THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1863. VOLUME LXXVI---NO. 202

COMMISSION, &c.

WEBB & WILKINSON, Commission Merchants, Wholesale dealers in WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, DRIED FRUITS, BUTTER, EGGS, GRAINS, and produce generally. Also, LEATHER, HIDES, OILS, &c., No. 317 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Cash advancements made. Consignments solicited.

ANDREW MACKEOWN ... WILKINS LINHART.
MACKEOWN & LINHART, Flour and Grain Factors, Produce and Commission Merchants, for the sale of Flour, Grain, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Beans, Tallow, Grease, 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. ap1:ly No. 297 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission and Forwarding Merchant and wholesale dealer in WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, BUTTER, LARD, PORK, BACON, FLOUR, FISH, POT AND PEARL ASHES, SALERATUS, LINSEED AND LARD OILS, DRIED FRUIT and Produce generally, Nos. 141 and 143 Front street, Pittsburgh. oc2

WM. CULP ... OTIS SHEPARD.
CULP & SHEPARD, Commission Merchants and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE, No. 233 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Choice brands of Flour for Bakers and Family use constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to selling orders for Merchandise generally. oc3:ly

H. SCHOMAKER ... WM. F. LANG.
SCHOMAKER & LANG, Commission Merchants and wholesale dealers in GROCERIES, FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE, &c., No. 329 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. sa13:dly

CHARLES B. LEECH, Flour and Grain Factor and Commission Merchant for the sale of GRAIN, SEEDS, CHEESE, PRODUCE, &c., and agent for the celebrated Uniontown Cement, Nos. 116 Second and 145 First streets, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh. se3

JAMES DALZELL & SON, Manufacturers of LARD OIL, and Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM, Nos. 68 and 70 Water st., Pittsburgh. Advances made on consignments.

HOLLAND RIDDLE, successor to Jno. Riddle & Son, No. 183 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, GENERAL PRODUCE, GROCERY AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. Consignments respectfully solicited. fe26:dly

WM. KIRKPATRICK ... JOS. KIRKPATRICK.
J. KIRKPATRICK & BROTHER, (successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick,) Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 191 and 193 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. ap18:ly

WILLIAM MEANS ... Gen'l Part'r. DAVIS M'CANDLESS, Special Partner.
MEANS & COFFIN, successors to M'Candless, Means & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner of Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. jy3:dly

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. 126 Second street, Pittsburgh.

... E. VOIGT.
L. H. VOIGT & CO., successor to L. G. Graff, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 257 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. an5

JOHN I. HOUSE ... EDWARD HOUSE.
JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COOK, PETTIT & CO., Commission Merchants, and dealers in PRODUCE, FLOUR, BACON, WOOL, GRAIN, &c., No. 13 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. my12:ly

EDWARD HEAZELTON, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, East corner of the Diamond, No. 18, Pittsburgh. mh16:lyd

EDGERTON & STEWART, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 167 Wood street, Pittsburgh. ja2:dly

DRY GOODS.

... DAVID M'CANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO., (Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,) WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 94 Wood street, third house above Diamond alley, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap10:dtf

ALEX. BATES, Dealer in Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, CLOAKS & SHAWLS, No. 21 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. N. B.—CLOAKS made to order. mh20:ly

SAM'L M. LANE ... LYNN M'ABOY ... ELI YETTER.
LANE, McABOY & CO., Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 140 Federal street, (second door below new Market House,) Allegheny City. mh9:ly

EATON, MACRUM & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES and DRY GOODS, of every description, Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

MACRUM & GLYDE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c., No. 78 Market street, between Diamond and Fourth, Pittsburgh.

J. M. BURCHFIELD, successor to Burchfield & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. se3

JOSEPH HORNE, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of TRIMMINGS, DRY GOODS, &c., Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

J. W. BARKER & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, No. 59 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Pittsburgh.

DRUGGISTS.

THOMAS WOODSIDE ... JAMES L. WALLACE.
WOODSIDE & WALLACE, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, And dealers in WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY, SPICES, PERFUMERY, BENZOLE AND CARBON OIL, &c., No. 87 Wood street, Pittsburgh. je16:ly

SIMON JOHNSTON, Dealer in Pure DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, BURNING FLUID, OILS, FAMILY MEDICINES, &c., &c., of strictly prime quality, which he offers at lowest prices. Corner Smithfield and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD AND LITHARGE, corner of Wood and Front streets, Pittsburgh. mh7

JOHN P. SCOTT, Wholesale Dealer in DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES AND DYE STUFFS, No. 296 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.—All orders will receive prompt attention. mh24

DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, Druggist, 140 Wood street, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRODUCE.

SAM'L LINDSAY, JR. ... JOHN TELFORD.
LINDSAY & TELFORD, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Flour and Produce Dealers, 187 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

CHEESE WAREHOUSE.—HENRY H. COLLINS, Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in CHEESE, BUTTER, LAKE FISH and Produce generally, No. 25 Wood street, above Water, Pittsburgh. my2

CHAS. L. CALDWELL, (successor to James Holmes & Co.,) Pork Packer and dealer in PROVISIONS, corner of Market and Front sts., Pittsburgh. ja6

WM. P. BECK & CO., Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE generally, No. 135 Liberty st. ja1

G. J. TOWNSEND, (successor to Jackson & Townsend,) Pork Packer and Dealer in PROVISIONS, No. 13 Fourth st., near Liberty, Pittsburgh. no27

ATTORNEYS.

GEO. R. COCHRAN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office, No. 69 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Collections made in Allegheny and in all adjoining counties, and ... promptly. se3:ly

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.

JOHN H. KIRKPATRICK ... JOHN MELLON.
KIRKPATRICK & MELLON, Attorneys at Law, No. 133 Fourth street, five doors above Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa. my17:dtf

J. S. SCHOYER ... SAMUEL C. SCHOYER.
J. & S. C. SCHOYER, Attorneys at Law, Office, 132 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Manufacturer of BOOTS AND SHOES of every description, No. ... street, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc21:dly

GEO. ALBREE, SON & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES, &c., corner Fourth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

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

[Public—No. 76.]

An Act to provide for the disposal of certain lands therein named.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall, as soon as may be, cause that portion of the public domain known as the Fort Howard Military Reserve, including the site of the fort, containing three acres and four hundredths of an acre, which is situated in the county of Brown and State of Wisconsin, between Fox River and Beaver Dam Run, and which is not included in the confirmations to Talbot C. Dousman and Daniel Whitney, nor in the grant to the State of Wisconsin under the resolution of Congress approved April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "A resolution explanatory of, and in addition to, the act of June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, granting public lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of railroads in said State," as heretofore surveyed under the direction of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, to be surveyed and subdivided into lots of such form and of such size, not less than one-fourth of an acre, and not more than forty acres, as he may deem expedient, dedicating such portions of the same to the use of the public for streets and highways as he may think the public interest and convenience may require; and shall cause a plat thereof to be duly and properly certified by such surveyor general, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county of Brown; and when so surveyed, platted, and recorded, he shall cause each and all said lots to be sold separately at public auction, giving not less than two months' notice of the time and place of such sale by advertising the same in such newspapers and for such period of time as he may deem best. Every such lot shall be sold to the highest bidder for cash, and when not paid for within twenty-four hours from the time of purchase, it shall be liable to be resold under the order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office aforesaid, but no sale shall be binding until approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the President to cause patents to be issued in due form of law for each and every such lot as soon as may be after the purchase of and payment for the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall also be the duty of the Commissioner of the Land Office to cause so much of the public domain adjacent to said reserve as lies between said Beaver Dam Run and Duck Creek to be resurveyed into lots, the lines of which shall conform as near as may be to the lines of the survey formerly made by Albert G. Ellis, and shall cause certified plats thereof to be returned as is provided by law in case of other surveys of the public domain; and he shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the same as other public lands are disposed of, saving to every person who upon the passage of this act may be in possession of any part of said lands, and shall have made improvements thereon under the pre-emption laws of the United States, the right to purchase any lots so improved, lying contiguous to each other, and not exceeding in the aggregate eighty acres, upon making proof of said possession and improvements, and paying for such lots the sum of one dollar and twenty cents per acre within six months after public notice shall be given of the time and place for making such proof and payment.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall cause the military reserve of Fort Crawford, in the county of Crawford, in the same State, to be surveyed and disposed of in the manner prescribed in the first and second sections of this act for the disposition of the Fort Howard reserve.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[Public—No. 77.]

An Act for a grant of lands to the State of Kansas, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads and telegraphs in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That there be and is hereby granted to the State of Kansas, for the purpose of aiding in the construction; First, of a railroad and telegraph from the city of Leavenworth, by the way of the town of Lawrence, and via the Ohio City crossing of the Osage river, to the southern line of the State, in the direction of Galveston Bay, in Texas, with a branch from Lawrence, by the valley of the Wakarusa river, to the point on the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad, where said road intersects the Neosho river. Second, of a railroad from the city of Atchison, via Topeka, the capital of said State, to the western line of the State, in the direction of Fort Union and Santa Fe, New Mexico, with a branch from where this last named road crosses the Neosho, down said Neosho valley to the point where the said first named road enters the said Neosho valley; every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of said road and each of its branches. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads and branches are definitely fixed, sold any section or any part thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption or homestead settlement has attached to the same or that the same has been reserved by the United States for any purposes whatever, then it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be selected, for the purposes aforesaid, from the public lands of the United States nearest to tiers of sections above specified, so much land, in alternate sections or parts of sections, designated by odd numbers, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, reserved, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of pre-emption or homestead settlements have attached as aforesaid; which lands, thus indicated by odd numbers and selected by direction of the Secretary of the Interior as aforesaid, shall be held by the State of Kansas for the use and purpose aforesaid: Provided, That the land to be so selected shall, in no case, be located further than twenty miles from the lines of said road and branches: Provided further, That the lands hereby granted for and on account of said road and branches severally, shall be exclusively applied in the construction of the same, and for no other purpose whatever, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses through the same, as in this act hereinafter provided: Provided also, That no part of the land granted by this act shall be applied to aid in the construction of any railroad or part thereof for the construction of which any previous grant of land or bonds may have been made by Congress: And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States, by an act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operations of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said road and branches through such reserved lands: in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sections and parts of sections of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States within ten miles on each side of said road and branches, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to sale at private entry until the same shall have been first offered at public sale to the highest bidder, at or above the increased minimum price as aforesaid: Provided, That actual and bona fide settlers under the provisions of the pre-emption and homestead laws of the United States may, after due proof of settlement, improvement, cultivation, and occupation, as now provided by law, purchase the same at the increased minimum price aforesaid: And provided, also That settlers on any of said reserved sections, under the provisions of the homestead law, who improve, occupy, and cultivate the same for a period of five years, and comply with the several conditions and requirements of said act, shall be entitled to patents for an amount not exceeding eighty acres each, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said lands hereby granted to said State shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads and branches shall be and remain public highways, for the use of the Government of the United States, free from all toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following, that is to say: When the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty consecutive miles of either of said roads or branches is completed in a good, substantial, and workmanlike manner as a first class railroad, and the said Secretary shall be satisfied that said State has complied in good faith with this requirement, the said State may cause to be sold all the lands granted as aforesaid situated opposite to and within a limit of ten miles of the line of the said section of road thus completed, extending along the whole length of said completed section of twenty miles of road, and no further. And when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary shall be satisfied that another section of said road or branches, twenty consecutive miles in extent, connecting with the preceding section it completed, as aforesaid, the said State may cause to be sold all the lands granted and situated opposite to and within the limit of ten miles of the line of said completed section of road, and extending the length of said section, and so, from time to time, until said road and branches are completed. And when the Governor of said State shall so certify, and the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied, that the whole of said road and branches and telegraph are completed in a good, substantial, and workmanlike manner, as first-class railroads and telegraph, the said State may cause to be sold all the remaining lands granted and selected for the purposes indicated in this act situated within the said limits of twenty miles from the line thereof throughout the entire length of said roads and branches: Provided, That if any part of said road and branches is not completed within ten years from the passage of this act, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States mail shall be transported over said road and branches, under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may by law direct: Provided, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster General shall have the power to determine the same.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[Public—No. 79.]

An Act to provide for circuit courts for the districts of California and Oregon, 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 Supreme Court of the United States shall hereafter consist of a chief justice and nine associate justices, any six of whom shall constitute a quorum; and for this purpose there shall be appointed one additional associate justice of said court, with the like powers, and to take the same oaths, perform the same duties, and be entitled to the same salary as the other associate justices. The districts of California and Oregon shall constitute the tenth circuit, and the other circuits shall remain as now constituted by law.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of any act or acts of Congress as vests in the district courts in and for the said States of California and Oregon, or either of them, the power and jurisdiction of circuit courts, and the act entitled "An act to establish a circuit court of the United States in and for the State of California," approved March second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, be and the same are hereby repealed, and the said circuit court is hereby abolished; and there shall hereafter be circuit courts held for the districts of the States of California and Oregon by the chief justice, or one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States assigned or allotted to the circuit to which such districts may respectively belong, and the district judges of such districts, severally and respectively, either of whom shall constitute a quorum, which circuit courts and the judges thereof shall have like powers and exercise like jurisdiction as other circuit courts and the judges thereof; and the district courts in and for the several districts in and for said States of California and Oregon, and the judges thereof, shall have like powers and exercise like jurisdiction as the district courts and the judges thereof in the other circuits.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all actions, suits, prosecutions, causes, pleas, process, and other proceedings, relative to any cause, civil or criminal, (which might have been brought and could have been originally cognisable in a circuit court as established by this act) now pending in or returnable to the several district courts of the United States in the said States of California and Oregon, or now pending in or returnable to the circuit court of California, by this act abolished, acting as circuit courts, (or so empowered to act) shall be, and are hereby declared to be, respectively, transferred, returnable, and continued to the several circuit courts constituted by this act, to be holden within said districts respectively, and shall be heard, tried, and determined therein, in the same manner as if originally brought, entered, prosecuted, or had in such circuit courts; and no bail-bond or recognizance taken in any of said actions, suits, prosecutions, or causes transferred to said circuit courts by this act shall thereby be avoided, impaired, or invalidated; and the said circuit courts shall be governed by the same laws and regulations as apply to the other circuit courts of the United States; and the clerks of said courts, respectively, shall perform the same duties, and shall be entitled to receive the same fees and emoluments which are by law established for the clerks of the other circuit courts of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the circuit court for the districts in California shall be held at the city of San Francisco and the city of Los Angeles, in said State, at the same times now prescribed by law for holding terms of the district courts for the northern and southern districts of said States at said places, and the circuit court for the State of Oregon shall be held at Portland, in said State, at the same times now fixed by law for holding terms of the district court for the district of Oregon at that place.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge assigned to the tenth circuit, as constituted by this act, shall receive, in addition to his salary herein before provided, the sum of one thousand dollars for his traveling expenses for each year in which he may actually attend a session of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[Public Resolution—No. 16]

Joint Resolution for the distribution of certain public books and documents.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior, and all other custodians thereof, be and are hereby authorized and directed to cause equal distribution to be made forthwith, among the members of the two Houses of the present Congress, of all books and documents heretofore printed or purchased at the cost of the Government and not actually belonging to any public library, or the library kept for use in any department of the Government, excepting, however, all such books and documents as are embraced in any existing order for the distribution thereof among the members of either House of Congress.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[Public Resolution—No. 17.]

A Resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Major General William S. Rosecrans, and the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the battle of Murfreesborough, Tennessee.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be and they are hereby presented to Major General William S. Rosecrans, and, through him, to the officers and men under his command, for their distinguished gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Murfreesborough, Tennessee, where they achieved a signal victory for our arms.

Sec. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolution to be communicated to Major General Rosecrans, in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect thereto.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[Public Resolution—No. 18.]

Joint Resolution in relation to telegraph companies in the District of Columbia.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Independent Line of Telegraph, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, for the purpose and with the intention of constructing a line of telegraph from Portland, Maine, to Washington city, or any other corporation or company organized according to law to construct a line of telegraph, be permitted to use any of the highways, roads, streets, or grounds in the District of Columbia, in the extension and operation of their line to, in, and through the city of Washington, and other parts of the District: *Provided, however*, That the location and construction of any such line of telegraph within the said District shall not be carried into effect without the written approval of the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds first obtained as to the proper route and course of said line to be followed within the said District of Columbia: *And provided, further*, That the use of said Highways, streets, roads, and grounds hereby granted for telegraphic purposes shall not obstruct the use and convenient occupancy of said highways, streets, roads, and grounds for public or other purposes as the same are at present used. And all acts heretofore passed and now in force in the District of Columbia for the protection of telegraph poles, wires, and corporations, shall be extended to any such line of telegraph.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[Public Resolution—No. 19.]

A Resolution to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain the title to certain property in the city of Denver, Colorado Territory, for the purpose of the branch mint located in said place.

Whereas the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in order to carry into effect an act entitled "An act to establish a branch mint at Denver, in the Territory of Colorado," approved April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, has purchased of Messrs. Clarke, Gruber, & Co., the pre-emptors and occupants thereof, certain city lots in said town of Denver, together with all the valuable improvements thereon; and whereas the said Clarke, Gruber, and Company have not and cannot at an early day perfect their title to said lots by entry of the same at the district land office, for the sole reason that no such office is yet established in said district; and whereas it is highly important for the interests of the Government to obtain at an early day the use and possession of said property to establish and open said mint: Therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to receive and accept from said Clarke, Gruber, and Company such relinquishments and conveyances of their right and claim to said lots and property as he, the said Secretary, shall deem sufficient for the extinguishment of any claim, right, or title which the said Clarke, Gruber, and Company may or can have thereto. And said lots and property shall thereafter be reserved from public sale, pre-emption, or homestead settlement, and shall remain the property of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE, *Corner Ohio and Federal Streets, Allegheny*, GEO. A. KELLY, Proprietor. SPARKLING SODA WATER, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded.

CALORIC GENERATOR, A CURE FOR SMOKY FIRE-PLACES. This improvement has been gotten up not haphazard, but is the result of study, experimenting, labor and expense. Those annoyed with smoke and dust will please call; if not satisfactory at the end of ten days, the apparatus taken out and no charge. STEVENS & SMITH, mh6

28,000 BEAVER FIRE BRICK For sale at the EXCELSIOR COAL AND LIME YARD, Marion Avenue, Allegheny City. my1:3tewtf JAS. BENO.

W. H. BROWN ... JOHN MORROW ... ALEX. S. REED.
BROWN, MORROW & CO., HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS, GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS, No. 91 THIRD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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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.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 8.

We have elsewhere spoken of the "scare" at Richmond, caused by the approach of a small force fitted out to make a feint of attacking that capital city, about the end of last week; but what return, with increase, of this disease of the nervous system, which is supposed to combine the symptoms and sufferings of palsy and those of delirium tremens, will not the news of the present condition of Lee's army in Pennsylvania and Maryland—scattered as fugitives, skulking as deserters, and only marching as prisoners—cause to the conspirators of secession and their wicked and corrupt partisans, who have been drawn together, as the vultures to where the carcass is, in that doomed city?

From Vicksburg--News to the 28th--The Situation--Abandonment of the Breach in Fort Hill--Successful Fire of the Gunboats, etc., etc.

Two special dispatches from Vicksburg to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, bring down the news from that place to the 28th. It will be seen that the guns said to have been mounted on the rebel fort captured by Logan never were mounted, and that our troops have been withdrawn from the fort itself, which seems to have been untenable from the exposure to the hand grenades of the enemy. This failure to make the captured fort available, by mounting guns on it, will have the effect of delaying the reduction of the place a little while beyond the two or three days fixed upon by those who based their calculations on the presumed command of the enemy's works secured by using the captured fort:

Grant's Headquarters, 9 A. M., June 27, via Cairo, July 4, 1863.

At 5 o'clock yesterday p. m., our men were withdrawn from the breach made in the rebel fort in front of Logan. We were not driven out by the enemy, but our loss being severe from their hand grenades, we fell back a few feet out of the way of that kind of missiles, still commanding the breach with musketry. We have not succeeded in placing our guns on the rebel fort. Our casualties in the whole affair will reach 150, nearly all from hand grenades, and a large majority of them slightly wounded, the killed being comparatively few.

At dark last night the surgeon in charge reported the case of Col. Melancthon Smith, of the 45th Illinois, to be hopeless. From sundown until an hour after dark last evening the cannonading was very heavy. This morning the firing is very light. The usual work is being prosecuted by the sharpshooters and artillery, but there are no new developments.

Steamer Diligent, near Vicksburg, June 28—via Cairo, July 4.

Commodore Porter has two guns in position above the city, and under cover of the river-bank is doing good execution. One mill was destroyed. A rebel officer came over the river under a flag of truce with some paroled prisoners, whom Gen. Mower refused to receive, and they were sent to the rear to Gen. Grant. The officer stated that our men were confined in the court house. His object, of course, is to save it from our shells.

A Vicksburg paper, printed on wall-paper, came to hand yesterday. It says that to the Confederacy now, when sorrows come they come not in single-file, but in battalions; complains that a shell exploded in its sanctum, and claims that it should be considered exempt. We have a regiment on the Louisiana side of the river, to prevent rebel messengers from crossing.

The Invasion Scare in Richmond.

As has been several times before stated in these columns, Gen. Dix has been "turning the tables" on the rebels in the matter of invasion, and in such sort as to make the Richmond conspirators feel exceedingly uncomfortable. A dispatch from Washington states that A. G. Hatfield and lady, of Lancaster, Pa., who were captured at the fall of Winchester, reached that city on Friday night from Richmond, having left there on Thursday morning. They were released with 900 privates at Winchester, who have been sent to Camp Parole, Annapolis, together with two commissioned officers who have been in the Richmond penitentiary nine months as hostages for some rebels recently held by us. They were the only officers released, even our surgeons and chaplains being detained.

"The ladies who were wives of officers, some twelve in number, were regarded as prisoners of war, and have been subjected to the most cruel treatment. At Winchester they were confined by the rebels in a small fort promiscuously with other prisoners, and on being released were furnished with wretched accommodations for transit to Richmond, several ladies being obliged to walk twenty and thirty miles. At every place they were hooted at, insulted, and universally looked upon as Yankee curiosities. On arriving at Richmond they were closely imprisoned and treated as most of our prisoners have been before them."

So much to show how *this chivalry*, which so constantly and unblushingly vaunts itself, deserves to be appreciated by the civilized world—as something as near as possible the reverse of that character which it claims. But here is what is to the point more immediately before us,—how the chivalry got a great "scare" the other day when they supposed their bogus capital was to be attacked by a small force under the command of Col. Spear. The dispatch goes on to say:

"There was a decided scare on Friday last, when Colonel Spear, of Dix's forces, made his raid so near Richmond. The entire city was alarmed, so much so that nearly a thousand rebel soldiers, confined in some prison with three civilians for military offences were called upon and told that they would be furnished with arms and immediately ordered out in front of Richmond. The commanding officer reported that the Yankees were then within a few miles. On Colonel Spear's retreat the excitement subsided, but there is still constant fear of an attack, which was expected almost daily.

There are believed to be about six thousand troops in Richmond, mostly conscripts and home guards. The prisoners saw boys not more than twelve years of age drilling in the streets. It is certain that none of Bragg's forces have reached Richmond, nor that that city has been reinforced otherwise; it is the opinion that it could now be easily taken."

—As will be seen by our dispatches in another column, this was but a faint attack—this which caused so extensive a 'scare' in the rebel capital; for the *real* work was in the meantime going on elsewhere, namely, on the railroad connections by which Lee communicates with Richmond, and which we learn by the destruction of bridges, etc., were so effectually severed, that Davis and Lee must both by this time have realized the fact, that two can play at the game of invasion, and that giving a Roland for an Oliver—even in the matter of a 'scare'—is not so original a thought as to render it unlikely to occur as often as they may give occasion for it.

The Detroit ladies put their old crinoline to good use. They suspend them by a pole running through the center, thus forming a circular trellis, around which, cypress vines and morning glories cluster in the airiest luxuriance.

Morgan's Invasion of Kentucky--Prompt Measures Taken by Gen. Burnside.

We find the following satisfactory statement of the facts of Morgan's advance into Kentucky, and of the prompt measures taken by Gen. Burnside to drive him out, given in the Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday:

Our dispatches from Kentucky last week announced that General Morgan of the rebel army, with a force estimated at 10,000 had entered Kentucky, and that his advance had entered Columbia.

We now learn from the Headquarters of this Department, that a force of 3,000 men were sent forward from Columbia, and reached New river on Friday. A portion of this force crossed Green River and attacked our garrison at Tatesville on Saturday, when a sharp engagement took place. Quite a number were killed on both sides, but the rebels are reported to have suffered there severely, and their commanding officer, Col. Chenault, a well-known rebel officer, was killed. The enemy were defeated in this engagement and retired. They were re-enforced on Saturday evening, and making a circuit came upon our garrison of 350 men of the 21st Kentucky Infantry, under Col. Hammon, at Lebanon. A fight ensued, which lasted seven hours, in which we lost five or six men, and the officer commanding surrendered yesterday afternoon.

General Burnside had in the meantime—having been advised of the movements of the rebels—ordered up two regiments to reinforce the garrison. These reinforcements arrived about one hour after the surrender, and the rebels, learning these reinforcements were coming up, evacuated the place, taking with them the three hundred and fifty prisoners they had captured.

General Burnside ordered forward further reinforcements and directed that the enemy should be pursued. This order was given about midnight last night.

General Burnside is making arrangements to meet Morgan, and we expect to see him driven from the State quicker than he entered it.

Gen. Ewing made a speech at Olathe, Kansas, on the 25th ult., in which he denounced "jayhawking" in severe terms. He said: "I swear to stop with a rough hand all forays for plunder from Kansas into Missouri. There are very many men in Kansas who are stealing themselves rich in the name of liberty. These men must find some other mode of giving effect to their patriotic zeal. As they want to kill rebels, let them join any old regiment, or either of the new ones about being raised. They can find in the service positions equal to their energy, daring and talent, and can adorn the service, and be honored in it. The Government will welcome them; it needs and has a right to the service of all men of enterprise who are at large, and it will not too closely discriminate against such men because of irregularities in the past."

A Union State Convention assembled at Nashville on the 1st, and was still in session at our latest advices. Forty counties are represented. Resolutions have been introduced by Mr. Brownlow declaring void all Legislative acts intended to effect constitutional changes passed since March, 1861; favoring the election of a Legislature to meet next October; approving the President's action in appointing Andrew Johnson Military Governor; indorsing the Governor's policy, and asking him to issue writs for an election to be held in August. These resolutions were still under discussion on Thursday, various important changes in the language proposed, and some opposition made to the policy of the Convention making itself a representative body.

An arrival at New York from New Orleans, confirms the capture of Brashear City, La., which is situated near Berwick's Bay, on the Gulf coast, by the rebels. We had previously a rebel announcement of the capture, which occurred on the 25th ult. The loss include 1,000 men, 600 of them convalescents, and eighteen or twenty guns. The whole of the Lafourche country is also occupied by the rebels, and our outposts are only twenty miles from New Orleans. That city is, however, considered safe from all danger. The concentration of all Banks' forces at Port Hudson, rendered inevitable the repossession by the enemy of the scene of the General's late triumph.

A call is being circulated in St. Louis for a meeting to be held on the 8th, to protest against the emancipation act which it styles "an ordinance which is intended to fasten that institution upon the State irrevocably for a long series of years, and which discriminates against the non-slaveholder by requiring that while all his property is taxed to sustain the Government, slave property, which is in the hands of the wealthy and in a majority of instances of disloyal men, shall be exempt, thus fostering slavery at the expense of the true interests of the State."

Judge Wylie, sitting in the District Court at Washington, as a Court of Admiralty, is at a loss to know what to do with a large amount of so-called Confederate money, included in property brought before him for condemnation. He says that to condemn it would be to recognize it as property; to sell it would be to give it circulation; and to destroy it would be to give aid and comfort to the enemy by relieving him of his liabilities.

PIANOS.

KNABE & CO.'S PIANOS—Just opened this week a choice supply of these beautiful instruments, beyond a doubt the best in the country. This fact is now almost universally conceded. For some months past we have not been able to fill one-half of our orders. WARRANTED FIVE YEARS. HAINES' BROTHERS' EXCELSIOR PIANO-FORTES, the best cheap Piano made. For sale by CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street, Sole Agent for HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS and PRINCE'S MELODEONS. je13

BARGAINS IN SECOND HAND PIANOS.

A 7 octave Chickering, beautiful black walnut case; very little used ... $220 00
A 7 octave Chickering, rosewood, round corners, a first rate instrument ... 200 00
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A 6¾ octave Stodart, rosewood, carved ... 165 00
A 6½ octave Gale & Co., rosewood, round front, an excellent Piano ... 150 00
A 6 octave Chickering, rosewood, round corners ... 130 00
A 6 octave Hallet, Davis & Co., rosewood ... 125 00
A 6 octave ..., Mahogany ... 90 00
A 6 octave Swift ... 75 00
A 6 octave Gerhart ... 60 00
A 6 octave Dunham ... 50 00
A 6 octave Todd ... 40 00
A 5½ octave ... 20 00
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For sale by JOHN H. MELLOR, 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, ... Fifth street.

200 LBS. WHOLE PEPPER;
25 bags Rio and Java Coffee;
25 half chests Green and Black Teas;
12 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
20 bbls. crushed, coffee and pulv'd Sugars;
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20 bbls. & half bbls. Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Mackerel;
20½ do do White Fish;
20 gross Matches;
5 boxes prepared Coffee;
20 boxes Cincinnati German Soap;
20 bbls. N. O. Molasses;
20 do. Golden Syrup;
10 do. Labrador Herring.
Just received and for sale by LINDSAY & TELFORD, 187 Liberty street.

MANUFACTURING SITES FOR SALE.—One hundred Lots of Ground, or any number of them, lying part in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., having a front of 1,000 feet on the Monongahela River, at Lock No. 1 of the Navigation Company, the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad passing through the centre of it. For terms apply to F. C. COSTELLOE, No. 23 Beekman street, New York; or of WM. M. SHINN, Esq., No. 137 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., where maps of the property can be seen.

MILITARY CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, BACK PAY, and MILITARY CLAIMS of every description, collected by the undersigned, at the following rates, viz: Pensions, $10 00; all other claims, $5 00. C. C. TAYLOR, Attorney at Law, No. 78 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. N. B.—No charges are made if the claim does not succeed, and all information given gratuitously.

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WALLACE & CURTISS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And dealers in CRUDE & REFINED PETROLEUM, No. 56 NORTH SECOND STREET, Philadelphia. Storage capacity (under cover,) for 15,000 bbls. Also excellent facilities for shipping to American and Foreign ports, at our wharf on the Schuylkill River, near the platform of the Penna. R. R.

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... & ..., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Factors in PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS, OILS, CANDLES, &c. 51 BROAD STREET ... New York. 59 HAND STREET ... Pittsburgh. Agents for the PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL WORKS, NEW YORK PARAFFINE CANDLE COMPANY, &c. W. A. CHAPMAN, Agent, ap17:3m 59 Hand street.

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A town fearing a siege held a consultation,
Which was the best method of *fortification*.
A sturdy stone mason gave as his opinion,
That nothing but stone could save the *Dominion*.
A carpenter said, though the last was well spoke,
'Twas better by far to defend it with oak.
A currier, wiser than both these together,
Said, try what you please, there's nothing like leather.
While a "Western Reserve" Merchant replied,
Just as you please,
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Which has been supplied by the ton, with several tons still in reserve, to be supplied at low rates by WEBB & WILKINSON, 317 Liberty street.

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