THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1863. VOLUME LXXVI---NO. 205.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

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

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION.—No. 26.]

A RESOLUTION in relation to property devised to the people of the United States by Captain Uriah P. Levy, deceased.

Whereas Uriah P. Levy, late a captain of the United States navy, died in the city of New York on the twenty-second day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, leaving a last will and testament, containing the following provision, to wit: "I give, devise, and bequeath my farm and estate of Monticello, in Virginia, formerly belonging to President Thomas Jefferson, together with all the real and residue of my estate, real and personal or mixed, not hereby disposed of, wherever or however situated, to the people of the United States or such persons as Congress shall appoint to receive it, and especially all my real estate in the city of New York, in trust for the sole and only purpose of establishing and maintaining said farm or Monticello, in Virginia, as a agricultural school for the purpose of educating his practical farmers children of the warrant officers of the United States navy whose fathers are dead, subject to certain conditions therein mentioned: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Attorney General be authorized and empowered to ascertain the facts in relation to the devise and bequest, aforesaid, and report the same, with his opinion as to the validity of the same, and such recommendations as he may think proper to make in reference to the same, to the next Congress.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 84.

AN Act to incorporate St. Ann's Infant Asylum, 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 Theresa A. Costello, Mary Gwynn, Margaret Bowden, Sarah M. Carroll, Catherine Ryan, Louisa Fisher, and Catherine Grace, and their associates, be and they are hereby made a body politic and corporate forever by the name of St. Ann's Infant Asylum, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, an institution for the maintenance and support of foundlings and infant orphans and half orphan children, and also to provide for their early religious and moral instruction; and by that name may sue and be sued, prosecute and defend, may have and use a common seal, and the same alter and renew at pleasure; may adopt and establish rules, regulations, and by-laws not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States for properly conducting the affairs of said corporation; may take, receive, purchase, and hold estate, real or personal, by gift, grant, devise, or bequest, not exceeding in value at any one time one hundred thousand dollars, and may manage and dispose of the same, and apply the rents or the proceeds of the sales thereof, to the uses and purposes of said corporation, according to the rules and regulations which now are or may hereafter at any time be established.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporation shall be entitled to retain and direct their care, charge, and restraint, and subject to the rules and discipline of said corporation all foundlings and infant children committed to their keeping as fully and completely, to all intents and purposes, as if they were regularly indentured and bound apprentices to said institution, until said foundlings and infants shall be, if males, twenty-one years old, and if females eighteen years old, or any shorter period that may be agreed upon; and said corporation shall have power to bind them out for a time not to exceed said ages of twenty-one and eighteen years, respectively, as apprentices to learn any trade or business or to learn to be useful in housekeeping, or may, under terms proper in the view of the said corporation, and to be by them stipulated, place them for adoption, or as inmates with any families or persons, said corporation without being restricted in the exercise of their powers of binding or placing out to the district of Columbia; and all such acts shall be in writing, signed by the president of said corporation, and sealed with their corporate seal, and signed and sealed by the parties taking said children as apprentices or as aforesaid, and acknowledged by said parties before a justice of the peace in said District, and within one month thereafter recorded in the office of the Register of Wills for said District.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress may at any time hereafter alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 85.]

AN Act to define the powers and duties of the levy court of the county of Washington, District of Columbia, in regard to roads, 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 levy court of the county of Washington, District of Columbia, shall hereafter consist of nine members, to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold their offices for the term of three years. But of the members to be first appointed one-third shall be appointed and hold their offices for one year; or until the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; one-third for two years, or until the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and one-third for three years, or until the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-five. The terms of members shall commence on the first day of January, and end on the thirty-first day of December; and it shall be the duty of the President to nominate members, to fill the places of those whose term is about to expire, as early as the fifteenth day of December; and he may renominate any outgoing member, should he think proper to do so. Of the nine members of the court, five shall be residents of the county, three of the city of Washington, and one of the city of Georgetown. In case of vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise happening, the President shall fill them as other vacancies are filled; and the term of the person appointed to fill any vacancy shall expire when the term of him in whose place he is appointed would have expired.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every person appointed as a member of the levy court shall, before he enters on his duties, take an oath faithfully to discharge the duties of the office, and also to support the Constitution of the United States; and he shall also take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. The members of said court shall hereafter be entitled to receive four dollars a day, each, for every day they shall attend a sitting of the court, and not absent themselves without permission of the court, and four dollars for every day they shall serve on a committee, to be paid by the county treasurer upon the certificate of the president of said court.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said court shall have the care and charge of and the exclusive jurisdiction over all the roads and bridges in said county, except such roads and bridges as belong to and are under the care of the United States. And the said court shall have power, and it shall be their duty—

First. To lay out, alter, repair, discontinue, and regulate any of the public roads and highways within said county, and at any time hereafter to inquire and to decide whether any road in said county laid by any incorporated company, has been, and is at the time of such inquiry, kept in the condition required by the charter thereof, and if not, to take legal proceedings to acquire possession of the same as other county roads.

Second. To levy and collect taxes for that purpose upon and from the inhabitants of said county, of the age of twenty-one years and over, (those having no property to assess to be assessed to labor.

Third. To appoint, annually, and take bond and security from a clerk and treasurer, and also to appoint a collector of taxes, who shall have power to collect all the taxes (not to be paid in labor) levied by said court, and to proceed to collect the same, in such manner and within such periods of time as the said levy court may direct.

Fourth. To appoint, annually, a general superintendent of roads, and such number of supervisors of roads as they may deem expedient; to remove them, as well as the clerk and treasurer and tax collector, whenever, in their judgment, there is sufficient cause, or the public interests will be subserved thereby.

Fifth. To cause bridges to be erected whenever necessary or convenient, and to keep all bridges in good repair.

Sixth. To fix, from time to time, the pay of the clerk, treasurer, tax collector, superintendent, and supervisors of roads, and the rates per day or hour to be paid for labor to be performed by men or teams when employed upon roads or bridges.

Seventh. To levy a tax upon all lands and property within said county, at a rate not exceeding one dollar in the hundred dollars of their valuation, and also a tax of not exceeding one dollar each on dogs.

Eighth. To require reports or the rendition of accounts from the collector of taxes, the treasurer of the county, and from supervisors of roads, whenever they shall deem it expedient and proper. Also, reports from supervisors as to the condition of the roads and bridges in their respective districts, and estimates of the probable amount that will be required to put and keep the same in good repair for the ensuing year.

Ninth. To pass ordinances imposing fines for trespassing upon or obstructing or injuring any road or trees therein, or bridge, in said county, and to empower and require the tax collector to collect the same in the same manner as other fines are now collected, and to exercise a general police power over all roads and bridges in said county.

Tenth. To lay out private roads.

Eleventh. To provide for the maintenance and support of such poor as exist a "poor house" for that purpose, if deemed by said levy court necessary and proper; and, in addition to the tax otherwise herein authorized to levy and collect a tax on real and personal property in said county to pay for the same. The powers herein given are to apply only to that portion of the county not included within the corporate bounds of Washington and Georgetown.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said court may authorize any portion, not exceeding three-fourths of the taxes levied for road and bridge purposes, to be paid in labor, of men, horses, mules, oxen, the use of ploughs, carts, and wagons, at rates per day or hour, for each, to be fixed by said court. But in case any one shall have no available property, and shall prefer it, he may pay the whole of his tax in labor. All labor upon roads and bridges shall be performed at such times and places as the superintendent of roads shall direct, and under his supervision, or that of the supervisor of the road, or such other person as may be appointed to superintend the work. And it shall be the duty of the superintendent to notify all persons liable to pay road tax or to labor on roads of the time and place, when and where, they must appear and perform such labor, at least one week before the day they are required to appear. And he may modify such as have teams of horses, mules, or oxen, or may have a cart or wagon, to come or send an able bodied hand with such team, cart, or wagon, to be used in repairing or making roads or bridges; such notice to be given personally or in writing left at the residence of the individual notified. If the person so notified shall fail to appear at the time and place, or send an able bodied substitute, or shall not conform to the directions of the person having charge of the work, he shall be fined fifty cents in the first case; in the latter case he shall be dismissed, and in either case he shall pay the whole amount of his road tax in cash, with an addition of twenty per centum thereon. For the compliance of the tax collector and the superintendent of roads, it shall be the duty of all tax payers who desire to work out that portion of their road tax which is herein provided they may work out, at an early day in the month of each year, to give notice to the supervisor of their district of such desire, and such supervisor shall notify the tax collector. But in case any one shall fail to perform the labor required of him, the tax collector shall, upon being notified thereof, collect the said tax in cash, with twenty per centum added.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the superintendent and supervisors of roads to have at least three-fourths of the work to be done on them during the year performed as early as the middle of July; and in making and repairing the roads they shall be raised full twelve inches higher in the middle than at the sides, and shall be gradually rounded off to the gutters, which shall be made capacious enough to carry off all the falling water.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no bill for labor performed upon any road or bridge shall be allowed or paid to any supervisor by the levy court which is not accompanied by a certificate of the superintendent of roads that he has personally examined the road or bridge so made or repaired, and that the work has been well done and according to law; and that the charges are reasonable and just: Provided, however, That one or more members of the court, to be appointed for that purpose, may, after personal examination, make such certificate.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall be summoned as a juror in the levy court, and shall fail to attend at the time and place mentioned in the summons, shall be fined in the sum of three dollars, unless he shall show to the satisfaction of the court that he was prevented by sickness or unavoidable accident from attending, or that he was absent from the county, and from supervision of roads, whenever they shall deem it expedient and proper. Also, reports from supervisors as to the condition of the roads and bridges in their respective districts, and estimates of the probable amount that will be required to put and keep the same in good repair for the ensuing year.

Ninth. To pass ordinances imposing fines for trespassing upon or obstructing or injuring any road or trees therein, or bridge, in said county, and to empower and require the tax collector to collect the same in the same manner as other fines are now collected, and to exercise a general police power over all roads and bridges in said county.

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Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That fines, under any of the ordinances of the levy court, may be recovered in the name and for the use of said levy court, before any magistrate of said county of Washington, and the person or persons against whom a fine may be imposed, shall pay the same at the time it is so imposed with costs, or give security for the payment of such fine and costs, as required by the sixth section of an act entitled "An act to amend 'An act to create a metropolitan police district of the District of Columbia, and to estab lish a police therefor,'" approved August six, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or shall stand committed till the whole is paid.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

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MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS. DAILY, CONTAINING THE LATEST NEWS UP TO THE HOUR OF PUBLICATION.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 11.

The Disaster at Brashear City---Rebel Atrocities.

From letters written on the 30th ult., from New Orleans, by correspondents of the N. Y. *Tribune*, we find the following account of the capture of Brashear city by the rebels, and the horrible atrocities they committed there:

The bubble at first created only on the surface of society here in regard to Brashear city has proved to be a much more serious matter than a bubble.

They took from us there thirty thousand rounds of cannon ammunition, thirty pieces of fine artillery, $300,000 worth of sutler's goods, and medical stores in such quantities that it is impossible to state their value to us but how valuable to them! With these they got vast quantities of baggage, belonging to officers now at Port Hudson, together with large supplies of company property of every description. The four, salt, sugar, pork, beef, and other commissary stores, were of enormous quantities. I have heard many persons say that our loss at Brashear was more by far than all we ever gained from the Teche expedition.

I regret that I have to come to you with a record of cruelties the like of which challenges history for comparison. A week ago Brashear city was surprised and captured, with all the troops, numbering 1,000 men, including nearly all the Ironsides regiment. Major Morgan, three or four officers, and about 150 men, being absent from the regiment at the time, are the only ones who are free. Before I come to my story of cruelties I express what is every day being repeated by all hands, that the surprise was the most disgraceful and inexcusable of almost any in the history of the war.

Now, my story: From two men who escaped, and from rebel sympathizers in the city, I learn that the great contraband camp near Brashear City was dashed upon by the furious Texans. When in the camp a few weeks previously, I found there of many as 6,000 ex-slaves, women and children. Of these, 2,000 or 3,000 were removed before the fire on the 8th had already fallen safely back amid the loud cheering of our men.

General Stone hearing of this bold deed, immediately sent for the man, and having learned from him what he was, ordered a 24-pounder gun to be polished exactly in the position indicated. After two or three well directed shots a large opening was made in that part of the work, and eight or ten of the rebel sharpshooters were immediately killed. At the second shot the earth was thrown up in every direction, and two dead bodies were distinctly seen cast above the breastworks. I understand that this brave man has been sent for by General Banks, who, I have no doubt, will give him the full reward of his valor, for certainly he deserves it.

Rebel News.

The *Enquirer* of July 4th publishes an arrival from Shippensburg of a Georgian, reporting Lee's army anxious to get at the "Yanks," but fear an opportunity will not be afforded them so long as the "Old Invincible" is commanding.

The *Sentinel* Extra of July 4, gives, under official information by telegram from Jackson, Miss., "It states that an officer had just arrived, reporting that Gen. Magruder and Dick Taylor crossed the Mississippi at Kenner, ten miles above New Orleans, marching on that city, which is garrisoned only by 1,000 Federal troops.

At that date the people of Richmond appear to have been in profound ignorance of what had been going on in Pennsylvania for three days.

Movement of Grant's Forces.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

It is now fully acquainted with the character of Gen. Grant's bellery that his forces were ordered to march, some south and some east, on the same memorable 4th of July which witnessed the capture of Vicksburg. Early news is expected of the defeat of Gen. Johnston and of the capture of Port Hudson, which a premature rumor announced here, to the great joy of the citizens.

Another National Quarrel Brewing.—The Third National Bank of Cincinnati, with a capital of $300,000, has received the certificate of authority to commence banking under the National Currency law.

Death of the Most Reverend Archbishop Henrick.

The death of this distinguished prelate of the Roman Catholic Church took place at the episcopal residence in Baltimore on Wednesday morning, July 8. Francis Patrick Kenrick was born in the City of Dublin, Dec. 3, 1797, and was consequently within about five months of the completion of his 66th year at the time of his death. His early education was received in the schools of his native city, and after deciding to enter the ecclesiastical state, he repaired to Rome for the purpose of pursuing an extended course of theology and philosophy. He came to this country at the age of 24, having been recommended to take charge of an ecclesiastic seminary in Bardstown, Ky., by the officers of the College of the Propaganda, at which he had passed four years, and received ordination as a priest. He continued in this office for nine years, and at the same time exercising a general superintendence over the mission of the diocese, when in 1830 he was consecrated as bishop, and became coadjutor to the Rt. Rev. Dr. Conwell, of Philadelphia, and upon his decease in 1842, succeeded to his episcopal functions.

During his residence in Philadelphia, he founded the theological seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, and introduced into his diocese the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, who have taken a conspicuous part in Europe, and more recently in this country, in the establishment of Magdalen asylums for the restoration of fallen women. In 1833, he succeeded to the archiepiscopal see of Baltimore, upon the death of Archbishop Eccleston. He was appointed by the Pope apostolic delegate to preside over the first plenary council of the United States, which was called in Baltimore in 1852, and in 1859 received the title of Primate of Honor, conferring upon himself and his successors the precedence over all other Roman Catholics in the United States. Archbishop Kendrick was distinguished for the sagacity of his judgment and his moderation in counsel, as well as his energy in action. During the anti-Catholic riots of 1844, in Philadelphia, he exerted a wise and salutary influence upon his own people, urging them to the maintenance of good order and charity, and using every effort to tranquilize the whole community, which had been greatly agitated by the disturbances.

He was a voluminous writer, and bore the reputation of being one of the most learned theologians of the Roman Catholic Church in America. Among his more elaborate works are *Theologia Dogmaticae* (4 vols., 8vo., 1839-40), *Theologia Moralis*, (3 vols., 8vo., 1841-43), which are used as text-books in numerous Catholic seminaries; "The Primacy of the Apostolic See Vindicated;" "A Vindication of the Catholic Church," and also the article, "Roman Catholic Church," in *The New American Cyclopædia*. He is still better known by his writings on Biblical subjects, and especially by his translation of the Old and New Testaments, which are held in great favor in the Catholic community, and as it supposed, will supersede the "Douay" version. Archbishop Kenrick was an elder brother of the present Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Louis.

A Great Exploit---Milroy's Wagon Train.

The Baltimore *American* of Tuesday, says:

Capt. E. P. Fitch, depot quartermaster at Martinsburg, Va., arrived in this city to-day about 9 o'clock, with his train of horses, wagons, and Government stores, amounting to over one and a half millions. It will be recollected that it was said that much of this property had been destroyed and captured by the rebels on Gen. Milroy's retreat from Martinsburg last Sunday week.

Capt. Fitch, with his able and efficient superintendent of transportation, Coorland Ross, and Geo. B. Dorsey, forage-master, in all ever to be remembered retreat, have gained a reputation for perseverance and daring that can hardly be too highly appreciated by the Government and people.

It will be superfluous to give at this time the full details of everything connected with this unparalleled safe retreat, as nothing Capt. Fitch started with was captured by the rebels, and he, with his aids above-named, were the last to leave Martinsburg, as the rebels had entered the town before they left, and G. B. Dorsey, forage-master, set fire to the forage building while the rebels were firing and shelling the town, and Ross had just got into the wagon the iron safe that contained all the most valuable papers and a very large amount of Government funds. With the property saved were forty cars loaded with quartermaster's stores, which safely arrived in this city a few days since by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Capt. F. has now with him a large amount of property—wagons, horses, and men. He got safely into Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, with 1,125 horses, 75 mules, 7 ambulances, 250 wagons, and harness for ten ambulances, and 225 sets harness.

Gen. Butler's Wit.

One of the most striking of the General's traits is the quick comprehension which enables him to meet commonly a witty reply:

During the earlier period of our occupation of New Orleans, persons were constantly applying to him to give them an order to search within our lines for runaway negroes; and it was a good illustration of the assurance of our enemies, that in a majority of cases the persons so applying were avowed traitors. The following is a fair sample of the deliberation that would follow such an application:

"General, I wish you would give me an order to search for my negro," the visitor would commence.

"Have you lost your horse?" the General would ask in reply.

"No, sir."

"Have you lost your mule?" the General would ask.

"No, sir," the applicant for the order would answer, looking exceedingly puzzled at such unusual questions.

"Well, sir, if you had lost your horse or your mule, would you come and ask me to neglect my duty to the government for the purpose of assisting you to catch them?"

"Of course not," the visitor would reply with increasing astonishment.

"Then why should you expect me to employ myself in hunting after any other article of your property?"

And with this comforting and practical application of the Dred Scott decision, the ex-owner of the fugitive slave would take his departure, wiser, and, I doubt not, a sadder man.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

A Good Illustration.

We like the illustration of the honest Democrat who thus rebuked a blatherskite Butternut who was berating the Administration, and railing loudly on those leading and well-mooted topics, the freedom of speech and the sacredness of the habeas corpus:

"Hold! Mr. Butternut; let me ask you a question. Did you ever go a-swimming?"

"Of course."

"Did you ever dive?"

"Often, when a boy."

"Well, when you were under water, did you blather and splutter and make a noise, as you are now doing, or did you hold your breath?"

"Hold my breath, of course."

"That," said the Democrat, "is just what the Government and country ask of you now. If you can't say anything in favor of the war and against that rebellion, hold your breath! After a time the soldiers in the field will have crushed the rebels, the liberties inaugurated by the Revolution of '76 will be established on an enduring basis. You can then say and print what you please, and abuse the Administration with impunity, and with no risk of giving aid and comfort to the public enemy. Till then, my advice is, HOLD YOUR BREATH!"

Advices from Texas via Monterey, Mexico, to the latter part of April, state that there are still many Union men in Western Texas, but every expression of loyal sentiment is visited with the most savage and summary punishment. In one place, recently, two Germans and one American were hung, and one man at another town not far distant, whose only crime was their love of the Union. Sam Houston had lately made a speech protesting against placing the State under martial law, and denouncing the violators of the State Rights' doctrines on which the Confederacy was publicly hated. The old man is very firmly ill at ease.

What Baltimore is Doing for Our Loyal Soldiers.

A little over two years ago, in the streets of Baltimore, loyal soldiers' hastening to the national defence were shot down by a murderous mob, thousands of the rich and influential of the city, in the privacy of their homes, rejoicing over the inhuman deed. To-day, Baltimore, atoning for her offence, is foremost in every good and patriotic work, sparing neither men, means nor effort in her support of the national authority. Nowhere are our sick and wounded so kindly cared for; nowhere are rebel sympathisers held with a firmer hand; nowhere is the comfort of our noble armies in the field more thoughtfully consulted. Not only since the battles in Pennsylvania have immense trains of sanitary supplies been forwarded to Gettysburg and other points, but the thousands of wounded who have reached Baltimore have been looked after with the tenderest consideration. Every train is met upon its arrival by delegations of patriotic women and committees of various Union associations, at whose hands refreshments are administered, sore wounds are cleansed, shattered limbs are bound up, and the grime and dust of battle are washed away with softest touch. The nation and its brave defenders will not forget these kindly deeds of the true women of the Monumental City, whose lives will blossom with new joys—the compensations of right doing—in the years which may yet remain unto them.

CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE.—The course of General Halleck in taking to himself the credit of the victories in the West and East, at the late serenade, is the subject of much comment here. So is the omission of the speakers, official and unofficial, to say anything in praise of the navy, which has done so much toward opening the Mississippi. No allusion was made, direct or indirect, to the fact that last Summer Vicksburg would have been taken, its batteries having been silenced by the gunboats, had the small land force which Admiral Farragut vainly begged from Generals Halleck and Curtis, been furnished.—*Washington Dispatch.*

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