Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 30.

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	76
12 " M.	100	78
6 " P. M.		86
Barometer		29 6-20

The "Confiscated" Revolver--the Suit Against Mayor Sawyer.

In the early part of June, we noticed that a man named Ryan, an escaped soldier from the Southern Confederacy, was arrested in this city for firing off a pistol in the street, at night, and on the following morning fined for drunkenness by Mayor Sawyer. His pistol, a silver-mounted revolver, worth $40, was taken from him, or "confiscated," (in the language of the Mayor,) and he subsequently gave a power of attorney to John Coyle, Esq., to recover it, or its value.

A demand was made on the Mayor, and, after higgling over the matter for several weeks, *a pistol* was handed over to Mr. Coyle—a common Allen revolver, worth say ten or twelve dollars.

Mr. Coyle, never having seen *the* pistol, took this one to his office, but the following morning Mr. Hague called and asked him to go down and see the Mayor, as there was some mistake about that pistol. Mr. Coyle remarked that he thought he had got the wrong pistol, and took the common revolver back. The Mayor—much to the surprise of the attorney—did not propose an exchange, but that the matter should remain as before—as if nothing had passed between them—alleging that he had been hasty in his action, and did not intend to deliver the pistol without further consideration. Another week or two of hemming and hawing passed, when Mr. Coyle gave him to understand that if he did not surrender the *silver mounted* pistol he would enter suit.

The pistol was not forthcoming, and the suit came up yesterday afternoon before Alderman Nicholson. Mr. Coyle proved the power of attorney, and also called officer Munn, who arrested Ryan. The officer stated that Ryan had discharged the pistol on the street, after which he was arrested; that he gave it up without resistance, and it was handed over to Mr. Sarber, Captain of the Night Police. Witness saw it the following morning, on the Mayor's desk. It was a revolver, and he believed it was silver-mounted. Ryan wanted it, after he had paid his fine, but the Mayor refused to give it to him. Witness has not seen the pistol since.

Mr. Coyle next called Mr. Sarber, but he did not answer, and a service of subpoena having been proved by officer Herron, an attachment was awarded by the magistrate.

Mr. Collier, counsel for the Mayor, objected to the attachment, as the notice had not been sufficiently long, the subpœna having been served the previous evening.

The Alderman decided that the notice was sufficient, and placed the attachment in the hands of officer Herron.

Mr. Collier then informed the Alderman that they would not await the return of the process, and hastily left the office, followed by the Mayor, Clerk Mercer, and Chief Hague.

The magistrate, taken aback at such a sudden stampede, cried out—"we'll adjourn the case till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock."

The Alderman seemed not a little surprised at this sudden flight of so distinguished a defendant, but he preserved his equanimity, and expressed a determination to discharge his duty in the premises.

At the opening of the case, Mr. Coyle interrogated Mr. Mercer, the Mayor's Clerk, as to whether he had brought with him a copy of the record in the case of Ryan, but Mr. Collier objected, as the Mayor was the proper person to produce the record. As the notice had been served on the Clerk, and not on the Mayor, the matter was not pressed by the prosecution, but the queer turn taken by the defense enables Mr. Coyle (if he thinks it necessary) to require the Mayor to bring up the record of conviction.

It is worthy of note here, that the cheap pistol at first palmed off upon Mr. Coyle, by the Mayor, and afterwards recalled, was loaded, while Mr. Munn testifies that the pistol taken from Ryan and appropriated by the Mayor had been emptied of its contents!

What the end of the case may be, we do not pretend to guess.

A Card.

Editors Gazette: I notice among the proceedings of the Councils last evening a report made by the Committee on "Claims and Accounts," which is calculated to do me injustice. What they are pleased to term the "Bill of J. W. Riddell," amounting to $406,51, is composed of the following items:

To Thomas McConnell, Esq., Auditor	$ 50 00
To costs to be refunded to parties	64 54
To costs unpaid in 22 cases in Qr. Sessions	133 92
To J. W. Riddell, for advertising, etc.	9 25
To J. W. Riddell, for services	150 00
	$406 51

This amount has been reported by Thomas McConnell, Esq., the Auditor appointed by the Court, as payable by the city, and his report was confirmed in March last, *no exceptions being filed thereto by the city.* The Auditor and the Court having thus decided the costs and fees not to be "extremely excessive," but reasonable and proper, the taxpayers of the city can draw their own conclusions as to the correctness of the Committee's report.

That portion of the report which charges the entire bill as a "gross fraud," the proposed extension being entirely for the benefit of a corporate company," etc., is a terrible fling at the Legislature which passed the act in question, which I have no doubt any member of that august body reading it will feel very bad about. JOHN W. RIDDELL.

Additional Subscriptions.

In addition to the sums already published as having been subscribed on Saturday and Monday to the "volunteer bounty fund," are the following:

Arbuthnot & Shannon	$ 500
R. H. Hartley & Co.	500
Livingston, Copeland & Co.	500
Wilson, McElvey and Co.	500
J. Painter & Co.	500
Watt and Wilson	500
John Floyd & Co.	500

Making the aggregate amount subscribed $27,000.

AN EXPLANATION.—Alderman Miller called upon us yesterday, and made a satisfactory explanation, so far as he is concerned, in reference to the attempt to oust Mrs. Woods, a soldier's wife, from a tenement in Allegheny. He states that the landlord called on him, and got a blank filled, requiring Mrs. Woods to vacate the premises in fifteen days, for non-payment of rent. The landlord signed the notice himself, and paid an officer for serving it upon Mrs. Woods, but further than this no action has been taken. The alderman has never yet taken a suit of this kind, and does not think he ever will.

VIGILANT PIC NIC.—The annual pic nic of the Vigilant Fire Company will take place on Thursday next, at McKee's Rocks. The Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. Rowland, McFarland, Evans, McLaughlin and Brown have made every provision for the comfort and enjoyment of their guests, and the reunion will doubtless prove one of the most pleasant and agreeable of the season.

THE following are the quotations of stock furnished by J. Y. Davis, Auctioneer, No. 54 Fifth street:

Fifth street	$64,50
Bank of Pittsburgh	62,00
Exchange Bank	53,25
Allegheny Bank	55,00
Iron City Bank	52,75
Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank	52,75

PETERSBURG, BUTLER CO.—The ladies of Petersburg and vicinity have, for the comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers, since the first of March, provided boxes containing provisions and clothing, and we do hope that the present need of our brave and suffering soldiers will arouse the patriotism of sisters in *neighboring* villages, and everywhere, to rise up and do likewise. A FRIEND.

THE FIRST ASSESSOR.—The new tax bill goes into operation on the 1st of August, and we believe that the very first appointment of an Assessor under that bill was D. W. Shryock, Esq., editor of the Greensburg *Herald*.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

United States District Court.

Court met at ten o'clock Tuesday morning—Hon. Wilson M'Candless on the Bench.

The Grand Jury was sworn, with R. H. Koontz, Esq., of Washington, Pa., as foreman, after which they received their charge from the Court. They were instructed upon the question of treason and misprision of treason, but were also reminded that since the rebellion broke out not the semblance of a case had been developed against any man in this district—indicating that the whole people were loyal to the government. The Judge also defined the offense of conspiracy to overthrow the government, which crime had been provided for by a late act of Congress. After the charge of the Court the jury retired to their room.

The case against W. J. Smith, charged with counterfeiting, was on motion continued until the next term.

A jury was empannelled in the case of Henry Snetberg, late postmaster at Hemlock, Cambria county, in default with the government. The suit was against Snetberg and his sureties. The jury found a verdict for the amount of the bond, $500—to be released on payment of $66.70, the deficit in his account.

A similar proceeding was had in the case of Rudolph Kelter, late postmaster at Zelienople, Butler county, whose defalcation amounts to $200.

On application of F. H. Collier, Esq., the case of the Government vs. James Clark, charged with passing counterfeit coin, was continued till the next term.

Later from Vicksburg.

A gentleman, just from Vicksburg, gives us some interesting information touching the movements against that city. He states that when he passed Helena, Arkansas, General Curtis' army was being embarked upon eight transport vessels, their destination being Vicksburg. Our informant has no doubt, whatever, that our troops have already taken possession of that city, and destroyed the rebel gunboat Arkansas. Arrangements, which it was confidently believed would prove entirely successful, were made with a view to capturing and destroying this dangerous vessel, and a sufficient number of marines had volunteered in the expedition.

Our informant further states that there is no difficulty in the way of the capture of Vicksburg. The gunboats have frequently silenced all the batteries, but the large army back of Vicksburg return after the firing ceases, and commence the work of repairing damages, most of which is done at night. A few thousand troops can easily occupy the city, and maintain it against the rebel forces. This, it is expected, has already been accomplished by General Curtis and his army.

PARDONED.—Wm. H. Kernan, convicted of manslaughter, in killing a man named Duffy, about three years since, and sentenced to the penitentiary for six years, has been pardoned by Governor Curtin, and was released from prison on Monday, having served two years and five months of his imprisonment. Duffy was stabbed in a street fight, and there were some doubts at the time as to Kernan having inflicted the mortal wound.

ARRIVED AT HOME.—Capt. John Culbertson, of Company H, Ninth Reserves, and Capt. M. R. Adams, of Company F, Tenth Reserves, arrived at their homes in Beaver county, on Saturday evening, on parole, both having been severely wounded and left in the hospital on the 20th of June. A large concourse of citizens assembled at the Rochester depot, and gave the officers a hearty welcome.

AFRICAN M. E. CONFERENCE.—The Allegheny Conference of the African M. E. Church is now in session in the Mission Church, Allegheny. Rev. Joseph J. Clinton is the presiding officer, with Rev. D. B. Mathews and Rev. Wm. Johnston as Recording and Assistant Secretaries. The session is well attended.

THE COUNTY JAIL.—This institution now contains 102 inmates—48 under Court charges, and 54 for drunkenness, vagrancy, etc. Of the whole number, 37 are females, ten of whom are under Court charges. The jail is kept scrupulously clean, and the health of the prisoners is good.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION.—Charles McGraw, a young man residing in the vicinity of Temperanceville, has been committed to jail to answer charges of seduction and fornication and bastardy, on oath of Catharine McGann.

ASSAULT UPON A WOMAN.—William Janey, Justice of the Peace at Lawrenceville, has committed John Bourden, to answer a charge of assault and battery, on oath of Margaret Bailey.

LIEUT. ALFRED HARBOUR, of the Hampton Battery, in service in the Luray Valley, is now in this city on a visit to his friends.

DIED:

HIRSCH—On Tuesday morning, July 29th, 1862, MARY HELLON, oldest daughter of Joseph and Mary Hirsch, aged 14 years.

The funeral will take place on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Wilkins street, Birmingham.

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.

SOLDIERS, TO THE RESCUE!—Young men, rushing into the exposures and dangers of a Soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal Fevers, the Dysentery, the Sores and Scurvy, which are almost certain to follow. Holloway's Pills, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per box. 214

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. ‡

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

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. ‡

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

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
No. 17 FIFTH STREET,
Are closing out their entire stock of
French Embroideries
AND
REAL LACE TRIMMED GOODS, at
COST,
To make room for fall purchases.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.
ju23 No. 17 Fifth st.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY HOLDERS IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.—All those who have neglected to pay the fourth installment of their Grading and Paving Assessment, are hereby notified that if they will call immediately and liquidate all arrears that may be standing unpaid at this date, April 24, 1862. WM. EICHBAUM, Treasurer. ap24:tf

LIME AND COAL. of the best quality, at the EXCELSIOR COAL YARD, On the Railroad, at the east end of Seminary Hill, Allegheny City. JAMES RENO. may26

ODD FORKS, constantly on hand and for sale by BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st. ju28

BACON.—15,000 lbs. Bacon Hams; 50,000 do Shoulders; For sale by (ju17) J. B. CANFIELD.

CATAWBA WINE.—I have in store a few barrels of this pure delicious Wine, from the Grape, for sale at No. 183 Liberty street. ju28 H. RIDDLE.

$10 RIFLES for sale by BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st. ju25

The Way to Put Down the Rebellion.

EDITORS GAZETTE: The disguised manner in which the *Post* alluded to my late communication, publishing only a few short extracts from the whole, and the attempt at ridicule by an individual styling himself "Xerxes," in the *Dispatch*, only prove the proposition with which I started, viz: that the public in general do not yet comprehend the magnitude of the rebellion or realize what this war must come to, unless we are willing to succumb to the Southern Confederacy.

The first call of the President for seventy-five thousand men, considered by the North a strong beginning towards putting down the rebellion, was nevertheless said to have been received by the Southern Congress with shouts of laughter and ridicule, and the army admonished to bring their coffins along with them.

A very short time elapsed before it became manifest that this force would readily be met and overpowered by our opponents; and consequently a call was made for five hundred thousand more, which was then deemed by the whole Northern people an overwhelming force, and much greater than was really needed; still it was admitted better to have too many than not enough.

The Southern Confederacy, whose leaders know too much about the game of brag to yield the stakes, just because of the demonstration, determined to do better still—so they have now resolved to risk all they have on a single venture, forcing into the field every man able to bear arms. They do this not because they do not know that we have still greater strength if we do likewise, but because they presume that Northern apathy and half earnestness will fail to meet them by corresponding measures.

Their politicians are not unacquainted with the Northern character, and the distractions which their greater liberty allows to prevail in their councils. And calculating upon these, they are not without hope for the success of their venture. Disappoint them in this, and let the united North arise to the full realization of the requirements of the situation, and act accordingly—meeting treason still by new levies of overpowering numbers, which the rebels will then have nothing left to oppose, and we can conquer them—otherwise the sooner we make our peace with them the better.

Time and experience will ultimately bring us all (Xerxes along with the rest) to the comprehension of this, and the only loss will be the disadvantages we may suffer in the mean time. I even have faith, that we will not fall short of using all our resources yet, before we arrive at the pusillanimous agreement to yield. But would it not be wise to do so at once, and save the losses of delay and the lessons in experience school, where fools only are found going to learn?

We may lose half a million of men by allowing them to be met with equal or superior numbers, whose lives would have been saved, if three times the number had gone along with them.

But the idea is attempted to be met with ridicule—the only way you can oppose anything against which solid argument cannot be produced. And that ridicule counts nothing, for nor against anything, everybody admits. There are men who can make merry at a funeral, and see nothing in matters the most solemn and serious, but something to joke and trifle over, and in doing so they would fain have people accept of it as an evidence of their superior qualities and brightness. Nevertheless, all sensible men will take them only at their true value. The sources whence originate men and measures are very little considered in this land of equality, where everything stands or falls upon its own actual merits. The only thing which all fair and honest men are disposed to regard with disfavor, as likely to be of no great value, is such stuff as proceeds from a source so conscious of its unfairness, weakness or malice, that it seeks to hide itself behind the mask of an assumed name.

I am not ashamed to put my name boldly to anything which *I think* may be worthy the attention of the people in this hour of national peril, although it may be really worthless, and if anybody can prove it by *argument*, it is their duty to do so, lest the country approve of a wrong measure.

That I belong to the legal profession would perhaps not be regarded by the enlightened public just now as a fact very much against me, when we consider that the Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States, his Cabinet, and about two-thirds of the Brigadier Generals and some of the best of our Major Generals are lawyers. If there is no military knowledge or capacity in the profession, God help the country, for it is in bad hands. Perhaps if the writer had been as anxious to distinguish himself as "Xerxes" imagines, having been educated at a military school and acted, in his time, as a Major of Volunteers, he might, by urging such unusual qualifications, have succeeded in getting a General's commission, but that would not have answered him in place of brains, or made any suggestion of his more worthy of consideration.

All really worth noticing in "Xerxes's" article is that objection hinted at when he intimates that the two millions had better all be made Major Generals, as in that case it would save the Government from furnishing them with muskets, which could not be had in such quantities. This is a secondary consideration, for all know that if we have not enough, they can be had in a short time, or some sufficient substitute. We had not the arms for the 500,000 men, when they were called to the field, still we went to work and provided them in good time; and our Government is wanting in duty to the country if they have not collected by this time an ample supply for all contingencies. Where is the proof they have not?

As a police force to disperse the hosts of treason found in citizens' garb, in the rear of our armies, keeping their communications free, and furnishing additional forces whenever and wherever needed, there is no doubt the Government could find the means to arm the two millions of militia effectually, against all which they would be called upon to oppose. Besides, what they lacked would soon be supplied by what was taken from the enemy.

The comments of the editor of the *Post*, whom not to know, is, no doubt, to argue myself unknown, are of a singular kind. It is unfortunate that one who has been charged with being opposed to a vigorous prosecution of the war, should publish a few extracts from which a full idea of the article cannot be gathered, and then speak of it in a way calculated to fix the charge referred to upon himself.

He first speaks laudatory of the plan as likely a true conception of what is required, and then as deprecatory, says, "Is there to be no end to human calamity." From which it is fair to infer he means the suggestion is a calamitous one for the rebellion, and it would be a disastrous thing to have it so put down, and therefore, my friends, and friends of the country, set your teeth against any such movement.

It is to be hoped that he does not so mean; but if he means simply the general calamity to the Northern people of war conducted on such a scale, he must remember that it is one not now to be avoided, and is simply a choice of evils, and the choice which all true men and patriots make, is not, and should not, be doubtful. ROSS FORWARD.

The Case of Dr. Plumer.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In my article, published on Saturday, respecting Dr. Plumer, although the facts of the case were correctly stated, there are some expressions that I ought not to have used. For example the remark, "Verily, the last end of that man is worse than the first," was only intended to convey the impression that he had put himself into a worse predicament than he was in at first; whereas I see that a far worse construction might be put upon it. I am not his judge. He may be able, by some logical process that I cannot understand, to reconcile his position and his course with a good conscience; and really I hope it may be so.

No one has complained, so far as I know, of what I said; and this after-thought is solely the result of my own reflections. Far be it from me willfully to do him wrong. In reciting the facts of the case, as I felt called upon in duty to do, my feelings may have become so excited as to cause me to speak more harshly than I ought to have done. C.

NARROW TRIMMING RIBBONS, in choice colors, GRENADINE VEILS, In brown, blue, purple, drab, green and black, just received and for sale by, ju11 EATON, MACRUM & CO., 17 Fifth st.

GREEN APPLES.—25 bbls. just received and for sale by J. C. McVAY, ju24 No. 10 Smithfield street.

COLT'S REVOLVERS, old and new model, for sale by BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st. ju25

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Telegraph to Oil City

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OIL CITY, July 29, 1862.—The telegraph line has been completed from Franklin to this place, giving us direct connection with Pittsburgh. The line works beautifully.

From Russellville.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—It is reported that a band of guerrillas, under Col. Gaine, of Morgan notoriety, took Russellville this forenoon, killing one or two of our lieutenants, and badly wounding Capt. Morrow, of the Kentucky Volunteers.

Other reports say that a collision between the Home Guards at Russellville, either from mistake or otherwise, took place.

A few hours after the rebel capture of Russellville, a portion of a Federal regiment was due there, and has, probably, arrived and reinstated matters.

The line is working South to Nashville, but we can get nothing further from Russellville, which is on a branch line, to-night. The theory is that the rebels took away the operators before the arrival of our forces.

Gov. Magoffin's proclamation of yesterday, calling together the Kentucky Legislature August 14th, after remarking that the military board still claims the paramount military authority of the Commonwealth, and an unwillingness to resign the power heretofore exercised by them, or to permit their exercise by me, continues: The civil conflict is impending over us. I am without a soldier or a dollar to protect the lines, property, and liberties of the people, or to enforce the laws. Daily appeals are being made to me, as the Governor of State, to protect our citizens from marauding bands, and in the peaceful enjoyment of their property and rights under the Constitution.

I am without the means and power to afford relief, and I am left no alternative but to appeal to you as their representatives, in the hope that it will not be in vain. Any attempt upon my part to organize a force for that purpose will certainly but precipitate the evil, and I therefore not unwillingly convene the General Assembly, that they may themselves determine the extent of the authority granted by them, and looking to the policy adopted in the State and the late action of Congress and the President, touching the question of slavery, provide for the safety of our institutions and the peace and tranquility of the Commonwealth.

Memphis News.

MEMPHIS, July 29.—Communication with the North is very irregular at present, in consequence of all the steamboats having been pressed into service for the use of Gen. Curtis' army.

About 250 citizens left yesterday—some going North.

Orders have been issued, opening Memphis to the trade of the surrounding country, under certain restrictions. Persons will have free intercourse without papers or hindrance, save the right of examination, and even search, when the officers judge proper.

Gens. Hurlburt's and Smith's divisions are appointed guard parties, and persons endeavoring to leave or enter the city, except by roads specified in the order, will be arrested and imprisoned.

The Commanding General issued an order prohibiting speculators paying specie for products in the rebel States. When Treasury notes are refused, the parties refusing them shall be arrested, and such of their crops not needed for the subsistence of their families shall be seized and sold by the government. Quartermasters and speculators paying specie in violation of this order shall be arrested and sent north, and the property so purchased seized for the benefit of the government.

Critical State of Affairs in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Information has been received here that a large force of guerrillas entered Missouri from Arkansas, and encamped near the State line, in Howell and Texas counties. They are commanded by McBride, and include gangs headed by Coleman and Hawthorn. Many refugees from these counties, and from Texas and Wright counties, have reached Springfield and Rolla.

We are assured that our troops at Houston, Texas county, have been reinforced, and are sufficiently numerous to repress any demonstration from McBride's forces.

From gentlemen just arrived from Monroe City, this State, we learn that at least 300 men joined Porter on Saturday from Monroe county.

Fifty persons left Hanibal on Friday night, fearing rebel depredations. Intense excitement prevails all over the county.

Hanibal is almost deserted. Many of its citizens have arrived in this city.

Engagement with the Gunboat Arkansas--Cowardice of Lieutenant Hunter.

CHICAGO, July 29.—A special to the *Times* from Memphis states that Capt. Gwin, of the gunboat Tyler, reports eight killed and sixteen wounded on his boat in the late engagement with the Arkansas. He accuses Lieut. Hunter, commanding the Queen of the West, with behaving in the most cowardly manner, having made no effort whatever to bring his vessel into action.

The officers of the Lancaster say the Queen was the first boat that discovered the Arkansas, and ran for the protection of the fleet without firing a gun, and in disobedience of orders. She was signalled to come to the aid of the Carondolet while the latter was engaged in close quarters with the Arkansas.

Victorious Battle in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 29.—Colonel Gurtar, of the 9th Missouri regiment, reinforced by Lieut. Col. Shaffer and Major Clopper, of Merrill's horse, and Major Caldwell, of the 3d Iowa cavalry, 650 strong, were attacked at Moore's mill, seven miles east of Fulton, at noon, yesterday, by Porter and Cobb, 900 strong. After fighting till after 4 o'clock, p. m., the rebels were completely routed, with a loss of 75 to 100 killed and wounded, and one taken prisoner. Colonel Gurtar reports a loss of 45 killed and wounded; he captured guns, ammunition, baggage, etc., in profusion. His officers and men behaved splendidly. Cobb is reported killed. Col. Gurtar resumed the pursuit last night and will follow them over the Jordan.

Important from Cairo.

CAIRO, July 29.—There was a skirmish at Bolivar, Tenn., between our forces stationed there and a body of rebels, yesterday. No particulars received yet.

It is reported that our forces have evacuated Grand Junction, and that the place is now occupied by the rebels, and that they have possession of almost all that portion of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad between Memphis and Corinth.

The steamer City of Alton, on her way from Memphis, was fired into twice, yesterday, just before reaching Columbus.

Humboldt Taken by the Rebels.

CHICAGO, July 29.—A special to the *Times*, from Cairo, says the rebels have taken possession of Humboldt, and now have possession of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at that place. They have torn up the track some ten or twelve miles.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The Flour market is firm but there is not much shipping demand; 1,500 bbls sold at $5@5,25 for superfine, and $5,75@6 for extra family; receipts of stocks light. Rye-flour selling in a small way at $3,25. Corn-meal: 400 bbls Pennsylvania sold at $3. There is a good demand for Wheat, and 6,000 bushels sold at $1,30@1,33 for red, and $1,45 for white. Rye is wanted at 75c. Corn is in demand, and yellow sells on arrival at 64c. Oats are in demand at 44c. Coffee is firm, but there is not much doing. Sugar and Molasses steady. Provisions quiet, sales Mess Pork at $11@11,25; hams at 7@9c; sides at 5@6c, and shoulders at 4½@4½c. Lard is held at 9½@9½c. Whisky dull at 30@31c.

NEW YORK, July 29—Noon.—Flour quiet; sales 14,000 bbls at $4,90@5 for State; $5,45@5,55 for Ohio, and $5,30@5,85 for Southern. Wheat advanced 1c; sales 150,000 bushels at $1,15@1,18 for Chicago Spring; $1,16@1,21 for Milwaukee Club; $1,28@1,32 for red Western. Corn firm; sales 60,000 bushels at 56@57. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Lard firm at 8¾@9¼c. Whisky steady at 28½@29c. Receipts of Flour 24,000 bbls; Wheat 80,000 bushels; Corn 101,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Flour in active demand with a scarce supply. Wheat steady but active, and white advanced 1c; yellow unchanged. Whisky dull at 31. Provisions quiet at $11@11,12½ for Mess, and $9 for Prime.

WAGONS FOR SALE.—Having a large stock of well seasoned white oak and hickory timber on hand, I am prepared to make to order, on short notice, all kinds of WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, TIMBER WHEELS, WHEELBARROWS, and all other articles in the wheelright line. All work warranted. Factory and office on Marion Avenue, in front of Penitentiary, Allegheny City. C. COLEMAN. ju16

WALL PAPER.—New Goods receiving and for sale cheap for cash, at No. 107 Market street, near Liberty. JOS. R. HUGHES. ju10

OATS—5,000 bush. prime, in store and for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO.

A CONVERTED DEMOCRAT.

A Letter from Col. Wilcox of the 52d Ill. Vol.

He Denounces the Rose Water Policy--How the Rebels should be Treated.

The following letter from Col. J. S. Wilcox, of the Illinois 52d regiment, was read at a war meeting held in Elgin last Monday. Col. Wilcox was a "conservative" Democrat when at home. Read what he says:

HEADQUARTERS 52D REG'T ILL. VOL.
CAMP MONTGOMERY, near Corinth,
July 15th, 1862.

FRIEND RAYMOND:—Nothing of interest transpires in this branch of the great Union army. To-day is a copy of yesterday, and to-morrow will probably be a *fac simile* of to-day.

There seems to be a lull in the bloody strife of war, since the terrible battles before Richmond, yet in the seeming calm, both parties are but pausing to regain breath and gird their loins for fiercer strife. Circumstances constantly changing the relative positions of men and things, frequently requires that the policy of men and governments should be correspondingly changed; and I believe the time has come now, (perhaps it came long ago,) when the policy of our government toward these damnable rebels should be materially changed. While the strife was going on in the border States, where there were undoubtedly quite a number of really loyal men, it was well enough to guard and reconstruct their railways, and to protect persons and property; but now we stand upon the Northern line of a State whose inhabitants, in their miserable, arrogant, vicious ignorance, are *all* rebels. Here I think the policy should change. If they saw fit to destroy their railroads, I would not interfere, but on the contrary, if not thoroughly done, I would finish the work. If they wished to burn their cotton, I would use their corn and bacon for my army, leaving them entirely destitute. Instead of feeding these wretched women and children who use the food we give them, in carrying to their husbands and fathers in the rebel army intelligence of our strength and position, gathered while reaching their hands to receive our bounty, I would tell them to look for food and shelter to those same husbands and fathers. I tell you these men chuckle with derisive laughter, to think they can leave their families and property safely in our hands, and have us feed the one and guard the other. I have done with that policy which, by placing guards over every farm-house, village and city, and along the lines of every railway, has so weakened the fighting front of our army that in every encounter these accursed rebels have numerically a superior force, compelling our brave boys to fight against odds. Such slaughter as we suffered before Richmond, makes the heart sick. I say let these guards be withdrawn. If the rebel property may, by any possibility, be liable to become useful to the rebels in prolonging this unholy strife, burn it, destroy it. Let our men join their comrades with the main army, and in battles let us have a force equal, at least, if not superior to that of the enemy, and then if widows and orphans must weep the loss of husbands and fathers slain in battle, let them be widows and orphans of dead rebels. If homes must be made desolate, let the hearthstones of rebels be cold. We pass over their country and leave it producing more food for rebel support than when we came. I would leave it a blackened waste! We have men enough in this army to do it. Suppose we should march to the gulf, carrying ruin and desolation wherever we went; when the tale was told to Georgia, that the Union army had really devasted the State of Mississippi, and was upon their border to utterly uproot and destroy everything upon which rebellion could exist, how long would they be in returning to obedience to the law? I tell you not long. They, in their brutish ignorance, cannot comprehend the meaning of the term magnanimity. Our mildness they believe to be the result of cowardice. You dare not treat us otherwise, say they.

We have too long supported and pampered them with our right hand while we warded off their blows and softly admonished with our left. I believe in giving it to them with both hands and foot, tooth and nail. We need a larger army, and I hear a call for more troops has been issued by the President. Now I think and know that this army can be increased from fifteen to twenty per cent. very easily, cost nothing, but be a saving to Government. Take my regiment for instance; we have about 450 men for duty, of these over sixty are constantly employed on extra and daily duty, in driving teams, loading and unloading wagons, cooking, etc. Plenty of negroes offer their services (and in these capacities would do good service) for the extra duty, pay these teamsters, etc., draw from Government.

By employing the negroes, these sixty or seventy men could resume *the musket*. I assure you, I am most heartily sick of the sentimental tenderness we have shown these miserable wretches. A truly noble, intelligent man can respect another without fearing him, but these people are not of that stamp, they have been taught differently from their infancy. They have with the lash beat respect for themselves into the outward action of the slave, and with the grinding heel of aristocratic despotism, the rich have forced the poor into like manifestations of esteem. The heart catches something of the feeling manifested outwardly, and they respect that which they fear. When we have visited them with terrible punishment, they will fear and respect and obey the law, and not until then will they be so. You have no adequate conception of the ignorant, brutish stupidity of these rebels. They are slaves. Southern Chivalry! Great Heavens what a stupendous humbug. The chivalry of the sneaking, cold blooded ingrate, who partaking of his hospitality, would plunge the assassin's dagger into the heart of his host. I am getting malicious toward these wretches, whose devilish work is making so many hitherto happy homes sad and desolate, who are madly striving to tear down the fairest fabric of republican government the wisdom of man ever devised, who are profaning every thing sacred and holy, who are destroying everything noble, generous and good, who are trampling upon every principle of rectitude and honor, that I do not often speak or write of them. I would not willingly be vindictive or malicious, but their hands are red with the blood of innocent men. They drew the sword, by the sword (or rope) I would have them perish.

SEVERAL HUNDRED CASES
OF
Fall and Winter Boots and Shoes,
Are now en route from Cincinnati and Philadelphia, for the
CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,
No. 62 Fifth Street.
Notwithstanding the great advance, we shall continue to sell the best custom work, made expressly to order, of every conceivable style, at
ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICE,
for the same quality of goods.
☞ THEY ARE ALL A No. 1. ju29

SATIN PAPER, for Halls, Rooms and Ceilings, for sale at the lowest rates for cash, at No. 107 Market street, near Liberty. JOS. R. HUGHES. ju10

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT [L.S.] OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, State of Pennsylvania, at No. 65, June Term, 1862.

To Samuel Kerr, Administrator, Rebecca Kerr, Stephen, Elisha and Jesse Kerr, Robert Kerr, Watson Kerr and Rebecca Herring, Mary Foster, Alex. Foster and George Foster.

Gershon Bennet, on the 8th of July, 1862, presented his petition setting forth that on the 1st day of May, 1855, he bought of Jonathan Kerr a house and lot in Elizabethtown, of said county, being lot No. 198 in Samuel Walker's extension of Elizabethtown, for the consideration of three hundred dollars, which has been paid, but that the said Jonathan Kerr died without making a deed thereof, and praying said Court for a decree of specific performance, &c., whereupon the said Court fixed SATURDAY, the 2d day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., as the time when evidence would be received of the facts set forth in said petition, and when a decree of specific performance, as prayed for, would be granted, unless cause was shown to the contrary.

You will take notice of the above mentioned proceeding, and you are hereby notified to appear in said Court at the time mentioned if you have aught to say why a decree of specific performance should not be made, as prayed for in said petition.

Witness the Hon. J. P. Sterrett, President Judge of said Orphans' Court, this 10th day of July, A. D. 1862. BY THE COURT.

Attest: WM. A. HERRON, Clerk. jul11:1tda3twF

IN THE COURT OF COMMON [L.S.] PLEAS of Allegheny county, No. —, October Term, 1862. In the matter of the incorporation of The Fourth United Presbyterian Church, of the City of Pittsburgh.

And now to wit, 8th July, A. D. 1862, the Court having perused and examined the foregoing instrument of writing, and the objects articles and conditions therein contained appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, direct and order the petition of the said Congregation be filed in the office of the Prothonotary, and that notice thereof be given in the Pittsburgh *Weekly Gazette*, a newspaper published in said city, for at least three weeks, and if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, the said Court will grant a charter as prayed for. BY THE COURT. ju9:1tda3twF

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT [L.S.] of Allegheny County. No. 3, December Term, 1862. In the matter of the partition of the Real Estate of Jonathan Kerr, dec'd.

And now, July 8th, 1862, the parties in interest in above partition are hereby notified that the undersigned has been appointed Auditor to ascertain the advancements, if any, made by the deceased to any of his children, and to fix the amounts due to each heir, prepare the recognizances, and report the same to the Court; and that he will meet all the parties at his office, No. 91 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, August 2d, 1862, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of discharging the duties of his appointment. WILLIAM C. MORELAND, Auditor. ju9:1tda3twF

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters Testamentary on the estate of Joseph Bell, dec'd, late of Robinson township, Allegheny county, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. JAS. BELL, R. H. NICHOLSON, Executors. Adams' Express Office, corner Grant and Seventh streets. ju7:6twT

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the estate of David Samson, dec'd, late of Moon tp., Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to WILLIAM WILSON, No. 47 Ross street, Pittsburgh. ROBERT WILSON, JOHN WILSON, WILLIAM WILSON, Executors. je25:6twF

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been issued to the undersigned, on the estate of Marshall H. Ford, dec'd, late of the Borough of Manchester, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims or demands against said estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. REBECCA FORD, Manchester, THOS. J. GALLAHER, 142 Smithfield st., Executors. ju9:1tda3twF

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the estate of Jas. Daugherty, dec'd, late of Crescent township, Allegheny county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. ELIZABETH DAUGHERTY, Administratrix. jul2:6twF

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration of the Estate of Alexander Mitchell, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have this day been granted to the undersigned, all who have claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, and all indebted to the said estate to make payment of their indebtedness to HENRIETTA A. MITCHELL, Administratrix. Or S. & S. C. SCHOYER, No. 139 Fourth street. ju9:1tda6twF

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Hugh Thompson, deceased, of Lawrenceville, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will present the same for settlement. JANE THOMPSON, JAMES THOMPSON, Adm'rs. je26:6twF

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER.

The GENUINE ARTICLE, prepared by the original inventor, Dr. J. M. LINDSEY, which has proved itself to be invaluable in the cure of

SCROFULA,
CANCEROUS FORMATIONS,
CUTANEOUS DISEASES,
ERYSIPELAS,
BOILS,
PIMPLES ON THE FACE,
SORE EYES,
SCALD HEAD,
TETTER AFFECTIONS,
OLD AND STUBBORN ULCERS,
RHEUMATIC DISORDERS,
DYSPEPSIA,
COSTIVENESS,
JAUNDICE,
SALT RHEUM,
MERCURIAL DISEASES,
GENERAL DEBILITY,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
LOW SPIRITS,
FOUL STOMACH,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
TOGETHER WITH ALL OTHER DISORDERS FROM AN IMPROPER CONDITION OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

AS A GENERAL TONIC, ITS EFFECTS ARE MOST BENIGNANT, AND CANNOT FAIL TO BENEFIT, WHEN USED PERSEVERINGLY, AND ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS.

Is offered to the public as a medicine in every way worthy of confidence—it having now stood the test of many years, with the result of a rapidly increasing demand.

AS A TONIC, it has no equal. Unlike the many vile mixtures called "Bitters," it creates no false appetite, but gives tone and vigor to the system gradually and permanently.

☞ A SPURIOUS ARTICLE being in the market, renders great caution necessary in purchasing. Ask for that prepared by Dr. LINDSEY, and take no other.

SIMON JOHNSTON, DRUGGIST, Wholesale and Retail Agent, corner Smithfield and Fourth Streets, PITTSBURGH.

MEDICAL.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED

BLOOD SEARCHER,

A SURE CURE FOR

Cancer,
Cancerous Formations,
Scrofula,
Cutaneous Diseases,
Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the Face,
Sore Eyes,
Tetter Affections,
Scald Head,
Dyspepsia,
Costiveness,
Old and Stubborn Ulcers,
Rheumatic Disorders,
Jaundice,
Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility,
Liver Complaint,
Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,
Female Complaints,
Epilepsy or Fits,
Paralysis or Palsy,
Syphilitic Diseases and
Caries of the Bones,

TOGETHER WITH ALL OTHER DISEASES HAVING THEIR ORIGIN IN A DEPRAVED CONDITION OF THE BLOOD OR CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1861.

DR. G. H. KEYSER:—I take pleasure in making this voluntary statement in favor of a medicine prepared by you called "LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER." I had suffered for five years with Scrofula, which broke out on my head and forehead so as to disfigure me very much, and took off the hair when the disease made its appearance; it also broke out on my arm above and below the elbow, and cut into the skin and flesh so as to expose a fearful sore. The disease on my head went so far that several small pieces of bone came out. I was very weak and low spirited, and had given up all hope of ever getting well, as I had tried several skillful physicians and they did me no good. In September last, 1861, I was induced to try "LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER." I must confess I had no faith in patent medicines, but after I had used three bottles of Blood Searcher, the ulcers on my head and arm began to heal. I have now taken eight or ten bottles, and my head and arm are entirely well except the scars remaining from the sores. I will also state that I had the rheumatism very bad in my arms and legs. The Blood Searcher also cured the rheumatism. I am now a well man, over forty years of age, and I feel as supple and young as I did when I was twenty, and have increased in weight twenty pounds. I would also state that when the disease in my forehead was so bad that when he stooped and lifted anything heavy, the blood run out of the sore. Dr. Keyser had a photograph taken of me by Mr. Cargo, the artist, after I began to get well. It does not show my appearance as bad as it was before I commenced taking the medicine. You can see the photograph, one of which is now in my possession, and also at Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street. I would also state that I took the Blood Searcher which was made before Dr. Keyser commenced making it. Although it helped me some, I did not recover fast until I got the kind made by Dr. Keyser himself. One bottle of his did me more good than two of the old. I believe it is a great deal stronger and better. I have recommended the Blood Searcher to a great many of my friends for various diseases, and I believe it has helped the whole of them. You may publish this if you wish, and I am anxious that all who are afflicted as I was may be cured. I live in this city, No. 4 Pine street, and am employed at Gillville & Anderson's Union Marble Works, 54 Wayne street. DANIEL A. BOYD.

A BLIND MAN CURED.

I live in Sligo, at Clinton Mill, and have been nearly blind in both eyes for nearly four years. I called on Dr. Keyser about three months ago, and asked him to give me directions to the Institution for the Blind in Philadelphia. He told me that I need not go to Philadelphia to get well, as he had medicine that would cure me, as he said my disease was in the blood. I was treated for it two or three times in the hospital in this city, and was relieved, but my disease always returned after a month or two after I came out of the hospital. I found my disease was returning and I called, by the advice of a good friend of mine, on Dr. Keyser, who has restored my sight, and my eyes are nearly as well as ever. The Doctor gave me "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" and a wash. DAVID KINNOLLY.

Pittsburgh, July 5, 1861. Clinton Mills, Sligo.

Witness—E. F. M'ELROY, Anderson street, Allegheny City.

A BAD SORE LEG CURED.

PITTSBURGH, September 18, 1861.—I hereby certify that I have had a sore leg for over a year. It was covered with ulcers and sores so that I could not work for nearly a year. My leg swelled so that I was unable to do anything for a long time, for at least six months. I tried several of the best doctors in the city, but without any benefit; finally I called on Dr. Keyser, at No. 140 Wood street who only attended me about two weeks, and gave me but two bottles of medicine and I am now entirely well and have continued well for six months. I am employed at the Eagle Engine House, on Fourth street, where any one can see me. THOMAS FARRELL.

☞ *Be careful to get the right kind, as there is a counterfeit in the market.*

Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER,
ja8:3taw&wF 140 Wood street, sole proprietor.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

THE GREAT CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

The proprietor of this medicine having made it the study of years to concentrate the life of the Pine Tree into a Medicine for diseases of the Lungs and Throat, is now offering to suffering humanity the result of his experience. This truly great and good medicine is prepared with much care; the tar being distilled expressly for it, is therefore free from all impurities of common tar.

It has cured more cases of Consumption than any known remedy on earth.
It will cure BRONCHITIS.
It will cure ASTHMA.
It will cure SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
It will cure COUGHS AND COLDS, and is an invaluable remedy for diseases of the KIDNEYS and URINARY COMPLAINTS.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits. ☞

If you have the Dyspepsia, use WISHART'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS, and if they do not cure you, go to the agent of whom you purchased them and receive your money.

Please call at his store and get a descriptive circular. A box of Pills sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of One Dollar.

L. Q. C. WISHART, Proprietor, No. 10 South Second street, Phila.

Sold by Dr. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street. ja9:daw