The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING—AUGUST 18, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Letter from Knap's Battalion.

FORT SUMNER, Md., Aug. 13th, 1864.

DEAR GAZETTE: I am surprised to see so little printed in regard to the most important military movements, now and recently transpiring. It is a very encouraging symptom, when we see whole divisions and entire army corps withdrawn from one scene of operations and marching for another without observing even a hint of such operations in the "special dispatches" of any of the leading journals. It is proof presumptive of improved discipline amongst the army of "special correspondents," and, indeed, amongst the press gang generally. Your correspondent will tread carefully on the forbidden ground of contraband intelligence, although subject to no censorious eye. It will be enough to say that I have had occular proof, during the last few days, of another "slide" by our great chieftain, of such gigantic proportions as to throw all previous dazzling movements into the shade. Let the desponding croakers, who would have uninterrupted success, and great and overwhelming victory, without the necessary attendants of occasional defeats, take courage, and be patient. The loss of a few hundred cavalry, under a gallant leader; the burning of a few hundred wagons,—of a considerable town, even,—are part of this great fact of rebellion, as inevitable as the fact itself. Those who imagine that the great offensive campaign inaugurated by Gen. Grant when he crossed the Rapidan, was virtually ended with the bursting of the mine in front of Petersburg, are vastly mistaken. So with those who are losing sleep on account of apprehended danger along the southern tier of counties of Pennsylvania. Let me assure all such, that Gen. Grant is master of the situation in front of Petersburg, and that Gen. Sheridan is ready for all opposition from the direction of the Shenandoah. Perhaps before this letter is before your readers, the twitter telegram "from your own correspondent" may have unfolded the key to the present military movements, which it would be improper for me to more than hint at now. I assure you, however, that everything indicates the most active and vigorous movements by the army of the Potomac, and the promise of crowning success at no distant day.

Our Battalion has been intensely agitated for some time past; committees from several wards and townships have visited us with the view of procuring volunteers for their respective districts. Some of these have not acted judiciously, in my judgment. Bounties, like greenbacks, are fluctuating and unsettled. The first offer we had was $200; two districts then proposed paying $250. A new committee arrived and sent all us privates at "$10 per month and found" filling by proposing to pay us $400 local bounty for one year volunteers. As might have been expected, the sudden advance in "quotations" had the effect of unsettling the market, and we have no "transactions" to report. Over two hundred of the men had signed their names as one year's recruits before this spirited competition took place amongst the committees; the contract, however, was not a binding one, and I think it doubtful if any of our men will now reenlist before we are discharged.

The health of the command is improving; we have lost four of the battalion by disease, and have some twenty or thirty still in hospital, most convalescents. Jr. M. Burchfield, of Market and Fourth streets, with his lady, is here nursing his son, who is quite sick of fever. Lieut. R. L. Schwartz, of Butler, is also on the sick list. We hope soon to have our comrades all reported for duty again. The weather, which has been so intensely warm for the past two months, has slightly improved; we have had two refreshing showers. No doubt we shall experience a sanitary benefit therefrom.

At present no apprehension exists of any attack upon these defences. Recent experience, however, has demonstrated the necessity for constant preparation. It would have been decidedly economical, it seems to me, if a strong line of defensive works had been erected at all the forts this point to Hancock. If this had been done, the troops required to guard the line would have been enabled to prevent an enemy from crossing, however strong in force, until reinforced, and the destructive raids which have been made into Maryland and Pennsylvania could not have occurred. The loss at Chambersburg alone would have paid and subsisted the necessary garrisons for one year. Let Pittsburgh complete her defensive works, and mount them with proper guns, and this battalion will guarantee the safety of the city against any force which is likely to pass the mountains. We have not drilled in heavy artillery in vain during the past two months and a half; our target records will prove how naturally we Pittsburghers handle heavy guns—most of them the production of our own scientific mechanics. It would seem the height of folly to permit the destruction of the fine works by neglect, or to postpone their armament until another raid is imminent. Fire-to-place and mount your fine forts and batteries, and then calmly await the invader behind your impregnable earthworks. If four or five thousand raw troops, scattered along a chain of defences some fifteen miles in length, defied and finally repulsed a veteran force of the enemy six times their number, surely your twenty or thirty thousand citizens feel safe, even if assailed by the whole rebel horde.

We are still in a state of unsettled uncertainty in regard to the period when our term of service will expire. Three companies of the battalion will have performed one hundred days' service on the 25th inst. At any time after that date, we are liable to be (honorably) mustered out of the service. Until then, adieu. S.

United States District Court.

Wednesday, August 17.—Before Hon. Wilson McCandless.

In the case of Patrick Kerr, charged with selling liquor without a Government license, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

John Frownholtz, indicted for selling liquor without license, was brought into court on a process, and plead guilty to the charge. He was remanded for sentence.

A nolle pros was entered in the case of U. S. *vs.* Michael Berger.

The cases of George D. Brown and Charles C. Goff, indicted for passing counterfeit Treasury notes, was continued till the October term.

Mr. M. Graff, and two sons, of Fayette county, entered bail in $1,500 each for their appearance at the October term, to answer a charge of aiding and abetting a deserter to escape.

U. S. *vs.* Jacob Kunisman. Not pros. entered.

The Court adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

Enlisting an Insane Man.

J. J. Barnes, recruiting agent for East Liberty and Collins township was arrested yesterday by U. S. Marshal Murdock, on a charge of knowingly enlisting an insane man named John Connor, into the United States army. The defendant was taken before U. S. Commissioner Sproull, and was granted a preliminary hearing. Mr. Barnes was arrested at the instance of a brother of the enlisted man, who stated that the defendant was cognizant of the fact, at the time of the enlistment, that Connor was insane. Mr. Barnes denies the allegation, and says that he was not aware of the alleged insanity, and also appears convinced that Connor is in his right mind, and a fit subject for enlistment. Connor, who is a resident of Johnstown, was enlisted at that place. A further hearing of the case will take place before Commissioner Sproull on Saturday next.

Railroad Accident.

On Wednesday night, 10th inst., the Express freights westward were approaching South Fork, when an accident occurred in the following manner: The first train being on time, was running along at a slow rate, when the second, somewhat behind time, came along, trying to get on time, and did not discover the danger signals on the rear of the first train until too late, when a collision ensued. Mr. Matthias Rollins, the fireman on the second train, was instantly killed, and when his body was found it was literally charred. Mr. Evans, conductor, a resident of Greensburg, and Mr. Wm. Hicken, Mr. Robt. Mackinney, the engineer, Mr. George Amram, and several others, were injured. The wreck consisted of twenty-one cars that were totally demolished.

Company D, 139th Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Capt. Morgan, and Charles Williams, of Philadelphia, were severely injured on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland railroad, on Saturday, near Ravenna, by their heads striking a twight sat on a flat truck, while looking out of a window. They were taken to Cleveland and placed in the hospital, where they are doing well. The regiment passed through this city on Friday, on their way to Johnson's Island, to relieve a regiment of Ohio National Guards, which have been stationed there for the past three months. The 139th is a one hundred days' regiment.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—A complete survey of the entire main track of this road, having been ordered by the President of the Company, the report thereof has been made, and in addition to the destruction of bridges previously mentioned, eleven miles of track and road bed were found to have been destroyed, and this in such a manner as to indicate considerable proficiency in such operations. On Saturday a well organized force was set to work to repair the damage, and the Company hopes to have the work completed in some twelve days.

Forgery.—Yesterday, a charge of endeavoring to pass counterfeit treasury notes and postal currency, was preferred against Mr. Dalziel Smith by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court, during their present session.

A Knotty.—The German who appeared at the Allegheny Mayor's office, yesterday morning with a note from a citizen authorizing his detention, had a hearing last evening. Mr. Conrad Eberhardt, the prosecutor, alleged that the defendant, Jacob Stauffer, had stolen from him a pair of boots, and not wishing to create a difficulty in his house, resorted to this novel expedient of securing his arrest. Jacob was committed in default of bail, to answer the charge.

Accident to Hon. John Covode.—We regret to learn that Hon. John Covode, of Westmoreland county, met with a severe accident on Thursday last. He was in one of his fields, assisting in mowing, when, by some means, his foot came in contact with the machine, and his great toe was early cut off, the bone being entirely severed. The wound is very painful, and will confine the sufferer to his house for some weeks.

Oil Transpts.—During the month of July, 125,767 barrels of oil were shipped over the Oil Creek Railway.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

Thomas Paff, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Volunteers in the army should not leave the city until supped with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Sores, Surfry, Wounds, Small-Pox, Fever and Bowel-Complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier has them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are now retailed, owing to the high prices of drugs, &c., at 35 cents, 75 cts and $1.00 per pot or box.

For sale in Pittsburgh by B. L. Fahnestock & Co.

For sale at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

For sale at by Geo. A. Kelly, Federal street, Allegheny c.

Removed.—Amiel Graham & Co., Merchant Tailors, have removed to 73 Smithfield street. We are just receiving our second supply of spring and summer goods, and would most respectfully invite our friends and the public in general to examine our new stock, believing it to be one of the finest stocks of merchant tailor goods the city. Every garment warranted to give full satisfaction, in both price and quality. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere and judge for yourselves. Graham & McCandless, Merchant Tailors, No. 73 Smithfield st.

Special Notice.—The attention of our readers is directed to the brilliant assortment of Spring and Summer goods just received by our friend Mr. John Wee, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. It took comprises a great variety of Fancy Fren, English, Scotch and American Cassimeres and Cloths, and fine Silk and Cassimere Vestings,—all of which will be made up to order in the latest styles and in the best manner. A nice selection of Furnishing Goods also on hand for sale, together with a full stock of Ready Made Clothing, well and fashionably made.

"As pure as delicate as the air of Araby the Blest," is a extract of "Principia Floretta," the principal ingredient of "Lubin's Extract," for the hand complexion. The receipt of this wonder article was the master study and crowning gly of Prof. Lubin's life. It will be found indispensably valuable of elegance and fashion. Sold by Agents agency, 101 Liberty st.

Fine Furniture for Sale.—This (Thursday) morning, one o'clock, at McClelland's Auction House: Fifth street, will be sold marble top tables, rocker chairs, rocker and sofa, fine bedsteads, gother with a large quantity of parlor, chamber and dining room furniture.

Soldiers and officers in the army, being exposed to sudden changes, should always be supplied with Lum's Bronchial Troches, as they give prompt relief in a Cough, Cold, or an irritated Throat.

Omnibus carriage calls will be taken at the Omnibus of, No. 410 Penn street, day or night. All left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance.

No tickets held out by offering low prices; but an equitable fare will be charged in every case, and the tickets will be used, and all the time and all necessary to insure punctual results shall applied. m17:6m.

Greeley's Story.—Horace Greeley's History of the Rebellion, first volume, now ready for delivery to subscribers, at Frank Case's book and paper depot.

Sept. Harper's Magazine and Frank Leslie's Maine for September, at Frank Case's Newspaper, Chronicle building, Fifth street.

A Reliable Petroleum desires a situation as foreman refiner, has had five years' experience in the business. Address box 1451, Pittsburgh. 2t

Sozodont most popular Dentifrice in existence, used praised by everybody. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Furniture Auction.—Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock to be sold at McClelland, 55 Fifth street, supe Household and Kitchen Furniture.

DIED:

MARTIN Allen Kennedy, Washington Co., Pa., on the 16th, aged 11 M., wife of Wm. Martin, Jr. of Mazier, Allegheny Co., Pa.

ADVERTISING RATES.

STANDING MATTER.

	Daily.		3 times a week.	2 times a week.
	1 sq	¼ col	1 sq	1 sq
One time	$ 2	$ 50	$ 3	$ 5
Two times	1 50	75		
Three times	1 00	95		
Four times	1 50	1 85		
Five times	2 00	1 80		
One week	2 50	3 00	1 75	3 50
Two weeks	4 50	5 00	2 50	1 50
Three weeks	6 00	8 00	4 00	2 00
Four weeks	7 50	9 00	5 00	2 50
Two months	11 25	16 00	7 00	4 00
Three months	13 75	20 00	9 15	4 50
Six months	20 75	32 00	13 50	6 00
Nine months	27 00	42 50	18 00	10 50
One Year	32 00	48 00	22 50	12 00

	Daily.		3 times a week	2 times a week	1 time a week
	1 sq	½ col	1 sq	1 sq	1 sq
One month	$ 9 25	$ 20 00	$ 4 70	$ 3 00	$ 3 00
Three months	17 50	11 45	8 00	5 00	3 00
Six months	24 00	19 00	13 75	10 00	10 00
One year	40 00	28 00	24 00	14 00	14 00

Flitses double the above rates.

Death notices insertion ..... 50 cents.
Marriage " ..... 75 "
Miscellaneous Advertisements, per trip $2 00
Executors Administrators' Notices 2 75

TRADALE OF HARDWARE, &c.—On SUNDAY MORNING, Aug. 19, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the COMMERCIAL SALES ROOM, 51 Fifth street, a quantity of Hardware, &c., to which the attention of the trade is invited. The stock comprises Hand-latches, in every variety; brass recast door knobs, silver-ed, silvered, porcelain and enamel; 3 well-nut and mahogany knobs, assorted; locks, biscuit butts, parliament butts, saws, planes, 10 in. to 30 in. gauges, similes, pipes, drawing knives, adzes, table shovels, chisels, gouges, tools, carpenters' rules, spoons, tea trays, snuffers, hand grates, chains, hay and manure forks, grubbing hoes, and other goods too numerous to mention. Catalogues ready and sent on application. ARNOLD WALSH, Auct.

PAGRAIG,

CHEAP SAW MILLS.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Keep only on hand a large and thoroughly assorted stock of DEMPLE'S SAW MILLS, PLANERS, PLANEDOWN FRAMES, STUFF, DIRTLES, SHELVES, SPOUTING, LATHE, PALINGS, &c., &c.

He is order for SAWED STUFF will be promptness and despatch.

E. Frame sawing LONG TIMBER or POPLAR are very invited to examine his stock.

Office Corner Canal and Robinson streets.

LADUERNEY,

ANTIANTIA WARE MANUFACTORY.

COLLINS & WRIGHT,

Manufacturers of all kinds of LAMP BURNERS, LAMPSHES, &c. Manufacturers of Collins & Wright's TIN TOP COFFEE, Patent TIN MUSTARD, Patent BOSEW PEPPER TOP, &c. No. 139 Second, Pittsburgh.

COBUS COLEMAN,

BRIGHTON, Allegheny City,

Manufacturer of Hay & Grain Rakes, for the Mr. Dodge, Bailey and Frank Bird patent, NORMAND DAGGER PLUGS, WHEEL BARROWS, CUTTING BOXES and Wagon work of all kinds.

ALSO, TEETH, for Hay and Grain Rakes.

JAS. M. RALPH,

MACHINIST,

Proprietor Drawing and Operating Room, Second St. Buildings, and particularly that section on rear street.

Office Corner Second and Robinson Streets, Allegheny City.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Special Dispatches.

GRANT'S LATEST MOVEMENT.

Our Forces Six Miles from Richmond.

THE SITUATION MOST PROMISING.

Gallant and Successful Charge.

TREMENDOUS FRESHET AT PETERSBURG.

AFFAIRS IN FRONT UNCHANGED

Regulations Concerning Prisoners of War.

CORRECT STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1864.

An army letter, dated Army of the Potomac, August 16th, 10 a. m., says: Yesterday morning the 10th corps was withdrawn from their position on the enemy's extreme right, on the north and west bluff of the James river and Deep Bottom, and thrown, by a most magnificent movement, upon the enemy's extreme left. At dark last night our forces had turned the rebel fortifications on our extreme left, and were driving the enemy towards the James river and the fortifications of Richmond, it being four or five miles distant to either. Affairs could not possibly be in a more promising shape than they were last night at dark when the firing ceased, with an intention, on our part, of renewing the attack early this morning.

The 10th Corps and 3d Division of the 21 Corps, did most of the fighting yesterday, the 2d Division of the 2d Corps, under Gen. Barlow, and Col. Smyths, of the 1st Delaware, having respectively covered themselves with glory the day before. The firing yesterday afternoon was generally musketry, the fortifications of the rebels having been turned on their left, and there being consequently little use or chance for artillery on either side. Our loss on Sunday were some three or four hundred killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss was perhaps not quite so much, while our loss yesterday was somewhat less, with that of the enemy being much more, they leaving some of their killed and wounded in our hands.

The public may rest assured of one thing, that all that is accomplished by this movement will be so much clear gain without any possibility of disaster. If enough of the rebel forces is taken from Petersburg to thwart this movement on the north side of the James river, you may expect to hear glorious news from our extreme left in front of Petersburg.

Later.—Our forces renewed the attack at daylight, this morning, when they found that the main body of the enemy had fallen back during the night, a short distance to a more eligible position, where they had commenced throwing up earthworks. Our artillerists were getting their forces in position, when the messenger left the front, and a hot day's work was expected.

Mr. Chas. Page, correspondent of the New York *Tribune* with the army of the Potomac, sends the following to that journal under date of Gen. Butler's headquarters, August 16th, 1864, 7 A. M.:

The operations of to-day on the north bank of the James require but few paragraphs. During the night Birney with the Tenth corps left his line of the day before and assumed Hancock's, which he advanced a mile early in the morning without opposition, Hancock taking the reserve and left flank. Foster's old positions at Deep Bottom was left with a few negro troops.

Nearly all of the day was occupied in skirmishing and learning the ground. Gregg's cavalry, on the extreme right, moved to the Charles City road, seven miles from Richmond. One brigade of the 2d Corps connected it with Gen Wm. Birney's provisional division, of the 10th Corps, consisting of the colored brigade lately from Florida, and two brigades of Turner's division, 10th Corps. Gen. Turner was left in command of Butler's line, from the Appomattox to the James. Terry's division was next to the left, and Barlow's, of the 24 Corps, on the refused flank.

This line extended from the Charles City road to the New Market road, the Central road being midway, at which point there were but six miles from Richmond. The line more nearly faced the river than it did Richmond, extending at an obtuse angle from the right of the line of the day before. The country is here very thickly wooded. All woods save narrow clear patches. The day was, by the chronometer, the warmest known this summer, and no air was stirring here. Little could be done in the middle of the day.

About noon the rebels attacked Gregg's cavalry and bore it back, whereupon Birney sent a brigade square out to his right, in charge of Capt. Briscoe, of his staff, which struck the rebel force on its right flank and forced it to slide out from between the brigade and Gregg. This, however, measured by the losses, was little more than skirmishing.

At 5 o'clock Gen. Wm. Birney's and a part of Gen. Terry's divisions advanced. The line, in order to prepare for the final charge, pushed through the dense growth but slowly, and it was after six before it became actively engaged. The negro troops, the 7th, 8th and 9th U. S. and the 36th Connecticut, the heroes of Olustee, went in magnificently, with the heartiest cheer I have heard since the earlier battles of the campaign.

By dark, a considerable distance had been gained, and work for the day ceased. The losses are very small—between one or two hundred, and perhaps as many more sick from the excessive heat.

At one time in the day Gen. Birney's headquarters were under a very bitter fire of case shot and musketry. The officer upon which the general was sitting was struck.

There was just a little sprinkle of rain near night, and there was the same as the head-quarters and at City Point, while in the trenches in front of Petersburg a tremendous freshet fell in one half hour from one great cloud. The ravine in the 18th Corps front rose so rapidly out of its banks as to washing away hundreds of tents. Fourteen soldiers, who were asleep, are known to have been drowned. The water in the valley was ten and more feet deep, and raged like an ocean surf. One man, noted for his wit, was rescued when nearly drowned. At last, having a grip, he opened his eyes, and gasped out a word at a time: "I—am—Captain—Sommes. Where—it—the—Greycoat?"

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Aug. 16.—Everything remains quiet in front of Petersburg. The rebels for the past two nights have been feeling our lines on the left, but nothing more than skirmishing between pickets has taken place.

Deserters continue to arrive in small squads. A lieutenant and twelve men reached here yesterday. They tell the usual stories of the demoralization and speedy destruction of the rebel army. Thousands, they say, are leaving on account of not receiving any pay, while their families are starving, and they are determined to stay in the rebel service no longer, under any circumstances.

General Park is now in command of the Ninth corps.

Additional particulars have been received of the action of Sunday. Part of the Second and part of the Tenth corps were engaged with the enemy in the afternoon near Deep Bottom. The Tenth corps under Gen. Birney took part of the line of works within four sight inch brass guns and a number of prisoners, with small loss. The enemy fell back to a strong position.

The 3d division of the 24 corps was drawn up in line of battle and advanced about a mile beyond where Hancock captured the four guns two weeks ago. Hose the first brigade, Colonel Macy commanding, took the lead and charged across a corn field, over a hill and downhill a farther, where they came to a stream with a swamp on the other side, the ground being covered with impenetrable brush on the margin of it. During all this time they were exposed to a very heavy fire from the rebel artillery, which did a good deal of damage. It was found impossible to cross the ravine, and our men were halted and lay concealed as well as possible until dark, when they were withdrawn. The second division left at least three hundred men in the engagement. The first and third division which were in support, lost about two hundred and fifty men from the effects of the rebel artillery. The wounded were all brought off.

Our troops still hold their position in front of the rebel works, which are very strong and well defended, owing to the nature of the country in the vicinity.

New York, Aug. 17.—Interesting details of the movement made by Grant last Sunday show that the main line of the rebel works extends along a commanding ridge crossing by formidable earthworks all along the crest. In front of this main defensive line, however, a series of rifle pits, intended as a strong skirmish line, proved, as it was designed, an effective obstacle to our advance. But early in the morning a portion of the troops on the left, under command of Gen. Birney, in the advance, rushed forward, charging in gallant style, and, almost without firing a shot, drove the enemy from his rifle-pits covering the Kingsland road, and captured about one hundred prisoners. Among them were officers and privates from ten different regiments, and from Todds' and Wilcox's divisions. Those were Longstreet's troops. The enemy retired into his main intrenchments.

During the afternoon, our troops drove the enemy from an important position at the junction of the Kingsland and New Market road, on the route to Richmond; and Foster's brigade, by a charge, captured the enemy's guns. From Strawberry Plains other troops advanced on the roads leading towards Richmond. The cavalry, under Gregg, took the Charles City road, where, after a sharp engagement Hampton's Rebel Legion was driven with considerable confusion, retiring at last in a northerly direction.

Early in the afternoon Gen. Barlow, with a portion of his command, charged one line of rifle pits and took it. The enemy resisted stubbornly with artillery and musketry, but our men assumed a position, a sort of isolated crest, and took and now hold it. Our position is such, that Lee must recall his forces operating on the North under Early, and in addition must come out and fight in front of his works this week, or wholly retire within the Richmond defenses.

New York, Aug. 17.—The *Post's* Washington special says: Advices from Deep Bottom, up to yesterday morning, announce that Gen. Grant's lines have been advanced within seven miles of Richmond. There was considerable fighting during the day, in which the rebels were invariably driven back.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING PRISONERS OF WAR.

A circular has been issued by the Commissary of Prisoners to the effect that no supplies of any kind will be allowed to prisoners of war by their relatives or friends, except in cases of illness, when near relatives will be permitted to send them such articles of food as the surgeon of the hospital may approve, the articles to be addressed to him. Necessary clothing by relatives to destitute prisoners must be subject to the approval of the commanding officer of the post where they are confined. Outer garments must be of grey or dark mixed color or inferior quality. Only one suit of outer clothing and a change of under clothing will be allowed.

Sutlers are to be permitted to sell the following articles, viz: Writing materials, postage stamps, tobacco, segars, pipes, matches, combs, scap, tooth brushes, hair brushes, scissors, thread, needles, handkerchiefs, towels, and looking-glasses.

Prisoners of war will be allowed to receive clothing from relatives and friends residing beyond our lines, when forwarded by flag of truce, so long as the prisoners of war held at Richmond and other southern prisons are permitted to receive the same articles in the same manner from relatives and friends in the loyal states.

CORRECT STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books of the Treasury Department, on the 16th of Aug. 1864: Debt bearing interest in coin, amount outstanding, $855,358,191 80; interest, $35,825,513 50. Debt bearing interest in lawful money, $415,-643,141 56; interest, $224,462,652 16. Debt on which interest has ceased, $367,170 09. Debt bearing no interest, $528,976,051 74. Total amount outstanding, $1,849,714,555 49; interest, $76,088,165 66. The unpaid requisitions amount to $83,472,090. The amount in the Treasury subject to draft is $11,674,359 46.

Within the past week, $40,019,500 of the 7 3 10 notes, of the issues of 1861, have been converted into bonds of 1881, leaving the amount yet outstanding, $77,985,400. The amount in the Treasury, subject to draft, has been reduced, during the same time, from $13,623,252 to $11,-674 359, and the unpaid requisitions have increased $33,749,000.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, August 16, 1864.

SENATE.—Mr. St. Clair offered a joint resolution requiring the State Treasurer to pay certain outstanding military claims, where warrants were allowed, but the State Treasurer had refused to pay them.

The petition from two hundred and fifteen families of the 187th Regiment, presented, asking the influence of the Senate in procuring their recall from Grant's army, is generally regarded by soldiers here as a very mean affair.

Bills in place.—To increase the fees of officers in all the counties in the State. Also, a bill permitting banks on the State border to accept a renewal of their charter where their business has been interrupted by raids.

Mr. McCandless—One for confirming attachment of wages.

SENATE—AFTERNOON.—*Bills in Place*—Supplement to Mr. Grover's Bounty bill of last session.

Mr. Lamberton—one making the Canal Commissioners build bridges which have fallen down or been burned. Passed finally.

The Senate will begin on the Bounty bill tomorrow morning.

Adj. ourned.

HOUSE.—The bill as amended to enable banks to become national banks was taken up and passed finally. The House then proceeded to consider the fifteen regiment bill.

Mr. Persey, of Northumberland, made a two hour's speech, and was very bitter in his denunciation of Bigham. Bigham had told him yesterday that he was guilty of treason, and was in accord with Jeff. Davis.

The debate is still progressing.

HOUSE—AFTERNOON.—The House spent all the afternoon on local bounty bills.

Mr. Brown, of Warren, moved to postpone indefinitely the bill appropriating $70,000 for the extension of the Capitol. Carried—55 to 45.

LATEST FROM ATLANTA

Hood Heavily Reinforced.

SHERMAN STRONGLY INTRENCHED.

Success Only a Question of Time.

THE REBEL ATTACK ON DALTON.

Gallant Conduct of the Garrison.

DEFEAT AND RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

Gen. Logan's Report of the Battle on July 29th.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* special says: From Atlanta there is nothing important. Hood has been heavily reinforced, and operations there have settled into regular siege. Gen. Sherman is strongly intrenched, and is gradually extending his lines around the city. His success is only a question of time.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 17.—The Chattanooga *Gazette* of August 16th contains the following: The rebels in the attack on Dalton numbered 5,000, infantry and cavalry, and six brass howitzers, commanded by Major General Wheeler. The garrison at Dalton numbered four hundred of the Second Missouri under Col. Lesbold. On Sunday morning the rebels approached the town in line of battle. Gen. Wheeler sent the following formal demand for surrender: "To prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood, I have the honor to demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the forces under your command at this garrison.

(Signed) JAMES WHEELER,
Maj. General Com'dg. Confederate Forces."

Col. Lesbold responded in the following laconic terms: "I have been placed here to defend the post, but not to surrender.

(Signed) B. LESBOLD, Com'd'g.

The rebels outnumbered Col. Lesbold ten to one. His command sought protection in his earthworks and a large brick building, and the invaders who swarmed into the town, were gallantly kept at bay by the garrison, who, from behind the works, mowed down the rebels.

On Monday morning Gen. Steadman arrived with reinforcements. A skirmish at once commenced. The garrison sallied out from the earthworks. At this stage the 14th U. S. colored infantry, Col. Morgan, were ordered to charge with an impetus, which was irresistible. They charged the rebels, who fled in confusion. The rebels slightly damaged the track for a mile this side of Dalton.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The following report from General Logan has been received at headquarters: "Headquarters Fifteenth Army Corps, before Atlanta, Ga., July 29—Colonel: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of orders I moved my command in position on the right of the Seventeenth army corps, which was the extreme right of the army in the field, on the night and morning of the 27th and 28th inst., and during my advance in line of battle to a more desirable position, was met by the rebel infantry from Hardee's and Lee's corps, who made a desperate and desperate attack, at 1,30 a. m., on the 28th. My lines were only protected by logs and rails hastily thrown in front of them.

The first onset was received and checked, and the battle commenced and lasted until 3 o'clock, p. m. During that time six successive charges were made, which were gallantly repulsed each time, with fearful loss to the enemy. Later in the evening my lines were assaulted vigorously, but each time with like result.

Like fighting occurred on Guns. Harrows' and Smith's front, which formed the centre and right of the command. The troops could not have displayed more courage nor greater determination not to yield. Had they thrown less, they would have been driven from their position. Brigadier Generals Wood, Harrows and Smith's divisions and commands are entitled to equal credit for gallant conduct and skill in repulsing the rebel assaults.

My losses are fifty killed, one hundred and thirty nine wounded, and fifty three missing. The aggregate is five hundred and seventy two. There were about one thousand five hundred or two thousand muskets captured. One hundred and six prisoners were taken, exclusive of seventy wounded, who have been removed to hospitals and are being taken care of by our surgeons.

Five hundred and sixty five rebels, up to this time, have been buried, and about two hundred are supposed to be yet unburied. A large number were undoubtedly carried away during the night, as the enemy did not withdraw until nearly daylight. The enemy's loss could not have been, in my judgment, less than six or seven thousand.

I am, very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major General, Commanding 15th Army Corps.

GRANT'S MOVEMENT PROGRESSING FINELY.

General Sheridan Falling Back.

EARLY PROBABLY HEAVILY REINFORCED.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* specials contain the following paragraphs from Washington: The flank movement on the north of Richmond was progressing finely yesterday morning. The enemy's works had been turned, and they fell back on Monday night to a better position. Our troops were moving, confident of success.

Late advices state that Gen. Sheridan had fallen back to Winchester, where he will fortify himself and act on the defensive. If this really be the case, it would seem to indicate that Early has been so heavily reinforced as to make him too strong for Sheridan to attack.

NEW YORK, Aug 17.—The *Commercial's* special states that a division of the Fifth corps landed at Deep Bottom this morning.

Advices were received to-day from Sheridan's department that Gen. Early is at Strasburg, where he is posted in a strong position, and well defended against flank movements. Sheridan is close upon him, and a desperate fight must occur at any moment.

THE INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

A COMBINED ATTACK EXPECTED.

Gen. Curtis Perfecting Measures for Protection.

OMAHA, Aug. 17.—The Overland Stage Company continue to remove the stock to places of safety from the incursion of the Indians.

The Indians attacked three coaches loaded with passengers, seven miles east of Cottonwood, this noon. Soldiers have been sent to their relief.

It is ascertained by reliable scouts that in less than twenty-eight days a simultaneous attack will be made by combined bands of the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Utes, Sioux, Comanches and Arrapahoes on Fort Kearney and Fort Cottonwood, and all along the Platte Valley. Every measure is being taken by the whites to give them a warm reception.

All the ranches are deserted, and the proprietors, with their families, are taking refuge in the fort. Depredations continue to be made daily on the stock. The telegraph operator at Alkali Lake was driven off, and all the stock taken. In the more thickly settled portions of the road between Omaha City and Fort Kearney the people are erecting forts for defense among themselves for any emergency, although hitherto hardly probable an incursion will be made as far down the river.

Brig. Gen. Curtis arrived here yesterday. He leaves for the west shortly, to adopt such active and efficient measures for the protection of the Overland mail route and emigration.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, August 17.—A meeting of the citizens of Cairo has been called for this evening to provide measures for the defense of the city, and to send an expedition in pursuit of Johnson's guerrillas, who captured the basis at Salina, Ark. The main body of the band is about 500 strong. They were at Cane Rivilly, Ky., when last heard from. A detachment of them crossed the river, or if they did, had returned again. They carried off a considerable amount of stores from the steamers, which were laden with Government stores, cattle, &c. Gunboats are now steaming up the river to prevent a second visit.

Overland Mail Contract—Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Postmaster General is, on the eve of concluding a contract for the Overland mail service from the Missouri river to California, for four years from October 1st, at the rate of $750,000 per annum.

E. R. Geyoh, late Chief Quartermaster of the department of Washington, has been appointed a Quartermaster General, with the brevet rank of Brigadier General, and assigned to duty in the department of Ohio and the Cumberland.

Regiment of Prisoners and Deserters.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The steamer Continental arrived here this morning from James river, having on board the 1st regiment U. S. volunteers, numbering 1,000 men. This organization is formed exclusively of prisoners and deserters, and it is the only body of troops in the service composed entirely of Southern soldiers.

MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Cotton 1@2c better; $1,768 1.77 for Middling Uplands. Flour—State and Western opened without any change and closed about 5c lower; $9 00@9 95 for Extra State, $10,25@10,60 for Extra R. H. O., and $10 05@12 for Trade Brands; included in the sales are 1,600 bbls Extra State, for last half of September, at $10,05, and 800 bbls do. for first half of October at $9 [illegible]. Wheat firm at $1,75@1 78 for State, and $1 75@1,80 for Western; about 100 bbls Wheat ran, delivered within 4 days, buyers' option at $1,82. Wheat received steady, closed heavy and 1@2c lower; $2,12@2,20 for Chicago Spring, $2 10@2,25 for Milwaukee Club, and $2,25@2 41 for Winter Red Western. Rye quiet at $1,05@1,06. Barley dull and nominal. Corn a shade better at $1,52@1,53 for Mixed Western, including one boat load in store at $1,51@1,54@1,55 for Mixed and Yellow. Oats creeping at 94@95c for Canadian and State, and 97@98½c for Western. Corn Meal dull at previous prices. Sugar active; Cuba 8½@9c. Molasses 2c. Petroleum—Crude quiet at 32@34c. Refined in bond firm, 65c is offered and 65c ask d, duty paid. Free quiet at 87@88c. Wool firm and prices tend upward, especially for domestic. Pork moderately active and lower; $37@37,50 for Mess, $40@40,50 for New do., closing at $40@40,25, $36 for Prime and $38 for Prime Mess; also 1,000 bbls New Mess, sold early, for August, buyers' option, at $40. Beef dull. Cut Meats a little more active and very firm; 15@15½c for Shoulders, and 17½@18c for Hams. Lard a shade higher and a little more active at 22½@22¾c; also 600 bbls for August, buyers' option, at 22c.

Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Money easy at 7 per cent. Sterling dull at 277@278 currency, and 100¾ for gold. Gold a shade firmer, opening at 246¾, advancing to 247, declining to 246¾, and closing quiet at 246¾@246¾.

Government Stocks less active. U. S. Sixes 1881 Coupons, 108¾; 7-30s, 110. U. S. 5-20 Year Certificates, 95; Seven-forties 99 87.

Stock Market: Toledo and Wabash, 69, d., preferred, 77; Pacific Mail, 64,75; New York Central, $1 30@; Erie, $1,12¾; Hide s, $1 32¾; Michigan Southern, 92¾, do guarantee, $1 46; Read ng, $1 27¾; Illinois Central Scrip, 121¾; Pittsburgh, $1,13¾; North Western, 57¾, do preferred, 61¾; Ia. 1 $1,14; Ft. Wayne, $1,16¾.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—Flour is in fair demand, at $8,75@8 90 for Superfine and $9,0 25 for Extra. Wheat quoted at $1 85@1 87 for Red and $2,20@5 for White. Corn unchanged, and not much done. Whisky in good demand, at $1 73. Mess Pork is sold at $40; sales of 200,000 pounds bulk shoulders, at 15c, and 100