THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette!

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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Orders, visits and correspondence solicited. Mill at Zanesville, O., Newark, Ohio.

NOTICE—HAVING SOLD MY INTEREST in the Lamp business to B. P. WALLACE and ALF. M. CAVITT, who, with S. M. KIER, will continue the same under the name and style of WALLACE, CAVITT & CO., at the old stand, No. 89 Wood street. I take this opportunity of returning my grateful acknowledgment to the customers of the old firm, for their very liberal patronage, and cheerfully recommend my successors to a kind consideration.

J. C. KIRKPATRICK.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—S. M. KIER has this day associated with him B. P. WALLACE and ALF. M. CAVITT, under the name and style of WALLACE, CAVITT & Co., No. 89 Wood street, where they will be happy to see the patrons of the old firm, and all other dealers in their line, who may favor them with a call.

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For catalogues &c., apply to either of the Principals at West Chester, Pa.

The Principal will be at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE in Pittsburgh from August 5th to August 8th, inclusive, where he will be happy to furnish information about his school, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. daily.

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For Ladies and Gents,

NOTIONS, &c., &c.,

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BOYS' LINEN SUITS,

White Duck Vests and Pants!

Brown Duck Vests and Pants!

A SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED BY

GRAY & LOGAN.

Pennsylvania Peace Party Holding Secret Meetings in New York.

The New York *Herald* of Thursday says:

The first peace meeting in this city, composed of men of heavy metal, took place in Hope Chapel yesterday afternoon. The meeting was as secret as a Freemason's lodge. We learn that it originated with Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and a knot of the peace Democracy of Philadelphia, who resolved themselves into a committee, and invited from various States a large number of the faithful of the tribe to meet them in this city on August 10. Tuesday evening brought a large delegation from Pennsylvania, among were ex-Attorney Reed, Judge Black, Charles Ingersoll, William B. ex-Governor Woodward, ex-Governor Bigler, General Van Porter, ex-Chief Justice Lowry, Judge Black, and about fifty more of the solid men of the Pennsylvania democracy.

Among the members we noticed ex-Governor Weller, of California; ex-Governor Thomas Seymour, of Connecticut; Senator Bayard of Delaware; and ex-Governor Vroom, of New Jersey. The meeting was organized by calling ex-Governor Weller to the chair.

Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, made a brief speech, the burthen of which was that the great object should be to get Lincoln out of office. His remarks did not please Senator Bayard, who contended that nothing could be gained by putting one man of wrong principles aside, and putting another of wrong principles in his place. He said the Democratic party must assume honest and straightforward peace grounds, or it had no division but that of hooting for spoils.

Senator Bayard left the meeting with a look of dissatisfaction, if not of contempt on his face.

Strong peace speeches were made by ex-Governor Seymour, of Conn., Fernando Wood, John McKeon, and others, whose names we did not learn. George T. Curtis, made a speech strongly twitting to Gen. McClellan as the candidate; ex-Governor Vroom, of New Jersey, did the same, as did also a gentleman from Indiana, whose name we lost.

After the meeting adjourned one man humorously said:—"We have marched up hill and down again." It was impossible to detect any visible object of the meeting, unless it was to make a few speeches in a secret council as an excuse for being here to lay pipe for the campaign, or for the division of the spoils.

It is a noticeable fact that there were very few New York politicians at this secret conclave. The New Yorkers generally seem to look upon the whole affair as a pretty piece of impudence on the part of the Philadelphians.

Return of Dr. Livingstone.

Dr. Livingstone arrived in London on July 23d, "looking in excellent health." In a letter to the *Times*, Sir Roderick Murchison, referring to a letter which he had received from the great traveller, says: "Far from being downcast at the failure of the efforts hitherto made to check the slave trade on the east coast of Africa, my dauntless and energetic friend writes that he cannot find it in his heart to abandon his object." He is, therefore, bent upon returning to Africa, after a stay of about four months at home, during which time he will consult friends on the subject of those future labors in which he purposes to employ his steamer, now lett at Bombay. Of this vessel, built at his own expense for river and lake navigation chiefly, Dr. Livingstone writes: "The Lady Nyassa is a first rate little sea boat, and she rose like a duck on the huge waves of the ocean." The projected new expedition of Dr. Livingstone is not, he says, so much exploration as it is trip operations by merchants and others by which the slave trade shall be eventually worked out." I trust that at the meeting of the British Association, to be held at Bath on the 14th of September, this truly disinterested and good man will give us an account of his last bold adventures."

Fight between Two Girls at Church.

The St. Joseph (Missouri) *Herald*, of July 29, tells this story: "On last Sabbath, while church was being held, about six miles north of Albany, Gentry county, a party of the militia entered the place to secure horses with which to enter the service under the call of General Fink. A Union girl promptly came forward and placed her horse at the service of the boys, and also pointed out to them another fine steed, which she remarked was the property of a Secessionist lady friend of hers. A Union trooper was seen astride of the 'contraband,' and was about to leave with him, when the lady owner made her appearance and protested against giving him up.

"The Union girl urged the soldiers to go along; she had voluntarily contributed her horse, and insisted that the Secesh horse should also do duty. At this the rebel girl applied all sorts of opprobrious epithets to the Union girl, who in return became angry and knocked her opponent flat on the ground, and then jumped upon her head and pounded away at a terrible rate. Dr. Willis, of that vicinity, finally parted the Amazons, but they didn't stay parted, and were soon fighting each other again, accompanying their blows with stream of defiance. Their gay Sunday dresses were soon in shreds; long, beautiful tresses of hair were mixed with blood from divinity recess, etc. The bystanders, despairing of putting an end to the row, formed a circle, and seated themselves, to enjoy the exhibition in regular prize-ring style. The combatants fought long and well, until Miss Union seized Miss Secesh by the throat, when she fell to the ground and gave up the battle. The parties were then duly cared for by their friends.

"There is no fiction about this. It actually occurred at the time and place related, as several of the Gentry boys now here can testify."

Fruit of the Vine.

For some time past complaints have been made by some of the Western National Banks that packages containing bills sent them by express from the Currency Bureau of the Treasury Department, have been short in count, one sheet usually being missed from each package. This would naturally be charged to carelessness on the part of the employees of that bureau, and for a time considerable excitement prevailed among the female clerks who are charged with their counting and verification of the different packages. Discoveries made within a day or two, however, have developed the fact that bill packages have been tampered with while in transit to the bank, and that, too, west of Chicago, in no case more than one sheet being removed from a bundle, the thief evidently presuming that the lacking paper would be charged to the carelessness at the Treasury Department. The thief, however, having been discovered, and the clerks exonerated, effectual measures have taken to prevent a repetition of the villainy.

Printing Paper.

The Bellows Falls *Times* think that there is no necessity for the present high price of printing paper, and says that some of this paper in the northern part of that State have suggested that the newspaper publishers should combine and own or build mills of their own. It says further, if this matter had been seriously put forth only two weeks ago, a mill could have been secured at a very reasonable price and on easy terms, and paper could have been obtained at a cost of less than sixteen cents per lb., which is fourteen cents less than is now being asked for it. The Western newspaper publishers have organized a "Western Associated Press," and have authorized their directors to investigate the paper question, and if they find it practicable they propose to build for themselves a mill, and submit it to the members of the association.

Interesting About Bees.

Bees which, when wild, make their nests in places totally dark, as in the hollows of trees, are in the habit, when domesticated, of closing every aperture that can admit the light into their hives, and will only carry on their work in a dark place. Schribler has just made an extraordinary discovery, which, while explaining in a beautiful manner this characteristic of the bee, adds another to the many striking exemplifications of that inscrutable power of instinct which so often transcends reason itself. Schribler found that clear strained honey, which, kept in the dark, remained unchanged, when exposed to light gradually became crystalline and solidified, undergoing, through the influence of the light, some molecular change, similar to that impressed upon the iodyne of silver of the daguerreotype plate. The bee, therefore, in order to preserve in the field form the nutriment it stores up for its progeny, shuts it up in total darkness.

ARREST OF A "JESSIE SCOUT."—The notorious "Colonel Carpenter," who commanded Fremont's "Jessie Scouts," was arrested by the provost guard of St. Louis on Saturday night, for wearing the insignia of an officer without authority. Carpenter is a long haired, swaggering, brassy individual, who dresses in black velvet and wears the shoulder-straps of a colonel. He may have done some service in his time, but he is now under a cloud.—*St. Louis Dem.*

AT Paris the other day, an autograph of Tasso was sold, written by the poet of the "Gerusalemme Liberata," in the twenty-sixth year of his age. It was worded as follows: "I, the undersigned, hereby acknowledge to have received from Abraham Levi, 25 lire, for which he holds in pledge a sword of my father's, six shirts, four sheets and two table-covers. March 2, 1759.

"TORQUATO TASSO."

A QUAKER said to a gunner, "Friend, I cannot see bloodshed; but if it be thy desire to hit the Blue Hens in the blue jacket, point thine at the blue breeches."

A Horse out of Wits.

A very little matter will gather a street crowd. One stops to look, another stops to look at him. To these twain others are added apace, until from small beginning, a street pace been blockaded. But thick of Clarke street being blockaded by a mouse. This is how it happened. On Saturday afternoon a mouse made his way out of the telegraph building over one of the wires, and soon had a street crowd of two hundred gazing up at him, as *sole* Blondie, he crept along his slender lightway. He did it in brave style, steadily passing post after post, carrying a full consciousness of danger, and resting every few yards to recover from it lone, and rouse a tendency to topple over.

On such occasions it was curious to notice how instinct taught it all the arts of the boisin wire walker, for its tail did duty as a balancing stick, and flew from side to side with lightning rapidity, to maintain equipoise. The whole distance traversed by the little animal, and returned, was some six hundred feet, which brought it back to its starting point. This feat was accomplished in spite of the tendency of small boys to interrupt the performance with stray missiles.—*Chicago Tribune.*

State Corporations Bonus!

The Chicago *Journal* suggests to wealthy corporations the duty of liberality in contributing to the bounty fund. Inasmuch as they would go to ruin unless the old flag shall triumph, it seems but rational to infer that they should respond most liberally to the call of the country. All that need be said to our great railroad, insurance, bank and other companies, is "a word to the wise," &c. Comte Blacksstone defines a corporation to be "a person in law, without either body to be kicked, or soul to be damned;" but if they should give a strong support to the country in this crisis, it would reflect upon the accuracy of Sir William Blackstone, who more classically defined a corporation as "a person in law without a soul."

WHISKY AND QUININE.—As a sanitary measure, and to counteract the efforts of misrulers on the troops serving in the Department of the South during the warm months, the Medical Department has directed that whisky, with quinine, in prophylactic doses, shall be issued to the men, particularly those on duty in districts especially malarious, or on excessive fatigue duty, only on the recommendation of the senior medical officer of the district in which such service is performed. The distribution of whisky to the men performing only ordinary fatigue duty has been discontinued.

A STRAITED, patriotic lady in Michigan, who has lost one son by rebel bullets, and has another in the army, said, on reading that the assumption of the rebel war debt was one of the conditions of peace, that she would never pay a cent of it, but would die in defense of her property before it should contribute to so vile a tax. This lady might change garments with some Copperhead, to the honor of the masculine gender.

HARD LINES.—Officer: "What do you mean by coming on parade in that state, sir? Why, you look drunk, you dirty fellow."

Soldier—"If yer please, sir, I am growing my whiskers."

Officer—"Oh, you are, are you? Well, you've plenty of time to do that off parade. I strongly advise you to shave 'em off before you come on. Two days pack drill. Right about face."

WESTERN UNIVERSITY,

Corner of ROSS AND DIAMOND STREETS.

Faculty—George Woods, L. L. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; Jos. E. Grigg, M. A., Professor of the Greek language and Literature; Hon. Harry M. Williams, M. A., Professor of Law; Sylvester Burnham, B. A., Professor of Mathematics; George W. Baxter, B. Sc. M. A., Professor of Natural Science. Dorr F. Libby, B. A., Principal of Preparatory Department; Rev. B. E. Williams, M. A., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature; Rev. Wm. H. Cornell, L. L. D., Professor of Physical Training, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene; Alphonse D. Dacon, Teacher of the French Language; Rudolph, Leonhard, Teacher of the German Language.

The next term will be opened to students in the Preparatory, English, Classical Collegiate and Scientific courses. The next term will commence on SEPTEMBER 5TH.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A party having over $50,000 to $2,000 which may be increased, wishes to invest in some good safe profitable manufacturing business, (from preferred) in desirous of associating with himself a responsible undertaker, who is in some already established or about to be established. The party either has large business experience in this city, and has net accounts of many years, expects to take charge of the financial and business part of the concern, or he would give such a person a very handsome proportion of the capital required to the active operation of the concern, and who is not a complete stranger to the business circles here is proposed. If the party be not well known to the Advertiser, satisfactory references will be required. Address DUX 185, P. O., with real name and address.

FOR SALE—The country seat of the late Samuel Douglas, deceased, situated in Collins township, one mile from the Allegheny Cemetery, containing sixteen acres in a high state of cultivation, being well stocked with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., and partly enclosed with a wall. To parties seeking for a country property, combining all the advantages of good scenery, health and good neighborhood the above affords a rare opportunity of entering at once to the enjoyment of a rural home.

For further particulars inquire at the office of McCANDLESS & DOUGLAS, No. 97 Fifth street.

S. P. DOUGLAS.

BETTER THAN WINE—By using the genuine SULPHITE OF LIME, CIDER may be kept perfectly sweet for any length of time. The cider thus preserved is superior in quality to many brands of wine, which are now so expensive. For sale, with full directions for use, by

HIXON JOHNSTON, Druggist,

corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

PEEBLES AND COLLINS TOWNSHIPS

Patriotism as well as self-interest forbids the necessity of a draft in your districts. We are authorized by the War Department to raise a company for ONE YEAR. All recruits to receive the HIGHEST BOUNTY and one month's pay in advance, upon being mustered into the Service; together with a Government Bounty of $100, one-third of which is paid at the muster, making a total of Cash at muster to each man of over $300. Come on. The pay per month to each one year volunteer will amount to at least FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS CASH, clothed and fed.

Recruiting Office, East Liberty, Allegheny co.

JOS. ANDERSON.

UNITED STATES

7 3-10 BONDS.

The subscribers are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. Interest commencing on receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it at interest of one cent a day, amounting to $3.65-100 a year. Interest payable semi annually. Principal payable in three years, or converted into 5-20 at the option of the holder. The interest of which is payable in coin. For further particulars apply to

HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS.

10-40s, due 1st SEPTEMBER.

6-20s, due 1st NOVEMBER.

Bought at best rates by

SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,

Wood and

NEW LOAN—U. S. 7-30s converti ble at par into 5-20 Bonds, payable principal and interest in gold.

This Bank is fully authorized to receive subscriptions, and will allow the entire commission or ½ per cent. to all subscribers, no matter how small the amount.

R. E. SELLERS, Cashier.

BISSELL'S BLOCK.

W. H. McGEE,

10 ST. CLAIR STREET,

Would call the attention of buyers to his stock of coals. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the newest styles of goods to be found in first class houses. Gents wishing a suit of clothes made to order, will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also, a full and complete stock of

Furnishing Goods.

W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,

No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsb'h.

LAMP BURNER,

AND BRITANNIA WARE MANUFACTORY.

COLLINS & WRIGHT,

Manufacturers of all kinds of LAMP BURNERS, LAMP BRASSES, &c. Manufacturers of Collins & Wright's Patent TIN HOT TOP, Patent TIN HUSTLER TOP, Patent SCREW PEPPER TOP, &c. No. 139 Second street, Pittsburgh.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS, now in store,

730 bushels Oats;
500 bushels Corn;
16 barrels Rye;
50 kegs packed Butter;
120 boxes Cheese;
78 bags Dried Peaches;
160 barrels Family Flour;
120 bushels Timothy Seed;
50 barrels Dried Apples;
18,000 Eight barrel Hoop Poles, for sale by

L. H. VOIGT & CO.

REMOVAL.—OLIP & SHEARER, General

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Details of the Burning of Chambersburg.

The history of the courage and entire presence of mind manifested by the women of Chambersburg during the late rebel raid remains to be written. Every day brings us some new development of their heroism and fearless courage. The Northern Union contains the following incident:

There was a young in the town at the time of the raid a noble lady from Pittsburgh, Mrs. Reid. The lady was there on a visit. During the marauder's stay she gathered up some valuable clothing in a bundle, and taking her child in her arms, started on foot for Shippensburg, a distance of eighteen miles. She met upon the road squads of rebel soldiers. These soldiers commiserated her weary appearance, carried for her her bundle and her child, and cursed her that nothing but the stern orders of General McClausland and General Early had produced the dire results that had drove her forth for safety.

When the rebels came into the centre of the town, and were purposely piled with whisky by their officers, that their fendishness might be increased, the wife of the Methodist preacher of the town went boldly to the half savage wretches: "Are you ordered to burn churches?" she asked, as they were about to apply the torch to the market house. "No," was the reply, "we have no orders of that kind." "Then don't fire the market house," said she; "if you do, you will also burn the church." She fellows desisted, but to make assurance doubly sure, her husband, the minister, pulled down all the fences surrounding the church that the night not be communicated.

A noble lady, Mrs. McClellan, also westmanning the rebel troops, fearlessly and bravely. Pointing to a little house she owned—"There," said she, "is all my earthly possession. If you rob me homeless, I will follow you to the bar of God, and at the day of judgment will call upon the Almighty to avenge me." The house was spared.

A druggist in the town did a brave deed. Two rebels entered his store and locked the door behind them. They took the druggist's bottle of turpentine and poured it upon the floor. They set fire to it. A dense black smoke arose. In their haste to get out of the back door they dropped the key upon the floor. Both simultaneously stooped to recover it. The druggist, in the meantime, had loaded a double barrelled shot gun with bullets. "Click, click" went the locks. The druggist sent both into eternity while they were scrambling for the key.

Bad Teeth and the Draft.

The following is a sample of the many inquiries which editors are expected to answer:

Editors Gazette.—Will the want of front teeth exempt an able bodied man from the draft? How about back teeth? I know of several persons who are building their hopes of exemption on the above reasons. If you are not able to give information on the above, please make inquiry and publish the result, and greatly oblige many who are interested. Yours, &c.

We are not pressed on the tooth question, accepting in a general way. Having a very good set, not one of which is missing, we have not felt interest enough in the matter to investigate it. We know, however, that the absence of even half a dozen front teeth will not exempt, as we have seen that tested. Neither will the loss of a few back teeth suffice. If all the grinders are gone, or nearly all, there is room for doubt of the man not being compelled to eat hard tack. Those who have been patronizing the dentists, however, expecting to get exemption after the removal of a few old stumps, will be fearfully deceived when they come to be examined by Dr. Simpson or Dr. Perchment. If they commence the pulling business, we advise them not to leave more than one or two of the very worst teeth in their jaws.

There is a popular delusion that if a man lacks a few front teeth he cannot bite his cartridges, and if he be deficient in the number of molars and grinders, he would starve to death from inability to masticate army rations. A military friend assures us that no apprehension need be felt on these points, as the Government has a cartridge prepared expressly for the use of such persons which need no biting, and an expeditious process has been discovered for "soaking" hard tack, which, like much, can be eaten without the use of teeth at all.

Important Order in Regard to Recruiting.

We have heretofore alluded to the great difficulty experienced by recruiting officers for new organizations, in not being permitted to muster in men until a minimum company (of eighty men) had been organized. We are now happy to announce that an order has been issued, tets difficulty has been removed, and men can now be mustered in by squads. We quote from the order as follows:

"The restrictions preventing mustering off recruits, including Provost Marshals of Enrollment Districts, from mustering in recruits for new organizations, is removed, and such recruits will be mustered in, by mustering officers, as provided for recruits for old organizations."

This order, we learn, will greatly stimulate enlistments, as the men will be enabled to get their local bounty, by being assigned to the credit of the sub district enlisting them. Under the previous order, the men could not be mustered in until the company reached the minimum, and hence could not be credited for local bounty. If this order had been modified ten days ago, we would have had a great many more men enlisted in this county. There are twenty five days yet left for volunteering, and if there are properly improved we can avoid a draft.

Among the officers commissioned by the Governor to raise companies here are Lieut. Barnes, Obey, Hess, Young, Welsh, Anderson, Flanegin, Barr, and others.

The county committees should now go to work earnestly, and help to fill up the new companies. Every enrolled man should give what assistance he can to the committees, as it is only by united and vigorous efforts that the quotas can be filled.

Peaches.

The peach dealers of New Jersey, who annually put up thousands of baskets, in cans, for winter use, have determined not to can any of the fruit this year, owing to the high price of sugar. This year they will prepare no fruit requiring sugar, and their operations will be restricted to vegetables and preserved meats. The price of canned peaches has been very little higher hitherto than that of canned tomatoes, corn or lima beans. To put them in the market at the present high prices of sugar would be a matter of very questionable profit. In consequence of the high prices of sugar, peaches are a drug in the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets. Carts laden with them are going about the courts and alleys of the city, and the very poorest people are enjoying them to satiety. The fruit is not large, for the drought has robbed it of succulence, but its abundance was never greater. Housekeepers, when sugar is thirty cents a pound, cannot afford to preserve them, and the peach crop of '64 will be consumed almost entirely in a natural state.

The Boat Races at Poughkeepsie.

The Poughkeepsie *Press*, of the 11th inst., says: The Hudson at this city is next week to be the theatre of muscular prowess in two or three boats, which will doubtless mark a memorable time in aquatic contests. The contesting parties hail from New York, Pittsburgh and this city. The champions of the three cities in the great international race, we learn, from Wm. H. Davis, are respectively as follows: Poughkeepsie—Wm. Sweeny, Richard Brennan, Homer Woodin, Wm. Berger. New York—Dennis Lonry, James H. Biglin, John A. Biglin, Bernard Biglin; Pittsburgh—Joseph Bush, — Campbell, Jacob Manges, — White. The oarsmen have arrived in town, and are in hard practice. Hamill, the champion oarsman, is here also, a quiet locher on in fields where he has lost and won.

Don't Want to be Drafted.

It should be recollected by all those who think of enlisting, that after the draft takes place no bounties are paid, either by the government or by the county or other county. All inducements in the way of bounty stop short of with the draft. The draft will take place immediately after the 5th of September next. The difference between the condition of a man subject to draft now and after the 5th, is very considerable. Now he can get for one year's service $300 bounty, while if drafted, he goes into the army without this $400. There is another difference also. As a volunteer, a man can go into any regiment he may choose, while as a conscript he must go wherever he is assigned.

PROMOTION.—Lieut. Col. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Bureau, has been placed in charge of the 1st Division of the Quartermaster's Department, with the rank of Colonel. We are glad to observe this renewed expression of confidence in the worth and abilities of our old and esteemed friend, Col. Ekin. He has filled some of the most important trusts during the war, and in every position he has given the fullest measure of satisfaction.

DON'T YOU DO IT.—Don't throw water melon rinds, skins of cantelopes and peach stones upon the sidewalks. It is just as easy to cast them over the curb into the street, where there is no danger of any individual treading upon them and slipping down, breaking his limbs, or otherwise injuring himself by the fall. Whenever any one feels inclined to throw things upon the pavement, let him ask himself if he would like

Letter from Kemp's Battalion.

FORT STEVENS, Aug. 13, 1864.

EDS. GAZETTE: I regret to announce the loss of three more members of the battalion, from disease. John Clark, of Allegheny, was the first case. Captain Rubble of battery "C" had the body embalmed and sent home to his friends. Young Sheafer, also of Allegheny, a member of Captain Cooper's battery, was the next case. His body was also embalmed, and sent home. A young man, who had volunteered with Captain Stuart, under the name of Walker, was the next victim. His parents, it is believed, reside near New Stanton, Westmoreland county, Penn. Yesterday, William Moore, of battery "B," Captain Brown, who has been very low, of typhus fever, for some time, died. His mother has been here nursing him for several days. Thus each of the four batteries has lost one of their number, not by casualty in battle, but by the equally sure and dangerous camp fever, so prevalent in all this region of country, especially during the summer and autumn. Our sick are all convalescing now, and there are few new cases to report. It is to be hoped that our boys have undergone an acclimation which will make them proof, hereafter, against the climate.

Two questions now agitate the command:—the expected arrival of the paymaster, and the probable date of the expiration of our one hundred days' service. As there is scarcely a "greenback" to be found in our pockets, and as all of us have been expending fully as much as our monthly earnings, in eking out the Government rations by additions made thereto through the agency of the aforesaid "greenbacks," we anxiously await the arrival of Major Thayer, who has notified us of an intention of paying the battalion up to July 1st. As to the other question it would seem easy to compute one hundred days from, say May 10th; but the point is, will the battalion be kept until the expiration of the one hundred days of Battery D—the last raised? If so, A, B, and C, will have some four months service to perform. We are content in either case, and will endeavor to fulfil our part of the stipulated contract between our uncle and our relives, be the term one hundred, or one hundred and twenty days.

We are still kept anxious and alert by rumors of raids and raiders in the vicinity of these defences. I learn to-day, for the first time, that Gen. Sheridan has crossed the river with his forces, and is en route for Gordonsville and Lynchburg, with a combined army of such strength in artillery, cavalry and infantry, as to be able to defy any rebel force short of Lee's main army. This will be gratifying intelligence to those, who, like myself, have been muddled by the inexplicable marching and counter-marching accompanying the Valley campaign so far. We all admit the mortifying result of the first Maryland raid and the subsequent invasion of Pennsylvania. We have denounced, successively, each commanding officer, as you have been doing at home. Results so far have not been commensurate with efforts made, or means employed. But since the visit of our great General Grant to Washington last week, and since the consultation held there, at which were present Gens. Grant, Hooker, Sheridan, Wright and Augur—things have materially changed.

The Sixth Corps, with Rickett's division of the Ninth, had been beating about through Maryland, without result. The next day after the Cluvell (Saturday, 8th) two other divisions of the Nineteenth Corps, and a very considerable body of Sheridan's cavalry, accompanied by artillery, were en route for the field of intended operations, with Harper's Ferry as the initial point. Gen. Sheridan, after getting his army in hand, crossed the river on Monday last, and we are now expecting a good account from him by every mail. No doubt are this reaches you the telegraph will have informed you of the collision, which is inevitable between some part of the valley. Where that collision will occur, I can only guess; it may be at the Rappahannock, but I do not think that Early will risk a battle with his pursuers this side of Gordonsville or Lynchburg.

We have almost daily visits from recruiting committees, who seem suddenly touched with a very commendable affection for and kindly interest in the soldiers of this battalion. No doubt some two hundred of the three hundred and sixty members of this battalion will re-enlist for one year; but I notice doing so they will go home. We have been offered $400 each local bounty for one year volunteers, but even this liberal offer has not yet been accepted by a single man. As I say, however, more than one half of the battalion will re-enlist for one year, but not until after they have again visited home. Those recruiting committees who have contemplated a visit to this battalion may, therefore, save expense and remain until we convinced our before making any offers. The only uncertain point is whether we shall be mustered out in time to allow the men a few days at home and time to re-enlist before the draft takes place.

S.

OIL IN CLARION.—Two engines have been shipped from this city, with which it is designed to operate on the Clarion river for oil. The company engaged in the enterprise possess the requisite means and energy to commence at once, if it is at all practicable, and the question will soon be settled whether there is oil in paying quantities on the Clarion.

BOY DROWNED.—A boy named John Scott, aged eight years, whose parents reside in the Eighth Ward, was drowned in the Monongahela river, on Friday afternoon, while bathing. The body was recovered, and Coroner McCling held an inquest.

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THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Pirate Tallahassee.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The pirate Tallahassee, which has just destroyed a number of vessels on our coasts, is an iron-clad steamer painted white, with two smoke stacks, two screws, and about two hundred and thirty feet in length, twenty feet in beam, and draws about nine feet water. Her hull is marked Tallahassee, of London, 1861. The engine is marked J. & W. Dudgeon, London. She is fore and aft schooner rigged, and mounts three guns. Her crew consists of about one hundred and twenty persons in all, including officers. Men of all nations are represented on board, most of whom are said to be soldiers from Lee's army. She is said to have run out of Wilmington about six days ago, without having been seen by any of Admiral Lee's blockaders. She has quite a quantity of cotton on board to protect her boilers, and there are four bundles of turpentine on deck to be used in firing vessels. She is commanded by John Taylor Wood, C. S. N. Sergeant Shepperdson says he was one of the Chesapeake. The pirates' crew are dressed in rags and tatters. They are a hard looking set. The chief engineers say that he is a Boston man, or was born and brought up in that city. The last crew of the pirate she was steaming south with the pilot boat James Funk in tow, as a tender. All the officers and crew of the vessels captured by the privateer were paroled, and made to sign a document not to take up arms against the rebels until regularly exchanged.

Farragut's Operations off Mobile.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The *Herald's* special correspondent, under date of South West Pass, Aug 6, sends the following:

The fleet under Farragut passed the forts at the entrance of Mobile Bay, at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst.

The monitor Tecumseh was blown up by a rebel torpedo. No other vessel lost.

The rebel ram