THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786 PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1863 VOLUME LXXVI---NO. 203

MISCELLANEOUS CARDS.

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.

CADMAN & CRAWFORD,

Manufacturers of every variety of finished BRASS WORK, FOR PLUMBERS, STEAM OR GAS-FITTERS, MACHINISTS, AND COACHBUILDERS.

BRASS CASTINGS, of all descriptions, made to order. STEAMBOAT WORK, STEAM AND GAS-FITTING, and REPAIRING promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to fitting up REFINERIES FOR COAL AND CARBON OILS.

Also, Sole Agents for the Western District of Pennsylvania for the sale of MARSH, LAUDERBACH & CO.'S PATENT SYPHON PUMP, the best ever invented. Having no valves, it is not liable to get out of order, and will throw more water than any pump of twice its size. apl5

D. M. BARBOUR,

WITH

A. L. WEBB & BRO.,

Corner of Pratt and Commerce Streets,

BALTIMORE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Agents for the sale of DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER AND SAFETY FUSE.

Receive on consignment all kinds of Western Produce, and make advances thereon.

N. B.—Railroad track in front of Warehouse.

REFER TO

William H. Smith & Co., Pittsburgh;
Miller & Ricketson, "
Spencer & Garrard, "
Culp & Shephard, "
Merchants' Bank, Baltimore;
R. De Ford & Sons, " mh7:6m

PATENTED OCT. 8, 1861.

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OVAL LAMP CHIMNIES,

Manufactured of

XX FLINT GLASS.

These Chimnies are intended for the flat flame, which heating all portions of the glass equally, does not expose it to cracking.

R. D. DITHRIDGE,
Fort Pitt Glass Works,
Washington street,
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LADIES' FANCY FURS;

CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS;

GENT'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS & GLOVES;

HATS AND CAPS.

Every variety and style of the above goods on hand and for sale at

McCORD & CO.'S,

No. 121 WOOD STREET.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

BEST QUALITY REFINED CAST STEEL,

Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST and 120 and 122 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh. 1:6ltdy

STILL A CHANCE!

Another arrival of

GENT'S FINE FRENCH CALF SQUARE TOED

BOOTS.

Call and get a pair, at

JAMES ROBB'S,

No. 59 MARKET STREET my20

FIRE-WORKS, FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, FLAGS, UNION LANTERNS, CARBON, &c.

Mr. J. W. HADFIELD having given us the only Depot in Maiden Lane for his celebrated *FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS*, We are prepared to offer them on the most favorable terms, for cash, best GILD CHOP CRACKERS at a TORPEDOES, at the lowest market rates.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

STRASBURGER & NUHN,
Importers of Toys and Fancy Goods,
65 Maiden Lane, corner of William Street,
my23:1m New York.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING.—NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WM. TATE, Jr., & CO.,

Dealers in LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, HYDRANTS, PUMPS, CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, and PENDANTS. Dwellings fitted up with the hot and cold water and gas in the most approved manner.

No. 88, (first side,) FEDERAL STREET,
2d door below Robinson, Allegheny.

N. B.—Repairing promptly attended to. jel:1y

ALLEN, McCORMICK & CO., VALLEY FOUNDRY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Manufacturers of COOK, PARLOR AND HEAT. HOLLOW WARE, &c., Steel and Glass Moulds, Rolls, Mill Gearing, Gas, Water and Steam Pipe, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Sugar Kettles, Pulleys, Hangers, Car Wheels, Couplings and Castings generally. Also, Jobbing and Machine Work made to order. Patented Portable Mill, with Sweep or Horse Power. ap14:6md

W. M. CLANEY. SAM'L A. SHANEFELT.

ALLEGHENY COAL YARD.

W. M. CLANEY & CO.,

Dealers in

COAL, COKE, LIME, FLOUR, PLASTER PARIS, CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND FIRE CLAY.

Three Anderson Street and South Common. 1:6mdy

WILLIAM BARNBILL & CO., Boiler Makers and Sheet Iron Workers, PENN STREET, Nos. 32, 34, 36, 38 and 38. Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most improved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. CHIMNEYS, BRIGHES, FIRE BEDS, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, BOILER IRON BRIDGES, SUGAR PANS, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILER. Repairing done on the shortest notice. deli:tf

BOOKER'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

In 8 oz. bottles, in the form of Powder. It is entitled to special preference over the liquid Citrate of Magnesia, Saratoga and most Mineral Waters, Seidlitz Powders, and other similar articles. What taken in the morning regularly, it has considerable effect on the general system, removes constipation, correcting acidities, and cooling off all febrile complaints. Price 25 cents.

Sold by Messrs. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburgh, and at the Manufactory, No. 183 Spring St., New York. my23:m

C. W. CHURCHMAN, No. 32 South Front street, Philadelphia, Agent for John Mason & Co.'s

SODA ASH.

Has it constantly for sale at the lowest market price.

This Ash is particularly adapted to the making of glass. m6:6m

LYON ARNSTHAL, IMPORTER AND DEALER in the most select brands of GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS, and all kinds of SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, FANCY MEERSCHAUM PIPES, TOKES, &c., &c., in great variety, UNDER THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms. my11:1y

NEW CONSIGNMENTS.

200 boxes Hamburg and W. R. Cheese;
50 bush. prime Dry Peaches, (halves);
75 bush. prime Dry Apples;
10 bbls. Flint Hominy;
25 dozen Herr Breoms;

Just received and for sale at No. 136 Second street. jel:1 FRANK VAN GORDER.

NEW CONSIGNMENT.

200 dozen Sieeves, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;
200 do Hay Rakes;
100 do Straw and Hay Forks;
20 do Grass Scythes;
50 do Hoes Buckets;

Now receiving and for sale by

R. RIDDLE, No. 138 Liberty street.

FURNITURE AND SHAKE OIL CLOTH, in imitation of Walnut, Oak, Rosewood, Mahogany and the Printed Goods, for sale at 59 and 58 St. Clair street. jel5 J. & H. PHILLIPS

BACON.—10 tierces R. U. Hams;
10 bbls. prime Ox Shoulders;

For sale by J. KIRKPATRICK & BROTHER, 187 and 189 Liberty street.

CHEESE.—80 boxes prime W. Cheese just received at

SCHOMAKER & LANGE.

SHELLED CORN.—1 car load for sal by L. H. VOIGT & CO.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

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

[PUBLIC—No. 80.]

AN ACT to carry into effect the convention between the United States and the Republic of Peru, signed at Lima, on the twelfth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the settlement of claims.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint two commissioners, whose duty it shall be, co-jointly with the commissioners appointed by the Government of Peru, to investigate, adjust, and determine the amount of the claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Peru, and of the citizens of Peru against the Government of the United States, pursuant to the terms of a convention signed at Lima, on the twelfth of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a solicitor or agent learned in the Spanish language and law, on the part of the United States, whose duty it shall be to prosecute before the joint commission, in the city of Lima, the claims of citizens of the United States embraced in the stipulations of said convention.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a secretary to the said commissioners on behalf of the United States, versed in the English and Spanish languages.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the compensation of the respective officers for whose appointment provision is made in this act shall be as follows: To the commissioners, in full for their services, four thousand five hundred dollars each; to the solicitor or agent, four thousand five hundred dollars, in full for his services. And the said commissioners and agent shall also be allowed, in commutation of traveling and all other personal expenses, ten dollars a day for the time actually and necessarily employed in going from the places of their residences to Lima and returning home, under the provisions of the convention. To the secretary of the commissioners on the part of the United States there shall be paid two thousand dollars, in full for his services, and the same amount in commutation of all traveling and other personal expenses as is provided in the case of the commissioners and solicitor. And the sums necessary to pay the foregoing salaries and expenses, as well as the share of the contingent expenses of the commission on the part of the United States, and of the compensation of the umpire chosen under the convention, are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the said commissioners on the part of the United States, in co-junction with the commissioners on the part of Peru shall be and they are hereby authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for conducting the business of the said commission, such rules and regulations not contravening the Constitution of the United States, the provisions of this act, or the stipulations of the said convention.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to transmit to the said commissioners such papers or records relating to the said commission as he may deem proper, or as they may be called for by the said commissioners, and at the close of the commission, and of the duties of the umpire, all the records, documents, and all other papers which have been presented on behalf of the claimants, citizens of the United States, shall be returned to the Department of State or be deposited in the Legation of the United States at Lima, as the President may direct.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 81.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the progress of the useful arts."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of section seven of the act entitled "An act to promote the progress of useful arts," approved July four, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, as requires the renewal of the oath, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That whereas the falling off of the revenue of the Patent Office required a reduction of the compensation of the examiners and clerks or other employees in the office after the thirty-first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, that the Commissioner of Patents be and he is hereby authorized, whenever the revenue of the office will justify him in so doing, to pay them such sums, in addition to what they shall already have received, as will make their compensation the same as it was at that time.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That every patent shall be dated as of a day not later than six months after the time at which it was passed and allowed, and notice thereof sent to the applicant or his agent. And if the final fee for such patent thereof be not paid within the said six months the patent shall be withheld, and the invention therein described shall become public property as against the applicant therefor: *Provided,* That in all cases where patents have been allowed previous to the passage of this act the said six months shall be reckoned from the date of such passage.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 82.]

AN ACT to incorporate the Institution for the Education of Colored Youth in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Henry Addison, John C. Underwood, George C. Abbott, William H. Channing, Nancy M. Johnson, of the District of Columbia, and Myrtella Minor, of California, and their associates and successors, are hereby created and declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name and title of "The Institution for the Education of Colored Youth," to be located in the District of Columbia; the objects of which institution are to educate and improve the moral and intellectual condition of such of the colored youth of the nation as may be placed under its care and instruction, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with power to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded in any court of the United States, to collect subscriptions, make by-laws, rules, and regulations, as may be needful for the government of said institution, and the same to alter, amend, and abrogate at pleasure; to have a common seal, the same to break, alter, and renew at will; to appoint such officers as may be required for the management of the institution, and to assign them their duties, and generally to provide for the transaction of all business appertaining to said institution. And the by-laws, rules, and regulations which may be so adopted, shall be as valid as if they were made a part of this act: *Provided,* They shall not be inconsistent with, nor repugnant to the laws of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That said corporation may have, hold, and receive, for the purposes of said institution, and for no other, real, personal, and mixed estate, by purchase, gift, or device, not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars; to use, lease, sell, or convey the same for the purposes and benefit of said institution; may appoint such teachers as may be necessary and fix their compensation.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That said corporation shall not be engaged in any banking or commercial business, nor shall it issue any note, check, or other evidence of debt intended to be used as a circulation; and Congress may have the right to alter or repeal this act at any time hereafter.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 83.]

AN ACT granting lands to the States of Michigan and Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a "military road" from Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Keweenaw county, in the State of Michigan, to Fort Howard, Green Bay, in the State of Wisconsin.

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 Michigan, to aid in the construction of a military wagon road from Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, to Houghton, Portage Lake, and thence, in a southerly direction, to the State line of Wisconsin, every alternate section of public land, designated by even numbers for three sections in width, on each side of said road, and also a like quantity, to be taken and designated in said manner, to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of a like road from the last-mentioned place on the State line of Wisconsin to Fort Howard, Green Bay, in the said State of Wisconsin. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line or route of said road is 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, then it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to set apart from the public lands of the United States as near to said even sections *aforesaid* as may be so much land as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the right of pre-emption or homestead settlement has attached; which lands, (thus selected in lieu of those sold, and to which the right of pre-emption or homestead settlement has attached as aforesaid) together with the sections and parts of sections designated by even numbers as aforesaid, and approved as aforesaid, shall be held by the States of Michigan and Wisconsin for the use and purposes aforesaid: *Provided,* That the lands to be selected for and on account thereof shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from said road: *Provided further,* That the lands hereby granted shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purposes whatever: *And provided, further,* That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any 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 purposes whatsoever, be and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the route of said road through such reserved lands; in which case the right of way only shall be granted.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said lands hereby granted to the said States shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said road shall be and remain public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from tolls or other charge upon the transportation of any property, troops, or mails of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands hereby granted to said States shall be disposed of by in the following manner, that is to say: That a quantity of land not exceeding thirty sections, for said road, may be sold; and when the Governors of said States shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any ten continuous miles of said road are completed, then another quantity of land, hereby granted, not to exceed thirty sections for said road, having ten continuous miles completed as aforesaid, may be sold, and so, from time to time, until the said road is completed; and if said road is not completed within five years, no further sales shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That said military road shall be constructed with sufficient drains and ditches, and not less than forty feet in width, with a grade not less than sixteen feet wide, with such graduation and bridges as shall permit of its regular use as a wagon, road in all seasons of the year, and in such other special manner as the States of Michigan and Wisconsin may prescribe.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 20.]

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to adjust the equitable claims of contractors for naval supplies, and regulating contracts with the Navy Department.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to adjust and settle the claims of contractors for naval supplies, who, during the last fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, have furnished to the Department more than one hundred per centum above the quantities specified in their contracts, and without default therein; and for the purpose of hearing said claims may associate with the chief of the bureau with which the contract was made the chief of any other bureau, subject to an appeal to said Secretary from their decision: Provided, That no contractor shall be allowed, except upon the excess over the stipulated quantity and one hundred per centum in addition thereto, and upon such excess not more than sufficient to make the price thereon equal to the fair market value of the supplies at the time and place of delivery; nor shall any contractor be allowed any amount under this section unless there has been an actual loss to the contractor upon the whole contract: And provided, further, That all claimants under any such contracts shall present their claims to the Department within six months after the passage of this joint resolution, or be forever barred from any equitable claim on account of said contracts.

Sec. 2. *And best further resolved,* That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department, nor shall parties who have failed as principals or sureties in any former contract be received as sureties on other contracts; nor shall the copartners of any firm be received as sureties for such firm or for each other; nor, in contracts with the same bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or fictitious prices shall be considered. That if more than one bid be offered by any one party, by or in the name of his or their clerk, partner, or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply, who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer. And all persons offering bids shall have the right to be present when the bids are opened and inspect the same.

Sec. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to release and discharge the penalties, or the provisions in the nature of penalties, in certain cases of unfulfilled contracts with the Bureau of Construction and of Provisions and Clothing of the Navy Department, made by Nathaniel W. Coffin, William Lang, Henry Newton, Baxter & Sumner, and Tilton, Wheelwright and Company, for the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, made prior to the proclamation of the President establishing blockades of the Southern ports, or to the several acts of Congress passed subsequent thereto, imposing additional duties upon domestic and foreign products, wherein, by reason of said acts and failure of the Government to pay according to the prescribed terms, parties have been obstructed and prevented from a proper fulfilment of the same, to the end that these accounts may be settled and adjusted on terms of equity and justice; and in the settlement of such accounts there shall be associated with the chief of the bureau in which the contract was made the chief of some other bureau of the Navy Department, and their decision shall be passed upon, modified, abridged, rejected, or approved by the Secretary of the Navy, as, in his judgment, the law and justice shall require.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 21.]

JOINT RESOLUTION, authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to issue American registers to certain vessels named therein.

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 is hereby authorized to issue American registers to the following named vessels: the "Marion," "Selkirk of Winsor," "Hastings," "Ottawa," and "California," of the Oswego district, in the State of New York, the "Providence," owned by A. J. Richardson, of New York, and the Canadian built steamers "City of Toronto," of Detroit, and "Blue Bonnet," of New York.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 22.]

JOINT RESOLUTION respecting the compensation of the judges and so forth, under the treaty with Great Britain and other persons employed in the suppression of the slave trade.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and hereby is authorized to expend during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, so much of the appropriation of second March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as he may deem expedient and proper, not exceeding in the whole ten thousand dollars, for compensation to United States Marshals, district attorneys, and other persons employed in enforcing the laws, for the suppression of the African slave trade for any service they may render and for which no allowance is otherwise provided by law; and also so much of said appropriation as may be necessary to pay the salaries of the judges and arbitrators appointed by him pursuant to the act of Congress, approved July eleven, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and her Britanic Majesty for the suppression of the African slave trade," and for the expenses of the mixed courts provided for by said treaty: Provided, That no payment shall be made to any judge or arbitrators on account of salary, who, after accepting the office, has declined, or may hereafter decline, the same, without having actually entered upon duty; and no judge or arbitrator shall be regarded as entitled to any portion of the salary from the date of the acceptance of the office to which he has been or may be appointed, who shall not have entered upon the duties thereof in good faith within three months from the date of his acceptance.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 23.]

A RESOLUTION authorizing the collection in coin of postages due on unpaid mail matter from foreign countries.

Whereas the failure to prepay foreign correspondence throws upon the Postoffice Department of the United States large balance which have to be paid in coin: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be and is hereby authorised to take such measures as may seem to him advisable to collect postages on letters from abroad not prepaid, in order to avoid loss in the payment of such balances.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 24.]

A RESOLUTION to grant the use of a portion of Judiciary or Armory Square for a home for destitute newsboys in Washington.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to grant to Professor Joseph Henry, Henry Beard, and J. W. Forney, as trustees and their successors, the use of a portion of the Judiciary Square or Armory Square, in the city of Washington, to erect thereon, free from charges to the United States, a suitable building for a "Home for destitute newsboys:" Provided That the same can be done without prejudice to the public interests, and provided that all expenses shall be borne by said trustees in erecting, maintaining, and removing said building, and that said building shall be removed whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall require the same to be done.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 25.]

A RESOLUTION to compensate the crew of the United States steamer Monitor, for clothing and other property lost in the public service.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be and they are hereby authorized, in settling the accounts of the petty officers, seamen, and others of the crew of the United States steamer Monitor, which was wrecked near Cape Hatteras, on or about the thirtieth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to credit each of them with the amount of sixty dollars, to cover their losses of bedding, clothing, and other property occasioned by the sinking of the said steamer.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

28,000 BEAVER FIRE BRICK

For sale at the

EXCELSIOR COAL AND LIME YARD,

MANOR AVENUE, ALLEGHENY CITY.

my17:3tawtf JAS. BERG.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER—The only Wringer that is warranted to give satisfaction. Can be had cheaper than prime machines elsewhere. For sale by J. & H. PHILLIPS, No. 58 and 59 St. Clair street. jel0

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.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 9.

THERE is some probability that at least a part of Lee's army will escape across the Potomac at some point near Hancock, Md., which is at least thirty miles north-west of Williamsport, and about seventy miles above Harper's Ferry. But if he takes that route, it will lead him into the mountains of Virginia, considerably west of the Shenandoah valley—a region without supplies and one difficult to traverse. In that event there is nothing to prevent Meade from throwing himself in between Lee's broken army and the Shenandoah, thus cutting him off both from Richmond and from any other source of supply. The strength of his army has been broken on the north side of the river, and we feel confident that no time for repose and recuperation will be given to whatever portion may reach the south side.

Intervention—Too Late.

By the last steamer from Europe, we learn that both in France and England the new French project of intervention in the American war is attracting a great deal of attention. England has been invited to join France in the new move. The *Times*, which has always been opposed to schemes of this kind, is now veering around, and thinks that the joint European intervention in behalf of Poland is a precedent, amply justifying a similar step in behalf of the Confederates. In a leader on the subject, it says:

It is possible that the long and happily useless condition to the series of American horrors since the question was last before us, may have broken even that stubborn and implicable race into something like commonsense and humanity. Her Majesty's Ministers may therefore think, now, on receipt of the communication to be expected from Baron Gros, that the time has at length arrived for making some attempt. We are not left to doubt what the communication may be. The British Cabinet will once more have to accept or refuse the offer of joint recognition, or his on a third course, if one can be suggested. We are certainly called upon to do what we can. Just at this moment, however, there occurs an example and precedent so opportune and appropriate, that it is scarcely possible to avoid it. The three great Powers have remonstrated with Russian folly and the cruelty on Russia's attempts to force the Russian regime on Poland, and have suggested six points on which they are hopeful that concessions may be made to Polish nationality. It is difficult to see how Europe may ask a separate constitution for one without asking independence for the other.

If the French Emperor has succeeded in gaining over the *Times* to his views, as the above would seem to indicate, it will only serve to show that even the "leading journal" cannot do much to alarm us at present. Thanks to the brave men who fought at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, intervention no longer signifies more than its mere dictionary meaning—and we can hear both the Emperor Napoleon and the *Times* on the subject with perfect equanimity.

Department of the South—Prospect for the Summer.

The *New South*, of June 2d, which we receive by a recent arrival from Port Royal, furnishes the following interesting information:

We understand it has now been fully decided that there will no active operations in the Department of the South this Summer. There are not troops enough here for Gen. Hunter to assume the offensive, while there are many more than will be necessary to defend the positions we now hold. None of those will be given up for the present, but no effort will be made to extend our lines materially. The surplus troops, aside from the army of defense, will, it is understood, be sent to some other Department, where active operations will be more satisfactorily acceptable. The Department of the Gulf's most prominently spoken of, in this connection, but we cannot learn that this has positively been decided on as the destination of such troops as can be spared. Several regiments have already been called in from points where they were not actually needed, and have been concentrated at St. Helena Island, as a convenient rendezvous, where they will remain until the proper time arrives for their embarkation. With Gen. Hunter's well-known activity and good judgment, we rather need be uninformed of the safety of any of our positions, even with the proposed great reduction in the number of troops. Folly Island will be retained for the present, and a sufficient force will remain there to render its capture by the rebels impossible.

The Rebel Wounded.

In the spirit of an enlightened and truly christian philanthropy, the N. Y. *Times* makes the following recommendation in reference to the treatment of the rebel wounded:

The rebels have left great numbers of their wounded in our hands and to our care. The Government and the surgeons will give them precisely the same attention that are bestowed upon our own wounded. They will have hospital shelter and attendance, plain food and the best skillful surgical aid. But we also urge that our people bestow upon these fallen rebels, our brethren of the South, a fair share of the benefacent kindness and care which will be lavished upon our own wounded in such unstinted profusion. They, too, suffer the agony of bullet, bomb and bayonet wounds; they, too, suffer from fever and other morbid complications. They, too, need lint and linen, wines and jellies, and lemons, and such other kindly comforts as only the hand of woman can furnish and bestow.

Lately our mortal foes and deserving only of the fate they received, they are now at our mercy, and merit only such kindnesses as are dictated by humanity and Christianity to the fallen.

We have never, after any battle, had anything like the number of rebel wounded in our hands that we now have. Let us treat them all not now as foemen but as friends and brethren, which but lately they were, and with the assured hope that we will be able yet again to regard them only as such.

Meade's Position at Gettysburg.

The advantages Gen. Meade secured by the choice of his position in the late battle have been already spoken of. J. R. G., of the N. Y. *Tribune*, referring to it remarks:

Perhaps one of the most important features of the line of battle was the facilities it afforded to each portion to reinforce any point of attack. The enemy was compelled to march from seven to nine miles in going from one wing to the other, whereas three miles on the diameter of a circle was the distance between Meade's extreme infantry flanks. This circumstance gave great advantage, and several times enabled the Commanding General to rapidly concentrate his whole force at the point of danger.

REPORTED DEATH OF MR. BERT, GENERAL EWELL.—A Baltimore correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* telegraphs the following:

BALTIMORE, July 6, 1863.—I know from reliable and positive information that General Ewell expired this morning at the residence of Sterling Hall, Esq., two miles from Monetown, from wounds received at Gettysburg on Friday. I have the name of the authors, and they cannot see to give them to the public to-day. They are all prominent men of this State.

Gen. Meade's Pursuit of Lee.

Gen. Meade's headquarters on Sunday were at Creagerstown, Md., twenty miles south of Gettysburg, and on Monday were at Frederick. On Tuesday they would reach Harper's Ferry or Point of Rocks, unless it should prove that the Potomac is really impassable at the fords, and that all Lee's pontoons have been destroyed; in which event Gen. Meade may force at once, if Gen. French does not already hold, some one of the South Mountain passes, and compel the immediate surrender of the remnant of Gen. Lee's exhausted forces. It seems clear that the rebel line of retreat was not by way of Cashtown to Chambersburg, but on the Fairfield road, through Waynesburg, direct to Hagerstown, in expectation to cross at Williamsport and the fords and bridges below. There are positions of great strength in the South Mountain ranges, Turner's, Fox's and Crampton's Gaps being probably the strongest, but they were successively turned when occupied before, by the slowly retreating and then victorious army of Lee. What chance has he to hold all of them now with his beaten and shattered forces? Yet the loss of one is fatal, if the river bars his way.

If then the loyal Potomac has risen against the rebel recreant, Gen. Meade has a plain path, and will unquestionably cross the mountains at once. If not, there are two and perhaps three roads on which he may advance to victory. Before looking at either, the apparent general purpose of the present movement needs to be stated.

After the victories at Gettysburg, and upon the retreat of Gen. Lee, which began early on Saturday morning, the obvious and easy course of Gen. Meade was to pursue the enemy. But what would have been the result? Supposing the Potomac passable, and that Lee's army had not wholly abandoned its organization, it was possible for that commander, by obstinately fighting, and perhaps finally sacrificing his rear-guard, to make good his retreat across that river. Moreover, if Meade threw his whole force in pursuit, and the Potomac could be passed, Lee might have turned with his army through the South Mountains, and marched straight upon Harper's Ferry, Point of Rocks, or the lower fords, crossing neither, according to circumstances, though an abandonment of the Shenandoah line would certainly be his last resort.

But in either way escape was possible, and Gen. Meade did not mean that the rebel army shall escape. Resisting, therefore, the impulse to pursue directly, the sagacious commander of the national forces has marched for Frederick, following a line not widely divergent from that of Lee's retreat, but which imminently threatens to cut off that retreat, by reaching and holding some point in the Shenandoah in advance of Lee's arrival. Gen. Meade may cross the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and fling his army directly across the path to Winchester; or he may cross at Point of Rocks; or even at Edward's Ferry, moving thence by way of Leesburg and either of the Blue Ridge gaps, and so entering the Shenandoah at some point so far below as to make it certain that his impatient columns shall have outstripped the flight of the rebel forces, and offer them the alternative of destruction or surrender. Meanwhile, the possibility of Lee's appearance east of the mountains is prevented by the movement on Frederick, and the only remaining question seems to be whether he shall be brought to bay north of the Potomac or in the Shenandoah Valley.

This well-conceived and promptly executed plan of Gen. Meade is as satisfactory evidence of his strategic, as the battles of Gettysburg have been of his tactical ability. It might be said that the first advance upon Gettysburg, which has heretofore been pointed out as the key of the Pennsylvania campaign, was so obvious as to be inevitable, and therefore no particular indication of great talents. But there are few generals who could have resisted the desire to pursue the retreating rebels on their own line. To control that impulse, and to enter upon a wholly new combination with the grand object of capturing Lee's army, were perhaps equally difficult efforts. Gen. Meade has accomplished both, and we have far more confidence in his complete and immediate success than if we had heard that his advance was hourly engaged with the enemy's rear.

The mobility of the Army of the Potomac under its new leader is becoming more than wonderful, and already surpasses the most celebrated performances of Stonewall Jackson's corps. Fighting two great battles on Thursday and Friday, on ground which it had reached by protracted and continuous marches, it has six more won then than it is again on the wing, and we hear of it next day attacking thirty-five miles from the battle-ground and still in motion. Nothing but genius in its commander could have discovered such capacity of endurance in its soldiers. It would seem that in this campaign, nine days marching at six miles a day, and one day's indecisive fighting, are not quite the limit of human endurance!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Operations Near Richmond.

From rebel papers and from Fortress Monroe dispatches we get some vague idea of the movements of our troops in the vicinity of Richmond. The rebels say that "three regiments of cavalry and two howitzers left Tunstall's station on the evening of the 26th, spread at Hanover Court House, and dined on a train on the Central Railroad, and, will doubtless proceed to Ashland." The raiders reached the South Anna bridge, where they were resisted by the guard. The fight is progressing. The prominent feeling in the city occasions no silence in official circles.

A gunboat was at White House on the 28th. The Yankees killed six and wounded fourteen at South Anna Station, and captured Gen. W. H. Lee, who was wounded at Brandy Station.

Later information, derived to be trustworthy, has been received at the War Department, that a large force of Yankees, estimated at 30,000, under Gens. Dix and Keyes, was moving on the Peninsula. In addition to this we have extracts from letters dated Baltimore, Cross Roads, July 5, which say: "Yesterday there was a skirmish four miles this side of Bottom's Bridge. Sergeant Barnet, Co. O, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, was killed. No other casualties on our side.

"This afternoon the Rebels opened on our advance brigade, Col. West's, with five pieces of artillery. A fight ensued. Our advance fell back until the reserves came up. There may be a fight to-day. The force of the enemy is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 20,000. Our army is in excellent health and spirits, and amply able to cope with the enemy now in our front. The enemy are rushing forward reinforcements by railroad. A slight engagement took place last evening. No decisive result. The 5th Pennsylvania cavalry captured twenty-five prisoners."

A "Sea Windie."

In a letter from York, Pa., to the New York *Tribune*, describing the horse-stealing and other operations of the rebels in that vicinity, we find the following amusing account of how a German farmer came to grief. The sufferer thus tells his own story:

"Mister ——, he comes to me and says for you tollar he will stikes me von Knights of te Golden Sahkriks; that he will gives me all te signs and gripe, so nobody dat from de Southern man some lie shall touch any of mine property, but shall get all he wants from te Plank-Republicans. So I gives him te von tollar, and he gives me te gripe and te signs, and say, 'I will give dem ren te Southern side to comes; he no shot from me. Well, he comes and gets mine horses right away; so I goes out and say, 'Mynheer, I, ith Knights Golden Sahkriks, I give you te grip, te signs, te pass-words and every tings, so you leave mine horses!' you he say, 'To hell mit your grips,' and takes mine horses. O, I ish ruined man! I gives mine tollar for te grips, and it is six goot, but is de brother as nothing at all, for my chickens from me vorse as anybody else. Oh, if I ish von schwindle, and I shot him mine tollar back for te grips!"

The value of secret signs in the unhallowed districts of the Rebellion is set forth in a letter of the Chicago Tribune, dated at Gallatin in the Department of the Cumberland, June 27:

"Some days since, Colonel Duke, of Morgan's command, was captured near Hartsville, Tenn., and brought to this place. He was quite sick, and was placed in charge of a Masonic brother, who, on his own responsibility, paroled him and sent him home. The officer who did the deed is now under arrest, and will probably be cashiered for his action. The Colonel, on his parole, visited his family, and then, with his command, crossed the Ohio, and, with his command, surrendered himself to the Provost Marshal at Louisville, Ky., and, with his command, is now in Camp Chase, Ohio. The officer who paroled him is a Mason, and he says he did it because he was satisfied that Colonel Duke was a Mason, and he could not do less than he did."

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