Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 16.

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.	90	79
12 " M.	98	86
6 " P. M.		82
Barometer	29 6-10	

Disabled Pennsylvania Soldiers at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.

The New York *Times* has the following list of Pennsylvania soldiers at the Hospital, on Henry, near Pacific street, Brooklyn:

Ebenezer Chase, Co. F, 53d Pennsylvania, of Allegheny county, Pa.; sick with fever.
Samuel Seger, Co. G, 8th Pennsylvania Revere, of West Newton; chest.
Wm. H. Murry, 101st Pennsylvania, resides near Pittsburgh, Pa.; fever.
Jacob Sipe, 103d Pennsylvania Volunteers, of Butler county; fever.
John H. Cormay, Co. C, 7th Pennsylvania Reserve; wounded in both legs.
Geo. W. Henshaw, 103d Pennsylvania, of Butler county; convalescent.
John G. Esler, Co. E, 83d Pennsylvania, of Erie county; fever.
Peter W. Heitrich, Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania, of Armstrong county; fever.
David Heitrich, (brother of the above) Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania, of Armstrong county; fever.
James W. Saxton, Co. F, 103d Pennsylvania, of Clarion county; fever.
Wm. H. Barr, 103d Pennsylvania, of Armstrong county; fever.
Wm. McKilvath, Co. C, 103d Pennsylvania, of Armstrong county; fever.
John R. Sisler, Co. D, 105th Pennsylvania of West Liberty; fever.
Wm. Stull, Co. D, 85th Pennsylvania, of Washington county; fever.
J. S. Sherman, 105th Pennsylvania, of Cheanango; sick.
Samuel Smith, Co. D, 103d Pennsylvania, of Indiana county; sick.

City Mortality.

The number of deaths in this city, from July 7th, to July 14th, as reported by Dr. A. G. McCandless, physician to the Board of Health, is as follows:

Males.....13	Adults.....5	Total.....22	
Females...9	Children...17		

The diseases were: Pleuro pneumonia, 1; unknown, 1; delirium tremens, 1; dyspepsia, inflammation of the bowels, 1; spasms, 1; diptheria, 1; convulsions, 1; paralysis, 1; meningitis, 1; chorea, 1; diffuse cellulitis, 1; scarlet fever, 2; still born, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; small-pox, 1; cholera infantum, 1; malignant, 1; drowned, 1; hemorrhage of bowels, 1.

IN HOSPITAL.—The following names are reported in a long list of sick and wounded soldiers, in the Chesspeake Hospital, on the Peninsula:

John C. Gray, 8th Pennsylvania, gunshot wound.
Thomas Davis, 62d Pa., intermittent fever.
Samuel Reed, 62d Pa., fever, convalescent.
Henry Delmney, 9th, Pa., typhoid fever.
Lieut. John Sala, 8th Pa., diarrhoea.
Serge. Isaac N. Pollinger, 103d Pa, rheumatism.

THE CURRENCY DERANGEMENT is at present attracting more attention than even the great rebellion. This should not prevent us from calling the attention of gentlemen to the fact that a splendid stock of white shirts and gentlemen's summer goods can be found at Carnaghan's, Federal street, below the Diamond, Allegheny city. The stock is varied and excellent.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PAROLED SOLDIERS.—Paymaster Lyon, of the United States army, will be at the office of Arthurs & Riddell, 124 Fourth street, to-day, until 4 p. m., for the purpose of paying paroled solders. Those interested should not fail to call on him immediately, as he will positively leave at the time above mentioned.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On last Tuesday a little daughter, aged one year and six months, of Paul Wilmot, of Apollo, Armstrong county, fell into a kettle of hot soap which its mother had just taken off the fire, badly scalding its arms and neck. It survived until the following morning when death relieved it of its sufferings.

MAJOR POLAND'S BODY RECOVERED.—Mr. Ellis R. Williams, who was dispatched to Harrison's Landing for the purpose of recovering the body of the late Major Poland, telegraphs that he has been successful, and will be here with the body on Friday or Saturday next.

FOR a neat, substantial, well-made and durable boot, shoe or gaiter, go to headquarters, McClellan's Auction, No. 55 Fifth street, and be suited at a price that will astonish you. Don't forget the number.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The exciting "scandal" report which appeared in Monday's *Gazette*, does very great injustice to Miss G. So far from Mr. R. and Miss G. being in the enjoyment of a pleasure-trip, the facts are simple and few. Miss G. and Miss McW. were walking along the plankroad upon a business errand to a Mr. Ramsey's, when they met Mr. R. in his buggy. Miss G. requested Mr. R. to drive them in his buggy to Mr. Ramsey's. Mr. R. consented. Miss G. and Miss McW. got into the buggy, and they had merely started on their brief journey when Mrs. R. made the brutal and violent assault, described in your columns, upon an innocent young woman. In a short time the whole fact will undergo a full public legal investigation, when the sympathy of the pure and the honest will find a better subject than Mrs. R. LAW.

COMPLIMENT TO CAPT. J. HERON FOSTER.—The Lieutenant Colonel Commanding the 55th New York Volunteers, in his official report to Brigadier General Howe, of a severe picket skirmish on the 11th inst., (during which our men were under a sharp battery fire of three hours,) speaks as follows of Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. J. Heron Foster, of this city: "I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration of the cool and daring conduct of your Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. J. Heron Foster, whose bearing under a terrible fire, and in a most exposed position, was brave in the extreme."

BOATING.—The Undine and Allegheny Barges were out on an excursion last night—both barges having parties of ladies on board. The Allegheny barge had also a band of music on board. As these fine barges swept along the Allegheny, in the still evening twilight, with "feathered oar" and measured stroke, we thought that these excursionists had a true conception of pleasure. We know of no more agreeable or invigorating amusement for a summer evening.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

ATTENTION, COMPANY!—Volunteers, who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves. Do not trust to the Army Surgeons; supply yourselves with Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 212

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.

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at Pittock's Book Store, opposite Post Office, Fifth st., and at the Omnibus office, No. 405, Liberty street. Day or night, all orders left in either the two places will be promptly attended to.

DOCTOR C. BEALS, Water Cure and Homœopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246, Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

DIED:

IRWIN.—On the 15th inst., JOHN, son of Francis Irwin, aged 15 years and 3 months.

His funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 65 Mulberry alley. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

The Obey Homicide Case--Habeas Corpus.

In the Criminal Court, this morning, the parties charged with aiding and abetting Thomas B. Keenan in the murder of John Obey, Jr., conductor of Car No. 7, Citizens' Passenger Railway, on the evening of July 5th, were brought before Judges Mellon, Ritchie and Adams, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and their discharge asked upon bail being entered to answer any charge which may be brought against them. The names of the defendants, seven in number, are: A. Miller, H. Hoer, D. H. Balty, E. Kirkcharts, Fred. Leich, Fred. Wincher, and S. Nessonthaler.

District Attorney Miller, F. H. Collier, J. H. Hampton, and Thomas Howard, Esqs., appeared for the Commonwealth; and Thos. M. Marshall, E. P. Jones, John Coyle, and A. L. Pierson, Esqs., for the defendants.

K. Meyers testified that he was a passenger on the car in which the difficulty occurred; Mr. Obey was conductor; rode out as far as the camp ground; the first he saw of the difficulty, was Obey taking hold of a man, and the others crowding on him; could not see what occurred because of the crowd; did not see any one strike Mr. Obey; saw Kirkcharts, one of the prisoners, there; he was sitting opposite me; he did not touch Obey that day; saw Wincher in the car, but did not see him do anything; saw Nessonthaler, also, but he did nothing; saw Leich—did not see him do anything; saw Hoer, but not after the fuss commenced; did not see either Miller or Balty in the car at all.

John Miller, driver of the car, testified that he saw Nessonthaler on the car the evening Obey was stabbed; did not see him get off; Kirkchartk acted as conductor from the Fair grounds out. The witness, being engaged with the team, on the platform, did not seem to know much of what was taking place within.

C. Orbt testified that he saw Hoer, Kirkchartx and Nessonthaler on the car; did not see Hoer do anything after the difficulty commenced; saw him in the crowd that was struggling; did not see Nessonthaler do anything. Witness tried to separate the crowd; Hoer was on the outside of the crowd, and witness pushed him away; he (Hoer) was pushing towards Obey; saw no knife used; the crowd ahead of me was small when I interfered; could not recollect that he saw any of the defendants there.

D. H. Lewis, steamboat agent, testified that he was in the car when Obey was cut; Keenan was the man that used the knife; it was Keenan that made the thrust, and as he deceased stooped he prodded him in the back; witness pointed out Keenan as the man who cut Obey.

Officer Connor testified that Leich, Wincher and Miller were arrested on Saturday night, and Hoer, Nessonthaler and Balty on Monday. He went out to subpœna them as witnesses, and found them at work in the U. S. Arsenal. Kirkchartz came in himself.

The testimony closed here, and the defendants' counsel asked that the parties be discharged on bail. They took the position that the offenses, if any at all had been committed, was not of a higher grade than manslaughter, and that if they were not fully discharged, they should be released upon giving reasonable bail. Messrs. Marshall and Jones addressed the Court briefly in support of their position.

Judge Mellon stated that the greatest difficulty in the way was the commitments. These men had been committed for murder, and it was to be presumed that the commitments were predicated upon evidence taken before the magistrate. It would therefore devolve upon the defendants to show such facts as would clear them of any complicity in the homicide; or at least show that their offense was not such as to debar them from bail.

Mr. Jones cited the case of the Commonwealth vs. Berry, King and others, of Meadville, where several parties had been committed for murder, and yet all of them were admitted to bail by the late Judge M'Clure.

Mr. Marshall remarked that it had already been proved that the stabbing was inflicted by Keenan, and admitting all that the Commonwealth alleged against the other defendants, they could not be convicted of a higher grade than manslaughter. This would entitle them to bail.

The Court was not satisfied as to the part actually taken by the defendants. There was scarcely any evidence offered as to most of the defendants.

Mr. Marshall then proposed to call the defendants in detail, as to the part taken by each, which would be perfectly competent testimony.

The counsel for the Commonwealth objected, as it was virtually offering a co-defendant to testify for his fellow.

The Court overruled the offer.

Judge Mellon, after consultation with his associates, remarked that the evidence was sufficient only as regarded Hoer, Kirkchartz and Nessonthaler, and that they should be admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000 each.

The defendants' counsel did not seem satisfied with the result, and something was said about another hearing, but when it is to take place, we cannot say. The three parties named entered bail in the sum required, and were discharged from custody.

The Shinplaster Issue--A Prosecution Instituted.

The notes under the denomination of one dollar, issued by the Butchers of Allegheny city, were put in circulation this morning in the Allegheny market, and a great many of them were taken and passed from hand to hand. In some cases they were received by the country people, and in turn passed over to the grocers, who were willing to take them in payment of merchandize. Hundreds of people, however, refused to receive them at all, and opinion was very much divided as to whether they were a convenience or a nuisance. We heard of one instance where a little girl offered half a dollar in silver, in payment of some vegetables, and received from the dealer a twenty-five cent shinplaster in change. This was a palpable fraud upon the child, who was ignorant of the nature of the note. We mention this as an instance of the trickery which is likely to be practiced by unfair dealers. This would be comparatively a small matter, but it is not the only evil to be guarded against.

So far as we have been able to get the sense of the mercantile community, there is a decided opposition to the shinplaster issue, and there is a determination evinced to enforce the law against all offenders. A test suit has already been issued before Alderman Kincaid, by Mr. Wm. W. Ward, of the dry goods firm of White, Orr & Co., of this city. The notes of the Butchers' Association are lithographed in blank, and signed by the party first issuing them. The note upon which the present suit is entered is signed by Richard Danver, who of course is the defendant.

The information is as follows:

City of Pittsburgh, ss:—Before me, an alderman in and for said city, appeared Wm. W. Ward, who being duly sworn, sayeth: that on the 14th day of July, 1862, at the county of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, there was issued and put in circulation by Richard Danver, a paper or check to circulate as currency, under the denomination of $5.00, to wit: the check here now exhibited for the sum of twenty-five cents, contrary to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

W. W. WARD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 15th day of July, A. D. 1862.

PHILIP R. KINCAID, Alderman.

The note, or check, which is lithographed, and in the form and size of a bank bill, reads as follows:

"The Butchers of Allegheny city, July 14, 1862, pay to Bearer Twenty-five cents in merchandise, and charge

R. DANVER.

No. 560.

The note is coarsely litographed, on an indifferent quality of paper, and the date, the signature, and the number, are "filled in" in writing. The note attached to the information is, on the whole, very indifferently executed, and easily susceptible of being counterfeited.

The prosecutor in this case is well known to business men, and it is unnecessary for us to state that he is influenced only by a desire to prevent what he believes to be not only a violation of law, but a great evil likely to be entailed upon the community at large. He has the counsel of George F. Hamilton, Esq., and is determined to test the case fully.

It is but just to add that the Butchers' Association have also taken legal advice, and claim that in issuing these notes they do not violate the law in either its spirit or its letter. They will defend the suit, and if successful, we may make up our minds to have a flood of shinplasters, and that very speedily. If, however, judgment goes against them, the penalty (either against associations or individuals) is so severe that the issue would have to be suppressed. If the issue be illegal, we are assured that the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

Mr. Danver is absent from the city at present, and no time has been fixed for the hearing.

Change--Shinplasters.

The issue of paper promises to pay by individuals or firms, with the object that those promises shall circulate generally as money, is a thing that ought on no account to be tolerated. We have an express statute forbidding such issues, under penalties sufficiently severe to keep private paper out of circulation.

But what is to be done about change? All the money we have, of sums above one dollar, is composed of paper. Our *par* is based upon government legal tender notes, just as it must necessarily be, for that which a creditor *must* receive at par in payment of a debt cannot be less than par. But coin is worth 10 or 12 per cent. premium, therefore, coin is not money: it is an article of merchandise, just as much as a certificate of stock in a bank or other corporation.

If I go into a store and buy half a pound of tea, and pay fifty cents in coin for it—that being the price—I pay too much for it by six cents. It may happen that while I am still there, another customer stops to the counter and asks for a pound of the same tea, and lays down a one dollar bill, par money, in payment. Now in those transactions somebody was wronged—either the last customer did not pay enough, or I paid too much. Which was it? Why, clearly, I paid too much; yet it would have been a paltry business on my part to have demanded the premium on my fifty cent piece, nor would it have been allowed if I had. This is enough to illustrate the principle involved in this thing of doing business on two unequal currencies, a business involving many thousands daily in this one community, and subjecting all parties, especially the poor and the small dealers to serious loss and hardship.

Some method ought to be devised to break up the dollar into at least some of its fractional parts—say 10, 25 and 50 cents—so that small dealers may have an equal currency in which to sell and buy. In New York it is proposed to issue, on the faith of the city, CHECKS upon the treasurer for fractional parts of the dollar. These checks to be of about one third the size of bank bills, neatly engraved, and printed on sheets of ten. They are only to be issued in exchange for par money paid in by the receiver, and are to be at all times payable in the same funds, when presented in sums of not less than—dollars.

Something of this kind might be done here. The City Comptroller might be authorized by Councils to issue a certain amount of such checks on the terms above specified—enough to fill the minor channels of circulation. No fraud or abuse could arise out of it; for not a check could issue without a corresponding sum in par funds being thrown into the treasury for its payment.

But it would be unlawful. True. So is it unlawful for banks to suspend specie payments; yet they have done it repeatedly, and generally they have acted wisely and well in so doing, not only for themselves, but for the whole community; and having done an unlawful thing from necessity, they have thrown themselves fearlessly upon the indulgence of the Legislature, just as the city of Pittsburgh would have to do in the case under consideration. A knowledge that such an appeal would be made to the Legislature to legalize the issue of these checks would prevent prosecutions, or suspend the suits if brought.

As regards the expense of the operation, it may be very safely assumed that the loss or destruction of these checks would far more than reimburse the city treasury for the cost of their issue. Being always certainly payable, very few would be presented for payment so long as there shall be any considerable inequality between the value of par paper and coin.

J. C.

Lieut. Aaron Sullivan.

MESSRS. EDITORS: On Thursday, of last week, three or four companies of Colonel Williams' 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry were surprised at five o'clock a m. at Tompkinsville, Ky., by an overwhelming force of rebel cavalry. Since that time the privates captured have been released on parole, and they report that in that encounter Lieut. Aaron Sullivan was killed. Mr. Sullivan, in 1861, accepted a commission as second lieutenant in company D, of that regiment, and since then has been doing duty in Kentucky.

I have known the deceased for a long time, and am prepared to say that this unholy rebellion has not claimed a nobler victim. Forced by a modesty and self depreciation which it seemed impossible to overcome, he accepted a subordinate position, when his talents, acquirements and habits of thought entitled him to command. His mind was of a very high order, and his natural gifts had been cultivated by years of incessant and profitable study. I think I have met no man of his years who was possessed of such thorough general information. Although thrown into active life, he seemed to me to move on uncontaminated with the callousness of business, and to retain most clearly the warm feelings and honorable tone of a student. I feel sure that in the course of his life he never committed an act which was not proof of an honorable mind and an upright heart. Considerate and gentle with his friends as a woman, he also possessed the courage which has resulted in his death.

He was a true friend in sickness and in health, in good fortune as well as in ill. He was a lover of art, a genuine wit, a fine writer, and a man of science. No man could be more genial and entertaining than he, and very few could command the resources of the mind with so much readiness.

Engaged in active life, he had but little time to devote to literary efforts, yet he found leisure to contribute several pieces of great merit to leading magazines. They are models of style and purity of language, and encouraged his friends to hope that he might be induced to pursue a literary career.

Mr. Sullivan is the son of the late Hon. Moses Sullivan, of Butler, who for many years occupied posts of honor in the government of this Commonwealth. After leaving college, Lieut. S. pursued the profession of civil engineering with great success, gaining an enviable reputation therein, and continued in that profession until the railroad crisis rendered it unprofitable. Complying with the urgent solicitations of his friends, he prepared himself for the practice of the law, and stood ready for admission when his great love of country called him to other duties. As a lawyer, his thorough training, habits of thought and power of mind would certainly have gained him the first rank in the profession.

Lieut. Sullivan spent many years in this city and vicinity, and is esteemed and loved by hundreds in this community. His memory will be enshrined in their hearts forever. S.

A CARD.—TO THE SUFFERERS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, CATARRH, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION.—I take this means to inform the public, and all those patients suffering from diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, that I have arrived at Pittsburgh and taken rooms at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, where I may be consulted for a limited time in regard to Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption—diseases which are so fatally interesting to a large portion of mankind, and evidently *on the increase* in the United States of America. It is desirable that correct ideas should exist so far as the present advanced condition of medical science can furnish them.

We know that in all diseases a timely application of rational remedies is more than half the battle, and the aphorism which teaches that "prevention is better than a cure," applies with peculiar force to the case of Consumption, which, if once *firmly* established, rarely, if ever, gives way, even to the most skillful treatment and the most assiduous care.

Let all, therefore, who have reason to apprehend the evidence of the seeds of the disease (Scrofulous Phthisis,) in themselves or their children, not fail to obtain such salutary advice, with reference to the regulation of their diet, and the preservation of their health, as my long experience enables me to give them.

Positively no fee for examination of the Chest and professional advice.

HERMAN BUCHLER, M. D.,
(late Assistant of Dr. Robert Hunter.)

Office hours from 8 o'clock a. m. to 7 o'clock p. m. jul6:tf

THE PHILOSOPHIC BURNER.—HAYDEN'S NEW DOUBLE-ACTING PHILOSOPHIC BURNER, for CARBON OILS, is now ready. It possesses many advantages over the common Burners.

1. It makes a large or small light with perfect combustion.
2. It will burn any quality of oil with safety.
3. It can be used with a long or short chimney.
4. It can be used as a taper night lamp.
5. It can always be made to burn economically.
6. It is more easily wicked than any other burner.
7. It can be trimmed and lighted without removing the cone.
8. It throws all the white light above the cone.
9. The chimney can be removed or inserted without touching the glass.

These burners are the common No. 1 size, and can be put on any lamp now in use. Every person using Carbon Oil should have a Philosophic Burner. Price 25 cents. Per dozen, $2. Sold at No. 82 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. F. HAYDEN.

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U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' WARRANTS, and other CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, bought by

PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY,
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON CITY, July 15.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The Senate has at last authorized the President to call out the militia for any length of time up to nine months, and in any number desired. It amounts to a conscription or draft law. Strong efforts will be made to put it through the House. The following is the text of the sections in this bill relating to the employment of negroes: That the President is hereby authorized to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing intrenchments, or performing camp service, or any other labor, or any military or naval service, for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent, and such person shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution or laws, as the President may prescribe; that when any man or boy of African descent, who, by the laws of any State, shall owe service or labor to any person who during the present rebellion has levied war, or borne arms against the United States, or adhered to the enemy, by giving them aid and comfort, shall render any such service as provided for in this act, he, his mother, wife, or children, shall forever thereafter be free. Any law, usage or custom to the contrary, notwithstanding. That persons of African descent who, under this law, shall be employed shall receive $10 per month and one ration, $3 of which monthly pay may be in clothing.

Mr. Joseph Wright made a warm speech in favor of this bill, declaring we never could put down this rebellion in the world under the present general policy of the Administration, saying if any General refused to obey the clauses about employing negroes he would promptly turn him out, and if necessary would put arms in the hands of negroes. He put aside all questions of constitutional rights, by saying traitors have no rights under the Constitution. He said when Douglas stopped at Indianapolis, on his way home, shortly before his death, he found fault with the Administration because its call for 75,000 volunteers was too small, and said we should have had 500,000 at once.

Mr. Doolittle introduced a bill for establishing a bureau of migration, with one commissioner and two clerks, to be charged with the general duty of organizing and locating colonies for disposing of emancipated negroes, was promptly passed to a second reading and referred.

Mr. Howe introduced a bill to extend protection by our armies to every person appealing to them for protection against the authority and control of any one engaged in prosecuting the rebellion, and to punish any officer who fails to obey with court-martial and dismissal from service.

The House threw away Mr. Colfax's bill cutting down the mileage one-half, and adopted the bill cutting off the mile age altogether, manifestly with the view of making the reform so radical that the Senate would not agree, and thus defeating any measure on the subject. The Senate tabled the bill.

POSTAGE STAMPS A LEGAL TENDER.

Secretary Chase recommends the bill making postage stamps a legal tender, so as to avoid the present difficulties about small change, and the Committee on Ways and Means is likely to recommend the bill in accordance with the suggestion.

LOYALTY AND DISLOYALTY.

The Committee on the Naval Academy reported all engaged loyal, except Prof. Hopkins, who replies to their letter of inquiry that he is not prepared to define what constitutes disloyalty.

GEN. MITCHEL.

It turns out that no charges at all are preferred against Gen. Mitchel. The papers about the sacking of Athens have been received but Gen. Mitchel is in no way involved. The whole story of the Louisville *Journal* turns out to be a calumny, founded on rumor.

REBEL MOVEMENTS.

Great uneasiness is felt at the War Department about the recent advices as to the rebel's plans, and the Secretary has information that the rebel chiefs, at Richmond, have issued orders to their armies to assume the aggressive at certain points. The recent movements of the rebels in the west is supposed to be in accordance with this plan.

TO TAKE COMMAND OF A NEGRO REGIMENT.

Count Garowski, the celebrated Russian nobleman, has signified his willingness to take command of a negro regiment, and a movement is on foot to have him commissioned for such a purpose.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The President's request to Congress to delay their adjournment, was to give him time to consider the Confiscation bill.

The Chairman of the House Enrolling Committee, who is anti-confiscation, delayed sending the bill to the President till yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The President's has been closeted all day in his library, refusing to see any one, engaged in writing a message on the Confiscation bill. It is known that it will either be a veto or a request for supplemental legislation. All hope for the latter, as the general conviction is that a veto would be the destruction of the administration. It is the prevalent belief that the President will only ask for supplemental legislation. That may prolong the session of Congress.

Messrs. Bingham and Potter are getting signers to an address to be presented to the Republican caucus, and to supercede Mr. Colfax's resolution, with the view to printing it in any way. The effect of the address is to make a party issue before the people.

Mr. Colfax, who was so earnest on confiscation as to leave a sick bed and go to a cot, in a cloak, in a room of the House, so that he could be called on to vote for it.

Messrs. Preston and King and a large number of other prominent and even radical Republicans think the issuing of such an address at this time injudicious.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

In the reply of the Border State men to the President for gradual emancipation, he preferred to wait until the confiscation matter was settled.

Messrs. Fisher, of Del., Blair, of Va., Casey, of Ky., Noel and Mayhard, of Tenn., favor emancipation. The rest, about twenty in number, won't commit themselves until the confiscation bill was decided.

Mr. May, of Md., won't touch emancipation in any shape. The whole thing has been great crisis, but little wool, so far.

GEN. POPE'S RECENT ADDRESS.

Gen. Pope's address to his army excites great indignation among Gen. McClellan's men. They say that it is in execrable taste, egotistical, and a slur on the Army of the Potomac.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Sherman does not return from Corinth at all enamored of Halleck's operations there, or of the present movements in the Western Department.

The stories of impending changes in the Eastern and Western Departments are repeated.

RISING AMONG THE REBEL PRISONERS AT FORT DELAWARE.

Thirty-Five of the Mutineers Shot.

THE PRISONERS ALL LODGED IN BARRACKS. &c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Rumors reached this city yesterday afternoon that a rising had taken place amongst the 3,500 rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware. It is reported that the mutiny was only quelled after shooting 35 of the prisoners. No alarm need be felt, as the rebels are all lodged in barracks outside of the moat surrounding the fort, and would be blown out of existence in a few minutes by the large barbette guns which bear on their quarters. The garrison at the Fort now numbers about 250 men, who would no doubt do their best, as they would expect no mercy if overpowered by the rebels. D.

Great Mass-Meeting in New York--Tremendous Enthusiasm--Patriotic Address.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The address adopted at the mass meeting to-day is couched in patriotic terms, stating that the war was purely defensive of what we received from our fathers for the Union and the Constitution; that the rebellion is causeless; that republican form of government is our preference; that we are contesting for the integrity of our country as a nation, and for its national existence and civilization, for our commerce, our arts and our science; that we feel that all we have and all we can do should be given for our country in its hour of trial; and if there be men among us not thus feeling, they should leave us; that we are willing to make every sacrifice to sustain the government, only asking that the government should use our resources quickly, vigorously and wisely. The nation is in no mood for trifling. It complains only of delays, and wishes its strength to be so used that not a vestige of the result shall remain.

The address declares that if any foreign government attempts to interfere with our affairs, it must be repelled with that firmness and spirit becoming the American people. If there is anything about which we are agreed, it is our national policy, that we do not interfere in the affairs of other nations, nor allow other nations to interfere with ours. To the maintenance of this policy the nation is unanimous.

The address concludes as follows: "As the rebellion and the possibility of foreign intervention may make it necessary that the whole people should be banded together for the defence of all we hold most dear, we pledge ourselves to each other, to Congress, and the President, that, with all resources, we will support the Government in the prosecution of this war, with the utmost possible vigor, till the rebellion can be overcome and its leaders brought to merited punishment."

The resolutions are eleven in number. The first reaffirms the resolutions adopted at a similar meeting held on the 18th of April. The second declares that the war urged by the rebels for the overthrow of all loyal people. Our only aim being to sustain the supremacy of the Constitution over the whole country. The third avows that we unquallifiedly stand by and uphold the union of the States, the integrity of the country and the Government, at every sacrifice of life and treasure. The fourth repudiates the doctrine of allegiance to all States. The fifth urges the Government to a vigorous prosecution of war. The sixth acknowledges but two parties in the country, loyalists and traitors, fraternizing with the former and detesting the latter, and calls upon all, forgetting party names and distinctions, to rally for one undivided country, one flag and one destiny.

The seventh declares that all foreign interference will meet with unparalleled resistance by unequalled force, and result more fatally to those intended thus to be aided and only tending to strengthen the Republic. The eighth compliments the skill and bravery of our army and navy, and urges the government to strengthen by all the means in its power the army, and provide for sick and wounded soldiers and their families and pledged to the rulers our faith and our lives to crush the rebellion and restore the integrity of the Union and bring every rebel to submission or drive him from the land. The ninth approves the Administration's measures for the prosecution of the war, and sanctions the last call for troops, and exhorts our countrymen to rally to our standard. The tenth recommends a general armament and of putting the sea coast in a perfect state of defense. The eleventh recommends the city government to offer a bounty of $25 to all residents enlisting within 30 days in any regiment now in the field.

The crowd, notwithstanding the intense heat, was fully equal to that of the fall of Sumter. Five stands were occupied by the speakers. The presiding officers were Mayor Opdyke, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Prof. Lieber and Gen. Fremont. Among the many speakers were Rev. W. Clark, Samuel Osgood, R. S. Starrs, Francis Vinton and the Presidents of the several meetings. All the speakers vehemently urged the upholding of the Government in all its war measures until the armed rebels surrendered.

The enthusiasm among the masses was very strong, and every allusion to the President, or any of the Generals in the field, was vehemently cheered, as was also all deprecatory allusions to foreign interference in our troubles.

At six o'clock, when the crowd seemed densest, a violent shower came up, and the meetings were summarily dismissed.

All the offices and wholesale houses were closed in the afternoon, as were many of the retail stores.

The numbers present were variously estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000.

Important from Gen. Curtis' Army.

LOUISVILLE, July 15—*via Corinth, July 13.*—Headquarters has been officially informed of the arrival of Gen. Curtis' army at Clarendon, on the 10th, after almost daily skirmishing, wherein the rebels were worsted.

Six thousand rebels made a stand on the 7th, on Cache river, near Round Hill. Colonel Harvey, of the 33d Illinois, commanding the advance of Steel's division, and afterwards reinforced by two companies, attacked and completely routed the rebels, scattering them in all directions, but mostly all going towards Little Rock. They also evacuated Dunall's Bluff.

LATER.—Gen. Curtis' advance has Helena. The army is in good condition and spirits. Provisions are scarce, but supplies are coming from Memphis.

Rebel Guerrilla Depredations.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—Col. Silver says that Morgan's band last night destroyed the long bridge on the Kentucky Central Railroad, between Cynthiana and Paris.

A gentleman residing near Cynthiana, says that Morgan's moves on Frankfort and Lexington were feints, the real object being to strike the railroad at Paris and destroy the Townsend viaduct, which it would take six weeks to reconstruct, and then destroy the property in Bourbon county and retire to Harrodsburg or Mount Sterling.

Advices from Lexington last night to Mayor Hatch of Cincinnati, renders part of the above improbable, and reports this evening that the railroad track between Lexington and Frankfort has been torn up by guerrillas.

Texans Leaving Arizonia--Fight Near Picasant Hill.

KANSAS CITY, July 12.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 30th ult., has arrived. The news is unimportant.

It is rumored that all the Texans, excepting one company, have left Arizonia, and commenced their homeward march.

An engagement took place yesterday between a company of State militia and Quantrell's band near Pleasant Hill. The rebels were finally repulsed with a loss of six killed and five wounded. Our loss was nine killed and fifteen wounded. Capt. Kohel, commanding the militia, is reported wounded. Quantrell's coat and sabre, and a list of the names of all his men were taken.

From the Armies of Gens. Halleck and Curtis.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—Dispatches to the military authorities say that Gen. Curtis' command, about 14,000 strong, has reached Helena, Ark., where they are resting at present.

Information from Corinth to Thursday says that General Halleck was there, and the various divisions of his army are in excellent condition and eager for active operations.

Bragg has about 40,000 troops at Tupelo, and some 35,000 more are at Holly Springs and other places. Their movements are said to indicate offensive operations.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1862.

SENATE.—Mr. Hale, of N. H., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution relating to Stevens' Battery. It provides that all right and title of the United States in and to the Stevens' Battery be released, and conveyed to the heirs of Robert M. Stevens. Passed.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, called up the resolution calling on the Secretary of State to give reasons for the arrest of Lieutenant Colonel Anthony. He modified it so as to make it a request on the President, and it was then passed.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill further amending the articles of war. It provides that every officer of the United States shall furnish protection to every slave approaching the lines of the army. If loyal men lose their property from the effects of this order, they are to be compensated.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to establish a bureau of migration.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, called up the bill in relation to letters of marque.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, o[illegible]t on the ground that the rebels had [illegible]merce at all, and it would be a sort of [illegible]tion, as letters of marque were never granted except against recognized nations.

After further debate, Mr. Sherman's amendment was adopted—yeas 18, nays 17.

After further discussion the bill was laid aside, and the bill amendatory of the act of 1795 calling forth the militia, limiting the emancipation of those who enter the service of the United States to slaves of rebels.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, said there were 6,400 slaves in Kansas, the majority of which belonged to loyal masters, out of which it was proposed to raise two regiments. The idea of putting these men in the field to fight bravely and then, when they had helped save the country, to return to slavery is outrageous. The government that would do such a thing as that would deserve the vengeance of the Almighty. He offered as an amendment to pay loyal masters.

Mr. Sherman thought the question of emancipation was mingled sufficiently with the war measures. It was doubtful whether the country could bear the load of debt which this proposition proposes, to pay for all slaves that were employed even for a single hour would involve. He thought we had gone far enough in this matter, a scheme, such as that proposed by the Senator from Kansas, would involve the country in financial ruin.

Mr. Browning offered an amendment provided that such mother, wife, children, are not to be free unless they belonged to rebels. Adopted—yeas 21, nays 16.

Mr. Powell spoke at some length against the policy of arming the slaves, and the discussion was continued by Henderson and Wright.

Mr. Pessenden called up the resolution from the House postponing the adjournment till Thursday.

Mr. Sumner suggested that it be postponed till Saturday. The resolution was then adopted.

After a further discussion the bill passed—yeas 28, nays Bayard, Carlile, Davis and Denny.

Mr. Foster called up the bill from the House in addition to the Pension bill making provision for masters, &c., on gunboats. Passed.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee of Finance, reported back the bill providing for an additional duty on sugar manufactured from sugar cane in this country. Passed.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill, making appropriations, with amendments to the several amendments of the Committee of Finance, appropriating $15,000 for the purchase of artificial limbs for wounded soldiers, and the bill passed.

The Senate then took a recess till 7 o'clock.

HOUSE.—Mr. Benjamin Wood, of N. Y., rising to a question of privilege, said: Last week the testimony in the investigation of my case was closed, and I was not permitted to doubt that a report would be made by the Committee on Judiciary. Yesterday I was informed that it had been determined to defer the report until next session. As soon as I learned this, I sought the floor, and you well