THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786 — PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1863. — VOLUME LXXVI---NO. 266.

COMMISSION, &c.

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Pittsburgh Gazette.

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Publication Office No. 84 Fifth Street.

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TUESDAY MORNING.....SEPT. 22, 1863.

NEW TERMS OF THE GAZETTE,

Morning Edition, by mail, per year		$3 00.
" "	month	70.
" "	week	18.
" "	single copies	5.
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" "	month	22.
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☞ All subscriptions *strictly* in advance, and papers always stopped when the time expires.

The News from Rosecrans' Army.

Clearly the rebels have been successfully concentrating large bodies of troops, drawn from the armies of LEE, BRAGGGARD, and JOHNSTON, at Dalton, in Northern Georgia, to resist the advance of ROSECRANS, and have actually now in his front a very formidable army. If there could have been any reasonable doubt that the rebels were attempting such a movement, the news that has come to us within the past twenty-four hours, removes it. When our dispatches, received on Sunday, corroborated the imperfect indications of the reviving hopes of BRAGG's re-inforced army, as first shown in the attack on Thomas' division a week ago, by detailing a still more determined and successful resistance to our advance, we were prepared, notwithstanding the final repulse of the rebel attack and the recovery of the ground and guns we had lost, for the news which we have to-day, via Louisville, of a more serious engagement with the rebels, and even for the result which unhappily has followed, namely, the falling back of our army, and the taking up of a defensive position at Chattanooga, to await re-inforcements.

Now we trust that the reception of this news—which coming from the quarter it does must produce all the greater disappointment, inasmuch as the General and the Army whose progress has now for the first time been successfully resisted, were regarded as mainstays of our hopes—will be such as becomes a people worthy of achieving that great final victory over all that the energy of desperation can do for our enemies, in securing them at one point or another a short lived triumph.

When we consider, what the rebels well know, that the very existence of their Confederacy is more threatened by Rosecrans' advance than by any other movement now in progress against them—not excepting even an advance on Richmond, or the capture of Charleston, or the loss of Mobile, or Texas—we cannot wonder, that they have bestirred themselves to throw their every available man in front of the Army of the Cumberland, before it could reach Atlanta, the possession of which would certainly decide the fate of the Southwest, and ultimately, as we have said, of the Confederacy itself.

If, says a cotemporary, the rebels lose their position in North Western Georgia, they lose the great chain of railroad communications in the Southwest, which would compel them to abandon nearly the whole of Georgia, while it would isolate Alabama and Mississippi. Even a temporary abandonment of the position in Virginia, with the risk of losing Richmond, would not be too much to pay for a probable victory in Georgia, where immediate results would be to retain possession of railroad communication, to endanger the possession of East Tennessee, to encourage and inspire the shattered armies of Bragg and Johnston, to break up the plans of the campaign carefully matured by Rosecrans, and in fine, to place an entirely new face upon the aspect of rebel affairs.

On the other hand, a defeat of the rebels would prove ruinous, and compel them at once to make a disposition of their broken armies for a final trial of strength with the victorious legions of the Republic. It is not impossible that the decisive battle of the war may be fought in North Western Georgia, a region whose local population came late and reluctantly into the rebellion, and then only when forced by the pressure of a merciless conscription. The abandonment of Atlanta would be a virtual confession of defeat, and would show that the cause of the South was, even to the Southern appreciation, involved in clouds of doubt and trembling on the verge of despair and ruin.

All these things being taken into consideration, then, we cannot be surprised at the determination of the rebel leaders, now partly developing itself in this resistance to Rosecrans' advance, to meet the national army in East Tennessee and take all upon a great battle, to be fought somewhere in that region. If this is the game on which they are now intent, it will suit us just as well as it can suit them. Rosecrans has a strong position at Chattanooga, where he can easily maintain himself till reinforcements arrive from the Mississippi on the west, and the Potomac on the east, and when he next resumes the offensive, he will have the final battle, and the closing act of the whole drama of rebellion, right before him. Who can doubt the result of that battle? and who will not rejoice, as the curtain falls on the bloody stage on which that accursed drama has been enacted?

Franklin Pierce and Jefferson Davis.

Among the "literary remains" of Jefferson Davis, found in his garret at Jackson, Mississippi, was a letter from ex-President Pierce, addressed, in 1859, to the great rebel. The letter is chiefly remarkable for the confidence with which the ex-President predicted practical aid to the traitors, by means of excitement and warfare in the North. There can be no doubt that these assurances of strife and bloodshed "in our own streets," nerved the southern traitors to the mad and wicked enterprise they had in view, and prepared them to expect that while they consummated secession peaceably, or with little opposition, the friends of the Union would "find occupation at home" in contending with the allies of treason. The prediction has not been verified. The North has been almost a unit for war of coercion. The few opponents of the war have been obliged to keep their hostility to themselves, or to manifest it by indirection. But they have not been idle, or without the hope that there would be fighting in the North. Their confident promise has not been kept, and their reckless prophecy has proved false, except in the single instance of the New York Riot, and this diversion damaged their cause not a little, as the recent elections in Kentucky, California and Maine *have* shown, and as the approaching elections in this State and Ohio, we now feel certain, *will* show.

The letter which we give below was forwarded to the Concord (N. H.) *Democrat*, by Captain W. H. Gibbs, 15th regiment Illinois volunteers, who has the original in his possession. The letter is as follows:

CLARENDON HOTEL, Jan. 6.

My Dear Friend:—I wrote you an unsatisfactory note a day or two since. I have just had a pleasant interview with Mr. Shepley, whose courage and fidality are equal to his learning and talents. He says he would rather fight the battle with you as the standard bearer in 1860 than under the auspices of any other leader. The feeling and judgment of Mr. S. in this relation is, I am confident, rapidly gaining ground in New England. Our people are looking for the "Coming Man,"—one who is raised by all the elements of the character above the atmosphere ordinarily breathed by politicians—a man really fitted for this emergency by his ability, courage, broad statesmanship and patriotism.

Colonel Seymour (Thomas H.) arrived here this morning and expressed his views in this relation in almost the identical language used by Mr. Shepley. It is true that in the present state of things at Washington and throughout the country, no man can predict what changes two or three months may bring forth. Let me suggest that in the morning debates of Congress, full justice seems to me not to have been done to the Democracy of the North. I do not believe that our friends at the South have any justifies of the state of feeling hurrying at this moment to the pitch of intense exasperation between those who *respect their political obligations*, and those who have apparently no impelling power but that which fanatical passion on the subject of domestic slavery imparts.

Without discussing the question of right—or abstract power to secede, I have never believed that actual disruption of the Union can occur without blood; and if through the madness of Northern Abolitionists that dire calamity must come, the fighting will not be along Mason and Dixon's lines merely. It will be within our own borders, in our own streets, between the two classes of citizens to whom I have referred. Those who defy law and scout constitutional obligations, will, if we ever reach the arbitrament of arms, find occupation enough at home. Nothing but the state of Mrs. Pierce's health would induce me to leave the country now, although it is quite likely that my presence at home would be of little service. I have tried to impress upon our people, especially in New Hampshire and Connecticut, where the only elections are to take place the coming Spring, that while our Union meetings are all in the right direction and well enough for the present, they will not be worth the paper upon which their resolutions are written unless we can overthrow political abolitionism at the polls and repeal the unconstitutional and obnoxious laws which, in the name of "Personal Liberty," have been placed on our statute books. I shall look with deep interest and not without hope for a decided change in this relation.

Ever and truly your friend,

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

HON. JEFF. DAVIS, Washington, D. C.

The President's Proclamation--How it Works.

The New York *Tribune*, of Saturday, shows us in a brief article, how good a work the President has done for the army and the nation, by his timely interposition between the Copperheads and their cherished object, of defeating the draft and so preventing the reinforcement of the army, when he issued his recent proclamation suspending the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases. The *Tribune's* article, showing how the schemes of the conspirators of copperheadism have been brought to naught, is as follows:

The President's proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus has created a sensation throughout the entire country. Conscripts who indulged the hope that disloyal Judges would provide a way of escape for them have determined to pay the commutation fee, furnish substitutes, or respond in person to the summons of the Provost Marshal. Deserters who have been playing the hide-and-seek, or staying away from the army under the cover of forged furloughs, realise the fact that the Government is in earnest, and are hastening back to their camps. Every train of cars that comes to the city, and every steamer that stops at our wharves brings men who have cut short their furloughs or who have left the army without permission. Stalwart and symmetrical men from different parts of the country are coming here constantly to offer themselves as substitutes for drafted men who can obtain for them the fee of three hundred dollars. In the mean time, volunteer enlistments continue to add brave fellows to our troops. Thus the work goes on. Several thousand conscripts and substitutes from different parts of the State have been sent from Elmira to Camp Hamilton, and from New Dorp to large forces of volunteers have gone in the same direction. Just before the issuing of the proclamation, some of the courts commenced the work of liberating the conscripts. In Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, New York, and elsewhere, the arrangements had been made to embarrass the Government by withholding men from the army, but the suspension of the writ has applied all their plans. Since the commencement of the rebellion, one disloyal man, by the use of the power given him in the writ of habeas corpus, has taken from the ranks of our volunteers a large number of men. A few such Copperheads scattered over the State could in a few weeks undo the work accomplished by the draft, and secure—what they so fervently desire—the delay coveted by the Confederates.

The death of General Sam Houston, of Texas, is announced for the third time, by rebel papers. This time the announcement is probably correct. Gen. Houston was born in Virginia in 1793. For services under Gen. Jackson he was made a Lieutenant in 1814. He was a District Attorney, Major General, Congressman, and at last Governor of Tennessee. He lived for a number of years among the Cherokee Indians in Tennessee, and subsequently emigrated to Texas, where he took lead in the war of Independence against Mexico, and was twice elect President of the young Republic. After its admission to the Union, Gen. Houston served several years in the United States Senate, and was Governor of the State at the beginning of the war. He fore time resisted secession, but was overruled and deposed. From the brief mention of his death in the Richmond papers, it is suspected that Gen. Houston was still an enemy of the Confederacy. His late history is involved in doubt.

The copperheads have a post among them, and we find his rhymes in all the rural Democratic papers. Who the poet is, we cannot say. It is not VANE or INGERSOLL, as their style tempts us to think, or the name would surely be printed. Probably it is Reed, who is given to anonymous writings, or Biddle, who is a modest man and fond of the muses. The last verse is, "We will hurry to the polls, boys, from the East and from the West, shouting for Woodward and for freedom, and will teach oppression's crew, with the niggers and the rest, to shout for Woodward and for freedom, the ballot-box forever," &c. As Mr. Poe would have said: This is entitled a song, and we should like to hear some of the copperheads sing it.—*Phila. Press.*

COLORED TROOPS.—The corps of colored troops organised under the auspices of Gen. Banks is rapidly filling up. Fifteen thousand colored soldiers have already been mustered into the service, and recruits are still coming in very rapidly. The maximum strength of the corps is twenty-five thousand.

RAIDS.—Dispatches state that national forces are landing at Round Island, making it a base of supplies for their advance on Mobile. Round Island is off the coast, opposite the town of Pascagoula, which is distant about forty miles by land from Mobile.

BURNSIDE'S movements has caused considerable alarm in Southwestern Virginia, and the deposits in the Bank of Abingdon had been removed to Lynchburg.

AUCTION SALES.

SMALL FARMS, SUBURBAN SITES & BUILDING LOTS AT TURTLE CREEK.— On THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 24th, 1863, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, the following Suburban Sites, Farms and Building Lots in the beautiful valley of Turtle Creek, sub-divided from the well known Allan Brown Farm, situate at Turtle Creek Station, on the Pa. R. R.:

Nos. 20, 32-4-5-6-7 8-9, are seven lots fronting on the Braddock's Field Plank Road, and extending back to Turtle Creek, containing from 4 to 8 acres each.

Nos. 23 9, 31-3 5, are five lots lying between the Plank Road and Greensburg Pike, containing from one-quarter to one-and-a-half acres each.

Nos. 33 and 34 are two large lots above the Plank Road and fronting thereon, containing 11 and 13 acres each.

Nos. 5, 7, 10, 14, 17, 19 21 and 23 are eight lots fronting on Greensburg Pike, and extending back to 53 feet street, containing from one half acre to two and a half acres each.

Nos. 6, 9, 12, 15, 16 18 and 20 are six lots fronting above on a 53 feet street, containing from three quarters to two acres each.

Nos 4, 11, 13 and 15 are four lots lying in the bend of Greensburg Pike, and having each two fronts thereon, containing from one quarter to one-half acre each.

Nos. 2, 3 and 4 are three lots fronting on Greensburg Pike, and extending back to a 10 feet alley, containing over one acre each.

SIXTY BUILDING LOTS in the village of Turtle Creek, having 25 and 20 feet fronts, by depths of 100 and 150 feet, some of them with improvements.

No. 26 is one lot of about two acres, fronting on Greensburg Pike, whereon is erected a two-story Brick Tavern, in good condition, containing eighteen rooms, and doing a flourishing business.

One lot directly opposite, 81 feet front on Greensburg Pike, extending back 120 feet to a 20 feet alley, whereon are erected one Brick and Stone Buildings, occupied as Store and Dwelling. This stand has been long established and is now doing a large business.

Of easy and immediate access, at all hours, by several of the best avenues leading to the city, and situated in a *historic* and beautifully romantic locality, feeling hurrying at this moment to the pitch of intense exasperation between those who *respect their political obligations*, and those who have apparently no impelling power but that which fanatical passion on the subject of domestic slavery imparts.

Without discussing the question of right—or abstract power to secede, I have never believed that actual disruption of the Union can occur without blood; and if through the madness of Northern Abolitionists that dire calamity must come, the fighting will not be along Mason and Dixon's lines merely. It will be within our own borders, in our own streets, between the two classes of citizens to whom I have referred. Those who defy law and scout constitutional obligations, will, if we ever reach the arbitrament of arms, find occupation enough at home. Nothing but the state of Mrs. Pierce's health would induce me to leave the country now, although it is quite likely that my presence at home would be of little service. I have tried to impress upon our people, especially in New Hampshire and Connecticut, where the only elections are to take place the coming Spring, that while our Union meetings are all in the right direction and well enough for the present, they will not be worth the paper upon which their resolutions are written unless we can overthrow political abolitionism at the polls and repeal the unconstitutional and obnoxious laws which, in the name of "Personal Liberty," have been placed on our statute books. I shall look with deep interest and not without hope for a decided change in this relation.

Ever and truly your friend,

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

HON. JEFF. DAVIS, Washington, D. C.

The President's Proclamation--How it Works.

The New York *Tribune*, of Saturday, shows us in a brief article, how good a work the President has done for the army and the nation, by his timely interposition between the Copperheads and their cherished object, of defeating the draft and so preventing the reinforcement of the army, when he issued his recent proclamation suspending the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases. The *Tribune's* article, showing how the schemes of the conspirators of copperheadism have been brought to naught, is as follows:

The President's proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus has created a sensation throughout the entire country. Conscripts who indulged the hope that disloyal Judges would provide a way of escape for them have determined to pay the commutation fee, furnish substitutes, or respond in person to the summons of the Provost Marshal. Deserters who have been playing the hide-and-seek, or staying away from the army under the cover of forged furloughs, realise the fact that the Government is in earnest, and are hastening back to their camps. Every train of cars that comes to the city, and every steamer that stops at our wharves brings men who have cut short their furloughs or who have left the army without permission. Stalwart and symmetrical men from different parts of the country are coming here constantly to offer themselves as substitutes for drafted men who can obtain for them the fee of three hundred dollars. In the mean time, volunteer enlistments continue to add brave fellows to our troops. Thus the work goes on. Several thousand conscripts and substitutes from different parts of the State have been sent from Elmira to Camp Hamilton, and from New Dorp large forces of volunteers have gone in the same direction. Just before the issuing of the proclamation, some of the courts commenced the work of liberating the conscripts. In Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, New York, and elsewhere, the arrangements had been made to embarrass the Government by withholding men from the army, but the suspension of the writ has applied all their plans. Since the commencement of the rebellion, one disloyal man, by the use of the power given him in the writ of habeas corpus, has taken from the ranks of our volunteers a large number of men. A few such Copperheads scattered over the State could in a few weeks undo the work accomplished by the draft, and secure—what they so fervently desire—the delay coveted by the Confederates.

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