The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING.....SEPT. 19, 1864.

OUR ADVERTISING RATES.

STANDING MATTER.

	Daily. 1 sq 1 ins	Daily. 2 sq 2 ins	3 times a week. 1 sq 1 ins	3 times a week. 2 sq 2 ins	2 times a week. 1 sq 1 ins	2 times a week. 2 sq 2 ins
One time	$ 75	$ 1 40	$	$	$	$
Two times	1 25	2 00				
Three times	1 50	2 25				
Four times	1 90	2 50				
One week	2 50	3 50	1 75	2 25	1 50	2 00
Two weeks	4 25	5 50	2 50	3 50	2 00	3 00
Three weeks	5 50	6 50	3 00	4 00	2 50	3 50
One month	7 50	9 00	4 00	5 00	3 00	4 00
Two months	12 00	15 00	6 00	7 50	4 50	6 00
Three months	15 00	18 00	7 50	9 00	5 50	7 00
Six months	20 00	25 00	10 00	12 00	7 00	9 00
One year	30 00	35 00	15 00	18 00	10 00	12 00

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

For one square, changeable one time each week, confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion:

	Daily.	3 times a week	2 times a week
One month	$ 9 50	$6 00	$ 4 00
Three months	17 00	11 40	8 00
Six months	24 00	19 00	15 00
One year	40 00	28 00	24 00

$3 per square for Legal notices, payable at the time of insertion.

Death notices, each insertion	50 cents.
Marriage notices	75 "
Business advertisements, per trip	$2 00
Executors' or Administrators' notices	$ 2 75

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

GRAND UNION RALLY.

THE MASSES IN COUNCIL.

Addresses by Col. Jaques, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, and others.

The Union mass meeting, in Scotch Hill (Ward) Square, on Saturday evening, was a most encouraging demonstration of the loyalty and patriotism of the masses. At the hour of seven o'clock, a very large audience had assembled, but none of the regular speakers being present, John B. Butler, Esq., and old campaigner under General Grant in the west, took the stand and delivered a brief address, dwelling mainly on the position of the soldiers in the field in reference to the present political canvass, and asserting that the vast majority of them, regardless of the estimation in which they held McClellan as a soldier, could not and would not support him for the Presidency upon the Chicago platform. The address, although brief, was well received and heartily applauded.

Hon. James Lowry, Jr., Mayor, called the meeting to order, and announced the following officers:

President—Thomas M. Marshall, Esq.

Vice Presidents—George F. Gillmore, Esq., J. Saltonstall, Esq., Col. Wm. Phillips, Jackson Duncan and Joseph Ross.

Secretaries—Wm. Anderson, F. H. Cooley, Jas. Drew, Will A. Lare, and Joseph Snowden.

Mr. Marshall, on taking the Chair, was "called out," and promised to fill up the time until the arrival of the regular speakers. In a few minutes thereafter, Col. Jaques was conducted to the stand by Col. H Iands, when Mr. Marshall at once gave way and introduced the distinguished gentleman, whose presence was hailed with shouts of applause.

ADDRESS OF COL. JAQUES.

Col. Jaques began by remarking that the time had come, in the history of this country, when every man should do his own thinking, as well as his own voting and acting. The time had come when every citizen should diligently search for the line of his duty, and pursue it although his own weal or woe depended on the fidelity with which he should discharge our duty. In his momentous crises, the executions of mankind would be heaped upon us while we lived, and the wrath of God would follow us, and run like fire through our bones.

Meetings such as these were simply for counsel as to what our duty was, and he would endeavor to aid the audience in this respect. He did not know that he could do this better than by giving a synopsis of the interview which he had with the chief of our enemies, Jefferson Davis. Alas! that it should be said, in this enlightened day, that this great and glorious government had its enemies—that the stars and stripes had been trailed in the dust by traitor hands. But it was even so—and there enemies were not all south of Mason and Dixon's line either. (Cries of "That's true," and applause.) Fortunately it would be easier for us if they were all on the other side of the line, where we could meet them face to face on the field, as we could soon settle the question with them. (Tremendous applause.)

The poetry or romance of his visit to Richmond were matters of small account, and he would content himself with giving a plain synopsis of the interview which he had with Mr. Davis. He had been three years in the army, during which time he had witnessed the fearful shedding of blood, and he desired to have it stopped. He started to Richmond with this object in view—carrying the olive branch in one hand and his life in the other. Being governed by a sense of duty, he went at the risk of his life, and against the advice and remonstrances of his friends.

[The speaker then gave the substance of the interview which he had with the rebel President, and which is already known to the public. He continued:] The position assumed by Jeff. Davis was summed up in this: "Independence or Annihilation." This was the question we had to meet. If every man in the North would get down on his knees and beg Jeff. Davis to come back and take his place in the Federal Union, his answer would be "Independence or Annihilation!" If any man in the North desired to help his arch rebel in obtaining his independence, let him go South, and we'll soon settle the annihilation business. (Loud applause.)

There were three candidates for the Presidency. Poor little Fremont, it was said, would withdraw. No doubt he would be glad to do so, if he had anything to withdraw from! (Laughter and applause.) There were properly but two candidates before the people—Abraham Lincoln and George B. McClellan. Suppose Mr. Lincoln was not the best man for the position, (and although he would be sorry to say that there was only one man in the country who could fill that office, yet he was far from admitting that Mr. Lincoln was not the best man under present circumstances,) yet we ought to be consistent among ourselves. He had known him for twenty years, and if he had an equal as a lawyer, he had *no superior*. (Applause.) If he had an equal as a statesman, he had *no superior*. (Loud applause.) But suppose he was not the best man, we ought to be consistent. After his inauguration, he manifested a determination not to shed one drop of blood while he could avoid it. Floyd, and those other thieves in power, had robbed the government of the army and navy, and the purpose was to prevent the inauguration of the legally elected executive of the United States. If it were not for the modesty of the speaker, he would say that the democracy of the North, aided by the democracy of the South, had taken that old man Buchanan, and laid him on as a plaster to bring the rebellion to a head. (Laughter and cheers.) And they succeeded most admirably. This was the day Mr. Lincoln found traitors, and yet he was loth to shed blood. But he at ever since steadily adhered to this point. "The rebellion must be suppressed and the government saved." (Applause.) Now suppose we should defeat Mr. Lincoln. What would other nations say, even we can't satisfy ourselves as to the reason. The effect would be, that foreign nations would declare that we had changed our form of government, that we had cut loose from our ancient moorings, and that we had abandoned the great project of self-government. What would be the effect in the South. They would exclaim: "Our armies cannot be beaten! Our independence will be acknowledged!" Elect McClellan and they will be *all right*. (A voice, "That's it.") The rebels had declared that they never would submit to the abolition rule of Abe Lincoln; but we were about conquering the rebels and bringing them into submission; and we must and *will* be about "knocking Old Abe" to pieces over them. (Tremendous applause.)

There was another candidate, Gen. George B. McClellan. Suppose he was the best general and the best statesman in the country, (and the speaker would not admit it by a long shot) was he the man for the crisis? Why was he not now with Gen. Grant or Gen. Sherman? Simply because he was not the man Grant was—nor the man Sherman was. (Applause.) When he was in command of the army of the Potomac, the speaker believed he did the best he could. Every man and woman upheld him for twelve months, believing that he was just budding. But he didn't bud. The frost bit him. (Laughter.) Some imagined that McClellan was a great man because he was *persecuted*. The speaker would like to be persecuted in the same way—carried on the shoulders of the people, and paid at the rate of several hundred dollars a month. (Laughter.) Gen. McClellan, if judged by the company he kept, was not a safe man for chief executive of the nation. He fraternized with such men as Fernando Wood, Seymour and Vallandigham, and run upon the same ticket and platform with George H. Pendleton. If there was a mansion earth to which the speaker respected and admired, it was the private cottage. He could understand why some men could be induced to enter the service as general or even as colonel—(and if anybody thought it was fun to serve even in that capacity, let him try it)—but why should a man take a knapsack and knapsack, turn his back upon the comforts and endearments of home, endure untold hardships, privations and dangers, for sixteen dollars a month? What object could he have? But one—pure and unadulterated patriotism. (Prolonged applause.) If the speaker had the power, he would settle a pension upon all such. He would place their names so high that even the angels could read them without being dazzled with folly—so high that only the Name which is above every name should be the higher. (Applause.) And who was George B. Pendleton, the political companion of McClellan? He was a man who boasted that he had never voted a dollar for the soldier! Vote for such a man? Never! (Cries of "never!" "never!") The speaker placed Pendleton side by side with Jeff Davis, and other traitors to the country, and would never vote for such men, so help him.—John Bogart! (Laughter.) Neither would the soldiers vote for Pendleton; and how could they support McClellan, while in such company; running upon a white flag platform?

The Union party had a good platform and the best of candidates to stand on it. They were pledged to a vigorous prosecution of the war—and for what? We want no sugar farms, or cotton plantations, or contrabands. What then? Why, that the dear old flag shall wave once more over every foot of American soil—that every traitor shall take off his hat and bow before that starry emblem, or have his carcass hanged higher than Haman's ever hung. (Cheers.) This intention was to elect Abraham Lincoln, inaugurate him, stand by him, and give him a reign of peace, as the destiny of this great nation had not yet been fulfilled, and it was not yet in the power of traitors to destroy it.

The speaker had a word of warning which he wished to utter. The soldiers were coming home after a while, and they did not mean to come home to be insulted. If there were any poor, miserable traitors in the North, who, after the return of our victorious armies, would continue to spout treason, they had better get their coffins ready! (Lancetes and applause.) He wanted a fair friends to prepare the funeral, and the soldiers would furnish the corpse! (Cheers.) The patriotic soldiers were not the men to raise mobs, but they would not brook the insults of sneaking, traitorous Copperheads, after having fought for their country, and left the bones of their comrades and brothers on the field of carnage. (Applause.)

The Colonel remarked that the indications from every section of the country were, that we were going to roll up an immense majority for Lincoln and Johnson, and concluded by inviting the audience to meet him at the polls in November next and help to swell the majority for good old honest Abe. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

SPEECH OF MR. ARNOLD.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, member of Congress from Chicago, was then introduced to the Assemblage, and delivered an interesting address. He ably discussed the political issues now before the people, and noted the wide difference between the two platforms. On one side was presented the salvation and perpetuity of our republican form of government; on the other, submission to traitors in arms, national disgrace and anarchy. He had no doubt as to the result. The verdict would be pronounced in November next. "We propose to fight this thing through, to the end!" (Applause.) The entire northwest was going to vote solid for Lincoln and Liberty. (Applause.) Let Pennsylvania, the old Keystone State, roll up her 50,000 majority, and all would be well. We were going to hold this Union together, and neither Jeff Davis nor the gates of hell could prevail against us. (Cheers.)

ADDRESS OF GEN. MOORHEAD.

General J. K. Moorhead was next loudly called upon, (but he declined to make a set speech. He could not think of following in the wake of two such distinguished and eloquent speakers as they had just listened to. His experience as an employer had taught him the propriety of employing others to do what could be so much better done by them than by himself. The eminent speakers who preceded him had gone over the whole ground, and he would simply ask to that the issue now pending was then at momentous which the people had ever been called upon to decide. It should be remembered, however, that the second Tuesday of October was the day upon which the great battle was to be fought. If the Union ticket was triumphantly elected on that day, the victory was effectually won. If we should be defeated then, our cause was hopeless. He was happy to announce, however, after having traveled through a great portion of Pennsylvania, that there was not a shadow of doubt as to the result. (Applause.) He concluded by urging his constituents to attend the polls, one and all, on the second Tuesday of October, and by all means not to forget to put in a vote for "old Moorhead." The speaker retired amidst loud applause.

Dr. McCook was next called upon, and delivered a vigorous and telling speech.

The venerable Col. E. F. Pratt, an old soldier of the war of 1812, was then introduced to the audience by Mr. Marshall, and made a characteristic speech, in which he gave his Copperhead friends a "piece of his mind." The Colonel was loudly applauded.

Hon. Jas. L. Graham, being observed on the platform, was called for, and responded in a very forcible and eloquent speech, but want of space precludes us from giving even a synopsis.

Mr. Marshall wound up the rally, and the assemblage dispersed with three cheers for Lincoln and Johnson, three cheers for the speakers, three cheers for the army and navy, and three cheers for the Union.

[NOTE.—There were poor accommodations for reporters—no tables being provided, and the light being of an indifferent character. Hence we were obliged to "take notes" under very disadvantageous circumstances.]

Veteran Arrested for Larceny.

Mr. Long, Chief of Police, yesterday received a dispatch from Chief Lamon, of Philadelphia, requesting him to arrest a man by the name of Frederick Stuckey, a veteran of Co. B, 82d Regt. P. V., charged with having stolen $189 35 from John McGrury, and stating that he had left on the half past ten o'clock train for Pittsburgh. The police arrested the man on his arrival here, and although he stoutly denied the impeachment at first, he confessed, after he had been stripped, and $160 00 of the amount was found snugly stowed away in the lest of his stocking. He says that was the entire amount taken. He will be sent to Philadelphia this morning. He had just completed his term of three years service in the army, and was on his way home.

A Desperate Fellow.

Officer Charles Bay, of the Mayor's police, yesterday arrested a desperate character named Mat Kelly, under the following circumstances: Kelly, who resides in Birmingham, made an attack upon another Kelly, whose surname is Thomas, and in addition to other injuries, he cut off about an inch of Thomas' upper lip, and also cut his nose. Thomas then proceeded to make a information against him, but before the warrant was issued, Mat. surrendered himself to Officer Bay. Another information will be lodged against him for malicious shooting. He fired twice at a man who took refuge behind a telegraph pole—both balls striking the pole, and thereby saving the man's life. He will have a hearing this morning.

Disturbance in the Seventh Ward.

Yesterday a number of colored soldiers visited a house of ill repute in the Seventh ward, and became very boisterous and unruly. Charles Smith, constable for that ward, in company with a citizen, entered the house for the purpose of quelling the disturbance, and during the melee, the citizen struck one of them over the head with a knife, inflicting an ugly wound. Pistols were drawn, but the appearance of some of the night watch on the ground soon quieted matters, and some five or six of the soldiers were placed in custody. There are a number of conflicting rumors, and we refrain from giving any of the reports until after the investigation, which will take place this morning.

OUTRAGE.—Officers Kemp and Bay, of the Mayor's police, yesterday arrested two young scamps named Marshal Fowler and Peter Toner, who were guilty of having committed an outrageous assault, and attempt to commit rape, upon the person of a young girl, aged 12 years, the daughter of a highly respectable citizen living on Magee street, in the Eighth ward. In the struggle, they tore the clothes almost entirely from the girl's person. They gave bail in the sum of $500 each for their appearance this morning.

LAWRENCEVILLE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—The Circular No. 39, of July 25th, does not exempt government employees from duty under the draft, but merely excuses them during the period their services are deemed necessary, after which they go into the army. To obtain this temporary exemption, each drafted man should bring with him, when he comes up for examination, a certificate from "the official in charge" of the Allegheny Arsenal, that "——" drafted in Lawrenceville, Sept. 10, 1864, was at that time and is now a skilled mechanic or operative, employed in the Allegheny Arsenal, and that his labor as a ——— is necessary for the military service."

FORGERY OF DRAFTS.—Forged drafts, purported to be signed by Hon. James Harlan, Treasurer of the Union Congressional Committee, are being presented to postmasters in the West by some swindler, who claims to be duly authorized to collect for the committee. No draft has been drawn on any postmaster, and no agent employed to collect from them by Senator Harlan. One of those drafts was presented to the Postmaster in New Castle. It was not paid at sight, as the Postmaster did not see into it. He thought it was a forgery.

FATALLY INJURED.—A little girl named Smith of West Zanesville, was almost instantly killed by falling from the cars at the station Tuesday morning. She had taken a position on the platform, and waited until the cars had started and then jumped off, and falling, fractured her skull. She died on Thursday morning.

OIL IN ERIE.—An association calling themselves the Alhoff Oil Company which has been laboring earnestly for the space of nearly two years a short distance from the Depot at Erie, has been rewarded by striking oil at the depth of over 700 feet. It is said to produce about six barrels per day.

BOUNTY JUMPER ARRESTED.—The officers yesterday arrested in Philadelphia a bounty jumper who took the name of Charles Clemens, who was landed over to Capt. Foster for safe keeping. A woman who was traveling with him betrayed him.

PITTSBURGH—Sept. 17, 1864.

EDITOR GAZETTE—*Dear Sir*:—Reluctant as I am to trouble the public with any of my private affairs, yet I think at this time every principle of honor requires me to make, through the columns of your highly respectable journal, the following

STATEMENT:

On the 18th of last July, I bought of Mr. David Frank nine pine rafts, for which I was to pay him six thousand dollars, one half in sixty days; the residue in four months, and executed to him my notes for the same. Some of the rafts were hooked at the time I bought them, but in the early part of August there was a small rise in the Allegheny river, when I hired the steam towboat, Venture, to go to the rafts to try and get them afloat, and take them up the Monongahela river for me: while engaged in the steamer, getting them out, a gentleman by the name of Robert Connell, came to me and claimed four of the rafts I had bought of Mr. Frank, as his property; and easily satisfied me, by showing his papers, that Mr. F. had also sold to him the same four rafts, early in April. Immediately wrote, stating these facts to Mr. F., who was then at Brookville, Jefferson county. He replied by letter, and stated in his answer, that he would be in the city in ten days and make it all satisfactory to me. Accordingly Mr. F. came to my house on the 7th inst., and said he came to fix up about the disputed rafts, and would do so on the following day; but there was nothing done until the first of this week, when a gentleman from Allegheny City called at my house and paid me one thousand dollars for Mr. Frank; the same gentleman came again the next day and paid another thousand dollars for Mr. F., who was not present at either time when the money was paid to me, and late on last Wednesday evening I was informed that Mr. F. was going to start for Philadelphia, in the early train of that evening. I called on him, and asked him if he was going away without fixing up the balance due me on the disputed rafts. He replied that he was. The suit was then brought against him, which was so improperly reported and published in the daily *Dispatch* and *Chronicle*, and so poorly corrected (as I think) in their issues of to-day, that I ordered my attorney to bring a suit against the *Dispatch*, to see if there cannot be some better way adopted to correct its *slight errors*; and also against the *Chronicle*, that I may have an opportunity of enjoying with them some of the fun in their *amusing errors*.

Very respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

E. W. TOWER,

No. 152 Third street.

REFERENCES:

Joseph Haigh, Esq., Duquesne Way,
John P. Scott, Esq., Liberty street,
C. Hasbrouck, Esq., Atty. at Law, 7th st.,
Messrs. Irish & Hopkins, Attys. at Law, 5th st.,
" Lloyd & Black, No. 88 Water st.,
" Means & Coffin, cor Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

IMPORTANT TO SUB DISTRICTS.—We are authorized to state that any sub district furnishing the Provost Marshal (on this or Tuesday afternoon by four o'clock) with the names, occupation, residence and regiment, of men who have recently volunteered therefrom, with the certificate of the mustering officer or *other reliable evidence* of their muster—and evidence of respectable citizens that they are the persons so enrolled—will find him do what he can to have their enrollment corrected accordingly, and a proportionate reduction made in their respective quotas. This is worthy an effort, which should be made at once, as not a moment is to be wasted. Such evidence will not be received after four o'clock, Tuesday. Districts which have, as well as the few which have not filled their quotas, should attend to this.

THE DRAFT commence at ten o'clock to day with Lawrenceville, 10th sub-district, quota 163, to be drawn 226. On Monday, Allegheny, having three quotas (quota 138, to be drawn 276—to be followed by E. Birmingham (quota 104, to be drawn 208) and Versailles, (quota 65, to be drawn 130) on Wednesday and Thursday. East Birmingham, however, we understand will make an effort to fill her quota—in which case Versailles may be drafted on Wednesday. All there districts are entitled to a few credits for substitutes put in by enrolled men.

ATTENTION, SIXTH WARD.—A very important meeting will be held at the School House of the Sixth Ward, on Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. Every citizen of the ward is earnestly invited to attend. The Commissioners desire every one present to hear the report, and to lay before them some very important business.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

THOMAS PARRY, 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.

NEW STOCK FIRST-CLASS GOODS—Come and see them Stylish Coats and Pants sold reasonable. W. HEPPERLIN, 50 St. Clair st. [2w.

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 Weier, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock comprises a great variety of Cassimeres, 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 choice selection of Furnishing Goods are on hand and for sale, together with a full stock of Ready Made Clothing, well and fashionably made.

FRESH.—Samuel Graham & Co., Merchant Tailors, have removed to 73 Smithfield street. We are just receiving our second supply of spring and summer goods, and would 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 in the city. Every garment warranted to give satisfaction, in both price and quality. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere and judge for yourselves. GRAHAM & MCCANDLESS, Merchant Tailors, No. 73 Smithfield street.

ARE you sure your toilet is perfect? If not, you may place the fact beyond the possibility of a doubt by using "Lubin's Hair Dressing Fluid" the *chef d'œuvre* of the celebrated perfumer. It is the one thing never before accomplished by any tonsorial preparation—i. e., it fixes the hair in any desired position, and keeps it there at the pleasure of the wearer. It invigorates and restores the hair, makes it curl, and adds to the peculiar gloss and perfume which are the distinguishing characteristics of silky belles. Try a carton, and become your own judge of its merits.

If you value a good, healthy head of hair, or wish to prevent your hair from turning gray, or, when gray, wish it restored to its original color, you must see an article called RENOVATOR, as it seems to be one of the greatest successes of the present time. Sure to render satisfaction for the above purposes when all other preparations have failed. Sold by Simon Johnston, cor. Smithfield and Fourth streets, and by all solvent druggists.

NIGHT COUGHS.—For Asthmatic, Consumptive, and Chronic Coughs, which are always more or less troublesome at night, inflicting persons for their daily occupations, and undermining the constitution, great relief will be experienced by taking at bed time one or two of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, which will ensure ease and comfortable rest.

OVERCOATS and carriage calls will be at the omnibus office, No. 410 Penn street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance.

INSURANCE.—A word in season, &c. Insure your umbrellas by purchasing Foote's Patent Umbrella Lock Stand. Sold at the Wheeler & Wilson Agency, No. 27 Fifth street. sel6:4w.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.—All the Pittsburgh weekly papers, in wrappers for mailing, can be had at Frank Case's news depot.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 17th, at half past five o'clock, GERTRUDE A. BOWLEY, daughter of Peter and Mary J. Atkinson, aged two years and eight months.

Oh! shall my bleeding heart arraign
That God whose wave are love?
Or vainly fretful anxious rain
For her who rests above.
No! let me rather humbly pray
Obedience to his will,
And so by my inmost spirit say:
"The Lord is righteous still."

The funeral will take place on MONDAY MORNING, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her parents' residence, No 47, Diamond, Allegheny. The friends of the family are cordially invited to attend.

T. C. JENKINS,

Commission Merchant & Purchasing Agent,

DEALER IN

FLOUR, BACON, CHEESE, DRIED AND GREEN FRUITS AND ALL FARM PRODUCTS

Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils, at dealers and manufacturers rates, No 252 LIBERTY STREET, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McNally & Co., McDonald & Arbuckler, John I. Brown & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock & Co. & Co. sel17:1yd

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., PITTSBURGH, August 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY EXPRESS.—On and after

MONDAY, the 22d inst.,

nothing but par funds will be received in payment of Freights, either in the office or by the Delivery Drivers.

GEO. SINGHAM, Agent.

au20:1td

W. E. McCLINTOCK, Jobber and Retail Dealer in BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, No. 6 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [Monthly]

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Special Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

REBEL GEN. PRICE'S MOVEMENTS.

KANSAS SAID TO BE MENACED.

A Proposed Bet of $500.000 on Mr. Lincoln's Re-election.

MCCLELLAN'S RESIGNATION NOT YET HEARD FROM.

No Postponement of the Draft.

SPEECH OF Ex-SECRETARY CHASE.

REBEL CAVALRY RAID.

CATTLE DRIVEN OFF.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, September 17, 1864.

MISSOURI AND THE DRAFT.

Arrangements have been made with the Provost Marshal General, by which Missouri has had her credits revised, and the number to be raised by draft considerably reduced.

NO POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAFT.

Secretary Stanton, to day, positively refused to postpone for a single day the draft in the District of Columbia. Equally peremptory refusals are given in all cases, and but little doubt is now felt that the draft will be finally had on Monday next.

DISMISSED FOR SERVICE.

Lieut. M. D. McCoy, 7th Ohio, was dishonorably dismissed the service for attempting to desert.

REBEL CAVALRY RAID.

On Thursday night two regiments of rebel cavalry made a raid on our cattle corralled a short distance below City Point. They came in on our left, and succeeded in getting to the corell, which is along the river, and drove off a large number of cattle, overpowering the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry. Alarm, however, was given, and all the troops at City Point were immediately placed under arms, and a body of our cavalry put in pursuit of the raiders. Reports are conflicting as to the number of cavalry driven off. Some say 3,500, while others put the number at not over 1,000.

THE REBEL REINFORCED.

There is no news of importance from the immediate front, but our troops are watchful, feeling confident that quietude will soon be broken by the rebels, who are receiving reinforcements and concentrating their troops. Grant is well prepared for them, however, as troops of good fighting material are daily going to him.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

General Butler and Commissioner Ould are understood to have agreed upon an exchange of all prisoners on each side, whom their respective surgeons pronounce unfit for duty for sixty days.

THE REBEL GENERAL PRICE.

Reports here represent Sterling Price's movement towards Missouri as assuming serious proportions. It is supposed to be intended to aid in the election of his cousin, L. L. Price to the Governship through him. We have fears that Kansas is also invaded.

FRED. HASSAUREK.

Fred. Hassaurek, formerly of Cincinnati, U. S. Minister to Ecuador, has returned, and is in Washington.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

The rumor that Secretary Usher is to take a Circuit Judgeship in Indiana, made vacant by the death of Judge Pitcher, and that Governor Corwin is to take the Secretaryship of the Interior, is unfounded. No appointment is likely to be made until after the election.

DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION.

The Democrats will celebrate the imposing demonstration here on Saturday night. They spent money profusely, and hired men by the scores and hundreds to carry banners, transparencies, etc., and these managed to make a good deal of show, up to latest advices.

THE RESIGNATION LETTER OF M'CLELLAN.

McClellan's resignation of his Major Generalship has not been heard from. Of course it must have been sent, but some how it is as slow an advance as he used to be himself, up to the last moment.

A PROPOSED WAGER OF $500,000.

The peace Democrats of the West having under taken to make him of Gen. Clay Smith's jocular remark, that he would bet five hundred thousand dollars that Lincoln would be reelected, the General has been perfecting arrangements to make the bet good. A day or two ago he forwarded to the parties in the West who have been attempting to ridicule the matter, an offer to put up instantly at any respectable banking house 50 000 dollars on the proposed bet, the whole of it to be forfeited if the entire half million were not put up before the election. Now let us see what the Louisville gentlemen have to say to this business like exhibition of faith in Lincoln. Will a half million be scared off by the Belmont party.

SPEECH OF EX SECRETARY CHASE.

At a flag raising at the Ohio and Mississippi Agency Ex-Sec. Chase was called on for a speech. On appearing, he was received with tremendous applause, and every sentence was interrupted by the same demonstration. As this is Secretary Chase's first public speech since the campaign began, it is of special significance. Following is a verbal report:

Fellow Citizens: Massachusetts and Ohio having each in the building near which we now stand, an agency for the care of her soldiers, have joined in providing the flag which has just been unfurled. It symbolizes union, freedom, and territorial integrity. Inspired by these grand ideas, the soldiers of Ohio and Massachusetts march side by side to battle wherever throughout the land, rebellion and treason are found in arms. The flag, too, proclaims the conviction of a vast majority of those soldiers and of their fellow citizens at home; that the inestimable benefits represented by these ideas can be most surely realized by ratifying at the ballot boxes in November the nominations made at Baltimore in June. In my judgment this is most certain, and I rejoice in the belief that, as soldiers of Massachusetts and Ohio are found side by side in the conflicts of the field, so will the citizens of those States be found zealously vieing with each other in the support of the same cause at the polls. Nor can I doubt the result in all the loyal States. Like zeal for Union and freedom will inspire like efforts, and these efforts, in a large majority of them, may we not hope, in all, will insure the triumph of Union and freedom, with that triumph the last hope of the rebellion will disappear, and under that flag will return peace with liberty to bless the republic, undivided and indivisible.

But, this, fellow citizens, is not an occasion for such speaking. Another engagement, also, requires my presence elsewhere at this time. I have come before you, indeed, not so much to speak myself as to introduce another whose voice you will gladly listen to; my friend, Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, is here, worthy of his State, worthy of unanimous nomination for re-election, which he has just received, worthy of honor, in which all friends of the Union and freedom hold him, he will say a few words in behalf of Massachusetts. Permit me to introduce him.

NEW DRAFT.

Every earnest for a further postponement of the draft has been sturdily refused.

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

The address of the National Democratic Committee issued a day or two ago, is simply an appeal for organization, and an attempt to bribe organization by holding out the promise of office.

MR. CHASE TO BE MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

Raymond, of the "Times," Minister to France.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebels Attempt to Flank Gen. Warren's Left.

REBELS DRIVEN FROM ONE POSITION TO ANOTHER.

Preparation being Made to Evacuate Petersburg.

REBEL CITIZENS LEAVING FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK Sept. 17.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Mr. Adams our minister to England, is to be succeeded by Mr Chase; and A. J. Raymond is to be minister to France.

The *Herald's* army of the Potomac correspondent of the 15th says: Information was received yesterday that the enemy was moving towards Warren. To ascertain the truth, a reconnoissance was ordered to be made at an early hour this morning. The force selected for the purpose consisted of the 4th and 16th Pennsylvania regiments of cavalry, under the command of Lieut. Col J. K. Robinson, and the 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, commanded by Maj. R. J. Faris, and was supported by a brigade of infantry, under Col. Baxter, of the 5th corps.

The cavalry left camp at two o'clock this morning, on the Chicago Railroad at daylight, and at once moved out to the front by the Vaughan Road. The distance of a mile and a half brought them to the forks of a road, one of which led to Petersburg, and the other to the left, in the direction of Reams' Station. The first reconnoissance was in the direction of Petersburg. The pickets of the enemy were driven in for a mile or more, when the command returned and moved in the opposite direction. After going about a mile beyond our infantry pickets, the enemy were discovered with the road strongly barricaded, and a swamp upon either side. A reconnoissance was dismounted to drive them from their position. This they did, in gallant style, and continued to drive them from one position to another, for a distance of two miles.

Upon the withdrawal of our troops, the enemy followed up, and finally drove in our pickets, compelling us to form and re-establish the line. The losses were very small on our side, consisting of only two men wounded in the 1st Pennsylvania Batallion. The enemy left one or two killed who fell into our hands, and doubtless some we wounded. The whole division of cavalry have been saddled all day, and in readiness to move at a moment's notice, if found necessary, to the assistance of the small force sent out, but the reconnoissance was accomplished without further aid. There are some indications that the enemy are making preparations to move on Petersburg. We learn that large numbers of the citizens have been leaving for the South for several days. The truth of this rumor will be ascertained in a few hours.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 16.—The flank attack by the rebel cavalry early yesterday morning was a most daring move, and seems to have been partially successful. The attacking force consisted of the Kershaw brigades of cavalry with eight pieces of artillery. The main body reached the vicinity of the cattle herd on Poffin's Farm, near Coggins Point just before day light, while the remainder engaged our cavalry pickets along the entire line from Reams Station, capturing some and drawing the others back. This was done to cover the operations of the main rebel column. The attack was made upon the herd before daylight, when the guards were easily shed. 200 prisoners are reported to have been captured, mostly of 13th Pennsylvania cavalry. The First Division of Columbia cavalry, Gen. Gregg's division, soon attacked the rebels, but they were in such a strong force that our men had to fall back, suffering a loss of some 250. Gen. Gregg's Division of cavalry, supported by the 2d corps, went in pursuit of the raiders, but it is believed they had too much the start, and must have got off with the greater part of their plunder. In addition to our loss in cattle, which will reach 1,500 head, the rebels captured several men, with a gang of men who were engaged in constructing a line of telegraph in that direction. A rumor reached camp this morning that the cattle have all been recaptured, but I cannot trace it to any reliable source.

LATE REBEL CAPTURES,

Members of the New York enate Paroled.

Cortinas Raises the Stars and Stripes.

OFFICERS DETAINED BY THE ENEMY.

PIRATE FLORIDA AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

Conscripts and Deserters in North Carolina.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The following is an extract from the report of a Provost Marshal, and there are many more to the same effect: Recruiting has been the main business of the office.

A number of the New York State Senate were on the steamer Fawn, which was recently captured by the enemy, arrived here to-day from Elizabethtown, having been paroled by the enemy.

Lieut. Wilson, Provost Marshal of Roanoke Island, Major Graves, 1st New York Vols., Lieut. Graham, Bigham, 16th Connecticut Vols., who were on the Fawn, are retained by the enemy. Col. Bigham who was on his way to join his regiment had just been exchanged at Charleston.

The arrival of the pirate steamer Florida at Wilmington, N. C., is announced.

Lieut. Johnson, a favorite officer in the Department, who was chief of the ambulance corps, is among the victims to the congestive chills, which prevail here to a considerable extent.

The North Carolina *Times* says: There is no doubt but that the interior of this State is in a most lamentable condition, and destitute.

On the 18th ultimo a collision took place in Moore county between the deserters, some 1,700 in number, and the State Guards, in which the latter were repulsed with a loss of four killed and one wounded.

Pursuit of the Cattle Stealers—General Ward Dismissed—The Draft—Supreme Court—Paper Suspended.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Our cavalry are in pursuit of the rebels who captured our cattle near Harrison's Landing, and have got many of the animals and some of the marauders.

Gen. Ward, of New York, we are informed, to day has been dismissed the service. His appeal for a court of inquiry could not be granted.

Secretary Stanton to-day informed the various delegations from the principal cities who asked for a suspension of the draft, that no postponement can be allowed.

The District Supreme Court which was adjourned when the rebels besieged Washington, has resumed its session.

The Washington special to the *Post* says that Gen. Wallace has suspended the publication of the Cambridge (Md.) *Democrat*.

Gen. Grant—Rebel Deserters.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—A special from Baltimore to the *Bulletin* states that Gen. Grant has left for Harper's Ferry, and that his purpose will be defined in a few days.

A Washington dispatch has the following: Over 3,000 rebel deserters have arrived from the army of the Potomac. One man left his wife and six children in Richmond, and says his grandfather has been conscripted.

Withdrawal of Troops from Hood's Army—Removal of Federal Prisoners.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 17.—The Griffin *Rebel* of the 14th, contains an order by Governor Brown, of Georgia, withdrawing the fifteen thousand militia from Hood's army for thirty days.

The thirty-five thousand Federal prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia, have been removed to Savannah and Augusta.

New York Union Printers Discharged.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The proprietors of the Daily *Times*, this morning, on paying off their compositors informed all those who belonged to the Typographical Union that their services were no longer needed. No compositor belonging to the Union is to be employed on the *Times* hereafter.

**Arrival of Gen. Grant at