THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1863. VOLUME LXXVI---NO. 162

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 9.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to revive "An act to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the Western department, or department of Missouri, their pay, bounty, and pension, and for other purposes."

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of a joint resolution entitled "A resolution to suspend all payments under the act approved the twenty-fifth of March eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled 'An act to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the Western department or department of Missouri, their pay, bounty, and pension, and for other purposes,' approved July twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be and they are hereby revived and the commissioners therein provided for shall be allowed six months from the passage of this resolution within which to make their report.

Approved, February 16, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 20.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defense for the year ending thirtieth June eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defense for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

For Fort Montgomery, at outlet of Lake Champlain, New York, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Knox, at narrows of Penobscot river, Maine, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For fort at entrance of Kennebec river, Maine, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fort on Hog Island ledge, Portland harbor, Maine, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For new Fort Preble, Portland Harbor, Maine, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Maine, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For new Fort Constitution, Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire, two hundred thousand dollars.

For new Fort McClary, Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Winthrop and exterior batteries, Governor's Island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For permanent forts at Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For permanent defences at Narragansett bay, Rhode Island one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For additional fortifications at New London harbor Connecticut, two hundred thousand dollars: *Provided however,* That this appropriation shall not be expended unless New London be selected as a permanent site for a navy yard or a naval station.

For Fort Schuyler, East river, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For fort at Willet's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, New York, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For fort on site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, New York, two hundred thousand dollars.

For casemated battery on Staten Island, New York, two hundred thousand dollars.

For new battery near Fort Hamilton, New York, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fort at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Delaware, Delaware river, two hundred thousand dollars.

For permanent work for Delaware, Breakwater harbor, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Carroll, Baltimore harbor, Maryland, two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, Hampton roads, Virginia, fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Wool, Hampton roads, Virginia two hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Clinch, entrance to Cumberland sound, Florida, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida, three hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida, three hundred thousand dollars.

For new fort at Tortugas, Florida, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fort at Ship Island, coast of Mississippi, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Saint Philip, Mississippi river, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fort at Fort Point, San Francisco bay, California, two hundred thousand dollars.

For fort at Alcatras island, San Francisco bay, California, one hundred thousand dollars.

For defensive works in Oregon and Washington Territory, two hundred thousand dollars.

For contingencies of fortifications, including field works and field operations, seven hundred thousand dollars.

For tool and seige trains for armies in the field, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For bridge trains and equipage for armies in the field, five hundred thousand dollars.

For completing fortifications and erecting new ones for the defense of Washington, two hundred thousand dollars.

Approved, February 20, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 30.]

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of an assistant register in the Treasury Department and a solicitor for the War Department, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of one year an officer in the office of the Register of the Treasury, to be called the assistant register, at an annual salary of two thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the duties of said assistant shall be such as may be devolved on him by the Register of the Treasury, and in the absence of the Register, said assistant shall act in his place and stead; and any official record, certificate, or other document, excepting warrants, bands, and drafts if signed by the assistant register, shall have the same legal force and validity as if signed by the Register of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer in the War Department, to be called the Solicitor of the War Department, at an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount necessary to pay the salaries of the officers authorized to be appointed by this act, for the current and next fiscal years, be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, February 20, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 31.]

AN ACT temporarily to supply vacancies in the Executive Departments in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case of the death, resignation, absence from the seat of Government, or sickness of the head of any Executive Department of the Government, or of any officer of either of said Departments whose appointment is not in the head thereof, whereby they cannot perform the duties of their respective offices, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in case he shall think it necessary, to authorize the head of any other Executive Department, or other officer in either of said Departments, whose appointment is vested in the President, at his discretion, to perform the duties of the said respective offices until a successor be appointed, or until such absence or inability by sickness shall cease: *Provided* That no one vacancy shall be supplied in manner aforesaid for a longer term than six months.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 20, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 32.]

AN ACT concerning pardons and the remission of penalties and forfeitures in criminal cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to remove doubts as to the true meaning of former laws hereafter, whenever by the judgment of any court or judicial officer of the United States, in any criminal proceeding, any person shall be sentenced hereafter to two kinds of punishment, the one pecuniary and the other corporal, the President shall have full discretionary power to pardon or remit, in whole or in part, either one of the two kinds of punishment without in any manner impairing the legal validity of the other kind or of any portion of either kind, not pardoned or remitted.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in all criminal cases in which there has been or shall be a judgment or sentence against any person, as a fine or penalty, whether alone or along with anyother kind of punishment, the same shall be deemed a judgment debt and (unless pardoned or remitted by the President) may be collected on execution in the common form of law.

Approved, February 20 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 33.]

AN ACT to change the times of holding the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the times now fixed by law, the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Indiana shall be held on the first Tuesdays of May and November; and all recognizances, indictments, or other proceedings, civil and criminal, now pending in either of said courts, shall be entered and have day in court, and be heard and tried, according to the times of holding such courts as herein provided.

Approved, February 20, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 34.]

AN ACT to change the times of holding the circuit and district courts of the United States in the several districts in the seventh district.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the times now fixed by law, the circuit and district courts of the United States for the several districts in the States composing the seventh judicial circuit shall hereafter be held as follows:

OHIO

At Cleveland, for the northern district of Ohio, on the first Tuesdays in the months of January, May and September in each year.

At Cincinnati, for the Southern district of Ohio, on the first Tuesdays in the months of February, April and October in each year.

MICHIGAN.

At Detroit, for the district of Michegan on the first Tuesdays in June, November, and March in each year.

And all recognizances, indictments, or other proceedings, civil and criminal, now pending in either of said courts, shall be entered and have day in court, and be heard and tried, according to the times of holding said courts as herein provided.

Approved, February 21, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 35.]

AN ACT to allow the United States to prosecute the appeals and writs of error without giving security

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any writ or error, appeal, or other process in law, admiralty, or equity shall issue from or be brought up to the Supreme Court of the United States, either by the United States or by direction of any Department of the Government thereof, no bond, obligation, or security shall be required from the United States, or from any party acting under the direction aforesaid by any judge or clerk of court, either to prosecute said suit or to answer in damages or costs. In case of an adverse decision, such costs as by law are taxable against the United States shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Department under whose direction the proceedings shall have been instituted. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 21, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 36.]

AN ACT extending the time for carrying into effect the provisions of the third section of the act entitled "An act relating to highways in the county of Washington and the District of Columbia," approved May three, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the period named in the third section of the act entitled "An act relating to highways in the county of Washington and the District of Columbia," approved May three, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, requiring that the roads designated in said section shall be surveyed, platted, and recorded within one year from the passage of said act, be extended to three years; and the levy court of said county of Washington is hereby authorized to cause the survey, platting, and recording of such roads, in each year, as it may deem proper and necessary: *Provided,* That all of said roads be so surveyed, platted, and recorded within the period of three years.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be and he is hereby empowered, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to fill any vacancy that may hereafter occur in the Indebtedness required by said treaty to be paid, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be expended as the same is received, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in necessary improvements upon their new reservation; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to allot to said Indians in severalty lands which they may respectively cultivate and improve, not exceeding eighty acres to each head of a family other than to the chiefs, to whom larger allotments may be made, which lands, when so allotted, shall be vested in said Indian and his heirs, without the right of alienation, and shall be evidenced by patent.

Section 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the money to be annually appropriated for the benefit of the said Indians shall be expended in such manner as will, in the judgment of the President, best advance the said Indians in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and enable them to sustain themselves without the aid of the Government. And in such expenditure reasonable discrimination may be made in favor of the chiefs who shall be found faithful to the Government of the United States, and efficient in maintaining its authority and the peace of the Indians. Said Indians shall be subject to the laws of the United States, and to the criminal laws of the State or Territory in which they may happen to reside. They shall also be subject to such rules and regulations for their government as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe; but they shall be deemed incapable of making any valid civil contract with any person other than a native member of their tribe without the consent of the President of the United States. The Secretary of the Interior shall also make reasonable provision for the education of said Indians, according to their capacity and the means at his command.

Approved, February 21, 1863.

SEWING MACHINES.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

A FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

For some time past an advertisement has appeared in the papers here, stating that the Gold Medals awarded at the Paris World's Fair to Lucien Wheeler's "Elastic Lock Sewing Machine" at exhibition for all purposes, and the others for another specimen of sewing." Though aware at the time that the statement was wholly devoid of truth and a gross imposition on the public we forbore to notice it until such time as we could get an official copy of the Report of the Judges in the matter, so that we could give it a positive and authoritive contradiction. That Report, published by authority of the Commissioners of the Exhibition, is now in our possession, and shows how utterly false are the statements in the advertisement alluded to.

At the World's Fair the WHEELER & WILSON COMPANY had but a single Machine on exhibition, while of the Howe Machine there were several on hand. In the official copy of the award, which may be seen at our rooms, 214 FIFTH STREET, it is stated that a Gold Medal was awarded the Howe Sewing Machine Company, not, forsooth, because their Machine was better, or as good as others for all purposes, but because in the language of the award they exhibited the best collection."

The "four medals" said to have been awarded for superior specimens of sewing, were never awarded at all, for did not the Grand "superior sewing" consist of the Barton comb trimmed with Wheeler's invention? In the Judge's report, he compares this with the WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE. Though the Company, avoiding all pretentious display, had not a single machine on exhibition it was awarded

A GOLD MEDAL ON ITS MERITS AS A FAMILY MACHINE, AND ON ITS MERITS ALONE.

These are the facts of the case, as exhibited by the official report of the Judges, and in justice to our city as well as to our enterprising competitors, we cannot but think, if we have not constituted to be the WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE is the service at the late World's Fair, and pronounce all statements to the contrary, no matter from what source they emanate, as wholly unworthy of belief

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

AGENTS OF THE

Wheeler & Wilson Machines,

No. 27 FIFTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

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W. WILLIAMS & CO.'S

IMPROVED DOUBLE THREAD

Family Sewing Machines.

Salesroom, No. 48 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

These Machines sewing fifteen to twenty dollars cheaper than any other machine in the city. They will do all kinds of work, and are warranted for three years. They are so simple that any child 12 years old can use them to perfection. Constantly on hand, all kinds of Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Silk, Cotton, &c. at lowest Market prices.

C. STRAIN, Agent

ap14

PIANOS.

KNABE'S

PIANOS

Are still ahead of Steinway's and all other Pianos made in this country.

A choice supply received this week.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,

No. 45 FIFTH STREET,

Sole Agent for KNABE'S PIANOS, HAINES BROS. PIANOS, and PRISCE'S MELODEONS.

ap22

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

A 7 octave Chickering, beautiful black walnut case; very little used	$250 00
A 7 octave Chickering, rosewood, round corners; a first rate instrument	200 00
A 7 octave Hays & Co., rosewood; a handsome Piano, in good order	175 00
A 6½ octave Stodart, rosewood, carved panels in front	165 00
A 6 octave Chickering, rosewood, round corners	100 00
A 6 octave Hallet, Davis & Co., rosewood	150 00
A 6 octave Wodart, mahogany	125 00
A 6 octave Swift, "	80 00
A 6 octave German, "	75 00
A 6 octave Dunham, "	80 00
A 6 octave Lund, "	50 00
A 6½ octave English, "	40 00
A 5 octave "	30 00
For sale by:	15 00

JOHN H. MELLOR,

Sole 81 Wood street.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS

received the FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDAL, at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, 1862.

Warranted superior to all others in every respect. A new stock of the above just arriving.

Sole Agency for this district for the Steinway Pianos at H. KLEBER & BRO'S.,

ap22 No. 55 Fifth street.

PURE NEW TROY CATAWBA.

The undersigned has for sale a lot of

NEW TROY CATAWBA,

The pure juice of the grape. It is of the vintage of 1859, and of very fine flavor. It is particularly desirable for sick and invalid persons, as it is perfectly pure and wholesome. Orders can be left at Messrs. REINEMAN, MEYRAN & CO.'S Jewelry, Diamond, Fifth street, Pittsburgh; at Messrs. TIBBENS & GETTY'S, corner of the Diamond and Ohio street, Allegheny; or at the office of

VICTOR SERINA, Reserve tp.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 105.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 28, 1863.

The organization of an Invalid Corps is hereby authorized.

This Corps shall consist of Companies, and if it shall hereafter be thought best, of Battalions.

The Companies shall be made up from the following sources, viz:

First. By taking those officers and enlisted men of commands now in the field (whether actually present or temporarily absent) who, from wounds received in action or disease contracted in the line of duty, are unfit for field service, but are still capable of active service, garrison duty, or such other light duty as may be required of an Invalid Corps. Regimental Commanders shall at once make out, from information received from their Medical men, Company Officers, and from their own knowledge, rolls (according to the Form furnished) of the names of all the officers and enlisted men under their commands who fulfil the following conditions, viz:

1. That they are unfit for active field service on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty; this fact being certified by a Medical Officer in the service, after personal examination.

2. That they are fit for service duty; this fact being likewise certified by the Medical Officer, as above, after personal examination.

3. That they are, in the opinion of their Commanding Officers, meritorious and deserving.

These rolls shall be certified by the Examining Surgeon and Regimental Commander, and transmitted, through the regular channels of military correspondence, to the Provost Marshal General of the United States.

The Regimental Commander shall enter in the column of remarks, opposite each officer's name on the roll, a statement as to the general character of the officer for intelligence, industry, sobriety and attention to duty; and all intermediate Commanders shall endorse upon such rolls such facts as they may possess in the case, or if they have none, they shall state how far they are willing to endorse the opinion of the officer or enlisted man making the recommendation. Similar rolls shall be forwarded from time to time, whenever the number of men fulfilling the conditions enumerated or the exigency of the service may render it expedient.

Second. By taking those officers and enlisted men still in service and borne on the rolls, but who are absent from duty, in Hospitals or Convalescent Camps, or are otherwise under the control of Medical Officers. In these cases the Medical Officer in charge shall prepare the rolls according to Form, entering the names of officers and men from the same regiment on a roll by themselves, and send them, with the certificate of the Surgeon, duly signed, to the proper Regimental Commander, who will forward them, as heretofore directed, subject to the same conditions and requirements. If in any case, the Regimental Commander shall think an officer or man, in point of character, to continue in the service of the Invalid Corps, though disabled and certified by the Surgeon, he will state his objection in the column of remarks, and note the exception before signing the certificate. If any officer or enlisted man now in the service, but absent and beyond the reach of a Medical Officer in charge of a Hospital or Convalescent Camp, desires to enter this Corps, he will take the course indicated below for those who have been honorably discharged the service.

Third. By accepting those officers and enlisted men who have been honorably discharged, on account of wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty, and who desire to re-enter the service. In the case of an officer, application for appointment must be made to the Provost Marshal General of the United States through the officer detailed as Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State. No application of this kind will be considered unless the following conditions are completely fulfilled:

1. That the applicant produces the certificate of the Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for the district in which he resides, that he is unfit for active field duty on account of wounds or disease, and is not liable to draft, but is fit for garrison duty.

2. That he furnish evidence of honorable discharge on account of wounds or disability contracted in the line of duty.

3. That he produce recommendations from the Regimental, Brigade and Division Commanders under whom he formerly served, that he is worthy of being promoted for and capable of returning adequate service to the Government. In case it shall be impracticable to get this last evidence, he may, having obtained the first two points above, satisfy the Board of Enrollment that he is deserving, and present a certificate of the fact. This evidence must be furnished by the applicant, and, must be transmitted with his application for appointment.

If there be no Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for the State, the application must be forwarded through the Adjutant General of the State, who is desired to endorse thereon such facts in the military history of the applicant as he may know, or state opposite to his records, and forward the same to the Provost Marshal General of the United States.

Enlisted men, honorably discharged on account of disability, in the United States Volunteers, who present themselves to the Board of Enrollment in the district in which they reside, for examination by the Surgeon thereof, who shall examine them and report the result to the Board of Enrollment.

The Board shall then consider such case, and if the applicant is found to fulfill the conditions specified below, the Board shall give him a certificate to that effect, viz:

1. That he is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for garrison duty.
3. That he is meritorious and deserving.
4. That he was honorably discharged from the service.

The Provost Marshal for the District shall then send the application, with the certificate of the Board, to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, who shall procure such evidence of service and character as the records in the Department to which he belonged, on file at the Headquarters of the State, may show, and if satisfied that it is a meritorious case, and that the man is deserving, he will enlist him in accordance with such special rules as the Provost Marshal General may establish.

Medical Inspectors, Surgeons in charge of Hospitals, Military Commanders, and all others having authority to discharge, under existing laws and regulations, are forbidden to grant discharges to any man under the control who may be fit for service in the Invalid Corps.

The Provost Marshal General is charged with the execution of this order, and the troops organized under it will be under the control of his Bureau.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

CARPETS.

BRUSSELS

Now open a most complete and varied assortment of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRUSSELS, at small advance above the cost, FOR CASH.

INGRAINS.

A large stock, bought before the late advances, many of which are selling at LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

MATTINGS,

Of every kind. CHINA MATTINGS, in var styles and qualities, at the old prices.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

No. 56 FIFTH STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

SNUFF AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS STREET,

(Formerly 42 Chatham street, New York.)

Would call the attention of dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Fine Rappee, Coarse Rappee, American Gentlemen, Demigrec, Pure Virginia, Nachitochis, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Irish High Toast or Lundyfoot, Honey Dew Scotch, Fresh Honey Scotch, Fresh Scotch.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING—Long, No. 1, No. 2, Nos. 1 and 2 mixed, Granulated

FINE CUT CHEWING—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tip Fed Cavendish.

SNUFFS—S. Jago, Spanish, Canaster, Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, touching and embarking Passengers at QUEENSTOWN (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW YORK ..... Saturday, May 23.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday, May 30.
ETNA ..... Saturday, May 30.
and every Saturday, thereafter, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin ..... $85 00 Steerage $35 00
To London ..... 85 00 To London 35 00
To Paris ..... 95 00 To Paris 45 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Parents wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates to New York: Cabin, $100; Steerage from Liverpool, $35. Four Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They touch at Queenstown to receive and discharge Passengers, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

15 Broadway, New York.

JOHN THORPEN, Agent,

Head street, first house from the Bridge.

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.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 22.

NEW TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

MORNING EDITION,	by mail, per year		$8.00.
" "	"	month	70.
" "	"	week	15.
" "	single copies		2.
EVENING EDITION,	by mail, per year		$ 50.
" "	"	month	38.
" "	"	week	10.
" "	single copies		2.
WEEKLY EDITION,	single copies, per year		$ 2.00.
" "	clubs of 5 to 10,	"	1.50.
" "	clubs of 10 or more	"	1.25.

—and one extra to the party sending club. For a club of fifteen, we will send the EVENING GAZETTE daily. For a club of twenty, we will send the MORNING GAZETTE daily. Single copies, 5 cents.

All subscriptions *strictly* in advance, and papers always stopped when the time expires.

From Gen Grant's Army--Facts and Rumors.

On the 14th, Gen. GRANT attacked and captured Jackson. Of this fact there is no doubt. Immediately prior to that movement he telegraphed Gen. HALLECK that he would not communicate with Grand Gulf for several days, unless it should be found necessary, and therefore he might not hear from him for some time. This accounts for the absence of later advices.

More recently Gen. HURLBUT telegraphed the War Department that a citizen from Jackson reported the evacuation of Vicksburg by the rebels on the 10th, and that they marched northeast along the ridge to Livingston, which is but twenty miles northwest of Jackson. This was four days before the capture of Jackson. It is hardly necessary to say that this story looks very apocryphal, and is not credited.

From Murfreesboro we have a report that Grant had evacuated Jackson, and it is conjectured that he was moving towards Vicksburg. From Memphis it is reported that the rebels were moving from Mississippi to reinforce Bragg. On the other hand, we have rumors from Murfreesboro that rebel troops were moving from Tennessee to reinforce Vicksburg, which we think the more probable story. But there may be no truth in either of these last rumors.

The Battle of Chancellorville.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who, from his signature, "SCALPEL," we suppose to be a medical officer of the army of the Potomac, and who says he states facts which came under his own personal observation, gives the clearest and most painfully interesting account of the causes which led to the disaster which befel the 11th army corps, and finally to the failure of the expedition to the South side of the Rappahannock, which we have yet seen. "Whatever may have been the degree of success won by the general movement, (says the writer,) it cannot be denied that a needless disaster was permitted to happen at Chancellorville." At first the blame was thrown upon the German division under Gen. SCHURZ, and this writer remarks:

"That one brigade (German) behaved badly is admitted; that they ran panic-stricken through the line of other brigades, disorganizing them, is true; but that the fault was the result must have been the same with any troops, of any condition or discipline or nationality, in from three to five minutes, is most certain, as the public may judge when I state the facts."

Gen. Schurz has requested permission of the War Department to publish his report of the battle, which is an evidence that he feels that he and his division have been wronged by the reports that have been made public. We shall now permit "Scalpel" to tell the rest of the story:

The march was the most remarkable one of this war, or any other. All the sick and doubtful cases were left behind, and the campaign undertaken by the hardy and buoyant. With enthusiasm they broke up their Winter camp, and full of confidence in Hooker, began a march they hoped would be crowned with decisive results for the country. How patiently they toiled beneath their knapsacks, weighed down by eight days' rations, marched by day and by night, through sun and storm, are matters of heroic record. And crossing the Rapidan, without opposition, concluding that for once our plans were not revealed to the enemy, they became hopefully jubilant. There were numerous regiments which took into the fight every musket with which they left camp. The latter part of the march was made on the plank road leading from Orange Court House to Fredericksburg. They continued the march on the highway down to the point where the old turnpike leading from the same place joins it, distant from Chancellorville about a mile and a half when the boys "filed left" and camped for the night, a mile from the point of juncture, and slept in peace. Friday was spent in making preparations for the decisive hour, skirmishing and occasional cannonading giving an earnest of the coming fray.

The line of battle taken by the 11th Corps was formed early Saturday morning, and kept during the day. It was a long, weak line, that might have been pierced at almost any point; and, making it still feebler, one brigade was detached to pursue the retreating (?) rebels! No advantage of ground was gained by thus extending it. Rifle-pits had been dug along the front, affording our troops a large measure of safety while firing upon the enemy, attempting to sweep over the open field before them.

Meanwhile, the rebels were busy trying our line, in order to seize upon and profit by its weak points. About noon it became quite evident that they had made their decision, for large bodies were distinctly seen along the Kathanpin Road in the direction of our right flank. This road branches off from the plank road, eight miles from Fredericksburg, at a place called Dowker's. At Ford's tavern, four miles from Dowker's, it receives Brock's Road, running almost at right angles with it, and intersecting the plank road and the old turnpike. (A glance at any one of the published maps or diagrams of the late fight will show the great facilities these roadways gave for massing forces upon our right.) Their course and relation to each other ought to have suggested the probability of the movement, and caused such a disposition of forces as would have enabled us to meet it promptly and effectually. But the wisest of men seem fated to seasons of stupidity. The commander of the First Division was not even aware of the existence of the roads, or the topography of the locality. When asked by one of his oldest regimental commanders: "Do you know where we are?" he answered "No, I don't know as I do!" "Do you know anything of the roads of this section?" "No."

This same regimental officer says that when he went to an old resident "Yankee clock peddler," and got a description of them, and then made a rough diagram, and brought it to his wholly-disturbed general! But even after this he failed to appreciate the significance of these numerous roads as a channel for the rapid movement of troops. The day wore idly away with us while the rebels were perfecting their plans. At about 2 p. m. Capt. Santee, Co. B, 55th Ohio, out on picket, sent in his first sergeant with word that the enemy were massing on the extreme right with infantry and artillery. Subsequently scouts from (Sd 25th Ohio brought the general intelligence that the enemy were in full force upon our right. After a while a cavalry officer came dashing down the road announcing that the enemy were in force on our right with artillery! These thrice repeated warnings ought to have roused the most lethargic sleeper of such holy interests as were trembling in the balance of that hour. But they fell upon ears that heeded them not! No change of front was ordered. No adequate obstructions were placed in the way of the advancing hosts. The artillery all remained in its former position, ready to repel only a front attack—the front and flank skirmishers had not even a line of communication with each other!

Such was the position of affairs with the First Division, occupying the extreme right. No wonder the fear became general and painfully evident to every subordinate officer that our flank was being turned!

At six P. M. the attack commenced without premonition. No mounted sentinel came galloping up with the news; but very little picket firing heralded it. The first note of warning that the shock had come was the shock itself. A tremendous volley of musketry, immediately followed by a volley of grape and cannister, and the rebels were upon us in overwhelming numbers in three concentric columns. One was moving down the turnpike, one down Brock's road, and the other further to the left, and, as their prisoners stated, in full brigade line and forty deep, while a section of their artillery was brought up to a position in the road commanding our line, which it swept.

What could 4,000 men do with 30,000? Their flank and rear being entirely exposed to its foes, and their position enfiladed at that. But now surely, after this surprise in the rear, they will change front; common sense demands that, and military science may well blush in shame if it be not instantly done. The commander of the 55th Ohio, his eye upon the right, detects it completely flanked. Putting spurs to his horse, he hastens to the division commander and shouts, "Our right is turned, may I change front?" "No," is the reply. In a moment he is with his regiment again, and seeing his right giving way, he flies to his General a second time. "The right is breaking, and no enemy in front of us; may I not change front and at them in our rear?" "No," was the gruff reply; and thus soldiers who never yet had failed to do their duty, and whom Napoleon would have deemed worthy a place in the "Old Guard," were left in the trenches under an enfilading fire of grape and cannister, and unable to discharge a musket directly or obliquely at their foes, who were sweeping them down. When called off at last, without command of any general officer, they broke by flies and companies, but reformed behind the gallant 25th Ohio.

I cite the 55th, not that they did better than others, but to show the consummate skill with which the division was handled. The 75th and 25th Ohio regiments acquitted themselves like men who had a country and honor to defend; while the 17th Connecticut, although under fire for the first time, equaled the most veteran in splendid conduct. The loss in McLean's brigade is very great, both in the ranks and in field officers. The noble Riley is dead. The heroic Richardson is dangerously wounded. The brave and undaunted Noble, faint from loss of blood, leaves the field to his gallant Lieutenant Colonel Wheelock, who gave up his life in the very act of entreating his men to stand fast by the flag of the country of his adoption and of his love.

It was a surprise! Who doubts it? and that in the broad daylight! There is not an officer in the corps, aside from the guilty, who will not affirm it. No troops in the world could have stood, placed as were the right of the 11th Army Corps. Far nobler would it be for the guilty to frankly acknowledge their errors than to skulk behind voiceless privates, with a charge of cowardice, and staining the memory of the heroic dead with defection, or robbing the bereaved of the consolations that their loved ones died with their soldiers' honor bright.

This far easier to flatter and praise than to censure; but the memory of the noble men gone to their graves, and now languishing in hospitals, is entitled to this plain, unvarnished statement of facts I have given you; and if it may serve the purpose of inciting greater diligence and watchfulness in the future, every motive and object I desire will be fully realized. If Sigel had been in command of his old corps, none believe that such a surprise could have happened; yet who can doubt that the responsibility rests upon him who was thrice notified of the danger which finally robbed us of a complete victory? Complete victory, I say; for I claim that such a fight and such results as Hooker there achieved cannot be denominated a defeat, and the pride and indignation of every true soldier of the Potomac army is touched if it is intimated. Even as I write, our returned surgeons state, as the admission of all the rebel officers they met on the other side, that they have received no such terrible punishment since the war commenced, and that if this is "Joe Hooker's" style of fighting, they want no more of it.

A Change in Washington.

A Washington dispatch of Monday says:

The large common, near the Bethel Church and south of the Capitol grounds, presented a busy scene this morning. The first colored regiment of the brigade now forming was mustered into the service of the Union by officers of the regular army, in the presence of an immense crowd of ladies and gentlemen, white and black. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed among the troops, and they were generally strong, healthy looking fellows. They manifested an eager disposition to understand the art of war. No attempt was made to interrupt them. What would have occasioned a mob two years ago, is now hailed by the whites as just and proper, particularly when they see that the more colored men are mustered into the service the less white men will be required. The wildest excitement prevails among the colored population, and the contrabands are particularly anxious to go into the army. To-night Uncle Tom's Cabin is to be performed for the first time here, at the Washington Theatre. Who will deny that we have fallen upon new times, and the spirit of liberty is abroad in the land?

REBEL SYMPATHY FOR VALLANDIGHAM.—The Richmond *Examiner* has an editorial on the arrest of Vallandigham, in which it says:

If sympathy for an individual and an enemy were permitted, sorrow for the fate of Vallandigham would be felt by most men of hearts in the South. Vallandigham, Pierce, and one or two other citizens of the United States, have displayed the highest courage, and the most honorable patriotism amid the wild wickedness of their country. They will hold, in the history of their times, a place not less respectable than that allotted to Chatham and Burke, in the parallel story of the war between England and the Colonies.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. CURTIS.—The St. Louis *Democrat* protests, in vigorous terms, against the removal of Gen. Curtis from the command of that department. It fears his removal is the first step towards a return to a do-nothing "conservative" policy, in which it is confirmed by the fact that Gov. Gamble, in whom the people have no confidence, is said to have brought the change about. It adds: "The change reported, in the present condition of affairs in this State, might and probably would lead to serious complications."

THE *coup d'etat* of Gen. Dix, in taking possession of West Point, has been of great advantage to our arms, as it deters the enemy from making a foray at Gloucester Point. Gen. Gordon, who is in temporary command of that post, has intrenched himself on the peninsula, stretching from the Mattapony to the York river, and with the cavalry force attached to that command, he can make a dash upon the White House at any moment.

JUDGE LEAVITT.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says of Judge Leavitt: He is a life-long Democrat, having received his appointment from Gen. Jackson himself. He is one of the oldest Judges on the Federal Bench.

A. M. KIER. JAMES GLOVER. JOHN PORTER.

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