it. So far from closing the negro schools, Gov. Stanly only said, that in case North Carolina returned to the Union with the anti-school law in full force, he would then feel called upon to enforce it and close the schools. Misapprehending the Governor's remarks, Mr. Colyer closed the schools himself, which was not necessary. D.

THE GREAT BALTIMORE EXCURSION.

GRAND RECEPTION AT CHICAGO.

THE PROGRAMME FOR SATURDAY.

Special Dispatch to the Gazette.

CHICAGO, June 13.—The excursionists arrived in this city on time, at 8 a. m. The Railroad Company extended every courtesy, and Superintendent Bradley followed us to the Tremont House, and aided in designating rooms for the guests. The Chicago latchstring is out.

The Board of Trade met last evening. The Council and Board of Trade vie with each other in extending the hospitalities of the city.

All the railways centering here and the steamers on the Mississippi and the lakes tender courtesies to the excursionists; also carriages to the train on the Illinois Central for an excursion to Hyde Park, &c.

The programme for Saturday is, from 9 to 1 o'clock a carriage drive, from 3 to 7 an excursion to Hyde Park, and a steamboat ride on the lake in the evening.

After a sumptuous breakfast this morning at the Tremont House, a procession was formed under escort of the Committee, and proceeded to the Board of Trade Rooms. Mayor Sherman introduced L. L. Hays, City Controller, who made a warm address of welcome to the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Allegheny delegations, tendering the hospitalities of the city.

Mr. Crawley, President of the Baltimore Councils, replied in a stirring speech, expressing unqualified Unionism, (great applause.)

Isaiah Dickey, of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, introduced Mr. Young, who replied on behalf of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

J. C. Wright, of the Chicago Board of Trade, tendered a hearty welcome, and invited the guests to remain and witness the transactions of the Corn Exchange.

Receipts of to-day posted four hundred thousand bushels of grain.

The future programme for our return has not been arranged. Perhaps it will be by the Cincinnati Air Line; or by Buffalo and Niagara. Particulars by mail. B.

Important Dispatch from McClellan.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The following important dispatch has been received from Major-General McClellan:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
THURSDAY, June 5, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

My dispatch of the 1st inst., stating that Gen. Casey's division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably and discreditably, was based upon official statements made to me before I arrived upon the field of battle, and while I was there, by several commanders. From statements made to me subsequently by Generals Casey and Naglee, I am induced to believe that a portion of the division behaved well, and made a most gallant stand against superior numbers, but, at present, the accounts are too conflicting to enable me to discriminate with certainty. When the facts are clearly ascertained, the exceptional good conduct will be properly acknowledged.

(Signed) GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1862.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Senate bill appropriating $100,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to contract for raising such vessels, armament, stores and equipments belonging to and sunk in the waters of the United States.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

The House passed the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieut. A. Morris and the officers and men for their gallant conduct on the Cumberland in the fight with the Merrimac.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported that no exigency seems to exist to require the interposition of this Government in behalf of the suffering people of Ireland.

Mr. Frank gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill making the consulate at Lima a salaried office.

The House passed a bill, the object of which is to secure more prompt payment to officers and volunteers. Also, the Senate bill adding forty surgeons and one hundred and twenty assistant surgeons to the volunteer forces. The House added a section abolishing brigade surgeons and placing them on an equal footing with army surgeons, it being the opinion of the Surgeon General that their services can thus be rendered more useful.

The House passed a bill to indemnify certain citizens of Delaware for the expenses incurred by them in equipping volunteers.

The House passed the Senate bill prescribing an additional oath to be taken by the grand and petit jurors serving in the United States Courts, to the effect that they had been true and faithful to the Constitution, have not taken up arms, or counselled or advised any person to take up arms, or rendered any assistance, aid or comfort to any State or States in revolt against the government, &c.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the private calendar.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

SENATE.—Mr. Hale, of N. H., presented the petition of Oliver L. Pierce, that an appropriation of $5,000 be made for building a submarine war boat.

Mr. Clark, of N. H., from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of James F. Simmons.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill appropriating $150,000 for certain postoffice routes. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Wade, of Ohio, the bill providing for the taking of the oath of allegiance in certain cases was taken up, and, at the suggession of Mr. Powell, was laid over till to-morrow.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, for the suppression of the slave trade. The bill provides for the appointment of United States officers at the mixed courts at New York, Sierra Leon and Cape of Good Hope. Each of the judges to receive $2,500 per annum; the arbitrator at New York to receive $1,000, and the others $2,000 each. The Clerk of the Court at New York to receive fees.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ills., called up the bill from the House prescribing the oath of office, &c.

Mr. Anthony of R. I., opposed the amendment for the repair of the Naval School at Annapolis, as being an indirect mode of directing the Department to remove the Naval School from New Yorkto Annapolis.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., referred to the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, stating that the legal location of the academy was at Annapolis. He thought Newport a bad location, affording strong temptations for dissipation in the summer season. It was the great resort of fashion and dissipation every summer, and it would be unwise at the present time, to remove the Naval Academy. Maryland had twice given a large majority for the polls for Union, and it seems ungrateful to do anything tending to taking away what advantages she may be in this academy. He did not want a naval academy at Portsmouth, N. H., but all that had been said of Newport, Perry, Amboy, or New London, if multiplied twice, would not equal the advantages of Portsmouth, N. H.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., wanted to know if the effect of the amendment was to direct the immediate restoration of the Academy to Annapolis.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., said that it involved nothing of the sort. It was simply an appropriation of $25,000 for the repair of the building at Annapolis.

Mr. Grimes said all the trouble grew out of an attempt to fix the Academy at Newport. The Committee had awarded an appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Academy, and another appropriation for repairs at Annapolis.

Mr. King, of N. Y., moved to strike out the appropriation for Annapolis, and leave the appropriation for the contingent expenses. Rejected—yeas 16; nays 22.

The amendment of the Committee was then adopted—yeas 28; nays 9.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment that on and after the 1st of November, 1862, the spirit rations in the Navy cease entirely, and no distilled liquors shall be taken on board ship, with a commutation of five cents per day.

Mr. McDougal, of Cal., thought this kind of legislation the greatest of humbugs, this remarks, Mr. Colyer closed the schools himself, which was not necessary. D.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment that minors not under 18, may be enlisted without the consent of their parents.

Mr. King moved an executive session, but no quorum voted, and the Senate adjourned.

Southern News.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from Memphis, states that reports prevail that the rebels have burnt Vicksburg, but they are discredited.

Several gunboats and rams are starting on a reconnoissance up the White river.

Many families are starting for the North, who have been for months waiting for the appearance of the Union forces.

A special dispatch to the *Post*, from Washington, says that Mr. Pierce, the Government Superintendent of cotton lands in South Carolina, has arrived there. He left Charleston harbor on Tuesday.

Our forces under Gen. Benham had occupied James Island under the protection of the gunboats.

The rebel force at Charleston has been greatly augmented. Deserters say that 30,000 men from Beauregard's army had reached there, and every preparation was making for a stubborn defence of the city.

Com. Dupont thought that our attack could not safely proceed until we had a stronger force.

There was heavy firing from the enemy during Tuesday, but no apprehension of danger was felt from an attack on our troops.

Discontent in the Rebel Army.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Dispatches from Gen. Halleck, dated June 12th, 7 p. m., have been received at the War Department. Beauregard is reported to have been with the remains of his army on Saturday last.

Spies and deserters represent the rebel army to be greatly discouraged, mutinous and deserting. Regiments which refused to serve any longer than the time of their enlistment having expired, have been disarmed and large numbers have been shot.

The immense destruction of valuable stores of provisions, proves that the retreat was a hurried one. Half burned locomotives and cars have been found in places where they would not have been left if the enemy had been making a contemplated and prepared retreat. The rebel army have stripped of food the whole country south of Corinth, and many of the inhabitants are in a starving condition.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—11 p. m.—Advices of the latest date, received at the War Department, indicate all quiet in the valley of the Shenandoah. Nothing of interest had transpired at Gen. McClellan's headquarters. No later news has been received from the West.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—For several days past secesh rumors have prevailed that the Monitor and two other of our vessels had been captured by the enemy, above Fort Darling, and the names of distinguished gentlemen are unauthorizedly mentioned in their support, but there is such a positive information here as shows that the reports have not even a shadow of foundation upon which to rest. Such an occurrence is impossible.

Missouri Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 12.—The vote by which the Convention yesterday refused to continue the present Provisional Government in office was reconsidered, and the action of yesterday reversed by a vote of 45 to 21.

A resolution expressive of confidence in Gov. Gamble and the other State officers was then passed unanimously.

The bill allowing the soldiers to vote at the coming elections, for Governor, members of the Legislature, and county officers, was passed.

Important from Mexico.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The steamer British Queen, with Havana dates to the 7th, and Nassau dates to the 9th, arrived this evening. Among her passengers is Mr. Plumb, the bearer of the ratified postal convention and extraordinary treaty with Mexico.

The news from Mexico is to the 1st inst., and confirms the defeat of the French troops by the Mexicans. Five hundred of the former were killed and seven hundred taken prisoners, but the latter were released, as the victors had not food for them. The Mexicans were actively fortifying the capital, and the French will march against it when reinforcements arrive.

The statements current in Havana are that the French designs are not so much against Mexico as against the United States.

There is great dissatisfaction among French officers, leading to appeals to Napoleon.

The English Minister had concluded a treaty with Doblado, and it is said that Cabalios, the agent of Gen. Prim, had also concluded the ratification of the Almonte treaty.

Taragosa has a force of 14,000 men, and Ortego was expected in Mexico with 8,000 more, and recruits were coming in from all points.

Marquez is in Vera Cruz, and is about imposing a forced loan on the foreign merchants, and it was supposed that the English Admiral would protest, though some thought he would not, as it would displease the French.

Venezuela dates to the 16th ult., state that there had been an outbreak of the soldiers at La Guira, but it had died out.

The yellow fever was increasing at Havana.

The schooner Constitution arrived at Havana on the 27th from the Sabine Pass, with a rebel Consul, Mr. Crawford.

Nassau dates to the 7th note the arrival of rebel steamer Cecile on the 5th and the Halze on the 6th from Charleston, with dates from rebeldom to the 2d inst.

The Bahama *Herald* says: "At last it appears that the Southern star is in the ascendant, and their noble courage meriting some reward." It then gives the rebel accounts of Jackson's raid in Virginia.

The steamer Nellie, in attempting to run the blockade on the 27th, was run ashore after being shelled by the Federal cruisers, and her cargo landed on Long Island, slightly damaged, but the vessel was pretty badly used up.

The steamer Tubul Cain, with a cargo for the rebels, arrived at Nassau from Liverpool, consigned to the rebel agents Addesly & Co.

The inhabitants of Long Island are engaged in planting cotton seed.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 13.—Private John McMahon, of Co. F, 99th New York volunteers, was hung to-day for the willful murder of a corporal, according to the sentence of general court-martial, which was approved by the Commanding General. The circumstances of the case showed no mitigation of facts, the prisoner having coolly and deliberately shot private Michael Dolan, of the same company and regiment, at the same time saying the words—"God have mercy on your soul." The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge of willful murder, and the plea having been confirmed by the court, he was accordingly sentenced by the court.

To-day at noon, having been approved for execution by Gen. Wool, the sentence was carried into effect by the Provost Marshal, Lieut. Blake. Everything was carried out in a most exemplary manner, and the prisoner died with scarcely a struggle. Up to the very last, he appeared indifferent to his fate, and refused to make any explanation of the object of his act, which, therefore, remains a secret. After hanging half an hour, the corps was cut down, placed in a coffin, and will be buried down,