THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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GROCERS.

SHRIVER & LAZEAR, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Corner Second, Nos. 27 and 29 Smithfield Street, jab:1yd PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. M. GORMLY, WHOLESALE GROCER, No. 271 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, Pa., Having purchased the interest of his late partner, will continue the business at the old stand, and will be pleased to receive the patronage of his old friends and customers. my15:d1r

WM. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN COUNTRY PRODUCE, No. 253 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap7

LITTLE & TRIMBLE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, dealers in PRODUCE, FLOUR, BACON, CHEESE, FISH, CARBON AND LARD OIL, IRON, NAILS, GLASS, COTTON YARNS, and Pittsburgh manufactures generally, 112 Second street, Pittsburgh.

DONALD & ARBUCKLES, WHOLESALE GROCERS, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Jobbers in COFFEE, N. O. SUGAR and MOLASSES, REFINED SUGARS and SYRUPS, FLOUR, BACON, TOBACCO, TEAS, RICE, CHEESE, SEEDS, &c., No. 242 and 244 Liberty st., Pittsburgh. jo3:ly

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HEAD & METZGAR, GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE AND PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES, No. 249 Liberty street, opposite head of Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap3:ly

ROBINSON & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and dealers in all kinds of PROVISIONS, PRODUCE, and Pittsburgh manufactures, No. 255 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. my2

J. A. M'GEAGH, WHOLESALE GROCER, COMMISSION MERCHANT and dealer in FLOUR, Liberty street, opposite Hand, Pittsburgh, Pa. ☞ Liberal advances made on consignments. mh13:ly

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ROBERT DALZELL & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, and dealers in PRODUCE and Pittsburgh manufactures, Pittsburgh.

LAMBERT & SHIPTON, WHOLESALE GROCERS, PRODUCE DEALERS, and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no14:ly

WATT & WILSON, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh manufactures, No. 158 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. e23:

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in PRODUCE, No. 60 Water street, and 65 Front street, Pittsburgh.

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JOHN FLOYD & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 172 Wood and 229 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. je16

WILLIAM BAGALEY, WHOLESALE GROCER, Nos. 18 and 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fm24:d1f

ALEXANDER KING, WHOLESALE GROCER, Importer of SODA ASH, No. 273 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh5

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DANIEL BENNETT & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE STONE CHINA AND CREAM COLORED WARE. ☞ OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE AT No. 74 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. mh15:1yrsw

W. A. MACKINTOSH, J. HEMPHILL, W. P. HART. MACKINTOSH, HEMPHILL & CO., Rolling Mill and Nail Works, Allegheny City, Office, 84 Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., Manufacturers of MACKINTOSH AND HEMPHILL'S IMPROVED PATENT OSCILLATING STEAM ENGINES AND SLIDE VALVES, of all sizes and best style. Having put on machinery of large capacity and of the best quality, we are prepared to do heavy Jobbing, and solicit work in this line, trusting that by prompt ness and the character of our work, to merit public patronage. We invite special attention to our BALANCED VALVE OSCILLATING ENGINES, as combining advantages heretofore unattained in this class of Engines. ap26:1yd

JOSEPH F. HAMILTON & CO., Corner of First and Liberty streets, PITTSBURGH, Pa., MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, &c., &c. my15:d1f

S. SEVERANCE, No. 50 WATER ST., Pittsburgh, manufacturer of BOILER RIVETS, WROUGHT SPIKES, COMMON AND BALE ROAD, of every description, and every particular sized or shaped SPIKES and RIVETS, large or small, made to order at short notice. A good assortment constantly on hand. my26:y

A. A. WOLFE. P. V. FLUHERTY. T. CAMPBELL. EXCELSIOR GLASS WORKS. WOLFE, FLUHERTY & CO., GLASS MANUFACTURERS. Warehouse, No. 13 Wood street, corner of First, Pittsburgh, Pa. se5:1yd

WELLS, RIDDLE & CO., No. 215 Liberty street, opposite Sixth, Pittsburgh, manufacturers of WHIPS, LASHES AND SWITCHES, and every description of LEATHER BRAIDING WORK. Orders solicited from the trade, and goods promptly shipped as per instructions. fe5:d1w1y

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE USE OF AN APPARATUS WHEREBY NO DRUGS OR GALVANIC BATTERY ARE USED. Medical gentlemen and their families have had their teeth extracted by my process, and are ready to testify as to the safety and painlessness of the operation—whatever has been said by persons interested in asserting the contrary, having no knowledge of my process. ☞ ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in every style, and charges very low; warranted in all cases to be of the best material. E. OUDRY, Dentist, 134 Smithfield st.

JOSEPH ADAMS, DENTIST, Connelly's Building, corner of Diamond and Grant streets, Pittsburgh. References—Dr. A. M. Pollock, Dr. Hallock, Theodore Robbins, Russell Errett. my2:dy

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WHITE ENGLISH PAPERS, at 12½ cents—Another lot received and for sale by W. P. WARMCASTLE, 87 Wood street.

LAND PLASTER—90 bbls. received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

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SOLAR OIL WORKS COMPANY, OF PENNSYLVANIA. Office, St. Clair Street, near the Bridge. Buy and sell CARBON OILS on commission—cash or time. CRUDE OILS, of all descriptions, wanted. Address J. WEAVER, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer. my15:d1m

S. M. LIGGETT. JOHN LINDSAY. J. S. LIGGETT & CO., (successors to Bell & Liggett,) FLOUR FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the sale of GRAIN, SEEDS, CHEESE, PRODUCE, &c., Nos. 75 Water and 92 Front streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. my6

ANDREW MACKROWN. WILKINS LINDSAY. MACKROWN & LINHART, FLOUR AND GRAIN FACTORS, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the sale of Flour, Grain, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Beans, Tallow, Green Feathers, Potatoes, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Saleratus, Linseed and Lard Oils, Dried and Green Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax and Grass Seeds. Cash advances made on Consignments. No. 297 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

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FRANK VAN GORDER, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, dealer in FLOUR, BUTTER, BROOMS, SEEDS, LARD, CHEESE, PORK, DRIED AND GREEN FRUITS and Produce generally. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. Warehouse, No. 114 Second street, Pittsburgh.

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W. SCHOMAKER. WM. F. LANG. SCHOMAKER & LANG, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and wholesale dealers in GROCERIES, FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE, &c., No. 329 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se8:dly

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A. SCHOYER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and dealer in CRUDE AND REFINED CARBON OILS, GLASS, IRON, NAILS, &c., No. 183 Liberty street. mh27:dly

WILLIAM MEANS, GEO. COFFIN, Geo. Fahnestock, DAVID MENDENHALL. MEANS & COFFIN, successors to M'Clanahan, Means & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERIES, corner of Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. my3:dly

DANIEL SHUPE. R. VOIGT. R. VOIGT & CO., successor to L. Graff, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 237 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. my1:dly

JOHN HOUSE. EDWARD HOUSE. JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. 97

EDGERTON & STEWART, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 107 Wood street, Pittsburgh. je2:dy

J. KIRKPATRICK. W. KIRKPATRICK. BROWN & KIRKPATRICKS, WHOLESALE GROCERS and dealers in FLOUR AND FEED, Nos. 197 and 199 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. je2:dly

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JAS. VEECH, (late of Fayette county, Pa.) ATTORNEY, &c. PITTSBURGH, Pa. Office—S. E. corner Fourth and Grant streets. my22:y

JOHN G. MACCONNELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office, second story Kuhn's Law Building, No. 93 Diamond street. Will attend to the settlement, securing and collection of claims, bounties, &c., in Washington, District of Columbia. no19:6mm

JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK. WILLIAM MELLON. KIRKPATRICK & MELLON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 133 Fourth street, five doors above Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa. my17:dlf

THOMAS EWING, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office, No. 150 Fourth street, corner of Cherry alley, Pittsburgh, Pa. aul:dawly17

C. M. SMITH, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, has removed to KUHN'S LAW BUILDINGS, No. 12 Diamond street, next door to St. Peter's Church. my16:dly

S. & S. C. SCHOYER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office, 129 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. SAMUEL C. SCHOYER. je3

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CHEESE WAREHOUSE.—HENRY H. COLLINS, Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in CHEESE, BUTTER, LARD, FISH and Produce generally, No. 29 Wood street, above Water, Pittsburgh.

JAMES HOLMES & CO., PORK PACKERS and dealers in PROVISIONS, corner of Market and Front streets. my4

INSURANCE AGENTS.

J. GARDINER COFFIN, AGENT FOR THE PHŒNIX, PHILADELPHIA, AND RELIANCE INSURANCE COMPANIES, (North-east corner Wood and Third streets.

W. P. JONES, AGENT NORTH AMERICAN Insurance Company, 87 Water street.

SAMUEL REA, SECRETARY CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, corner Market and Water streets.

F. M. GORDON, SECRETARY WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Water street.

D. M. BOOK, SECRETARY ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY, 87 Fifth street.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN WILSON. JESSE W. CARR. DAVID M'CANDLESS. WILSON, CARR & CO., (Late Wilson, Pogue & Co.,) WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 94 Wood street, third house above Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.

M. BURCHFIELD, SUCCESSOR TO J. S. Burchfield & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. ap4

J. W. PARKER & CO., DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, No. 59 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Pittsburgh. se4

C. HANSON LOVE, DEALER IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, sign of the original Bee-Hive, No. 74 Market street, Pittsburgh.

CAMP KNIVES—Knives, Fork and Spoon—Davis Knives, for sale by BOWMAN & TEVIS, 138 Wood st.

CAMP AND BOWIE KNIVES, for sale cheap very low, by BOWMAN & TETLEY, 138 Wood st.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED.—THE ORPHEUS C. KERR PAPERS. A book full of wit and humor, provocative of laughter and conducive to health and good spirits. For sale at the Bookstore of R. S. DAVIS, 53 Wood st.

MILITARY BOOKS.—U. S. Army Regulations, revised; Scott's Infantry Tactics; U. S. Infantry Tactics; Instructions in Field Artillery; McClellan's European Cavalry; Do. U. S. do; Do. Bayonet Exercises; Jomini's Arts of War; Marmont's Spirit of Military Institutions; Kingsbury on Artillery and Infantry; Duffield's School of the Brigade; Copper's Evolutions of the Line; Willard's Manual of Target Practice; Longmore on Gunshot Wounds; Gross' Manual of Military Surgery; For sale by KAY & CO., 55 Wood st.

BOOKS! BOOKS! Medical Uses of Electricity—Garrett; Recreations of a Country Parson; Queens of Society; Spare Hours, by J. Brown, M. D.; Men, Women and Books, by L. Hunt; Titcomb's Books; A Good Fight, by G. Reade; Personal History of Lord Bacon; Life of Sir Philip Sidney; Songs in Many Keys—O. W. Holmes; Poems, by Rose Terry; Liberty and Slavery—Bledsoe; Lectures on Apocalypse—Butler; Life and Speeches of Douglas; Histo y of all Religions, etc., etc. mh6 J. L. READ, 76 Fourth street.

MISCELLANEOUS CARDS.

CINCINNATI LEAD WORKS. McCORMICK, GIBSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead And Bar Lead. ALSO DEALERS IN Pig Lead, Patent Shot and Block Tin. NINTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND SYCAMORE. Being exclusively in the Lead Trade, we can furnish the above to better advantage to the trade, and on better terms, than can be had elsewhere.

WILLIAM A. GWYER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, for the sale of CRUDE PETROLEUM, REFINED OILS, KEROSENE, NAPHTHA, &c. No. 139 WATER STREET, ☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments; and prompt personal attention given to all business. NEW YORK. my12:dly

FURNITURE AND CANE AND WOOD CHAIRS SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. JAS. W. WOODWELL, 97 and 99 Third street, opposite E. Edmondson & Co., and 111 Fourth street. mh10

PATENTED OCT. 8, 1861. Dithridge's Patent OVAL LAMP CHIMNEYS, Manufactured of XX FLINT GLASS. These Chimnies are intended for the flat flame, which heating all parts of the glass equally, does not expose it to cracking. K. D. DITHRIDGE, Fort Pitt Glass Works, Washington street, ap17 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO., HOPE COTTON MILL, ALLEGHENY, MANUFACTURERS OF SEAMLESS BAGS AND OF OSNABURG 32 INCHES TO 40 INCHES WIDE. ☞ Orders left at H. Childs & Co.'s, 132 Wood st Pittsburgh, will receive attention. oc25:dly

GEO. ALBREE, SON & CO, No. 71 WOOD STREET, corner of Fourth, Have received a large and complete stock of BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, Purchased for cash, before the advance. Our stock comprises all articles in our line, of the best quality, and will be sold low for cash, wholesale or retail. se16

WAGONS, &c., FOR SALE VERY CHEAP. FARM WAGONS, OIL WAGONS and SPRING WAGONS, GARDENER'S CARTS AND COAL CARTS; TIMBER WHEELS, CANAL, GARDENER'S, BRICK AND STONE MASON'S WHEELBARROWS, all made of the best dry timber; also all kinds of repairing attended to promptly. Apply to ROBT. HARE, Wagon Maker, Back of Federal street Station, Allegheny. mh11:1yd

NOTICE TO OIL REFINERS AND OTHERS.—The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. having completed their arrangements for the manufacture of CONCENTRATED OIL OF VITRIOL, are now prepared to supply the trade therewith. Their Platinum still, having a capacity of 12,000 lbs. per day, they will be enabled to fill orders in large quantities without delay. Address, GEORGE COLHOUN, Agent, Office, 24 Wood street, Pittsburgh. je10:3m

LYON ARNSTHAL, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN the most select brands of GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS, and all kinds of SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, FANCY articles, UNDER THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, N. B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

W. W. YOUNG, SUCCESSOR TO Carwright & Young, No. 97 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley, dealer in all kinds of CUTLERY, RAZORS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, KNIVES, SCISSORS, GUNS, &c., &c., A large assortment of the above goods constantly on hand. mh1

JACKSON & TOWNSEND, POR PACKERS AND DEALERS IN BACON, DRIED BEEF, LARD, MESS AND SHORT PORK, No. 12 Fourth street, near Liberty, Pittsburgh.

W. P. MARSHALL, DEALER IN WALL PAPER, BORDERS, &c., No. 87 Wood street, Pittsburgh. ja7

R. H. PALMER, No. — Wood St., Dealer in BONNETS, HATS, STRAW TRIMMINGS, and STRAW GOODS generally.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JOHN CAMPBELL, MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS AND SHOES of every description, No. 54 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc21:dly

GEO. ALBREE, SON & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, &c., corner Fourth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. CHARLES H. STOWE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office, No. 58 FEDERAL STREET, (Opposite Colonnade Row, near Suspension Bridge,) my14:1y ALLEGHENY CITY.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' WARRANTS, and other CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, bought by PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY, JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier. se11:3m

Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. RIDDLE & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS, Publication Office No. 84 Fifth Street. MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS, DAILY, CONTAINING THE LATEST NEWS UP TO THE HOUR OF PUBLICATION.

TERMS:

MORNING EDITION—$8 per annum in advance, or 12 cents per week from carriers.

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WEEKLY EDITION—Single copies, $2 per annum; Five or more, $1,75; Ten or upwards, $1 per annum, invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15.

The Situation.

Things look a little more cheerful. The rebels are falling back from Cincinnati, and they have not yet ventured into Pennsylvania, and there is not much probability that they will, at least by way of the Cumberland Valley. We do not think there is the least necessity for troops from Western Pennsylvania to go to Harrisburg. Better stay at home, organize, drill, and prepare, for we are quite as likely to be called upon to defend our own southern border, as we are to repel an attack upon Harrisburg.

What is the Rebel Strength in Maryland?

The accounts differ wonderfully of the number of the rebels which have crossed the Potomac into Maryland. They have masked their proceedings so completely that the public at least are mainly in the dark. We trust Government and the Headquarters in the field are better informed. A letter from Washington has the following statements on the subject:

Your correspondent expresses the opinion that the rebel strength will be found between Sugar Loaf Mountain and Monocacy Bridge. Their mask is so complete, he says, that it is literally true that our Generals know neither the position, strength nor purpose of the rebel leaders.

In high quarters, it is said, theories entirely irreconcilable and equally plausible are advanced with equal confidence. They agree, however, in regarding a movement by the rebels on Baltimore as improbable under the rules of military strategy. The rebels can fight or retreat as they prefer, since they hold the Upper Potomac fords.

The Frederick army had but 500 wagons last Saturday, which were all filled with green corn, to be used as food for men and horses. If Maryland ever held out inducements to invasion, and promises of assistance, she has not kept her word to the rebels, who find little active sympathy and no real cooperation.

Your correspondent estimates the force at and about Frederick at 80,000, and we understand that some at least of our Generals set the whole of the enemy's force in Maryland at not less than 140,000 or 150,000. For contra, a clever, active officer, who was within four miles of Frederick day before yesterday, estimates the rebel strength at less than 10,000.

His testimony is rendered unusually valuable by the fact that he has been stationed near Poolesville for the past seven months, and is acquainted with many farmers in that neighborhood and on the roads toward Frederick. A Union man with whom he has been acquainted for months, and whom he considers entirely trustworthy, assured him that the column which marched past his house to Frederick, from the river, was not more than 8,000 strong, and that it consisted entirely of cavalry and artillery.

Persons from Frederick with whom this scout conversed made a similar statement as to the force there. Some farmers on the road, whose testimony he regarded as of little value with our Generals, say that there were from 140,000 to 150,000 rebels in the State.

This scout also says, that from all he could learn, Jackson has not been in Maryland at all, the whole army of invasion being under the command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. The main force of the rebels, he believes to be several miles back of Leesburg, and to be between 160,000 and 150,000 strong.

He regards Fitzhugh Lee's force as a foraging party, with the further design of occupying the attention of as many of our troops as possible. On the farms along the roads over which it had passed, neither cattle, grain, nor vegetables remained. Every farmer had been stripped of all his portable property, the rebels paying for it not in green backs, as is falsely reported, but Confederate notes, if the seller would take them, otherwise not at all.

The scout expressed the belief that after delaying our advancing army as long as possible in the eyes of the world, Fitzhugh Lee would make good his retreat, with all the supplies he has gathered, going by way of Hagerstown and Williamsport.

Internal Revenue Stamps.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has established the following regulations concerning the commissions allowed to purchasers of stamps:

The commissions will be paid in stamps—that is, a remittance of $50 will entitle the purchaser to stamps amounting to $51. A remittance of $1,000 will entitle the purchaser to $1,050 worth of stamps.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has given an opinion upon the liability of manufacturers to taxation upon goods removed from the place of manufacture prior to September 1, 1862. This opinion is in the hands of the printer and will be published in a few days.

The collectors of customs at the several ports are instructed to receive in payment of duties all debenture certificates issued by them, the same being made receivable for duties by the act of March 3, 1849.

The Charges of Gen. Pope.

It will be admitted by all that the charges made by Gen. Pope against certain officers, in his report of the recent battles and operations on the line of his retreat to Washington, find their way to the public at a time and in a shape different from that which could be desired. The gravity of his representations certainly call for strict investigation; and as it is understood that, before starting to undertake the new command assigned him, Gen. Pope formally preferred charges and specifications against the officers whom he has inculpated, it is fair to assume that a trial will be had in due course, so soon as the exigencies of the military service shall permit a court-martial to be held in the premises. As it is represented that the officers impeached await that inquiry in the full confidence of being able to relieve themselves from the imputation cast on them by their late commander, it is only just that there should be a suspension of public opinion, and, we may add, of critical or explanatory remark, until the investigation is duly had.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Defences of Washington—Gen. Heintzelman in Command over the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—There is but little anxiety for the security of Washington. Gen. Halleck says that it is entirely out of the power of the rebels to take the city, no matter how great the numbers brought against it. The fortifications are believed to be impregnable, and they are rapidly strengthening under Col. Alexander, of the Engineers. It would be impossible for the enemy to take the place without laying regular siege to it, and to do that they would have to bring their siege guns all the way from Richmond by way of Point of Rocks.

The expectation of an immediate battle seems to have died away here. If the rebels were to push on either towards Baltimore or Washington a battle might be expected shortly, but it is generally understood that if the rebel Congress were to lie behind the Monocacy, they will have the opportunity of remaining there for two or three weeks yet.

WASHINGTON INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1862.

ARRIVAL OF JOHN ROSS—THE CHEROKEES.

John Ross, Chief of the Cherokees, arrived in this city to-day from the West, a fugitive from his nation and people. He has an appointment with the President for consultation to-morrow. He says that the Cherokees are almost unanimously loyal, and that the country might have been held by the Union troops easily had they not been occupied with jealousies and disgraceful rivalries among the commanding officers. On this account they retreated upon Kansas on the 4th of August, accompanied by the Union chief, John Ross, and many loyal citizens.

The rebels had about two regiments, composed of Arkansas and Texas men, and Chickasaws and Creek Indians, at Fort Gibson, and some two or three regiments of raw recruits from Texas and the Indian malcontents in different parts of the territory, at no time numbering more, Mr. Ross thinks, than five thousand. Two regiments of loyal Cherokees were raised, one under Col. Phillips, of Kansas, when the feud between Col. Wier and Col. Solomon took a mutinous turn, and ended in a disgraceful retreat, even before the strength of the enemy was tested.

These two regiments were obliged to leave families and home and flee to the strange but friendly soil of Kansas. Mr. Ross brought off with him the archives and treasury of the nation, and the rebels were in possession of his house two days afterward. He has reason to believe that all his property is destroyed. It is the desire of Mr. Ross, we gathered from a conversation with him, and the desire of very many of his loyal people, that Gen. Jim Lane shall be given command of an army and be sent to the Territory with a carte blanche, to deliver it from the hands of the traitors.

Mr. Ross is certain that the strength of the enemy by the Cherokee Nation has been and is overestimated, and that a small force, under a vigorous commander, would speedily place the country again under the protection of the banished Union authority.

THE AFRICAN COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Senator Pomeroy, who is still here, declares that he shall not sail with an African colony early in October, without fail. He says that he shall not determine where to plant it until he arrives within the tropics. He shall take a look at Chiriqui and other places, consult with the Government interested, and make the best disposition of his charge that is practicable. He says that since he has explained the true character of the expedition to the Costa Rican Minister, his opposition has vanished; and he presumes that conference with the other Central American Powers, some of whom are not represented here, will have the same result.

THE KIDNAPPING OF SLACKS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

A colored hack-driver, who used to serve the F. F. V.'s, both in Richmond and Washington, and who was impressed to go to the battle-field to help bring back the wounded, two or three days since, confirms the statement that at least fifty of his fellow-drivers were captured the day before. He thanks for his own safety on old acquaintance, Gen. Jerry Horton, formerly a member of Congress from Warrenton, who engaged his hack to take him about Washington on his arrival with Jackson this week.

Beside Gen. Morton, he saw many well-known citizens of Washington, Georgetown and Richmond—among them Throckmorton, a Department Clerk under Buchanan, now a Captain in the 6th Virginia Cavalry, from whom he brought a message of affection to his wife; Capts. Tyler and Harrover, an ex-policeman, and several relatives of the Hon. Joseph Holt. All of them mounted on the finest mules, with the U. S. brand upon them, and many horses.

GEN. BANKS'S HEALTH.

Gen. Banks's health is rapidly improving. He is the guest of Commissioner Boutwell.

APPOINTMENTS.

Philip Wadsworth, of Chicago, has been appointed Assessor for the First District of Illinois, in place of Ebenezer Peck, who declined the appointment.

Joseph S. Fraser, of Warsaw, has been appointed Assessor for the Tenth District of Indiana, in place of William Williams, declined.

The Border State Policy.

The border State men who have long hung on the flanks of the advocates of a sharp and decisive war are now fairly in the ascendant. And what is the consequence to be innocent and guilty alike in their own and territory? What improvement will be wrought in Maryland by fighting a dozen battles north of the Potomac? What have the semi-secesh of Washington already gained in the renewal of dangers, and the increased price of flour and coal? These border State men will permit no general of action to get a leading command in the war. They must and will have things done moderately and reasonably, and they are so done according to their wish. But what is the consequence to Kentucky and Maryland? Do they gain security by it? Do they gain in any way, indeed, while the Union generally suffers so much? We can see nothing that they gain. It is gratifying to their pride to give the tone at Washington, but will that compensate for the forced sale of their cattle and horses for confederate notes?

This is the day of desolation for the semi-secesh of the border States beyond all previous days. The scourge of war moves grimly over them, and it will burn and destroy as terribly there as it has done to that great seat of war, Virginia. A siren song is sung for an hour or two by Lee at Frederick, but the flash of rage will speedily follow, and in it the border States confident will very likely be blasted as others have been blasted. The border State theory has just one other issue than this, that of dishonorable compliance with Jeff. Davis' demands. Perhaps many believe in this as the ultimate result of affairs, but if they do, they greatly mistake the stern people who go daily in full regiments southward from the unconditionally loyal States. These men feel deeper and deeper the stern purpose to which Col. Broadhead gave expression as he died in front of Washington a week since, and before many months pass over, they will be heard and felt in the conduct of affairs, at least as much as the border State men.—*North American.*

Northern Independence.

We must conquer this Rebellion or it will conquer us. This is a fact of which we are reminded—and there is need that we should be—by the boasts of fugitive Secessionists in Canada, who, it is reported, "openly declare that the Union shall not be broken, but that if the North is beaten, it shall be subjected to the rule of Jefferson Davis, who will be next President of the United States." "There is nothing sacred," said Napoleon, "after a conquest." The theory of this war is plain enough. The Northern people well understand that they are contending for the Constitution and the Laws; but it may be questioned if more than a small minority of thinkers have permitted themselves to look—for they cannot do so without shuddering—into that seething hell of anarchy and confusion and ceaseless apprehension which would be our fate in the event of a Confederate triumph.

If the question, then, of the Union was an open one before, it is so no longer. We cannot afford to concede—we cannot afford to be conquered. There is a deadly duel between Freedom and Slavery, and one or the other must fall. The issue is but a matter of time. Freedom in the end must conquer. But over what dreary years of suffering and struggle, of paralyzed industry and social commotion, of private agony and of public bankruptcy, must that struggle, if we now temporize, extend! If there be in this great metropolis, any man who, in his devotion to the pursuit of gold, thinks that we should give up all, and retire from this contest, we bid him look well to his money bags, when the arrogant and hot-headed Confederacy shall have triumphed and pronounced its political career. If there be here any man who wearies of the noise and confusion of the conflict, we bid him beware of lending his influence to the adoption of any measure which may merely postpone the final adjustment of this quarrel, and leave, meanwhile, certainly for more than one generation, the spoil of political chances. If there be any philanthropist who shrinks, as well he may, from the butchery of battle, we warn him that the longest war, however bloody, is better for humanity than the smoothest of hollow truces. Do not let us be deceived! There is no safety for this republic but in its integrity; there is no peace for it but in its indivisibility; there is no economy in ending one war only that we may begin another; there is no happiness for us, there is none for our children, save in the complete victory of our Government. Five years of war would be better—yes, fifty years of war would be better than a century of imaginary peace and continual collisions. The time to acknowledge the Confederacy, if at all, was when Anderson pulled down the flag of Fort Sumter. That time has gone by forever!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Tax on Manufactured Goods.

The following correspondence is of great interest and importance to manufacturers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1862.

Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: I am in daily receipt of letters containing inquiries relative to the construction of the seventy-fifth section of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt." The magnitude of the interest involved in these inquiries is