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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

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:

THE GAZETTE.		
Morning Edition, per week, delivered by carrier.		25
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GAZETTE ASSOCIATION,
CHARLES McKNIGHT,
Publisher Evening Chronicle;
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

Reading Matter from Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

The Democratic Revolt.

There is a general revolt of the Peace men from McCLELLAN. The New York *News*, the leading democratic paper of New York, says:

"George B. McClellan was nominated upon a platform that promises an immediate cessation of hostilities and a Convention of all the States. Does he stand upon that platform to-day? He does not. He has renounced the platform in his letter *accepting* the nomination. It is as if the bridegroom should accept the bride's property, but not her person. A bond like that is null and void. The peace party will not consent to have their principle betrayed and then do homage to the betrayer. They demand all that is nominated in the bond. Gen. McClellan having rejected the proposition for a cessation of hostilities and a Convention of all the States, declined the Chicago nomination, and stands before the people self-nominated on a platform of his own creation. The Democracy must seek a candidate who will stand upon the platform for they cannot consistently support one who is in collision with the Convention that tendered him the nomination. If the platform accords not with the nominee's convictions of the right, a due respect for the opinions of the assemblage that unanimously adopted it requires that he should give back to the Convention the standard of the Democracy. The Democratic National Convention is not dissolved. It is ready to convene at the call of its Executive Committee, and if General McClellan cannot abide by the resolutions through which the principles of the party have been enunciated, let the Convention reassemble, and either remodel their platform to suit the nominee, or nominate a candidate that will suit the platform."

The editor of the *Metropolitan Record*, a weekly organ, published in the interest of the politicians in the Catholic Church, cannot wait the tardy issue of his paper, but hastens out with a card in the *News*, in which he says:

The undersigned takes advantage of this, the earliest opportunity he has had since reading General McClellan's extraordinary letter of acceptance, to state that he has been compelled by a strict sense of duty as a journalist, and in accordance with his principles as a Peace Democrat, to withdraw the support promised in the last number of *The Metropolitan Record* to the nominee of the Chicago Convention for President. That promise was made in the belief that General McClellan would accept the platform upon which he was nominated, and it was given on that condition alone. In his opinion, this so-called Democratic candidate has placed himself in a position of direct antagonism with the principles of the American Constitution by declaring his intention to continue the present infamous war upon Sovereign States, and which has been so prolific in evils. In this course he has thought proper to adopt, he cannot, strictly speaking, be a candidate; as the candidate and the platform have hitherto been regarded as inseparable. General McClellan cannot say that he was ignorant of the character of the platform before he was nominated, as it was adopted the day before the nomination was made. If he could not stand upon that platform, why did he not inform his friends in Chicago by telegraph of that fact in time to prevent the Peace delegates from being misled?

Mr. Jas. N. Phelps, one of the burning and shining lights of the New York Democracy, also gives notice that he must not be expected to address McClellan meetings, for he will not do it. Indeed there seems to be a general haste among the leaders to have their names struck from the Nottingham list.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* regards this as a good sign, because it will relieve McClellan of the odium of such supporters. But if the Peace men abandon McClellan, how many will be left in the party to support him?

Future Prospects for Mechanics.

[From the Scientific American.]

When the war shall have ceased, this country will present a scene of industry unparalleled in history. War always devastates and destroys; and in the old countries of the world, where slower methods and no systems are employed, it takes generations to repair the damage of a great conflict. On some of the older battle-fields of the Revolution, the mark of earthworks are still plainly visible.

But in the after time, when the present struggle is decided, our mechanics will have opportunities to display their energy and skill to the utmost. The States laid waste by the tramp of contending armies must blossom anew, and be plowed, not with fire and sword, but by the sturdy teeth of some machine. The mills which are now silent, and used only as refuges for sharpshooters, must saw or grind again, in the future; and the steam engines, which are rusted and beat out of shape, be repaired. The water wheels must be adjusted so that they shall vigorously with their loads.—There are factories razed to the ground which must be again raised, and the thousands and tens of thousands spindles which are now idle in their frames must fly in a short time as swiftly as of old. So of those steamers which once furrowed the sea, but are now a wreck, or sunk, or otherwise lost to the commerce of the world—they must be replaced. Down the starting ways to the sea the new keels shall glide, while the sun burnt carpenters and the engineers watch their crafts' baptism with pride. The railroads shall reach out their arms again; they shall span the prairies, they shall stretch away to the illimitable West. From all corners of the favored land the locomotive shall hear us plenty and prosperity. Many roads are now broken and so destroyed that they will have to be resurveyed, and here the professional man will claim his share with the artisan. The locomotives have been hurrid and destroyed by hundreds, and they will require to be reproduced with all the celerity our shops are capable of.

Substantial rewards seem, nay, are certain, in the future for those who are now laboring to restore, not destroy life to Government. Mechanics, more than any other class in the community, have a direct interest in its maintenance, and should be the last—as we believe they are—to encourage its enemies in any way. Self interest, if not patriotism, should be an incentive to put forth every effort to restore tranquility and peace.

FRENCH IGNORANCE OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—The French Minister of Marine has recently issued a circular, in which, after alluding to the fact that "the commercial class have long complained of the frequency of the desertions of French sailors in the ports of the United States," he adds the following extraordinary statement: "I am happy to announce to you that the State of Albany has just passed an act for putting an end to this system of crimping in the ports of New York and Brooklyn." This is equal to the statement of the French official journal that General Lee, having destroyed the railroad between Montgomery and Atlanta, attempted the same day to turn Butler's position at Bermuda Hundred.

DIPLOMATIC REWARD.—A day or two ago a broker desired to become a member of the regular Board of Brokers of New York. The proposition was received and took the usual course, but the inspection of the ballots showed that the application had been "black balled"—the members preferring that the name of the candidate should not be associated with their own. The only reason assigned for this action of the Board was disloyalty on the part of the applicant.

LORD PALMERSTON seems to be a very successful agriculturist. He said in a recent speech, alluding to his Irish estate, that he had one thousand acres of blowing sand there "where no blade of grass grew," but in consequence, of having "assiduously planted that sand with bent, which dies away after it has come to a certain growth, and is followed by grass, he has succeeded in covering the whole of that barren waste with grass."

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Late Gen. Alex. Hays.

The September number of the United States Service Magazine contains a well written and interesting biographical sketch of the late lamented Brigadier General Alexander Hays. The article is quite too lengthy for reproduction in our columns, but we subjoin a few extracts which will be read with interest. The article opens with a sketch of his early life, and the services which he rendered in Mexico. It alludes also to the civil pursuits which occupied the interval between that war and the present rebellion, and states that he was engaged on the plan for a bridge on the Allegheny Valley Railroad when the roar of the first gun fired on the American flag at Sumter came booming over the land. Being among the first to comprehend the situation, he was foremost in entering the ranks as Captain of the City Guard, and was cast into the old 12th Pennsylvania (three months) volunteers. We quote:

Captain Hays was elected major of this regiment, and accepted the promotion with the express understanding that he was not to be separated from his "darling City Guard." After the expiration of this short term, most of them reentered the service for three years—nearly all with commissions, about one-third as field officers. Major Hays had made soldiers of them. Some of them yet survive maimed and mutilated; but the bones of more than two thirds of their number bleach on the battle-fields of the rebellion or slumber beneath the sod of the valley.

The regular army being increased in the summer of 1861, Major Hays was appointed captain in the 10th U. S. Infantry; but a wider field of usefulness was opening before him. He returned to Allegheny county at the expiration of the three months campaign, to organize the 63d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers at Camp Wilkins, and mustered with it to Washington early in the fall of that year. Its history is bright with laurels, and red with the blood of its decimated ranks. Its commander—now Colonel Hays—was the friend, comrade and fighting colonel of a fighting general—brave old Phil Kearney. Kearney was so superlatively brave himself that unless the bearing of another was akin to his own death-defying courage, it failed to attract his notice. Colonel Hays is the only one of his officers that he is known to have complimented for this virtue, except in an official report. After the battle of Fair Oaks, conversing with a group of officers, he referred to the gallant conduct of Colonel Hays. One of the officers present ventured the suggestion that he was "rash and reckless." "No, sir! no!" says Kearney, "you are mistaken. Although he storms like a fury on the field, his purpose is as clear and his brain as cool as on drill parade; and his battle-tactics are superb."

The record of the 63d Pennsylvania is full of patriotic devotion and the noblest soldierly virtues. Its casualties have left "aching voids" at many firesides. "Bravely it fought, and well,"—at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines and Fair Oaks. Here a brave and genial lieutenant colonel, Sid. Morgan, fell, worse than mortally wounded with a cruel shot through the hips and base of the spine. It was farther distinguished at Gaines Hill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, and Groveton. Here, the second Bull Run, Colonel Hays was borne from the field with a shattered ankle. Suffering the most exquisite pain, he found a piece to crack a joke, and, in the most positive tones and manner, confided his servant Pompey, an intelligent young colored from the old North State, "to bring a cork and stop the hole in his leg, or he would bleed to death."

On the 29th of September, 1861, Colonel Hays received the star he had so nobly won and so richly deserved,—being appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, and a lieutenant colonel in the regular army.

About the first of January, 1863, before he had entirely recovered from the Groveton wound, General Hays was assigned to the command of the 3d brigade of Casey's division, Heintzelman's corps, then, and for some time afterwards, in charge of the defenses before and around Washington. This 3d the same brigade that was demoralized, surrendered, and disgraced at Harper's Ferry just before the battle of Antietam. They wanted a general in a double sense. They had no general, and they required one who would be so in fact as well as in commission and rank. Quaint and grim old Heintzelman knew and picked the man for them. We will see if they got what they wanted when "Sandy Hays" first drew his sword over them in command.

The general now devoted all his time, talents and energy to bring order and discipline out of the confusion in which he found his brigade, and to put fight into it. He drilled, punished, rewarded, coaxed, scolded, and stormed at it,—once nearly filling it with shot and shell." He was preparing it for the eventful first days of July, '63, when the Fourth of '76 was re-endeared to our hearts' affections in a new baptism of blood and tears.

After the indecisive battle of Chancellorville, General Lee, commanding the rebel army, with desperate and daring strategy, broke away from General Hooker's front, passed round his right flank, crossed the Rappahannock, marched into the valley of the Shenandoah, crossed the Potomac, invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, and stood with his army for battle on the 1st of July on the heights around Gettysburg.

On the third day of the month, and the third of the battle, Gen. Hays, commanding the 3d Division of the 3d Army Corps, finds himself opposed to Gen. A. P. Hill, in which is Gen. Geo. E. Pickett, and others of his old class-mates and comrades of the Mexican War—on the road leading to Emmitsburg. Hill has been cannonading them for some time, without effect,—then moves his troops across the field, thinking, no doubt, that his veterans will drive these raw recruits like chaff before the storm. But they meet Gen. Hays and his veterans; he has put fight into them. Behind the shelter of a stone fence he restrains himself and his men until the enemy is at close quarters.

Then, like Wellington at Waterloo, the word is, "Up and at them!" His rapid, well-directed volleys send the head of Hill's column reeling in confusion back upon its centre and rear. A hurricane charged with lead and fire and death occasures them.

The battle was won. This was the decisive charge; and General Hays was a hero among heroes at Gettysburg.

He takes from the enemy, that day, twenty banners and battle-flags, three thousand stand of arms, and kills and captures about twice the number of his command. Out of twenty mounted orderlies, he has but six left. He lost all his colonels; lieutenant-colonels command brigades; lieutenants command regiments. Two of his fine horses are killed under him. His whole staff is unhorsed. Their mounts have where they fell, or are in their last agonies. Gathering around their chief to congratulate him, reeking with the dust and sweat and smoke and weary with the toil of the battle, they receive the commendation they deserve. Proud they have of their chief! how proud he is of his "boys"! The battle cloud has passed from his brow, and the hard set features of a few moments before relax into his kind familiar smile of love and affection. George P. Corts, captain, and assistant adjutant-general, reliable and efficient, often under fire with him before, wants to follow up the success while the game is in view and the trail is fresh. The general takes young Dave Shields, his boy lieutenant and aide-de-camp,—not yet 20 years old and can count nearly as many battles,—in his arms, imprinting a kiss on his cheek, while his boyish face is yet aglow with the flush and his bright eye sparkling with the fire of victory. What youth in the land would not be proudar of that kiss of honor from his general, than a hundred from the lips of the fairest maiden?

General Hays spent the night after Gettysburg in unremitting exertions for the relief of his wounded. In the morning without thinking of rest, he and his command joined in the pursuit of the retreating enemy through Maryland into Virginia and beyond the Rapidan.

Subsequently to the battle of Gettysburg, General Hays participated in those of Auburn, Bristoe Station, Locust Grove, Morton's Ford, and fell in the Wilderness on Thursday, the 5th of May, 1864—shot through the head—a hero in thirty-two battles. He fell where he should have wished to have fallen—at the head of his own old 63d Pennsylvania regiment. He fell just as every patriot should fall, at the head of his column, cheering and sustaining it against an overwhelming force of the enemy."

Can eulogy say more more? Can history say less?

The writer then alludes to the imposing funeral obsequies inaugurated here, in the city of his adoption, in regard for his memory, and concludes as follows:

It is in painful for us, a stranger to his blood, to realize the loss of no dear friend, what must the affliction be to the objects of his heart's warmest affections? The subject is too sad to dwell upon. May the Great Shepherd, who has promised to be a father to the orphan and a friend to the widow, "lead them into the green pastures by the side of the still waters of Israel." May the promise of Elijah to the widow of Zarephath—"the barrel of meal shall not waste, nor the cruse of oil fail"—be to them vouchsafed.

The following note is appended by the writer: In the foregoing article we do not mean, even by the implication of silence, to disparage any of the brave officers or men of the Army of the Potomac who fought or fell at Gettysburg, or other battles in which they have participated with General Hays. That army was, and is, full of heroes. We would have been glad to dwell at length on the character and services of General Reynolds, and to have paid a passing tribute to the loved and lamented Colonel James H. Childs, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, killed at the second Bull Run. He received his first lessons in military art from General Hays, in the "City Guard".

Teachers' Salaries.

At a meeting of the teachers of the public schools of this city, held on Saturday, the following memorial was adopted and signed by all the teachers present:

To the Honorable, the Central Board of Education of the city of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, teachers in the public schools of this city, would respectfully represent that while we take this opportunity to express our gratitude to your honorable Board for the addition which you made to our salaries near the close of the last term, we feel called upon by existing circumstances to make another demand upon your liberality. For while the cost of living has advanced more than one hundred per cent., and wages, salaries, and profits generally in a like proportion, the increase in our salaries is comparatively insignificant, varying from eleven per cent. on some salaries to about twenty-five per cent. on others.

We would further represent that the salaries of the teachers of public schools in this city are generally from thirty to forty per cent. less than that paid in the other large cities of our country; and we know no good reason why Pittsburgh, one of the most prosperous of cities, should be less liberal in matters pertaining to public instruction than other similar places.

Resolutions were also adopted for the formation of a "Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute," and the Central Board will be asked to reorganize it as one of the semi-monthly institutes required by law, with the provision that attendance upon its meetings shall be received instead of the ward institutes now held, or attendance to the meetings of the county association, as the teachers may elect. All the teachers and directors of the city schools may become members of the Institute.

Sudden Death.

Alderman Donaldson (acting for Coroner McClung,) held an inquest on the body of a coal miner named Thomas Jenkins, who died suddenly at the Bull's Head, on Second Street. It appears that Jenkins was taken to the tavern on Saturday afternoon, by a physician, who left him sitting in the bar room. He remained in the bar room until eleven o'clock at night, when the proprietor, Mr. Spenser, gave him a bed. On Sunday morning, after the usual breakfast hour, Jenkins was found sitting on the bedside, apparently ill. He asked for some liquor, and was furnished with a drink of whiskey and water. He then called for breakfast, which was served in his room. Being an entire stranger in the house, but little attention was paid to him; but noticing his appearance at dinner, and not ordering anything to eat, one of the servants was sent to his room, and found him lying on the bed dead. He was about forty years of age, and had been employed at the Sandy Creek mines. His body was taken charge of by Mr. Williams, undertaker, and will be kept until ten o'clock Tuesday morning, to give his friends an opportunity to bury him.

Col. Gallupe's Regiment.

This regiment, which has been organized at Camp Reynolds, as the Fifth Pennsylvania Artillery, has received marching orders, and will leave camp on Tuesday forenoon. The following is a list of the field and staff officers:

Colonel—George S. Gallupe.
Lieut. Colonel—Joseph Brown.
First Major—Howard Carlton.
Second Major.—Michael Barr.
Third Major—George Irwin.
Adjutant—Robert G. Hays.
Quartermaster—W. J. McClelland.

The regiment is composed of twelve companies, commanded as follows: A, Capt. Hope; F, Capt. Flanegan; D, Capt. Lowman; I, Capt. Hawk; L, Capt. Zeigler; H, Capt. Hani; C, Capt. Young; E, Capt. Anderson; K, Capt. Kent; G, Capt. Ross; M. Capt. Alvard; B, Capt. Rhodes.

New Music.

"LIBERTY AND UNION. WORDS by C. B. Barr. Music by J. T. Wamelink, Pittsburgh: published by Wamelink & Barr."

A very pretty song, with excellent music. There may have been possibly, some lurking intention to make it a partisan song; but we can see nothing in it that any true man may not heartily sing. Traitors, it is well known, have no music in their souls.

"THE DYING SOLDIER BOY.—Music by J. T. Wamelink. Pittsburgh: Wamelink & Barr."

One of the affecting ballads of the war appropriately set to music by one talented Pittsburgh man. This style of music is rapidly growing in favor, and we are glad to see composers turning their attention to it.

For sale by Wamelink & Barr, No. 12, St. Clair street.

Sword Presentation.

The members of Company C, of Colonel Charles Barnes' Artillery Regiment, have purchased an elegant sword, sash and belt, which they intend to present to their company commander, Capt. R. H. Long, as a token of their esteem for him as a man and an officer. Capt. Long raised two companies for the old 77th Pennsylvania Regiment, and being disabled in the service was honorably discharged. When the last call for troops was issued, he found himself sufficiently recovered to again enter the field, and in a comparatively short time he recruited two companies, one of which he now commands. The sword will be presented on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, at Camp Reynolds.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—A colored man named Isaac H. Herbut, a waiter in the St. Charles Hotel, appeared before Alderman Lowry this morning, and entered a complaint against John L. Kerr, the manager of the Government stables on Third street, charging him with assault and battery. The prosecutor alleges that Kerr entered the stable to see a friend, and while about leaving, Kerr struck him a severe blow on the face with the handle of a pitchfork, injuring him severely. The defendant was held in $300 bail for his appearance at court.

WOOLEN FACTORY DESTROYED.—We learn that the large woolen factory of Mr. Pinney, situated at Freeport, in Armstrong county, was totally destroyed by fire a few nights since. The factory was one of the most extensive in the west part of the State, and the loss will be about $25,000. The mill is supposed to have been set on fire.

RETIRED FROM COMMAND.—Colonel David B. Morris, of the 101st regiment, who has been in command of Camp Reynolds for some months past, has been relieved of his position, and is succeeded by Lieut Col. Veech, of the regular army. The reasons for the removal of Col. Morris have not been made public.

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

THE old Colonization Society having come to a stand still, Mr. Pinney, its Secretary, after a long vacation, borrowed a few thousand dollars, went out to Kansas, hired lands and negroes, and went to raising cotton, and now at the end of six months reports a prospective profit of a quarter of a million of dollars. Perhaps, too, an idea that something better can be done for and with the negro than to send him to Africa.

SCARCITY OF CENTS.—The scarcity of cents continues to be the subject of general complaint, though they are being coined at the Philadelphia Mint at the rate of about $100,000 worth a month, and are distributed as fast as coined. The scarcity is undoubtedly caused by people who hoard them for sale at the high premium paid for them.

THE farmers and miners are in a bad way in California. Owing to the absence of rain in the regular season, between November and April, the former have produced no crops, and miners have suffered from want of water with which to wash the gold out of their dirt unless the recent rains have relieved them.

DANIEL O'CONNELL was burnt in effigy on the Boyne bridge, Belfast, Ireland, on the night of the 6th, in presence of 40,000 spectators. "Every indignity," says the Belfast *News Letter*, "was wreaked upon the effigy of the man whose memory was being celebrated in quite a different manner in Dublin."

A PARTY of nine persons, men, women and children, were recently overtaken by a water spout near Aurora, Cal. The wagon, in which they were travelling through a canon when the spout burst, was swept away, and immersed in fifteen feet of water. Only the men, three in number, escaped.

THE Emperor of Russia is having a submarine fleet constructed. They are to be propelled by engines whose motive power is compressed air, and by their aid, it is thought, torpedoes and other infernal machines can be easily attached to a hostile vessel.

The Bible Society *Record* says: We rejoice to hear that the Bible Society's agent at Constantinople has informed the Committee that the recent repressive measures there were taken without the knowledge of the sultan, and all is now set right.

FOR MCCLELLAN.—The Harrisburg *Patriot and Union* announces that Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan are in favor of General McClellan, and claims that it is "cheering sign to see these worthy and honored men" on the side of his party!

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "All officers and soldiers on detached duty have been ordered to report to their regiments for duty. Many acting as clerks in Departments are much disturbed by this order.

The jealousy between England and France in regard to the Suez canal, between the Mediterranean and Red seas, has been quieted, and the canal is rapidly approaching completion.

THE tent is about to be supplied to Gen. Butler's canal at Dutch Gap. A short period will develop waylaver of advantage has been acquired by its construction.

Our Special Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1864.

THE DEATH OF JOHN MORGAN.

The Richmond *Examiner* tells the following story of the capture and death of John Morgan: He was on a reconnoissance and took lodgings at a house near Greenville. It proved to be occupied by the wife of Williams, an officer on Gen. Burnside's staff. While he slept, Mrs. Williams mounted a horse, rode fifteen miles, and returned with a squad of soldiers. Morgan broke from the house but was surrounded. He drew a revolver, and swore he would not be taken alive. He then attempted to break through the line, but was killed by a volley.

SEYMOUR TO BE RE-NOMINATED.

Shrewd politicians who have made reconnoissances in New York, report that Seymour is to be run by the Democracy of that State for Governor, which insures the election of Fenton and the defeat of McClellan in the State.

VALLANDIGHAM.

Vallandigham immediately after reading McClellan's letter, telegraphed to a political friend here, that all hope is lost, and withdrew his name from the canvass.

HON. TOM. CORWIN.

Hon. Tom Corwin leaves soon to stump Ohio for Lincoln.

THE SITUATION AT PETERSBURG.

Disposition of the Rebel Forces.

DESPONDENCY AMONG GEORGIA TROOPS.

Gratifying Change in our Army.

THE SURPRISE OF THE REBELS.

Their Line of Pickets Captured.

New York, Sept. 11.—The *Herald's* 9th corps correspondent, dating 10th, says: Four deserters from the 30th Georgia, came into our lines yesterday. They belong to Mahon's division, A. P. Hill's corps, which is in our front. From their statement, as well as from other sources, it is almost definitely ascertained that the rebels have disposed their forces with Longstreet's corps on the extreme right, holding the country between the Weldon and Danville roads, and Hill's corps in the centre, occupying the line from the Weldon road to Petersburg, while Beauregard, with his division, garrisons the fortifications around the city.

These men state that considerable despondency has been occasioned by the fall of Atlanta, especially among the Georgia troops, who begin to lose all heart in the cause, for the reason that they believe their State hopelessly conquered from the confederacy.

It is a gratifying sight to witness the wonderful change effected in our army within a few weeks. From large and frequent reinforcements our skeleton regiments are filling out to the old proportions which they exhibited in the first stages of their campaigning. Brigades are beginning to show an unusual numerical force, while divisions are becoming something like regular commands for our General officers. With all this there is a decided improvement in the spirits, health and morals generally of our troops.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 10.

—Firing has been kept up all day on our centre and right. The rebels, it seems, got excited by the surprise last night and appear determined to annoy our pickets as much as possible.

It was the 20th Ind. and 9th Penna. Cavalry that made the charge and captured the rebel line of pickets.

Lieut. Col. O. W. Mickel, 20th Ind. was shot through the hips and died on the field. His body is being embalmed to be sent home.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Attack on Our Forces on Saturday.

REBEL CAVALRY THOROUGHLY BEATEN.

Important Information Obtained.

New York, Sept. 10.—The *Herald's* special, dated Lectown, Va., Sept. 10, 8 p. m., says: The enemy attacked the brigade of Averill's division this morning, shortly after 8 o'clock on the Berryville and Winchester pike south of Martinsburg, with Johnson, McCausland and Vaughan's brigades of cavalry and Rodes' division of infantry. Early conducting the attack in person. The enemy's cavalry were thoroughly beaten and driven in three successive charges under an artillery fire upon and through their infantry line. Two rebel infantry were then brought forward to make an attack, whereupon Schoonmaker's brigade returned, after having expended nearly all their ammunition, slowly before the enemy's advance. The rebel infantry being unable to reach the main cavalry, the enemy's mounted force was again brought forward, but did not venture to attack Schoonmaker in the new position which he at once assumed. From prisoners taken we get information of the highest importance. The loss inflicted upon the enemy is greater than our own. Early thought to flank a march on Sheridan's lines, and did not expect to be checked in the outset of his operations by Averill's activity.

The Tallahassee at Wilmington—List of her Captures.

New York, Sept. 12.—Rebel papers announce the arrival of the Tallahassee at Wilmington and a list of 33 vessels, principally schooners, captured by her are published. She is preparing to go out again.

Schooner Lost on Lake Erie.

OSWEGO, Sept. 12.—The Opaskie, Capt. John Clement, which cleared from Toledo on the 2d inst. for here, with a cargo of wheat, is supposed to have foundered with all on board, in the late gale on Lake Erie.

Quantrell, the Guerrilla, Captured.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—An Indianapolis dispatch to the *Gazette*, announces the capture there of Quantrill, the Missouri guerrilla. He was recognized on the street by a refugee.

THE Democratic State Convention of California has nominated ex-Governor Downey and Joe. Coffroth for Congress. Resolutions were adopted, simply indorsing McClellan's nomination and the platform on which he accepted it.

THERE is a woman in Troy, New York, who has been married four times to soldiers since the war commenced, and is now a widow. With four pensions she may be able to get along without marrying again.

ALL the rebel Government property has been removed back from Mobile into the interior, showing that they expect to evacuate the city before long.

The income of the four Rothschilds of Europe is estimated at $,0000,000 a year or a thousand dollars an hour.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.

CARPETS.

The largest stock of Carpets and Oil Cloths in the city, at prices below the manufacturers' lists. House furnishers wanting goods should buy without delay.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
92 FIFTH STREET.

FOURTH STREET
W. D. & H. M'CALLUM.
NEW STYLES OF WINDOW SHADES RECEIVED THIS DAY.
NEW SPRING STOCK OF CARPETS, WELL SEASONED
OIL CLOTH.
AT M'CALLUM'S.
CARPET STORE.
No. 87 FOURTH STREET.

PIANO COVERS.—A splendid assortment of
RICH NEEDLE WORK
EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO COVERS,
Of our own importation, including many new and beautiful patterns, never before offered in this country, opened this day at the
NEW CARPET STORE.

INSURANCE.

M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
No. 71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,
Next door to P. O., second floor.

PIANOS, MUSIC, &c.

WAMELINK & BARR,
SOLE AGENTS OF THE
Bradbury & Schomacker & Co.'s
CELEBRATED PIANOS,
AND SMITH & CO.'S
American Organs and Melodeons,
No. 12 BIESELL'S BLOCK, ST. CLAIR St.
We take pleasure in referring to a few of those who have purchased these instruments in Pittsburgh and vicinity:
Richard Bard, Esq., F. R. Sellers, James Rosenl, Esq., J. P. Smith, Dr. O. R. M. Blackburn, Grant St. Baptist Ch., D. S. Book, Esq., Col. J. R. Kerr, Franklin, Pa., Directress St. Vincent's Academy, Youngstown, Pa., Miss Sarah McFarland, East Liberty, Capt. J. R. Conway, Birmingham, Capt. H. Hopkins, Sewickley, Gov. E. Dolaheut, Monticello, Va., Graham Scott, Oakland, N. Gem, East Liverpool, O., Bateman, Son, Esq., Allegheny City, Wm. J. Kaye, do., Very Rev. P. Maller, do., Abel Brunot, do., H. Pius, Esq., do., Dr. J. B. McClintock, East Liberty, John McCordy, do., All Pianos, Melodeons etc., warranted for five years. A few choice second-hand Pianos for sale and rent.
HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO.,
53 FIFTH STREET,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
DECKER'S PIANOS.
Best Pianos in America.

N. SIEDLE, No. 185 SMITHFIELD ST.,
Dealer in
PIANOS and Musical Instruments,
Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of NEW PIANOS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, ACCORDEONS STRINGS &c., which he will sell for low prices.

PIANOS & MELODEONS.—
A very large stock of ENABE & CO'S and HAINES BROS CELEBRATED PIANOS, received before the last advance in prices.
Also, a splendid assortment of PRINCE & CO'S MELODEONS. A MAGNIFICENT ORGAN, and a large assortment of new SHEET MUSIC.
CHARLOTTE BLUME, 63 Fifth street.

DISSOLUTION'S, &c.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between WEREL H. PHELPS, JOHN K. PARKE and FRANK M. LOVE, under the name and style of PHELPS, PARKE & CO., has this day been dissolved by the withdrawal of FRANK M. LOVE from said firm. All debts due said firm to be collected, and all liabilities of said firm to be paid by the remaining partners.
W. H. PHELPS,
JOHN K. PARKE.
FRANK M. LOVE.
Pittsburgh, August 31, 1864.

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY INTEREST in the firm of PHELPS, PARKE & CO., I cheerfully recommend my successors to the patronage of my friends.
FRANK M. LOVE.
August 31, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE the Wheelwright business as heretofore, under the name and style of PHELPS, PARKE & CO. Having a large stock of seasoned lumber, and every facility for manufacturing with dispatch, and at the lowest rates, all descriptions of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Tongues, &c., they hope by prompt attention to all orders, respectfully to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore accorded the firm, by their friends and the public.
W. H. PHELPS,
JOHN K. PARKE.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 1, 1864. 2wf 8wd

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between C. F. KLOPPER and AUGUST KLOPPER, under the name and style of C. F. KLOPPER & CO., has this day been dissolved by the mutual assent of the undersigned, said AUGUST KLOPPER retiring and C. F. KLOPPER continuing the business at the old stand. Any liabilities against said late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned.
C. F. KLOPPER,
AUGUST KLOPPER.
Pittsburgh, August 8, 1864.—aug9

CLAIM AGENTS.

SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENCY.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
ATTORNEYS FOR CLAIMS AND PENSIONS,
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Pensions procured; Bounty, Back Pay and Prize Money collected in shortest time possible. sa13
WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
$100 BOUNTY
TO ALL WOUNDED SOLDIERS, is now being paid call with "Discharge."
No charge made until one money is collected.
F. SLUTTER DAY,
Licensed by the U. S. Government,
No. 140 Fifth street, Pittsburgh,
4 door below the Cathedral. sw9tfwf
COCOA NUTS—2,000 fresh Cocoa Nuts received this day and for sale by
BRYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 136 and 138 Wood street.

DRY GOODS, &c.

JOHN WILSON.....JESSE W. CARR.....DAVID M'CANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
Wholesale dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 94 Wood street, third house above Diamond alley, Pittsburgh. aplydtf
EATON, MACRUM & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES AND DRY GOODS, of every description, Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
MACRUM & GLYDE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c., No. 72 Market street, between Diamond and Fourth, Pittsburgh.
R. H. PALMER, No. 84 Wood Street, Dealer in BONNETS, HATS, STRAW TRIMMINGS, and STRAW GOODS generally.
J. M. BURCHFIELD, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Northeast corner Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh.
J. W. BARKER & CO., Dealers in all kinds of DRY GOODS, No. 59 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Pittsburgh.

BANKS.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, NO. 64 FOURTH STREET.
CHARTERED IN 1855.
Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Deposits received of all sums not less than One Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually, in June and December, since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.
Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.
Books, containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.
PRESIDENT—GEORGE ALBREE.
VICE PRESIDENTS:
James McAuley, John H. Shoenberger, James Hershman, Peter A. Madeira, William J. Anderson, A. H. Pollock, M. D., James B. D. Meeds, Wm. Douglas, Isaac M. Pennock, James Shields, John B. McFadden, John G. Backofen.
TRUSTEES:
Calvin Adams, John C. Bindley, George Black, Hill Burgwin, Alonzo A. Carrier, Charles A. Colton, John Evans, Benj. L. Fahnestock, John J. Gillespie, William S. Haven, Peter H. Hunter, Richard Hays, James D. Kelly, Secretary & Treasurer—CHAS. A. COLTON.
mh15dw
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OF FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.
Designated Depository of the United States,
Capital paid up.....$150,000.
Prest'—J. D. NUTTMAN. Cashier—W. S. FISHER.
DIRECTORS:
Samuel Hanna, John Orff, Fred. Rudlinger, John Brown, J. D. Nuttman, A. S. Evans, W. S. Fisher, C. F. G. Meyer, A. D. Brandriff.
This Bank tenders its services in making collections, prompt attention, and returns made by draft on New York, Cincinnati, Chicago or Pittsburgh. jy23dlm
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
(Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.)
By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury the Bank is authorized to receive subscriptions to the
Three Years Seven and Three-Tenth Notes,
with interest coupons attached payable semi-annually, in currency. These notes are payable at maturity in Legal Tender, or convertible, at the option of the holders, into Gold Bearing Interest per cent. Bonds.
The Notes will be in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.
Persons depositing $50,000 and upwards will be allowed one-quarter of one per centum on the amount of the principal.
The usual commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on