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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The undersigned, publishers of Pittsburgh daily papers, have mutually agreed to charge the prices below specified for their respective journals, on and after MONDAY, July 25th, 1864:

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GAZETTE ASSOCIATION,
CHARLES McKNIGHT,
Publisher Evening Chronicle;
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

Reading Matter from Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

The Latest "Intervention."

Lord Lyons made history of the endeavor of the barons of the New York Democracy to get the British to interfere in our war on the side of the Rebels. He wrote home:

"*Several of the leaders of the Democratic party sought interviews with me, both before and after the arrival of the intelligence of General McClellan's dismissal. The subject uppermost in their minds, while they were speaking to me, was naturally that of foreign mediation between the North and South.* Many of them seemed to think that this mediation must come at last; but they appeared to be afraid of its coming too soon. It was evident that they apprehended that a premature proposal of foreign intervention would afford the Radical party a means of reviving the violent war spirit, and thus of defeating the powerful plans of the Conservatives. They appeared to regard the present moment as peculiarly unfavorable for such an offer, and, indeed, to hold that it would be essential to the success of any such proposal from abroad that *it should be deferred until the control of the Executive Government should pass into the hands of the Democratic party.*"

The Lincoln conspirators of the Democratic leaders failed in Paris, London and New-York. Nothing was left for them but direct conspiracy with the insurgent chiefs. This commenced at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, and was concluded at Chicago. Jeff. Davis' agents George Sanders, Clement C. Clay and J. P. Holcome furnished the material for the Platform of the Democratic party—an "immediate" stop to our fighting of the rebels, and an "ultimate," that is a far distant Convention of States that can't be legally met, to restore a Union that never will be restored by the insurgent chiefs, save under the three ONs Montgomery Constitution. This treasonous material was carried to Chicago, and there polished a little, and then used for a platform to which the Democracy was remorlessly spiked down! Bad enough it is—shameful to American politics. How much worse it might have been, judge all from Sanders' telegram to a rebel commissioner in a British Province, in which he recounts the disappointment of a hope founded on a bargain, and distinct policy to the editor of the rebel organ in London:

"DR. GATHERNES, C. W., Sept. 1, 1864.

"*To Hon. D. Wier, Halifax:*

Platform and Presidential nominee unsatisfactory. Vice President and speeches satisfactory. Vall Philmore not to oppose.

GEO. N. SANDERS.

Richmond and Atlanta.

By glancing at the maps of Virginia and Georgia, it will be seen that the net work of railroads surrounding Richmond is similar, in some respects, to that around Atlanta. The Virginia Central front may be compared to the Chattanooga; the York to the Augusta; the Danville to the West Point, and the Weldon to the Macon road. Sherman advanced down the Chattanooga road, and on crossing the Chattahoochee, took possession of the Augusta road. Grant advanced down the Virginia Central, and on crossing the Pamunkey occupied the York road, which, however, was of but minor importance. Sherman's possession of the Augusta route did not, however, compel the evacuation of Atlanta, and he accordingly moved a portion of his army round the enemy's left flank to the Macon road. Grant, in a similar manner, moved around the enemy's right flank upon the Weldon road, and immediately on gaining possession of it compelled the evacuation of Atlanta. Grant by occupying the Weldon is placed within striking distance of the Danville road, and all that now requires for the starving out and evacuation of Richmond is enough troops to advance and occupy the road at Burkeville in the same manner as Sherman has the Macon road at Rough and Ready. Let the country respond to the patriotic call for one hundred thousand more troops, and Richmond, like Atlanta, will soon be ours.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

In a letter to the editor of *La Nation Suisse*, Garibaldi says:

"I desire to add my name to the few thousand citizens of Geneva who have addressed the United States in favor of the maintenance of the Union, and the abolition of slavery, and I hope, in so doing, to obtain the approbation of the Liberal press and of all my fellow citizens. Glory to Switzerland! That old home of liberty deserves to stand in the vanguard of humanity emancipation.—From a totality now weighing on nations we see great people grow less, and even disappear from the lying flattery of despotism, and the champions of freedom become the champions of the lying flattery of despotism, and the champions of freedom become the champions of despotism. Tyrants pant to take the lead till nations repent. What avails a day, nations are immortal. What avails a minority? We shall conquer by aid of our tranquillity; and we shall again see tyranny melt away before the popular phalanx as snow before the sun. We shall conquer because we have right, justice and brotherhood on our side. Let me now call the attention of Switzerland to a great fact. The American Republic present to the world the spectacle of the connection of the peoples. An aggression against the Peruvian territory completed by the Spanish Bourbons, has raised a cry of indignation and vengeance from the sister nations. If the elder sister of the Republics will send one word of comfort to her suffering sister, it would be a striking contrast to the shameful league of tyrants against liberty, which we now see in Europe. Mind this: Poland swamped by Russia, amid the apathy of all; is the first step to a renewed barbarism of the middle ages. If the 'partition' disgraced the eighteenth, the destruction of Poland is a lasting blot on the nineteenth century. Ah! on civilization, as yet, it is but false."

Copperhead Ideas of McClellan.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, a paper edited by a Frenchman, in the service of the French Empire, sends up the following choice opinion of McClellan:

McClellan is really a new man. For more than two years past he has not taken part in the inhuman war commenced by the Burnsides, the Hookers, and the Sherman. His name is not connected with any of those odious measures of the Administration; and the first great violation of the Constitution, the Emancipation Proclamation, made him sheathe his sword. Obliged to fight, he has, however, never sullied his name by any of those exterminating and savage expeditions which have dishonored Sherman, Kilpatrick and Butler. He belongs to that school of Generals who can yet look upon the Confederates as countrymen, while most of the Generals now in the service hardly look upon them as human beings.

Disappointed Substitute Brokers.

A letter from New York says: "The substitute advertisements, which the city journals have been publishing (some of them by the column) for a month or six weeks past, have suddenly disappeared. The stoppage of the draft has made this a bad market for the article, and those who were holding off, to sell themselves at as high a price as possible, are rapidly betaking themselves to other localities where the conscription is to be enforced. Instances are related of certain substitute brokers who had purchased as many as half a dozen men, weeks ago, at an average of four hundred dollars each man, and were holding on to them (paying their board meanwhile) in the expectation that they could get at least the same price for them after the draft of September. Of course, there is nothing like a speculator. But the bankrupt agents left for them speculators! Let the bankrupt agents speak for themselves.

Mr. Vallandigham speaks of the late Copperhead convention as the *great hell of Chicago!* Yes, that's the name for it. It was a "hell," the Democratic party paid up at auction. Vallandigham was the auctioneer, Augustus Belmont was the highest bidder, and "Confederate bonds" were the purchase money. You're right, Colonel, it was a great "hell." Fear Belmont! he bought a very ugly "elephant."

The Heir-Apparent of Russia in search of a Wife.—The Grand Duke Nicholas in a Sad Plight.

The heir-apparent of Russia, the future master of a realm of more than seven millions of square miles—an empire comprising one-seventh of the territorial part of the globe, and about one twenty-sixth part of its entire surface—is in want of a wife, and cannot find one. This astounding piece of news (says the London *Globe*) is going the round of the continental papers. Grand Duke Nicholas, heir apparent of all the Russias, twenty-one years old, tall, good looking, in splendid uniform, speaking five languages, and with all the accomplishments, is willing to wed, yet cannot get a wife. It is said that Grand Duke Nicholas has only five royal princesses offered for his selection; and that, unfortunately, of these five high born ladies, he does not like three, and his imperial father does not like the other two, so that, in point of fact, the heir-apparent of one-seventh of the earth can get no wife at all. Poor Nicholas. There was a time when the Czar and family were allowed to pick their partners from among a whole flora of princesses. It is said of Peter the Great—that when he wanted a spouse for his son Alexis, he circulated a round robin among the five score of reigning families in Germany, bidding them to send all their marriageable daughters, deducting the plain ones, to Mezrow for inspection. The invitation was responded to by a crowd of fair and illustrious damsels, and the fairest flower from among them was picked for the drunken and dissolute heir apparent.

"Subsequently the business was conducted mainly by advertisement. A hint given in one of the Hamburg papers, then considered the organ of the Russian government, generally brought a lot of portraits to the Imperial Court, from the inspection of which resulted further negotiations. Princess Clara, of Hohenlauenstein, being held the most eligible of the Obnehred, being held the most eligible of the matrimonial candidates, was then invited, together with some old Ohnehred aunt, to spend a couple of weeks at the Imperial Court, where she was kept if finally approved of, or if not, returned to her loving parents at the grim castle of Hohenhausen. The Congress of Vienna, when by the sweeping away of nearly a hundred crowned heads from the field of royalty, had the effect of greatly lessening the charmed circle within which the Czars were wont to roll, and Czar Nicholas, when on his heir-apparent, had to pay assiduous courtship to win the hand of the King of Prussia's daughter, and his three younger sons experienced actual difficulty to get a bride. The young ladies of good family, finding that they were eagerly sought after, and that, in fact, the demand was far greater than the supply, refused to go to Russia. They objected to the country as too cold, and to the rulers as being given to the ugly habit of beating their wives, royalty notwithstanding. Thus the circle narrowed more and more around the Czar's prospective family, until it has now become the humiliating necessity to admit that the heir-apparent of Russia cannot find a wife at all. It is the greatest victory the ladies have achieved in the nineteenth century."

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

A LIGHT SENTENCE.—"NECESSITY."—Judge Hayes, of the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster, has decided that where a house has been let to a married woman for the purpose of keeping a liquor saloon, the husband of the woman may be sued for the rent of the building, provided it can be proved that the wife and her children were supported out of the proceeds of the beer saloon. This judgment was based on the act of 1848, which provides that in all cases where debts may be contracted for necessaries for the support and maintenance of the family of any married woman, it shall be lawful for the creditor, in such case, to institute suit against the husband and wife for the price of necessaries, and after obtaining a judgment, have an execution against the husband alone," and so forth.

THAT faith which Cromwell preached to his Ironsides, to trust in God, but keep their powder dry, was reproduced in essence by Rev. Mark Trafton in New Bedford, last Sunday, in a sermon on "faith in God, faith in the Government, and faith in the righteousness of the cause for which we are fighting." He warned his congregation of dark days, perhaps to our sons, of dark days to the Government, dark days for the nation, and concluded thus: "But, my brethren," said he, "I beseech you, don't in any dark day, go and vote for McClellan and Peace!"—*N. Y. Trib.*

THE accumulation of unpaid requisitions upon the Treasury is rendering the necessity for a temporary loan of at least fifty millions of dollars, in anticipation of the payment of the installments of the new loan, urgent. It is understood that Secretary Fessenden is averse to further inflation of the currency, and will depend upon the receipts from taxes and long loans to meet the demand upon the Treasury. With a continuance of military success, which there is every reason to expect, he thinks he will be able thus to meet these demands. In the meantime he will negotiate a temporary loan to discharge the more pressing and urgent calls upon him.

THE proceedings of the Conference of delegates from the several provinces of British America, which met on Sept. 1, at Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, have not been made officially known. It is, however, understood that the Convention was unanimous in acknowledging the great advantages to be expected from a confederation of all the Provinces, and that they adjourned to meet again on the 14th inst., at Halifax, there to agree upon a definite plan to be submitted to the several Parliaments.

HON. EDWARD S. WHITE, the District Judge of Indiana, died at Lafayette on the 5th. Judge White was a Representative in Congress, from Indiana, from 1837 to 1839; a Senator from 1839 to 1845, and again a Representative in the 37th Congress. On the death of Hon. Caleb B. Smith he was appointed by President Lincoln Judge of the U. S. District Court for the State of Indiana.

A CONTEMPORARY says that General McClellan is about to remove from Orange, New Jersey, to New York, in order that he may be near his friends. From the developments of the Chicago Convention we should think that if General McClellan really desired to be near his friends he should secure a position on Major Mulford's staff or truss boat.

VALLANDIGHAM said General Schenck was like the toad, ugly and venomous; but unlike the toad he had no precious jewel in his head. The Dayton *Empire* says it may be Schenck has no jewels about his person, and he certainly has no servant girl's *dime* in his pocket. The contributors to the dime subscription will understand it.

THE CANADIAN LIES HIM.—The Detroit *Free Press* boasts of the popularity of McClellan in Canada. As Canada just now contains a large population of Northern skulks and cowards, Southern rebels, and foreign enemies of the United States, the fact is not surprising. Canadian popularity brings no votes.

MRS. J. L. TERRILL, of Factoryville, Staten Island, has made during the blackberry season, just closed, seventy-two gallons of blackberry brandy, of the best quality, for our brave soldiers. It goes forward to be used in the hospitals attached to Gens. Butler's and Meade's Departments.

RUMORS of dangers to our commerce eastward have induced Collector Barney to order four armed revenue steamers to cruise in such waters as are likely to attract the visits of Rebel vessels. This measure, it is believed, will afford ample protection against any Rebel projects.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE Boston *Post*, in a column of glorification over the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton, says: "Let not our friends stand upon the defensive." It would be curious if any political party, under the leadership of General McClellan, should ever maintain any other attitude.—*Phila. Press.*

MOSQUITOES love beef blood better than they do any that flows in the veins of human kind. Just put a couple of generous pieces on plates near your bed at night, and you will sleep undisturbed by these pests. In the morning you will find them full and stupid with beef blood.

SMOKY FIRE.—This morning about two o'clock, a fire was discovered in an oil refinery, on Beaver street, Allegheny, but it was promptly extinguished by night watchman Samuel Hodger, who happened to be in the vicinity at the time.

PROVOST RENOVAN.—At least one office holder in New York city who conceived it his duty to preside and speak at a recent peace meeting there has been removed, and Secretary Fessenden made the removal.

A LADY at Brooklyn remarked last evening while collecting an occasional (McClellan) rooster, "that she thought it would be more appropriate to fire serpents than rockets.—*Boston Transcript.*

DRAFT IN KENTUCKY.—Recent advices from Kentucky say that in view of the draft, there is a very decided modification of the old prejudice against the enlistment of negro troops.

THE HON. E. R. ingersoll, successor to Owen Lovejoy, has been unanimously nominated for re-election by the Union Convention of the 8th Illinois District.

MISS Elizabeth H. Whittier, the only sister of the Quaker poet, and a lady of rare culture and poetic gifts, died at Amesbury, Mass., on Monday, after a protracted illness.

GEN. THOMAS EARS, Fortieth New York, has been appointed Brigadier-General for bravery in the field, on Gen. Grant's recommendation.

Two hundred and forty-three deserters from the rebel army took the oath of amnesty at Louisville on the 24 inst.

A PETITION to the French Senate for the abolition of capital punishment has received 80,000 signatures.

AS MANY THE MEN AS MEN, confined at Point Lookout are being released, taking the oath of allegiance.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Bold Swindling Operations.

The Oil City *Monitor* contains the following account of the operations of a bogus banking firm in that place: Some four or five weeks ago a company signing themselves "C. Ames & Co.," rented a room on the east side of the Creek, put up a sign and opened a banking institution. On the day of opening they commenced operations by paying out worthless bills stamped with their signature, saying they would redeem all bills thus stamped. This of itself should have been sufficient ground for a strong suspicion of their integrity and honesty of purpose, and many of our business men were warned thereby. Thus matters stood; the "Bank" in the meantime receiving all the deposits that could be "scared up" by runners and otherwise.

On last Saturday evening the "bankers" having urgent and imperative business in some other part of the world, to us unknown, "skedaddled," "vamoosed" and made a "masterly retreat," carrying with them the money of the depositors. On Monday morning, as the "bank" was not opened, the depositors became uneasy, and had the institution searched in the afternoon by the Deputy Sheriff. An empty safe was found to occupy the room, and a note on the counter announcing that the bank would be open at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Monday. At the present writing (Tuesday) no intelligence has been heard of these precious "bankers," and the general supposition is that they are safe in Canada ere this.

The following is a partial list of losses sustained by our citizens: Conrad & Co., $5,000; Dr. Egbert, $1,000; Perry Tate $200, and Ann G. Fry, $750. The husband of Mrs. Fry is in the army, and her son lately enlisted and gave the money to his mother for safe keeping, by whom it was deposited with these swindling scoundrels. There are rumors of other deposits, in the aggregate amounting to $50,000 or $60,000, but we think they are greatly exaggerated. It seems strange to us that persons would entrust their money to a company coming among us under suspicious circumstances, having no reputation or reference in our community.

Mustered Out and Paid Off.

Battery "G," Knap's Battalion, Pa. Vol. Artillery, Capt. Riddle, arrived home on Sunday evening, and was mustered out on Tuesday, by Capt. Irish, and paid off yesterday by Major Allison.

This battery was the third raised for Joseph M. Knap's Battery of one hundred days' men, authorized by the Secretary of War; mustered in by Lieut. Williams on the 25th day of May, and reported for duty at Gen. Augur's headquarters, Washington, D. C., on the 27th, and was at once assigned to duty at Fort Mahon, on the East Branch of the Potomac, armed with excellent Springfield rifles, the company was constantly drilled both as infantry and as heavy artillery. During the four or five weeks the company spent at this Fort, very considerable progress was made, and the company passed such creditable inspections that it was transferred to Fort Stevens, 2d brigade, when Capt. Riddle was assigned to the command of that post.

On the 4th of July the battery was again transferred to Fort Sumner, the fort on the extreme left, overlooking the Potomac, when the Battalion was for the first time united. The Battalion was located here during the attack made by Early, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of July, and are accredited by the General commanding with having diverted the rebel attack from the front of Fort Sumner to the right, where the principal attack was made and repulsed.

The Battalion has seen a good deal of service, during the hundred days in which they have been out, and had become quite "veteran" in the drill, both as infantry and artillery. The record of target practice with the heavy guns, by the Battalion, has been spoken of by competent officers, as very extraordinary for new troops.

Battery D, Capt. Stuart, the last of the Battalion, will probably arrive and be mustered out on the 17th inst.

Assessment of Soldiers' Taxes.

The 40th section of the corrugulating elections by soldiers in actual military service, requires every Assessor to assess and return a county tax of ten cents upon every non-commissioned officer and private, and the equal taxes upon every commissioned officer known to be in the military service of the United States or this State in the army, and when any omission shall occur, the omitted names shall be added by such assessor of the assessment and list of voters, on the application of any citizen of the election district, when such soldier shall have a right to vote if not in such service. This township collector or county treasurer is bound to receive the taxes aforesaid from any person who may offer to pay them.

The assessment should be attended to in due time in every district.

The Local Oil Market.

The *Monitor* contains the following review of the oil market at Oil City, for the week ending on the 8th inst: We have no material change to note in the oil business since our last report, and note in the oil business since our last report, and quote last week's prices as the ruling rates at present: viz: $10@10.50 at the well, and $11a11.50 at this point. The unsettled state of the gold market unsettles everything else, but with the return of gold toward its price of a week since will come a return of confidence in oil and oil stocks. The demand for oil territory continues unabated. There is no danger of the market being overstocked with the crude product during the present season.

Editorial Valedictory.

Rev. Dr. Keogh, who for some time past has edited the Pittsburgh *Catholic*, in this city, with dignity and ability, takes leave of his readers in the present number as follows:

"I beg leave to inform the readers of *The Catholic* that I have been relieved from the further discharge of the duties of editor of the paper. I take this occasion to thank my former readers for the kindness with which they have received my poor efforts in their service, and my brethren of the Press, generally, and Catholic brethren, for the courtesy I have ever experienced at their hands."

COAL MINING MACHINERY.—Great attention is being paid in England, at the present time, to the cutting out of mining of coal by machinery, and many patents have been taken for coal-cutting machines. We find the latest in our English exchanges that there are five machines in operation in the counties of Northumberland and Durham. If machinery can be economically applied to this purpose in England, where the price of labor is low, with how much more economy can it be applied in this country, where the wages at present earned by coal miners are so high as to seem almost fabulous! Our inventors should look to this.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—This regiment arrived in the city this morning at one o'clock, and was met at the depot by a large crowd of citizens. The regiment numbers 128 men, and will be paid off and mustered out of the service in a few days. We learn that Capt. Redinbaugh, who was wounded at Charlestown on the 20th of August, died at Baltimore on Wednesday. The Captain was in command of the regiment at the time he was wounded. His remains will be brought to this city for interment.

THE GAZETTE.—In your notice of the return of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, you omit to mention Co. F, which was recruited in the little village of Carmichaels, Greene county, and under the brave but lamented Davidson, (who on the eve of his three years service gave his life a sacrifice to his country) always held their position on the honorable roll of battlefields. They come home now with thinned ranks, under the command of Captain Tom Lucas. Welcome the warriors of three-score battlefields. L.

NEW OIL DISCOVERY.—Oil has been found on Sugar Creek, ten miles west of Oil Creek. One well three hundred and eighty feet deep, produced three hundred barrels of heavy lubricating oil, and another well at about the same depth give promise of a good yield. Considerable excitement prevails in the neighborhood of Doopenstown in regard to oil matters, and real estate is in demand at advanced prices.

HOME.—The old Bingold Cavalry, Captain Keys, was relieved from duty at the front some two weeks ago. About thirty-seven of the old members are at home, and will rendezvous in this city, to be mustered out on Monday next. This company has been in service in Western Virginia, and the boys have nearly lived in the saddle during the three years of the arduous and honorable campaign just ended.

A MISTAKE.—In the telegraphic dispatch announcing the capture of the gunboat Naumkeag, as published yesterday, the name of another gunboat was substituted, namely: *Amoskeag.* Captain Rodgers of this city, who commanded the Naumkeag, and who is reported to have been killed, was widely known here as a daguerrean artist.

COLONEL FRANKS, of the 140th regiment, who was taken prisoner by the rebels in one of the fights before Petersburg, has been heard from since his transfer to Dixie. He was first taken to Libby prison, thence to Macon, Ga., and lately to Charleston. We are pleased to hear that he was in the enjoyment of good health.

HONOR TO A PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIER.—It was a Pennsylvanian, named George Reed, of the 11th Pennsylvania infantry, Col. Coulter, who captured on the 16th ult., the battle flag of the 44th North Carolina, and not a member of a New York regiment. Secretary Stanton directs that a medal be struck commemorating private Reed's heroism.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

The Military Situation Unchanged.

SKIRMISHING WITH THE REBEL REARGUARD

Charlestown Garrisoned by our Troops.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The *Herald's* Harper's Ferry correspondent, writing on the 8th, says: The military situation is unchanged. The rebels have retreated up the valley, and yesterday they were west of the Opequan river, followed closely by our cavalry.

General Early had his headquarters at Berryville day before yesterday. A batch of official dispatches, printed orders, &c., relating to the rebel army, were found in the house which he had occupied as headquarters.

The third division of cavalry, General Wilson, skirmished with the rebel rearguard all day yesterday.

Officers from the front to-day report all quiet there. Charlestown, midway between this point and Sheridan's army, is garrisoned by our troops.

GEN. GRANT'S RECENT ORDER.

Large Number of Deserters Arriving.

REBELS WEARY OF THE WAR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The *Herald's* correspondent with Grant, Sept. 7, says: Yesterday a large number of deserters entered Gen. Butler's lines from along their whole length, and repelled to leaving the Southern armies on reading the recent generous order of the Lieut. General Commanding. They say that the more general circulation of the order would have the effect of bringing the rebel soldiers into our lines by hundreds and thousands.

They say that the impression prevails among the southern soldiers that the Chicago Convention meant peace, but if they thought they were to endure another campaign, the army of Lee would unquestionably fall to pieces. They assert strongly and with apparent truthfulness, a great and real weariness of the war. Patriotism has given way to lassitude, and lassitude to heartlessness and hopelessness.

LATEST FROM PETERSBURG.

Battle Imminent and Inevitable.

LEE LARGELY REINFORCED FROM EARLY.

A UNION VICTORY ANTICIPATED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A *Tribune* special, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Aug. 7th, says: A battle seems imminent and inevitable. The rebels have been largely reinforced from Early's department, and were yesterday crawling stealthily into a position most precarious to them, though they were unaware of it.

The public may look for stirring news from that quarter immediately. Our recent successes have infused new pride and spirit into this army. Yesterday was full of promise for victory in the coming struggle.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

SKIRMISHING ON WEDNESDAY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The *Tribune's* Harper's Ferry correspondent, writing on the 8th, says: A detachment of our cavalry yesterday crossed the Opequan, and drove the rebel pickets to within four miles of Winchester, where the infantry advanced on our cavalry, who skirmished back to a little this side of Berryville.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Jessee and One Hundred and Fifty Men Captured.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 9.—Col. Holman, of the 11th Kentucky cavalry, captured Col. Jessie and one hundred and fifty men yesterday afternoon. They were encamped near Ghent, Ky., and being surrounded by Holman, surrendered without firing a gun.

LATEST FROM MOBILE.

Our Troops Landed at Cedar Point.

EXPLOSION OF A REBEL TORPEDO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The *Herald's* Ft. Gaines correspondent of the 30th ult. says: Our troops have effected a landing at Cedar Point, three miles above Dauphin Island, and twenty five miles above Mobile. The road running to Mobile is held by the rebels. It is reported they have no fortifications on this road, except near the city.

A torpedo, drawn from the water last week, exploded, killing five or six and wounding fifteen others.

The work of destroying the rebel Nashville, in the channel above Dog river bar, was progressing.

California Democratic Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—The California Democratic Convention now in session here, nominated Ex-Governor Downey and James Crowther for Congress. Resolutions were adopted to sign the endorsement of McClellan's nomination and the platform on which he received it.

Safe Stolen—Congressional Nomination.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—A safe containing fifteen thousand dollars was stolen from the stage coach between Portland and Gallipolis on Monday.

Henry C. Lord declines the Democratic nomination to Congress in the Second District. Joseph C. Butler was nominated in his stead.

Caledon Light Explosion—One Woman Killed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—At the McClellan ratification meeting last night, a Calcium light exploded, killing one young woman and wounding several persons.

AMBER OIL.—This is the name given to the oil produced in the Monongahela valley—the color being much richer than that of any oil yet produced. About four hundred barrels were brought down during the past week, most of which was sold here at forty-five cents per gallon, packages included.

LARCENY OF A REVOLVER.—A man named Samuel Leverage, hailing from Philadelphia, was committed to jail to day to answer a charge of stealing a navy revolver, valued at $25, from the El Dorado Saloon, corner Fifth and Smithfield streets. The information was made by J. B. Pickey.

POSTPONED.—At a meeting of the Managers of the Florence Mutual Agricultural Society, a few days since, they resolved to postpone the exhibition of the Society until October, 1865. The state of the country and the high prices are the causes of the postponement.

DEATHS IN PHILADELPHIA HOSPITALS.—Among the deaths reported in the Philadelphia Hospitals, are the following: Levi Hite, Co. D, 51st Pa., and Robert J. Marks, Co. D, 6th Pa. Cavalry.

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CHARTER 1829. PERPETUAL

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Assets on January 1, 1864, $2,457,549 93.

Capital	$400,000
Accrued Surplus	971,000
Invested Premiums	1,086,858
Gunstilled Claims $ 8,416	
Income for 1864 300,000	
Loss Paid since 1829 5,000,000	
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on liberal terms	

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CHARTERED IN 1850.

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Deposits received of all sums not less than One Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December, and if not drawn and remain in the Deposit as principal, and bears the same interest as the principal, from the first days of June and December, following.

Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

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[Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.]

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury the Bank is authorized to receive subscriptions to the

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The usual commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

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