Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1863.

CITY AFFAIRS.

☞ OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the Gazette, by G. R. Shaw, Optician, No 55 Fifth street—corrected daily:

9 o'clock. A. M.	60	IN SUN IN SHADE
12 " M.	66	56
6 " P. M.	98	68
Barometer		64
		29 5 10

Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee.

We sometimes receive letters from our branch societies asking us to give them some advice in regard to their raising money to carry on their societies. Many have concerts, tableaux, strawberry suppers, &c., by which they raise enough to supply the society with material for some time, but when that is exhausted they have nothing more to work on, and they must again devise some means by which they can raise money. Now if, by some plan, a regular monthly income can be secured, the society will work more regularly and with more satisfaction; for we know that as long as the war lasts, the women must work.

We think the plan of the Alert Club, of Norwalk, for raising funds, very good; but lately we have heard of the system on which the New Brighton Society works, which is very similar, but more simple and there is less collecting, which is worthy of notice. The town is divided into districts and collectors appointed, who solicit subscriptions from both ladies and gentlemen, the amount subscribed varying from five dollars to ten cents, none feeling themselves so poor that they cannot spare ten cents a month for the relief of the soldiers. By this means they raise about one hundred dollars a month.

The following donations have been received for the week ending June 20th:

White, Orr & Co.—200 yards of mosquito nett.

Miss E. M. Simpson—2 packages of magazines.

Brookville Soldiers' Relief Association—56 handkerchiefs, 56 rolls bandages, 51 pillows, 3 pairs drawers, 23 towels, 3 shirts, 1 sheet, 1 bundle lint, 1 coat, 1 wrapper, 5 packages dried fruit, 13 palm-leaf fans, 1 pair slippers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Brownsville—20 shirts, 14 pairs drawers, 8 sheets, 7 pillow-cases, 3 dimity spreads, 1 pair socks, 3 cans fruit, 2 jars fruit, 3 cans tomatoes, 1 jar tomatoes, 1 bottle blackberry wine, 3½ pounds dried cherries, 1¼ pounds dried peaches, 3¼ pounds dried plums, 1½ pounds dried raspberries, 1¾ pounds dried cherries—seeded, 14 pounds dried apples, papers.

Allegheny Ladies' Aid Society—5 pairs drawers, 4 shirts, 6 cans fruit, 1 sack dried peaches, 1 sack dried blackberries, 27 yards mosquito nett, 27 magazines, 1 bottle currant wine.

Mrs. D. G. Fickes—1 package dried elderberries, 1 can peaches, 2 cans huckleberries, 1 bar soap.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Minersville and Center avenue—13 shirts, made of muslin furnished by the Sanitary Committee.

Sidney A. Chalfant, Wilkins township—1 bottle blackberry cordial, 1 bottle raspberry vinegar, 1 bottle currant wine, 2 pairs of drawers.

A Lady, per Rev. R. L. Miller—$6.

Dr. J. K. Findley, Sewickleyville—$15.

A Friend—$15.

The Insurrection in Holmes County, O.—The Copperheads Subdued.

Elsewhere we publish the circumstances which led to the resistance of the authorities in Holmes county, Ohio, and now we are able to give the *finale* of the affair. The Cleveland *Herald says:*

"By this (Saturday,) morning's train from Millersburg we get authentic news from the Holmes county rebellion up to a late hour last night. The war is over. Order once more reigns in Holmes county. The laws have been vindicated, and the authority of the Government maintained.

The reported battle with loss of life is a *canard*. There has been only one skirmish, that at the stonewall, described in our original account, in which one or two rebels were wounded and some prisoners taken.

The insurgents have given up two of the original prisoners who were arrested by the Marshal, and the other two are to be forthcoming. Some of the rescuers are also given up, and no obstruction to the arrest of the others is to be made. Arrests of some of the leading insurgents are also to be made, if they can be found (which is considered somewhat doubtful). The enrollment is to be completed, the insurgents to disperse, the military to be withdrawn, which is already done, with the exception of one hundred men, who are left to see that the agreement is complied with in good faith. The balance of the force is said to have gone to Warsaw, Coshocton county, to "regulate" some insurgents in that vicinity.

The Central Board of Education.

The Central Board of Education met Monday evening, June 22d, 1863. Present, Messrs. Brush, Harrison, Lowe, Marshall, McAuley, Sergeant and Singerly.

Mr. Marshall was appointed President, *pro tem.*

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Principal of the High School reported the results of the examination of applicants for admission.

On motion of Mr. Brush, the applicants holding the following numbers, having passed the required standard, were declared entitled to admission to the High School, viz: Nos. 4, 10, 14, 18, 24, 35, 36, 38, 49, 50, 57, 60, 61, 65, 78, 83, 90, 92.

On motion of Mr. McAuley, the applicants holding the following numbers were declared entitled to re-examination, viz: Nos. 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 91, 93.

On motion of Mr. McAuley, Wednesday, the 30th, and Thursday, the 27th of August, were fixed as the days for the re-examination.

On motion, adjourned.

A New Book.

We understand that Messrs. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, have now in press a work by the Rev. J. J. Marks, D. D., entitled "Scenes and Incidents in the Peninsula Campaign." Dr. Marks has enjoyed the best advantages for writing such a book, as he has been, from the very first of the war, connected with the army, and has passed through all the horrors of the campaign before Richmond, and experienced the miseries of imprisonment in it. The book is written for the people—not for military men—and is the record of things which occurred and were the eye of an intelligent spectator and actor. It will be looked for with great interest by all who knew the author, and its statements of all such facts as came under his observation will be accepted as beyond impeachment for his letters which have so frequently appeared in our own columns show that Dr. Marks is a careful and observant witness—one whose testimony will always be valuable.

NEW PUBLISHING INTEREST AT PITTSBURGH.—The Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly has made such provisions as may ultimately lead to the establishment of a publishing house of that denomination in this city. The editor of the *Cumberland Presbyterian* says: "A committee of publication was appointed at Pittsburgh, Pa. For a time, at least, our Hymn Books, Confessions, &c., will be published at that city. This we regard as a wise and economical arrangement. As we have before said, books can be published at a lower figure at Pittsburgh that at any other point west of the Allegheny Mountains."

BENEFIT OF HARRY OVERINGTON.—Mr. Harry Overington, the clever and accommodating Treasurer at the theatre, takes a benefit on Wednesday evening, upon which occasion the new sensation drama of "Aurora Floyd," and "The Two Brides of Alleghany Valley, or the Volunteer," will be produced. Harry is a very essential part of the theatrical establishment, and his uniform courtesy and affability have won him hosts of friends, who will no doubt give him a "bumper."

MEETING IN THE SIXTH WARD.—A meeting of the citizens of the Sixth Ward will be held this evening, at the public school house, at half-past seven o'clock, to take action in reference to donating the lot at the Water Works for a High School.

Work on the Fortifications.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, held last night, the reports of the men working on the different lines of fortifications were called for:

(AT KERSON'S HILL)	
Brown & Co., Capt. McDonald	180
Draymen and Carters' Society, Capt. Nixon	160
Clerks from Market & 5th sts., Capt. Burchfield	140
Clerks from Market and Fifth sts., Capt. Bates	110
Clerks from Market & 6th sts., Capt. Follansbee	60
Capt. Love	
Market, St. Clair and Fifth streets, Capt. Bolger	120
St. Clair Guards, citizens of Market, Liberty and Wood streets, Capt. W. D. Smith	112
J. H. Phillips, Capt. Whi c	83
Citizens of Liberty & Wood streets, Capt. White	10
Citizens of Wylie street, Capt. Becker	116
Park, McCurdy & Co. } Smith, Fe k & Co. }	40
Park Brother & Co.	
Girty's Run Works, Capt. Williams	5
Joseph Fennock, Capt. Totten	130
Hutchinson & Co., Capt. McOme	19
Hall, Spear & Co., Capt. McOme	21
G West & Co., Capt. Lus	83
Novelty Work, Capt. Walk	25
Jones, Boyd & Co., Capt. Woods	85
Phillips & Best, Capt. McLellan	125
Iowa Foundry, Capt. Fox	71
W. B. Scaife, Captain Walsh	14
Perry & Wilson, Capt. Moeckel	26
Evarson, Preston & Co., Captain Foll	10
Tinners' Society, Capt. Miller	98
Neeley & Carr, Capt. Neely	15
McKinney, Capt. McKinney	16
Barclay, Capt. Barclay	19
Mather Coward, Capt. Coward	18
Thomas Moore, Capt. Moore	14
Burke & Barnes, Captain Barnes	6
Soho Works, Capt. McLain	15
George Moffet, Captain Moffett	120
John Beckett, Capt. Beckett	8
Anderson & Phillips, Capt. Phillips	8
G. Moore & Bro., Capt. Moore	35
G. Newdofer, Capt. Newdofer	22
R. Knowlson, Capt. Knowlson	6
Keebler & White, Capt. White	11
Bissell & Co., Capt. Killen	5
Fayette Ball Works, Capt. Edgar	45
Reed & McCongle, Capt. Reed	17
Gillespie & Mitchell, Capt. Gillespie	10
Lippincott & Co., Capt. Estep	13
Weldin, Kelty & Co., Capt. Weldin	120
Davis, Phillips & Co., Capt. Weldin	9
Penna. Railroad, Duquesne Depot, Capt. Moore	15
Wood, Second & Wood sts., Capt. J. H. McGreery	25
Harvey & Co., Capt. Harvey	50
G L Mone	48
S L Fahnestock	16
Pill White Lead Works	8
Clark & Co., 1 two-horse team	13
W W Wallace, men on their own hook	8
Burchfield & Co.	11
	7
Total	2801
(SQUIRREL HILL)	
McKee & Bro	57
Wood Street Merchants and Clerks, Capt. Stein	85
S. S. Fowler & Co.	160
Haigh & Co., J. P.	52
Brun, Jared M	83
Hartupee & Co.	34
Thorn & Co.	40
Dugan & English	57
A. Fulton & Son	22
Wm. Barnhill & Co.	14
Tim. McGraw	32
Robert Lee	3
J. H. Jenks	25
James Beer	9
H. M. Boss	12
Watson & Monroe	8
Preston & Foster	22
Hartman & Co.	31
Carroll & Snyder	6
W. H. Brown, Coal Works	23
King & Fennock	47
Cornell & Kerr	12
Wood Street Clerks and Merchants, Capt. Logan	5
Dispatch Office	21
Fifth Street Clerks and Merchants	5
B. Singerly	18
Hopkins & Bixby	6
Gillespie & Schutte	30
D. Tarnall	11
McQueman & Douglass	4
W. S. Haven	10
Langtamp & Wunderlich	38
John Fullerton	10
K. Wurmer & Co.	35
George H Anderson	40
Laugelin & Co.	2
Byron, Richards & Co.	22
Watson, Phillips & Co.	25
Graff & Co.	27
Gilland & Trimble	47
John Redman	11
Thompson & Co.	20
J. R. Hamilton	9
P. Kimes	6
Teamsters	46
Capt. Hamer, 15th Regiment	25
	20
Total	1216
(DAVIS' HILL)	
Hallman, Rahm & Co., Iron and Coal Works	305
Spang, Chalfant & Co.	165
Shoenberger & Co.	250
Mapes & Son	210
Pierson & Co.	13
Hussey, Wells & Co.	20
Pentley, Nelson & Co.	174
James B. Lyon & Co.	54
McFarlan & Co.	35
McIntosh, Hemphill & Co.	45
John B. Bell	25
Wm. Shaw	4
James Marshall & Co.	34
Reiter, Hartman & Co.	54
McCully & Co.	27
Lockhart & Co.	31
Mitchell, Harrow & Co.	7
Geo. Germly	60
A. Bradley	14
Knapp, Budd & Co.	100
Messrs White	130
Citizens of East Liberty	33
Men and Soldiers Acting Guard	36
	66
Tot	1967
(MOUNT WASHINGTON)	
McKnight & Co.	160
James Bailey	130
Graff, Bennett & Co.	130
Jones & Laughlins	330
F. Bauman	110
King & Co.	50
S. McKee	75
Atterbury & Reddick	28
Bakewell & Pears	45
Bohman & Garrison	35
Ihmsen	23
Loomis Guards	70
A. & D. M. Chambers	131
Porter & Dilworth	107
Keating	150
B. A. Fahnestock, Son & Co.	11
James Wood & Co.	275
Smilley & Long	120
Gen. Gray	120
J. Hall & Co.	30
Marshall	130
Singer, Nimick & Co.	140
Zug & Painter	195
W. D. Woodridge	15
Fahnestock, Allrees & Co.	65
Robinson, Minis & Miller	225
J. Milinger	85
Wood, Mathews & Co.	85
Lyon, Shorb & Co.	160
W. McCully, & Co.	55
Total	3222

Mr. Joseph Plumer then reported that he had received an additional subscription of $100 from Mr. Joshua Rhodes.

Messrs. John Brown, Jr., James Caldwell, Sol. Schoyer, John Dean, A. M. Marshall and Gen. Wm. Robinson were then appointed a committee to see that the Allegheny men are properly supplied with provisions and water.

Gen. Moorhead and James O'Conner were appointed a committee to call on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and sundry mining firms and request them to send men to labor upon the intrenchments.

The Committee on Closing Stores then reported and were continued, with instructions to report the names of all the proprietors of stores not closed.

Mr. John Scott was appointed a committee to see that the force working at Turtle Creek receive their rations.

Mr. Bakewell reported that S. H. McKinley had handed him $5 and A. W. Loomis $30, as a contribution.

The Committee of Tavern Keepers reported a force of 180 men ready to go to work on the fortifications, and they were assigned to the lines north of the Allegheny.

A sub-committee of the Committee for Allegheny City, consisting of W. H. McGill and S. K. Rogers reported from the Third Ward, Allegheny, 318 men $75 75.

Gen. Moorehead, as Chairman of a Committee on troops, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That this committee recommend that loyal and patriotic persons able to bear arms in defense of their homes and firesides, who have not already done so that they form themselves into companies and elect their officers, representing the professional, manufacturing, mining, commercial, agriculture, mechanical and other pursuits, or specified localities, in cities, boroughs, counties, or townships embraced within the Department of the Monongahela, and report at once to Maj. Gen. Brooks, who will have them mustered into the service of the United States, to serve during the pleasure of the President or the continuance of the war; also have the officers commissioned, and the troops supplied with arms, ammunition, clothing, blankets, rations, &c., under the terms and conditions set forth in his order No. 2, dated June 9, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MONONGAHELA, PITTSBURGH, June 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—The President's Proclamation calling for six months' troops does not supersede the orders establishing a Departmental Corps, the nature of which service appears to be misunderstood. It is not designed to keep this organization in active service for any definite period, but simply to establish and keep up an organization for the protection and defense of the Department—that will be familiar to every one and efficient when required. After the particular emergency is over, the troops will be sent to their homes, where they can resume their usual occupations undisturbed. They will be called out only on occasions of threatened danger or periodically for inspection and instruction. For this last purpose it is supposed that on an average not over one day in the week will be necessary.

Provision has been made by some of the patriotic citizens of this city to advance the Government the necessary money to pay these troops regularly, so that they will not have to wait the action of Congress. Under no circumstances can these troops be transferred to any other Department.

By command of
Maj. Gen. W. T. H. BROOKS.
T. BARNY SWEARINGEN, Capt. & A. A. Gen.

On motion adjourned.
W. F. JOHNSTON, Chairman.
GEO. H. THURSTON, Secretary.

Particulars of the Coal Hill Shooting Affair.

A further hearing in the case of the shooting of George Chambers, on Coal Hill, took place at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock.

Joel G. Smith, of Washington county, who was one of the guard stationed to protect the property, being sworn, deposed the following: I saw the gun that that man was shot with, before there was a load in it. A man I had given the gun to tried one of my caps, and snapped the gun three times before bursting one of the caps of my musket. I don't know who this man was; never saw him before; never saw him since; being a stranger there, I didn't know anybody. Him and me were up there between three-quarters of an hour and an hour before Golden came up, or, until our dinner was ready. As I was sitting at the time, I got up on my feet and handed him (Golden) my gun, which was very heavily loaded. But on reflecting, I said I had better take the gun from him, as he might shoot inconsiderately. I took my gun out of his hand and gave him this old shot-gun, thinking it was no more dangerous than a club.

The Mayor.—What made you think there was no danger?

Mr. S.—Of course there was no load in the gun, and I felt at rest. We went to dinner (Bond and I.) After being at dinner some time, we heard the crack of a gun. Both of us sprung up and ran to the patch. About half way between the house and the patch we met Golden. He said to me, "I shot a fellow up there;" says I "What did you shoot him for?" He said "I could not get him out. I told him three or four times, so I shot." Golden then ran to the house. I went on up. The lad was lying on his side. I took hold of his right arm and raised him up. (Bond was with me at the time.) The men was limber. I had my gun in my hand. On raising the man up, I requested Bond to get behind him and hold him up. He did so. We then carried him out of the patch to the shade, and then I sent one of the men for a bucket of water to wash the blood out of his face and nose. By this time the mob had raised to three or four hundred and went in for killing every one of us with their shovels and picks, but they did not hurt us, although they had a very good chance.

The Mayor—When you and Bond went into dinner, I understand you to say that you were confident there was no load in the gun?

Mr. S.—There was no load in the gun to the best of my knowledge.

The Mayor—The presumption is that he (Golden) put the load in it?

Mr. S.—Well there is no doubt he put the load in.

Mr. Burgwin—How long after leaving Golden was it that you heard the report of the gun?

Mr. S.—About twenty minutes. We had taken seats at table and were about half through with dinner. I was on duty as provost guard, by order of Gen. Brooks. I had orders that if I could not keep people out, to fire on them.

Mr. B.—Had there been a great destruction of property there the day before?

Mr. S.—Yes, sir, a great deal.

Mr. B.—Then it was you who put this gun into Golden's hands?

Mr. S.—Yes, sir.

Mr. B.—Mr. Bond had nothing to do with it?

Mr. S.—No, sir; I gave Golden my gun in the first place, but, on reflection, took it from him and handed him the old shot gun. My gun had two bullets and a double charge of powder.

Mr. B.—How long was it from the time you tried the gun to the time you gave it to Golden?

Mr. S.—It may have been an hour before.

Mayor Sawyer—Mr. Bond evinced a spirit of moderation in the whole matter?

Mr. S.—Yes, sir. I think I put this young fellow out once or twice, but am not certain.

The Mayor—Where was the boy found when you went up there?

Mr. S.—In the strawberry patch. Some say he had money upon his person—in his hand, to buy strawberries, but there was none that I saw. I was the first man up to him.

The Mayor—Was this boy on any path or road?

Mr. S.—No, sir. He was off the road by thirty or forty yards. He was in the middle of the strawberry patch.

Mr. B.—How far was he from the works?

Mr. S.—He was about three hundred rods from the works. He crossed three fences to get into that patch.

Mr. B.—And it was the boy Golden that asked you to give him the gun?

Mr. S.—Yes, sir. He says, "Give me one of the guns."

Mr. S.—He it was who kept watch while you went to dinner?

Mr. S.—Yes, sir.

The Mayor—Did he (Golden) come up and let you know the purpose (that dinner was ready)?

Mr. S.—Yes, sir. I said to him "you had better stay and watch."

The Mayor—You were under orders not to leave unless relieved?

Mr. S.—Yes, sir."

The Mayor—Was there any other member of the guard there?

Mr. S.—No, sir.

The further hearing of the case was then postponed till July 2d, to which time Golden was further committed.

The Mayor stated he learned that young Chambers was still living.

Patriotic Action of the Retail Merchants.

A meeting of the merchants of Pittsburgh and Allegheny was held last evening, for the purpose of taking action in reference to closing their stores. J. W. Barker, Esq., was in the chair, and Mr. Joseph Horne acted as secretary.

After an interchange of views, it was

Resolved, That we close our stores until Wednesday evening of this week, for the purpose of placing all our men on the fortifications for the defense of our city.

This action is highly commendable, inasmuch as the merchants intend to give their services gratuitously to the government. In view of this fact, we sincerely hope that the closing session will be general throughout both cities—that no respectable merchant will be so contemptibly mean as to keep even a side door open, while his more patriotic neighbors are working for the common defense. Those who do keep open, under such circumstances, will be marked and remembered. The patriotic ladies of the two cities and vicinity will be careful not to patronize those who care so much more for *self* than they do for their country. Let them resolve to do no shopping until the stores open again, and by this means they will administer a proper rebuke to certain parties who have thus far been very slow in joining in this patriotic movement, lest they might lose a few paltry dollars.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—We regret to hear of the death of Henry J. Cogley, a member of the 139th Regiment, Col. Collier. He died in Washington, from the effects of a wound received in the knee at the second battle of Fredericksburg. The leg was amputated at the thigh, and death ensued, on the 16th inst., from erysipelas. The deceased was a very worthy and estimable young man, and enlisted in Capt. McKain's company, near Kittanning, where he has relatives residing. He was a carpenter by trade, and previous to enlisting in the service, had been in the employ of Robert Wallace, Esq., at Swissvale, in this county.

GEN. GRANT has sent five thousand rebel prisoners to Island No. 10, in the Mississippi, where they will be detained until the fate of Vicksburg is decided.

JOHN BISHOP, of Collinsville, had his leg broken at the railroad accident last Friday, near Millersburg, Dauphin county, Pa.

HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT—THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at CONCERT HALL. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at 7½. jel2:1t

DRY PEACHES—13 sacks in store and for sale by INSIAH DICKEY & CO.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.
A. F. CHATONY, General Agent,
No. 18 Fifth street.

THOMAS PARRY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex. Laugh lin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap2:6m

NEW ARRIVAL OF SUMMER CLOTHING.—Often we are asked, where can we buy a neat and comfortable summer suit, made to order, thus having the chance of selecting our own goods? To all these inquiries we can answer, go to Messrs. W. H. McGee & Co., corner of Federal street and Diamond Square, Allegheny, and you will be suited according to your taste. They have just received their summer goods, and for elegance of styles they cannot be surpassed, and for fitness they are the very persons, as their work is all done under their own supervision. Give them a call, and you cannot fail to be satisfied.

ATTENTION, RETURNED VOLUNTEERS!—The attention of our country's brave defenders recently returned from the seat of war, and of the public in general, is again directed to the very extensive and handsome assortment of the latest styles of French, English and American piece goods, for pants, coats and vests, lately received by Messrs. John Weiler & Co., Merchant Tailors, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. A tasteful selection of gentlemen's furnishing goods will also always be found on the shelves of the establishment, together with a lot of ready-made clothing, got up in the best manner.

JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST.—Samuel Graham, Merchant Tailor, would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general that he has just returned from the East with his new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of all the latest styles of cloths, cassimeres and vestings. Gentlemen desiring a stock to select from that cannot be surpassed by any other in the city, and their garments made in the most fashionable manner, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, Merchant Tailor,
No. 54 Market street, one door from Third.

COMMENT IS NEEDLESS.—Rev. M. Thacher, Pitcher, Chenango county, New York, writes: "I am sixty years of age. By the use of Mor. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, my gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye, but acts on the secretions. My hair ceases to fall. The Hair Dressing is superior to all others. For eruptions it has no equal." Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich street, New York.

CHEAP DENTISTRY.—At the Dental Institute, No. 251, Penn street, sets of teeth for four dollars, better than those at five dollars at the other dental establishments. All persons are requested to call at the Institute after having ascertained the lowest prices at the other cheap places. All work done at the Institute is guaranteed superior to any cheap Dentistry in the city.

SOLDIERS, TO THE RESCUE!—Young men, rushing into the exposure 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 ensure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per box. 214

NOTICE TO PROPERTY HOLDERS, AGENTS AND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED.—For repairs or alterations to stores or dwellings, new roofs, or anything else in the Carpenter line, call at Cuthbert's Carpenter Shop, Wright alley, above Smithfield streets. All orders promptly attended to.

CHIMNEYS and CARRIAGE CALLS will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 465 Liberty street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. [illegible] 6m

C. BILL, Dentist, 246 Penn street, attends to all business of his profession

The Negroes and the Copperheads.

Will the negroes fight? is the caption of a paragraph in your paper of yesterday. Allow me to say that the question is settled, and the only one now depending is "will the Copperheads fight?" or, in other words, "are they equal to the negro?" As to their fighting for *liberty*—even *their own*—that is a point decided already in the negative. The problem still open—whether they will even fight for the privilege of *serving*, is now in process of solution in Indiana and Ohio. Report says that although the *spirit* is willing the *flesh* is weak. They organize, and arm, and shoot enrolling officers occasionally from the fence-corners, or other convenient ambush, but when they have to encounter an armed patrol, the case is entirely different.

But why read the Riot Act to them, or allow them to stipulate in such cases for a trial in the civil Courts, where they feel assured of impunity upon the mere chance of a single sympathizing juror? When men are thus banded together, and have arms in their hands, they mean deliberate and well-considered mischief, and ought to be dispersed by something stronger than paper pellets or blank cartridges. No wise Government can hesitate to punish with a strong hand, or afford to be chicken-hearted in such emergencies, if it would preserve the respect of the people, and avoid great bloodshed, and probably anarchy. An armed resistance to its authority, in times like these, necessitates a resort to martial law, which shall make the punishment both sure and speedy as the lightning's stroke. If the facts stated in regard to those two States be true, there is a case for martial law, which will leave no room for disquibbles of such people as Vallandigham and his friends. It is to be hoped the Government will take note of it instead of filling the prisons with blatant traitors who can never be convicted.

The Dixie Delegation.

You do not publish the proceedings of the late Copperhead Convention at Harrisburg, although the people here are anxious to know how many of the Western representatives failed to arrive, or whether the somewhat imposing delegation, which was making its way up from Dixie, had succeeded in throwing any of its members across the Susquehanna on that interesting occasion. The latter gentlemen seem, at all events, to time their visits well. On their previous excursion they appeared, if I mistake not, about the period of the Fall election, and the copperheads carried their ticket in Franklin county. Now they prepare to meet their friends in general conclave at Harrisburg, in order, doubtless, that they might participate in their deliberations. They had their tickets of invitation, of course, and would certainly have been present, if there hadn't been a lion in the way. But why didn't the Convention adjourn to Fulton county for their convenience? It wouldn't, however, have altered the result even if the Dixie delegates had been there. There is not one of them who would not have given his hearty support to Woodward and Lowry both.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, May 28, 1863.

NOTICE.—The attention of all officers who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to reenter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply promptly with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications, as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps, (stating the character of their disability), with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State in which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General will at once forward the applications, with his indorsement, to the Provost Marshal General of the State.

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order No. 105, of 1863, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and not from date of organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

J. B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

SOLDIERS' CERTIFICATES FOR COUNTY BOUNTY WANTED, by
C. G. TAYLOR,
No. 73 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Highest price paid. my23:3m

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1864.

We have just received at your Washington office, the following dispatch, from a correspondent at Gen. Hooker's Headquarters: Firing has been heard again this morning, but the cause or result of which no particulars have yet been received:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 22—9 A. M.

The following gratifying dispatch just received at the headquarters:

Aldie, June 21—4 30 p. m.—Pleasanton attacked Stuart's force this morning, at Middleburg, and a severe fight has been going on all day. We have driven the rebels with severe loss, beyond Upperville, into Ashby's gap, a distance of eight miles, capturing one gun and a good many prisoners, and blowing up two caissons. The success throughout the day, has been uniformly on our side.

From information received here, it is put beyond doubt that the enemy's main infantry force, including the corps of A. P. Hill, is on the immediate western slope of the Blue Ridge, between Snicker's Gap and Winchester. Nothing seen of the rebel infantry in to-day's fight.

BRILLIANT CAVALRY FIGHT.

The following official report of yesterday's fight has been received and made public:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, CAMP NEAR UPPERVILLE, 5:30 P. M., June 21st, 1863.

Brigadier General S. Williams:

GENERAL: I moved with my command, this morning, to Middleburg, attacked the cavalry force of rebels under Stuart, and steadily drove him all day, inflicting a heavy loss; drove him through Upperville into Ashby's Gap, took two pieces of artillery, one being a Blakely gun, and three caissons, besides blowing up one. Also, upwards of sixty prisoners, and more are coming in. A Lieut. Colonel, Major, and five other officers, besides a wounded Colonel and a large number of wounded, were left in the town of Upperville. They left their dead and wounded upon the field. Of the former I saw upwards of twenty. We also took a large number of carbines, pistols and sabres. In fact, it was a most disastrous day to the rebel cavalry. Our loss has been very small. I never saw troops behave better, or under more difficult circumstances. Very heavy charges were made and the sabre used freely, but always with great advantage to us.

(Signed) A. PLEASANTON, Brig. Gen.

Private information adds to the above that Gen. Kilpatrick was at one time made prisoner, but was rescued again by a gallant charge from our cavalry. The Sixth Ohio was in the fight, and is complimented for its fine conduct. Our losses are only about ten killed and fifty or sixty wounded. One Virginia Colonel is known to be killed on the rebel side, and one South Carolina and one Virginia Colonel wounded and prisoners.

THE MAIN REBEL ARMY REPORTED TO BE MARCHING ON PITTSBURGH.

This evening's *Star* contains the following. It must be read with whatever credit attaches to the *Star's* judgment of information:

"We know enough to assure us that the main rebel army, it is thought, is not anywhere east of the Blue Ridge, and we have to add that he is marching from this direction, or preparing to march from this direction, on Pittsburgh or Wheeling. Ewell is at and about Sharpsburg, Maryland, in the Shenandoah Valley. From the Rappahannock to the Potomac, we feel sure, that there was not a rebel in arms on the Bull Run mountain range last evening.

ADMIRAL FOOTE.

Assistant Secretary Fox received a dispatch from New York this morning, stating that Admiral Foote seemed better, although he had slept very little during the night. The government some days since took occasion to relieve Admiral Foote from the responsibilities of his new post, knowing that his mind was burdened on account of what was naturally expected of him.

NEGRO TROOPS.

The sixth company in the first District negro regiment, was mustered in yesterday. It will be remembered that Chase recently dismissed his clerk for certain brutal expressions he made about negroes and negro troops. Another clerk who sympathized with and intceded for his dismissed fellow, has also been dismissed.

THE CAPTURE OF THE IRON-CLAD FINGAL.

Much interest is felt in giving the details of the fight between the rebel ram Fingal and our gunboats which captured her, as it is the first decisive fight which has ever occurred between iron-clads. The Fingal was armed with five Enfield 100-pounders, and was plated with two and a half inch iron, with the pilot-house covered with five inch plate, and the roof, sloping at an angle of thirty degrees, was also covered with five inches of iron plates. She was of course by far the most powerful vessel the rebels had afloat.

LAND FOR RAILROADS.

The General Land Office has just transmitted to the Governor of Michigan three certified *transcripts* of approved lists, in favor of that State, to aid in the construction of railroads, as authorized by the act of Congress, affixed 3d of June, 1856. First list embracing 26-428 acres, being in places falling within the six miles limits of the Bay de Noquet and Marquette Railroad. Second list for 22,244 acres, as indemnity between the six and fifteen mile limit of said road. Third list for 3,168 acres. Total, 57,841 acres.

COMPILED FROM RICHMOND PAPERS.

The Richmond papers of Saturday have been received. They contain glowing accounts of the capture of Winchester, claiming to have taken many pieces of artillery, and representing it as a brilliant victory. They give no indication of Lee's whereabouts, but call on men above sixty and under eighteen to volunteer for the defence of Richmond—that every available man may be forwarded to reinforce Lee's army.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Certificates of incorporation, with authority to commence banking, have been given by the Comptroller of Currency to Banks at Philadelphia, New Haven, Cleveland, and Dayton, Ohio; Chicago, Syracuse, New York, and Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MISSION AMONG THE CONTRABANDS.

Rev. Dr. Douglass, of Pittsburgh, has been here making arrangements for establishing a Missionary among the contrabands.

The President gives all possible encouragement to a movement.

BRING SENT NORTH.

Invalid soldiers are being sent North to make room in the hospitals here for anticipated arrivals of wounded.

APPOINTMENT.

Richard S. Coxe, not the fugitive slave law Commissioner, has been appointed codefiser of the district law.

THE ENROLLMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The enrollment under the Conscription law begins in the District to-morrow.

From the Army of the Cumberland.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22.—News has reached Headquarters to-day that John Morgan, with 5,000 men, crossed the Cumberland river, near Carthage, last night.

Passengers report considerable excitement at Gallatin, Tenn., having heard the report of 5,000 rebels advancing on that place. Preparations are being made to defend it.

Important from the Department of the Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, June 20.—Col. Corwyn, of the 10th Missouri Cavalry, succeeded in scattering several rebel camps, where they were gathering cattle for Bragg's army, destroying large quantities of forage and bringing in the cattle. He reports the rebels making vigorous efforts to gather a large mounted force north of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. They are conscripting every body, and numbers that have taken the oath joined these robber bands.

Some of Gen. Dodge's men who were with Col. Straight have escaped, and reached Corinth. They report that Straight destroyed and abandoned his artillery before it was captured by Forrest, and inflicted much greater damage than the rebels acknowledge.

A detachment from the 1st Missouri and 5th Ohio Cavalry, 400 strong, under Maj. Henry, of the 5th Ohio, while on a reconnoissance, was surrounded near Hernando, Miss., on the night of the 18th, by Gen. Chalmers, with 2,000 rebels. They were routed, and most of them captured or killed. Maj. Henry was captured. About 150 of them returned.

The enemy is moving along