Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 26.

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.	70	63
12 " M.	84	69
6 " P. M.		74
Barometer		29 6-10

THE DUTIES ON IMPORTS BILL.—A copy of the House bill, "increasing, temporarily, the duties on imports, and for other purposes," just reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, has been sent to this office by Hon. R. McKNIGHT. It can be examined at our counting-room by those interested, for a few days.

From the Sanitary Committee.

We are indebted to Thomas Bakewell, Esq., for the following extract of a letter from F. R. Brunöt, Esq., now in Washington City, controlling the operations of our Sanitary Committee:

WHITE HOUSE, June 20, 1862.

Dr. Tripler has ordered the Quartermaster to place himself and nurses in charge of the steamboat Louisiana, and that it will depend on events whether they will be needed in front. Dr. Tripler will be here this afternoon, when some change may be made. It will be a great disappointment if we are not permitted to carry out the original design. * * *

I read a list of the sick in the General Hospital at White House, on the 17th and 18th. Also the deaths from Pennsylvania Regiments.

Our nurses are well, and anxious to go to work.

The following sick and wounded Pennsylvanians were received at White House Hospital, on the 17th and 18th instant:

A. S. Kifer, 103d, A, fever.
Thomas McIlwain, 102d, F, fever.
J. Vanhorn, 104th, K, fever.
J. Reamer, 104th, A, fever.
Levi Walter, 204th, A, wound in hand.
Benjamin Dining, 104th, K, wound in thigh.
E. C. Malchr, 104th, H, inflamation of lungs.
C. Shafer, 104th, H, debility.
Peter Hilliard, 103d, B, rheumatism.
C. Pettinger, 103d, B, do
A. Thompson, 85th, A, fever.
John A. Fisher, 85th, I, do
G. W. Fish, 85th, D, do
B. Green, 85th, A, do
J. Jordon, 85th, D, do (drummer)
J. Caldwell, 103d, A, dysentery.
Joseph Shuffler, 103d, A, fever.
Job Taylor, 103d K, do
D. Miller, 103d, I, dysentery.
A. A. Hasker, 101st, A, do
J. Brummer, 101st, E, fever.
Philip Smith, 103d, C, debility.
Isaac Decker, 1st Penn. Rifles, E, fever.
Samuel D. Brown, 101st, D, fever and ague.
W. H Caldwell, 103d, K, dysentery.
H. Hines, 85th, A, exhaustion.
E. Eaton, 85th, H, fever.
J. Horn, 85th, E, rheumatism.
Silas McClure, 102d, H, dysentery.
Corp. J. J. Dillhoff, 101st, A, hernia.
D. B. Hampton, 103d, A, dysentery.
Lewis Barkett, 203d, C, exhaustion, (musician.)
M. Neff, 103d, G, exhaustion.
F. Leslie, 103d, G, dysentery.
Thomas Dixon, 61st, F, rheumatism.
John Dowden, 61st, E, weakness.
W. H. Phillips, 61st, D, fever.
John Neith, 85th, A, fever.
James Gras, 85th, B, fever.
J. M. Ramsey, 101st, F, fever.
H. Cramer, 101st, H, rheumatism.

The following Pennsylvania soldiers have died at the White House Hospital:

June 15—James W. Hardy, 86th.
" 8—Isaac Campwell, 85th.
" 14—Alexander Sapes, 103d. fever.
" 16—J. Aulangster, 85th. fever.
" 16—A. V. Wheeler, 52d, fever.
" 15—H. Gallagher, 52d, fever.
" 8—Capt. Samuel Martin, 103d, fever.
" 15—Sergt. S. McGreggor, 85th, fever.
" 12—H. Montgomery, 85th, fever.
" 9—C. M'Nelius, 53d, rheumatism.
" 17—Henry Baker, 101st, dysentery.
" 15—D. R. Parker, 85th, dysentery.
" 15—Patrick Gammon, 101st, rheumatism.
" 17—A. T. Cogswell 57th, wounds.
" 15—Caleb Hall, 103d, exhaustion.

The Fourth.

We hear of no general celebration of the "glorious Fourth" being arranged in this city. As the "City Fathers" never vote a dollar (and very wisely, too) in the way of extra expenditure, the celebration, if we are to have any, must be gotten up by individual exertions. We are requested to suggest, in the absence of any other demonstration, that a public meeting be held in one of our large halls, where the Declaration of Independence can be read, speeches made, etc.

The practice here has been, from time immemorial, for the city folk to rush by thousands to the country, and spend the day in driving, pic-nicing, etc., while the country people flock to town, do a large amount of shopping, visit the various places of amusement, and after seeing the sights, return home. All things considered, this is perhaps as pleasant a way of spending the day as any other. Long, prosy speeches, or indeed, short, pithy addresses, have been scarcely tolerable in any 4th of July audience that we ever remember seeing, and we are not in favor of anything of the kind. Let everybody celebrate the day as suits his inclinations best, not forgetting to let Young America burn plenty of powder, and the day will be lively enough.

The Western University.

We are indebted to a member of the Faculty for a catalogue of this old and well-established institution, and are pleased to observe in it evidences of increasing popularity and usefulness. The students sum up as follows: Seniors, 6; Freshmen, 7; Scientific Department, 25; Preparatory Department, 64; Sophomores, 6; Total, 102. The Prize Exhibition takes place on Thursday, (to-day) and the Commencement Exercises on Friday, which will be followed by a vacation of nine weeks.

The faculty is organized as follows: Geo. Woods, M. A., Principal and Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics; Hon. Moses Hampton, Professor of Law; Joseph F. Griggs, M. A., Professor of Ancient Languages; George H. Christy, M. A., Professor of Mathematics; Rev. Samuel Findley, M. A., Professor of Rhetoric. Professor of Natural Sciences—Alphonse D. Dause, Teacher of French; T. S. Apel, Teacher of German; Giacuus H. Bonafon, Instructor in Military Tactics.

Full information as to terms, course of study, etc., can be obtained from the printed catalogue.

Naptha and Benzine.

An oil firm in Erie has discovered that naptha, or coal tar, and benzine are fully equal to coal in heating furnaces for the distillation of oil. The firm are now using their discovery to furnish fuel for their four fires. The naptha is fed to the fires in a gentle, continuous flow, and the degree of heat may be regulated at pleasure, by the increase or decrease of the current. As naptha is by no means a saleable commodity, its consumption in this way will at once relieve oil refiners of its accumulation, and at the same time enhance their interests. The firm, it is said by the *Gazette*, in reduced expenses, saves by this discovery, some $30 per week.

DEAD.—In a recent list of deaths at Fortress Monroe, we notice the name of Robinson Elder, Esq., of Springfield, Fayette county, in this State, a member of Col. Howell's 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Mr. Elder was a native of Somerset county, and a brother of Dr. William Elder, the popular author and lecturer. He was a printer by trade, and worked in various parts of the State. He had resided in Fayette county for several years, where he leaves a wife and several children.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—Thirty-five hundred men are now at work on this road, principally upon the forty miles between Corry, the present terminus, and Meadville, Pa. This portion of the road will probably be in running order within thirty days, when the men will be put on the road between Meadville and the Ohio State line, which will also soon be in condition for running.

VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE, which is to exhibit on the Fair Grounds next week, is spoken of by the Philadelphia papers as being the most varied, complete and interesting zoological collection ever exhibited in that city.

GEN. G. M. REED, of Erie, has authorized the construction of thirty new canal boats, to supply the increasing demands of transportation on the Erie Extension Canal.

Washington City Relief Association.

We commend to our readers the following circular, addressed to the people of Pennsylvania by the Washington City Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association. The Chairman, D. L. Eaton, Esq., is so well and so favorably known to the citizens of Allegheny county, that they will need no further endorsement of the Association:

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—*The Washington City Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association.*—That it may realize the objects it has in view, appeals to you for material aid. In doing so, it is deemed proper that those objects be publicly declared, and the plan it has adopted for effecting them briefly disclosed.

The Association proposes to act as an auxiliary to the agency established here by the State for carrying aid, comfort, and consolation to her sick and wounded sons in the Army of the Republic. The Association intends to have at its rooms lists of the names of Pennsylvanians in the Hospitals here, and, as far as possible, elsewhere; it will seek to apprise the soldier's friends of his condition; it will strive to place in his hands and about him those little nameless comforts which no Government, however paternal, and no Government Agency, however complete or efficient, can, or can be expected to procure or distribute; it will look to the burial of the dead, and keep such records thereof that affection may find the spot where its treasure is laid; it will endeavor to impart at its rooms such information as may conduce to the great purpose in view—the comfort of our suffering brothers.

To secure the co-operation of numbers in accomplishing the ends thus generally stated, the Association has adopted a Constitution, and chosen a board of officers, consisting of a President, five Vice Presidents, and Executive Committee of thirteen, and a Finance Committee of seven, a Treasurer, and a Recording and Corresponding Secretary. The Executive Committee has appointed a number of subordinate Committees, each with its appropriate duties. They have also selected a store-keeper and provided a store-room. The Finance Committee is enjoined to collect funds and other supplies, and empowered to appoint, if found necessary, subordinate Committees to visit you, and in person ask your aid. Contributors will send *money* donations to any member of the undersigned Finance Committee, or to Jay Cooke & Co., Treasurer. But if your gifts be in clothing or other comforts, send them to some member of the Finance Committe only. All inquiries relative to soldiers should be directed to the Corresponding Secretary.

With entire confidence the Association appeals to the loyalty and generosity of a people who have never shrunk from sacrifice or suffering when the country call for them, as now, in a just and noble cause. God permits us to live in troublous but heroic times, when justice, mercy, and humanity unite in summoning to the discharge of high duties at the expense of personal comfort and selfish considerations. Wherever the Christian or the philanthropist has gone forth from you to this field of labor among the sick and suffering, you have followed him lovingly and trustingly with your means and your blessings. The knowledge of this, borne to us on every breeze, encourages us in this our appeal. Remember, it is not money alone we shall need. Those who cannot give that, can bestow some garment from their wardrobe or some comfort from their storehouse. Our appeal is before you; of the nature of the response we entertain no doubt.

In behalf of the Finance Committe.

D. L. EATON, Chairman.

D. WILTON HANES; CHESTER TUTTLE;
A. C. HENNERSHOTZ; A. H. DERRICK;
ROBERT MORRIS; A. L. KERR.

Washington, June 20, 1862.

{Pennsylvania papers please copy.}

Our Book Table.

HISTORY OF SCANDINAVIA, from the Early Times of the Northmen and Vikings to the Present Day. By Professor Paul C. Sinding, of Copenhagen, Professor of the Scandinavian Languages and Literature in the University of the City of New York. Fourth Edition. Philadelphia: Published by E. H. Butler & Co. 1862. pp436.

Professor Sinding has rendered an acceptable service to the public in preparing and publishing the present compact and comprehensive History of Scandinavia. In a single volume, not too bulky to be held in the hand and read with comfort as you saunter along the garden walk on a summer evening, or take a cosy seat by the fireside in winter, we have a very complete general history of the people inhabiting the two peninsulas of Northern Europe, comprising the Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, and others, who either in earlier or later times linked their names historically with the Scandinavian Kingdoms. Nor are the links which connect these Northern peoples with the rest of Europe either few or unimportant. The history of Great Britain recounts successive invasions of that country by the Danes, who, under Canute, had prepared to found a dynasty for both kingdoms, and unite England and Denmark under one sovereignty. Later, the Northmen, who had established themselves in a portion of Gaul and founded a kingdom to which they gave their own name, actually re-conquered the Saxons of England and founded a dynasty and an aristocracy in that country, whose successors and representatives are generally supposed to rule there till this day. A still more interesting connecting link of history may be traced, even from these far western shores of the New World to those bold seamen of Scandinavia, in the unequivocal monumental testimony which exists to prove the fact, that, long before Columbus was born, they had traversed the Atlantic, and discovered the great secret of a western continent, which a vast expanse of waters had for so many ages hidden from the most adventurous mariners of Southern Europe. But it is unnecessary to trace the great landmarks of Scandinavian history, with a view of exhibiting their importance. The great names which poetry and legend have in their dim halo-glory transmitted to us, as well as those whose achievements are written on the pages of authentic history, from the days of Queen Margaretha to Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII, all appear to testify that a most interesting and important province of universal history is comprised in the records of the people of Scandinavia. As a general history of that people and the country so long inhabited by them, we are happy to present the claims of Professor Sinding's work, as supplying in a satisfactory manner a long-felt want—a suitable text-book of Scandinavian history, not merely for our schools and colleges, but also for the private student and the general reader.

Attempted Suicide.

A young woman named Meine, on her way from Illinois to visit some friends in Washington county, Pa., attempted to commit suicide in Wheeling, on Monday, by hanging herself to the bed post in the hotel at which she was stopping. She would doubtless have accomplished her object of self destruction had not the bed post given way and alarmed the occupants of an adjoining room, who opened the woman's door and found her lying upon the floor. The woman is evidently deranged, and could not or would not give any satisfactory account of herself. She left on Tuesday for Washington county.

City Mortality.

The number of deaths in this city, from June 15th, to June 22th, as reported by Dr. A. G. McCandless, physician to the Board of Health, is as follows:

Males 11	Adults 6	Total 19	
Females ... 8	Children ... 13		

The diseases were: Intestinal irritation, 1; consumption, 3; small pox, 1; hydrothorax, 1; spasms, 4; scarlatina, 3; still born, 1; variola, 1; disease of the brain, 1; cholera infantum, 1; dyptheria, 1; unknown, 1.

THE ORATORIO.—We have been informed that the Oratorio, given at the Cathedral some evenings since by Prof. Wamelink, will be repeated on Friday evening next. In order to meet with the wishes of a large number who were unable to attend the former entertainment, the Professor has consented to repeat as above. See programme in this afternoon's *Gazette*.

GONE BACK TO THE WARS.—Mr. C. C. Markle, of the 105th Regiment, who was wounded in the battle near Richmond, and who has been in this city for some time, left last evening to join his command. He has not yet wholly recovered from his wounds, but is anxious "to be in at the taking of Richmond."

DIEDON HIS WOUNDS.—Lieut. John Pollock, of Co. A, 61st Regiment, died on the 13th inst., of wounds received in the battle of Fair Oaks. He was a resident of Indiana, Pa., and leaves a family of small children.

LIGHTNING.—The barn of widow Evans, and the spring-house of Mr. Overdorff, in Brushvalley township, Indiana county, were struck by lightning during the heavy storm that prevailed in that section last week.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1862.

PROSPECTS OF A FIGHT.

Everything to-day which we hear from the army before Richmond seems to portend a fight, and I am of the opinion that before this reaches you the telegraph will have informed you of a battle there. I suppose there is no doubt that Gen. McClellan has been reinforced, and is as well prepared for battle as he ever will be.

JACKSON'S FORCE.

There is a general belief that this General, who, though engaged in a wretched cause, shows a talent that commands respect, has been also largely reinforced, and lurks about the mountain ranges, in the vicinity of Luray or Harrisonburg, waiting to make a new pounce. Those who ought to know say that the report is without good foundation, and that it has been industriously circulated in order to prevent the sending of forces to McClellan. It is not probable that it will prove entirely successful, though I have no idea that Fremont or Banks will be left in a condition to dread their foe. Stirring news from the Shenandoah Valley may be looked for at any time and all the time.

CARE OF REBELS.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War have been considering the subject of the care with which the property of rebels, in arms against the Government, is looked after by our Commanders. It is alleged that our soldiers under McDowell were subjected, by that General, to all sorts of discomforts, and often made to suffer severe punishments for appropriating little articles of comfort which they needed. It is even declared that, on the late futile marches of that General in his search for Jackson, that forage collected by the secesh, and in their store houses in our possession, was forbidden to our cavalry. This being true, it shows certainly a becoming regard for the scripture injunction to return good for evil. It was but a week before the unsuccessful hunt for Jackson that those people were spitting upon our soldiers, shouting them from their windows, flinging vitriol and scalding water on their heads, and exercising other brutle acts, full of that beauty and kindliness which marks secession womanhood.

The public is aware that Mrs. Lee, of White House, was, but a few days before Stewart's raid upon Tunstall's Station, escorted by a body of Union cavalry up to the rebel lines, where she was received by the secesh, and bore her budget of news, which doubtless informed them that the coast was clear, and that any scheme of destruction in that direction would be unmolestedly carried out. All the while this mansion was guarded by men who had enlisted to fight the enemies of the country, and not to stand guard over their forfeited property. I have it from the best authority that there is nothing the men endure with less patience than the dull and hateful routine of duty by which they are compelled to stand guard over the pig-styes, hen-coops and sheep-folds of men whose every act and energy is bent upon destroying the country and the men who are thus watching in torrid sun and drenching rain. It is, however, a comfort to know that, as far at least as White House is concerned, there is no longer a dawing sword at its portals. The President has opened it for its legitimate uses. It is now a hospital, although the correspondence in reference to the removal of its guards and its present uses it was not deemed compatible with the public interests to publish.

THE TAX BILL.

This bill, so long in the hands of Congress, passed the House to-day. As it came from the Committee of Conference, it was called up by the Chairman of the Ways and Means and put at once upon its passage. A desire was expressed by one mortal to have it taken up item by item, but the previous question was called, and the door for debate closed up. The amiable peace Democracy, the lamb-like and lovely disciples of Five Points Christianity, voted nay.

THE OHIO BRIDGE.

A debate, interesting to your readers, at least, took place in the Senate on Saturday, in which Senator Cowan did himself great credit. It was in regard to a bridge across the Ohio, in the vicinity of Steubenville. As the bill was read originally, and had passed the House, it was to have an unobstructed headway in the channel of the river of not less than ninety feet above low water mark, and a width between the piers of not less than two hundred feet. Afterwards a sort of agreement was entered into between those representing the railway here and those in the upper river trade, that the space between the piers should be 270 feet, but Mr. Cowan made an able speech in favor of 300 feet, and succeeded in getting the bill recommitted to the Committee on Post Roads. The Board of Trade of Pittsburgh, and a large number of her leading merchants, petitioned in favor of this bridge, with a space of piers, as passed the House. This they must have done without a full knowledge of the facts, for they subsequently changed their views, and petitioned on the other side. A memorial was read in the Senate by Mr. Cowan, signed by Messrs. Horner, McGrew, Watson, Dohrman and Smith, which asked for five or six hundred feet between piers. I suppose that such a space will be adopted as will harmonize to a great extent the views of both sides. I believe the bill passed the House without determined opposition by either of our members, because they acted under the *first* instruction, or were moved by the first memorials of the merchants and Board of Trade of Pittsburgh. The bill is general in its character, and will not only cover the Steubenville, but any number of bridges along the whole course of the Ohio river.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF.

The Association formed here, which you have already called attention to, is proceeding very favorably. The organization is now so nearly perfected that partial reports are already before it from all the hospitals in and around Washington. Funds flow in from all the people of the State to whom the existence of the Association is known, so that about $1,000 are now available. But already the need of its efforts is manifesting itself in facts. Already the Association has been enabled to do some good, and once fairly upon the road, I have no doubt much will be effected. I send you the address of the Finance Committee, endorsed by all the officers of the Association, which I trust you will publish and direct attention to. Undoubtedly Pittsburgh will assist in this good work with her money and her sympathy. VISITOR.

COL. RIPPEY'S SWORD.—Dr. Wm. Madeira, who has just returned from the East, brought with him the sword of the lamented Col. O. H. Rippey, and handed it over to his father, Mr. John Rippey. The sword taken by the rebels from Col. Rippey after he received his mortal wound, was gallantly recaptured by Sergeant S. P. Stewart, of Co. F, 61st regiment, and, although he was severely wounded in the leg, retained possession of it. Sergeant S. is a Philadelphian, and is now in one of the military hospitals of that city.

SCOTTO, THE SCOUT, OR THE UNION RANGERS.—Mr. J. P. Hunt, Fifth street, has received this new "tale of the Great Rebellion;" and, as dealing with things and names of the present time, doubtless it will receive some share of attention.

—Mr. HENRY MINER, next door to Post Office, and Mr. W. A. GILDENNENNY, 45 Fifth street, have also received the above work. The price is only 25 cents.

"NINE Months in the Quartermaster's Department; Or, the Chances for Making a Million," by Capt. Leib, all of which I saw, and part of which I was. Only 50 cents, to be had at Pittock's Book and News Depot, opposite the Postoffice.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Catharine Day and Eliza Wilson were committed to jail to-day, by Justice Hageman, of East Birmingham, to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly bawdy house.

HOW TO GET RICH.—Buy your Boots and Shoes at the Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, No. 55 Fifth street. A large and varied stock of fresh Goods just arrived and for sale at astonishingly low prices.

FLAGS from 5 inches to 50 feet, at the Pittsburgh Flag Manufactory, opposite the Postoffice.

DIED:

SPENCER.—On Wednesday morning, 25th inst., FANNY G., daughter of Joseph W. and Annie E. Spencer.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, on North Common, Allegheny City, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1862.

EDWARD EVERETT AND MAJOR GEN. POPE.

Edward Everett and Major General Pope together visited both Houses of Congress to-day. Gen. Pope was received with marked distinction. A large number of the members crowded around him after his introduction. Secretary Seward came in while they were there and introduced Count Mercier and the Danish Minister to Gen. Pope. Washingtonians who have been accustomed to see brass buttons and enormous shoulder-straps and a huge rentinue of staff officers as the only evidences of strategy, and general Napoleonic abilities, were astonished at General Pope's unostentatious appearance and plain citizens' clothes. Gen. Pope was received with special consideration and cordiality by Secretary Stanton. In fact, everybody was anxious to do him honor as a successful fighting General.

He tells the Washingtonians, practically, that in the West, Gen. Buell will not find over 10,000 rebel soldiers in all East Tennessee, and that the stories recently telegraphed from Halleck about 80,000 at Okalona, or anywhere else in the West, are discredited.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO WEST POINT.

The President's visit to Gen. Scott, at West Point, is supposed to betoken military complications of more than usual importance. It is stated that Gen. Scott is sick, and the visit was merely on this account, but this explanation is not generally believed.

GEN. POPE IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. Pope has not yet been advised of what the President and Secretary Stanton want him here for, but it seems pretty well understood that he is to receive a highly important command here or hereabouts.

EFFECT OF THE LOBBY DELEGATION.

Heavy lobby delegations are here about the new tariff. The effects of their influence became evident in the House to-day, where the whole day was spent on amendments, few of which are of general interest.

A variety of changes was made in the tariff on drugs, bar iron, plates for inclined planes, made, one dollar and fifty cents per ton, crude saltpetre, two cents per pound, refined, three cents, ground chicory, five cents, root, four cents per pound, uncleaned rice, three-fourths cents.

TAX ON BANKS.

Mr. Lovejoy attempted to introduce a resolution on inquiry into the expediency of a bill imposing a tax on banks for their notes in circulation, but objections were made in addition to the tariff repeals of all laws levying imposts on imported rags for making paper.

RICHMOND TO BE BESIEGED.

The conviction is becoming special that operations before Richmond are beginning to assume the nature of a siege, and there is no immediate probability of a battle.

THE WHITE HOUSE AFFAIR STILL UNSETTLED.

The White House imbroglio is still unsettled. The President has issued positive orders in a call, which has not yet been obeyed. The matter will come up in Congress, if not settled.

SPICY TALK ON THE CONFISCATION BILL.

Some spicy passanesges in the Senate debate on confiscation were presented. Mr. Browning delivered himself of a set speech against confiscation of any sort, the only significance of which, was that he has come in some way to be regarded as speaking for the President. A little episode with Sumner brought out the broad declaration that Congress has no power in time of war, beyond what it has in time of peace.

Mr. Dixon, who recently gained a re-election by professions of radicalism, followed in the same track.

Mr. Hale made a pithy protest against the tendency of their doctrines, and Ben. Wade walked into them rough shod, stirring up quite a commotion, and leading to no end of explanations.

Mr. Wade produced a sensation by reading an order from Gen. McDowell, requiring a special protection of the property of notorious rebels near Fredericksburg, even though it required the stationing of sentry at every fence corner around his farm to do it.

Mr. Sumner is expected to speak again on Confiscation, and the debate may be protracted.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. Trumbull has reported back the Bankrupt Bill, with a recommendation to postpone it till next session. The prospects for such a law this session are becoming doubtful.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Mr. Fessenden introduced a resolution, (prompted by Mr. Simmons' gun contract job,) that the Departments shall advertise weekly all contracts granted to parties interested in them, and the name of the parties on whose recommendation the contracts were made.

PUNISHMENT OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FOR RECEIVING BRIBES IN GETTING CONTRACTS.

The Judiciary Committee also introduced a bill punishing any member, or officer of the Government, receiving compensation for securing a contract, with a fine of $10,000, imprisonment not over ten years, and disqualification for holding office.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY RECOVERED.

A lot of arms and other government property was found here to-day by the police, stored away in an out-building, under very suspicious circumstances. The goods are marked for Blenker's troops, and are supposed evidence of more of Blenker's thieving.

A BATTLE EXPECTED.

Some persons recently from McClellan's army insist that the skirmishes to-day are the beginning of a battle. Better opinions seem to betoken it as only an advance of the siege, and a sharp resistance by the rebel pickets, as at Corinth. If the rebels mean to fight, however, the battle may come any day, and Adjutant Gen. Thomas opposes allowing the Fifth Ohio to return to Camp Dennison. Other efforts to that end are in progress.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO WEST POINT.

Gen. Butler's Female Proclamation Condemned in England.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—The President's visit to West Point caused great speculation in New York. The *Post* says the fact that Gen. Scott is at West Point suggests that he is to be consulted on military matters; and the *Commercial* also thinks the visit is connected with the war movement.

In the British Parliament, as we learn by the Etna, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gregory and Sir G. C. Lewis all condemned Gen. Butler's proclamation in regard to New Orleans females. Lord Palmerston thought no man could read the proclamation without feelings of indignation. It was infamous. He blushed to think Butler belonged to the Anglo-Saxon race. Mr. Gregory said the British Government should send a protest, which will no doubt be done. D.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1862.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House the resolutions passed by the Missouri Convention, responsive to the joint resolution of Congress on the subject of emancipation. The resolution was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brown, of Virginia, introduced a bill for the admission of the State of Western Virginia into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, asked, but failed to obtain the consent of the House, to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill imposing a tax on bank notes.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing for the ascertainment and adjustment of the claims for losses, suffered by the destruction of property belonging to loyal citizens, and the damages thereto by the troops of the United States during the present rebellion.

Mr. Sedgwick, of N. Y., urged the importance of the immediate passage of some measure by which such claims may be properly adapted.

Without concluding the question the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill increasing temporarily the duties on imports and for other purposes. Numerous amendments were made at the instance of the Committee of Ways and Means, among them the following: Alum, all descriptions, 60 cents per hundred pounds; parish white, dry, 50 cents, and when ground in oil, $1,50 per hundred pounds; putty, $1,50 per 100 pounds; salt petre and nitrate of potash, 2 cents, and refined, 3 cents per pound; vanilla beans, $3 per pound; whiting, dry, 50 cents, and when ground in oil, $1,50 per 100 pounds.

Mr. Rice, of Mass., offered an amendment, which was adopted, that all imported common and linen rags be admitted free from duty.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, of Cal., uncleaned rice was charged 1¾ cent per pound, or twice the amount of duty on clean rice.

Without concluding its action on the bill, the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Doolittle, of Wis., from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the House bill for the appointment of an Indian agent for Colorado Territory. The bill was passed.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to increase the public revenue by the sale and sale of town sites on the public lands.

Messrs. Sumner and Harris presented petitions in favor of a bankrupt act.

Mr. Fessenden, of Me., offered a resolution that the several Departments of the Government publish in the daily papers in Washington, on Tuesday of each week, a list of the contracts which shall have been solicited or prepared through the week, preceding which shall be stated briefly the subject matter of the contract, the terms and names of the proposed contracts, and of all persons known to be interested, either directly or indirectly, and of the persons who made the request or recommended the making of such a contract. This proviso is not to be applicable to bids made in pursuance of advertisements, or purchases made according to law, but to apply to the proposed modification of existing contracts. Laid over.

Mr. Lane, of Ind., gave notice that he should introduce a bill creating an agricultural department.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the general bankrupt act, with a recommendation that it be postponed till next December.

On motion of Mr. Hale, of N. H., the report of the Committee was laid over till to-morrow.

The bill to repeal the act punishing frauds in making contracts was taken up and discussed till the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to prevent members and officers of Congress and the Government from taking any consideration or compensation for procuring contracts with the Government, with an amendment.

The Confiscation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Browning, of Ill., said we are now in a great struggle to secure constitutional liberty. If, in this struggle, the Constitution is overthrown by rebel or by loyal men, or both of them, the people have bled in vain. The Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Sumner, had brought forward novel views in support of this measure, such as would in themselves, destroy all unity, and overthrow the Constitution. His arguments in favor of confiscation were drawn from the old Colonial laws, or English law, and cannot be binding on us, as they are not in any way bound by the provisions of the Constitution. If we have the power to pass a confiscation bill, that power must be derived from the Constitution. The example of ancient nations gives us no authority.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Hale, Dixon and Wade. Adjourned.

Arrival of the Contzacoulcos.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The steamer Contzacoulcos arrived from New Orleans on the 18th inst.

The weather was delightful, with refreshing showers.

Seven hundred barrels of sugar sold at 5⅝ cents, for fully fair qualities.

Four men, who were sentenced to be hanged by order of Gen. Butler, for robbing citizens, were executed on the 17th.

Com. Porter's mortar fleet has gone to Vicksburg.

Com. Farragut's fleet was before that city. A portion of his fleet had routed the enemy from Grand Gulf.

In the fight a man named W. H. Weeks was killed on the gunboat Itasca, and four were wounded.

The Bank of America, of New Orleans, was paying specie.

Gen. Shepley had vetoed several acts of the Common Council, which were calculated to injure the rising Union feeling.

The guerrilla bands along the Mississippi have succeeded in annoying passing vessels.

From Harper's Ferry.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 25.—A pontoon bridge will arrive this afternoon, on the way to General Fremont's army. A greater part of the force here are throwing up earthworks on Bolivar Heights. The supplies are plenty. It was rumored yesterday that the rebel Gen. Ewell was advancing on New Creek with 4,000 men. The 23d Illinois and 87th Pennsylvania regiments were sent there this morning. Gen. Kelly is fully able to receive Ewell. Jackson is by this time checked, and Fremont, Banks and Shields have joined their forces to pursue him.

Election Returns.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Returns from all but four counties, foot up a majority against the Bank article of forty-five hundred, and against the Congressional apportionment 7,500. The negro propositions, denying them the right of suffrage and holding office, was adopted by almost nine-tenths of the vote. The proposition excluding them from coming to the State was adopted by nearly two-thirds of the vote. They consequently form a part of the old Constitution. These articles were voted on separately from the Constitution. The majority against that instrument thus far is about 13,000.

From New York.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Rumor says that Gen. Scott is to succeed the Secretary of War, with Gen. Banks as Assistant Secretary, and that Gen. Pope will take Gen. Banks' command in the field, while Gen. McDowell will be given some garrison station.

Another rumor makes General Scott Commander-in-Chief of the Army, with Banks as Secretary of War.

President Lincoln was accompanied as far as this city by Gen. Scott. In response to loud cheers at Jersey City, as the train was leaving, the President said a few words to the effect that his visit to West Point was not to make or unmake Generals.

NEW YORK, June 25.—There is no rumor here about cabinet changes. The report has, probably, been started among speculators elsewhere.

From Norfolk.

NORFOLK, June 25.— Gen. Viele held a conference with the city officers here yesterday and finding that they would not take the oath of allegiance, ordered that no election for municipal officers should be held to-day, as had been arranged for.

This morning he issued a proclamation declaring the city under martial law, and retiring the old city officers, whose term have expired.

General Viele has found it necessary to adopt this course in consequence of the numerous petty disturbances between the Union men and secessionists.

River and Weather at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 25.—The river was rising slowly with 6 feet 2 inches water in the canal. Weather clear, cool and pleasant.

The Army in Front of Richmond.

ADVANCE OF OUR PICKETS.

Dispatches from Gen. McClellan.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, June 23.—The action of Col. Rufus Ingalls, at White House, in causing the arrest of some fifty of the most prominent citizens remaining in the rear of our army, is having a most salutary influence on those who are suffered to remain. Ten arrests were made yesterday in the neighborhood of New Kent Court House and Charles City. The parties were sent to Fortress Monroe.

A ride at sunrise this morning, along the entire front of the Union lines, found everything remarkably quiet and every man at his post, ready for any emergency that might arise.

There has been less skirmishing within the past twenty-four hours than at any time since the battle of Fair Oaks.

The condition of the swamp for an encampment has rapidly improved within the last few days.

The movements of the enemy to-day have been mysterious. Their pickets at some points have been drawn in for half a mile, while at others they remain as usual. The ground vacated by the enemy is now held by our troops.

The Richmond papers of to-day contain nothing of special interest, except the arrival of Gen. Price.

No mention is made of the whereabouts of Beauregard's army.

June 24th.—From the movements of the enemy last night, and information received from a contraband, a general engagement was looked for this morning. The troops were all under arms at daylight, and everything in readiness, but after a slight demonstration by the rebels, in which they found themselves promptly met at every point, they retired to their old position.

A terrible storm visited this section last night, lasting about three hours. The wind blew a hurricane, leveling the tents and trees in every direction.

The Richmond papers complain of the high price paid for substitutes in the rebel army, many of whom immediately desert. They mention instances where as high as $17 and $20 have been paid.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The following was received at the War Department:

REDOUBT NO. 3, June 25—1:30 p. m.

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

The enemy are making a desperate resistance to the advance of our pickets. Kearney's and one-half of Hooker's Divisions are where I want them. I have this movement reinforced by Hooker's right, with a brigade and a couple of guns. I hope in a few minutes to finish the work intended for to-day. Our men are behaving splendidly. The enemy is fighting well. This is not a battle; it is merely a skirmish for Heintzelman's corps, supported by Keys', and thus far all goes well, and we uphold every foot we have gained. If we succeed in what we have undertaken it will be a very important advantage gained. The loss is not large thus far. The fighting, up to this time, has been done by Hooker's division, which has behaved, as usual, most handsomely. On our right, Gen. Porter has silenced the enemy's batteries in his front.

G. B. MCCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

REDOUBT NO. 3, June 25—5 p. m.

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

The affair is over, and we have gained our point fully, with but little loss, notwithstanding the strong opposition. Our men have done all that could be desired. The affair was partially decided by two guns that Capt. Derressey brought gallantly into action under very difficult circumstances. The enemy was driven from his camp in front of this, and all is now quiet.

G. B. MCCLELLAN, Major General.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The President arrived here 7:10 this evening, on his return trip from New York city and West Point. He left the latter place at 10:10 this morning and the former at 11:10, making the trip from New York in 7 hours and 20 minutes, being the shortest time ever the same route between that city and Washington on record.

The President was accompanied on the trip by Col. McCullum, General Director of Military Railroads, and from Philadelphia by President Felton, of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company, and was joined at Baltimore by Mr. Garrett, the President, and W. P. Smith, General Superintendent, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, who attended the Presidential party to this city.

Slave Case Decided--Jail for Rebel Women.

LOUISVILLE, June 25.—In the United States Court, in the case of "Edmund," whose master had permitted him to work on the rebel fortifications at Fort Donelson, Judge Ballard declared the negro free.

Gen. Boyle, commanding the