Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. RIDDLE & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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☞ ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 13, 1861.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican electors of Allegheny county, and all others in favor of the perpetuity of the NATIONAL UNION, and maintaining the NATIONAL GOVERNMENT in its efforts to put down Armed Rebellion, are invited to assemble in their various Wards, Boroughs and Townships at their usual places of holding elections in each precinct, on SATURDAY, the 31st of August, to elect FOUR DELEGATES—two to each county convention—both conventions to meet on TUESDAY, September 3d, at 10 o'clock a. m., as follows: 1. The Judicial Convention to assemble at the City Hall to nominate a President Judge of Common Pleas, an Associate Law Judge of District Court, and an Associate Judge of Common Pleas, one Senator, and five members of the House of Representatives, and Director of the Poor. 2. The Political Convention to meet at the Court House to nominate Sheriff, Prothonotary, Treasurer and Commissioner.

The primary meetings in the townships will be held between the hours of 5 and 6 p. m., and in the cities and boroughs between 5 and 8 p. m., of said day. The appointment of the delegates in the townships will be by marking, and in the cities and boroughs by ballot. The chairmen of the two conventions will jointly appoint the executive committee for the ensuing year.

THOS. M. MARSHALL,
THOS. P. WILSON, Sec'ty. Chairman.
au12

Treachery in the Army.

The editor of the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig*, in its issue of August 3d, states that, on the 27th ultimo, "three distinguished secessionists, from Mississippi and Tennessee, and one of them in command of a regiment, paid us a visit, and had a free and full conversation with us, lasting for more than one hour. In the course of that conversation, the gentleman from Mississippi stated to us that they had accurate information of the plans and purposes of the Federal army, and that the Confederate Government had acquired that knowledge at a cost of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS! This statement was in a confident tone, and by a gentleman whom we endorse as a reliable man. If it be so, and we give it credit, THERE MUST BE TREACHERY IN THE FEDERAL ARMY—who is the traitor?" This remarkable statement corroborates the telegraphic dispatch dated Alexandria, July 27th, asserting that it had been ascertained that the rebels "had accurate information of the Federal movement, the withdrawal from Fairfax being a part of their plan to ambuscade the Federalists."

GRADUATES OF WEST POINT.—The U. S. Sanitary commission publish a list of 148 graduates of West Point, who are not now in the army, and to whom, it is urged, commissions in the volunteer service might properly be tendered.

Twelve of these graduated from 1814 to 1820, thirty-two from 1820 to 1830, forty-three from 1830 to 1840, thirty-nine from 1840 to 1850, and twenty from 1850 to 1860.

In this list we recognize the names of two who are dead—Elias Phillips and Henry C. Moorhead; and doubtless this is the case with quite a number of others. Several, also, are Secessionists, or of known secession proclivities.

We notice, also, the names of Edgar O'Connor, of Wisconsin, and Alex. Hays, and John S. McCalmont, of Pa., O. M. Mitchell, of N. Y., and C. J. Wright, of Ohio, who have already accepted commissions in the volunteer service for the war.

There are, however, in the list of 148 names, probably 100 men whose services might be made available, as officers, during the war. Most of them are in active business; but a call to serve their country, at such a time as this, would doubtless predominate with many of them; and the country has need, now, of all the military skill it can command.

WHY THE MYSTERY?—Is there not something significant in the following from the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury?*

"The government seems *zealously to conceal everything they can* from the public here. Up to this day (the 14th,) since the fight, *no report is made of the wounded or dead;* nor will they allow those who have sons and brothers at Manassas go to *ascertain their fate*, and administer to their necessities if wounded. All we learn is from the newspapers, which obtain their information chiefly from the wounded who are brought here. The death of Colonel Fisher, of North Carolina, was not known until his body arrived on its way to North Carolina."

The same writer gives a sad account of the neglect of the wounded soldiers at Manassas. He says that a surgeon, who went to the battle-field to render his services, and who returned with a number of sick and wounded, stated to him that little preparation had been made to take care of the wounded; that they suffered intensely for the want of food, water, and proper medicaments. For two days this gentleman could not get anything to eat, though he was there performing the most fatiguing duty. Nor could he get the proper and necessary things for his patient. Where, then, is that immense amount of provisions captured from us, according to Jeff. Davis, sufficient to feed 50,000 men for a year?

A FRANK SECESSIONIST.—Some time since we quoted from the Paducah (Ky.) *Herald*, the following frank paragraph:

"Let us make the fight for the Legislature. Let it be done upon the fair issue of Secession or No Secession—to remain with the North or join the South—to remain a Slave State or abolish Slavery. Let us be honest. We all mean Secession. Magoffin means it. Breckinridge means it. Powell means it. Burnett means it. We all mean it. Then why not say so, and come out and advocate it openly and honestly?"

The difference between the *Herald* and the men it names is, that it is candid enough to say what it means and they are not. They all mean Secession; and although they made the fight for Secession upon the Legislature, and were beaten, they will not submit, but will go on and plot for its success until the government catches them in some overt act, and then they will be compelled—to take the oath of allegiance.

A DOOR LEFT OPEN.—We called the attention of the Government, some weeks ago, to the necessity of closing the door of entrance left open for the Rebels at Louisville, and every day's events show the imperative necessity of erecting a barrier there, to the communication now daily carried on with the enemies of the country at that point. The road through Louisville to the South is the highway over which the spies of the Confederates travel, unmolested. Is it to continue so? The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"It is stated in the telegraph dispatches that Mrs. Hart, who left Washington to join her husband at Richmond, conveyed important information to the enemy. We do not know why this should be telegraphed, as it is an every day occurrence, and we are not aware that any serious measures have been adopted to prevent it. It is probably, just now, under Gen. McClellan's management, more difficult to go direct from Washington to Richmond than it was two weeks ago. But it is not difficult for a man or a woman to travel from Washington to Richmond via Cincinnati, or vice versa. A few days since Mr. Ritchie, of Virginia, was in this city, and he has since arrived at the Confederate Capital, with dispatches from France. In one day this week, we saw the names of five Virginians registered at a single hotel. They may have been spies, or not. We don't know, for we didn't inquire. Some of these gentlemen may be in Washington now, hunting up information for Beauregard, which the newspapers have consented not to publish, lest it might aid the enemy. Southern men are constantly coming and going between the North and South, via Louisville, and some of them even pass unquestioned through a camp of National soldiers at Cairo. While this freedom is permitted—while spies are allowed to come and go unquestioned and unnoticed by the Government, the rebels will learn all they want to know about our army operations, whether the newspapers publish facts or whether they forbear. We are not to be understood as favoring the publication of reports calculated to aid the enemy, in the newspapers, but we do advocate, and we will insist upon the breaking up of the spy system, as now carried on between Washington and the Confederates through Cincinnati and Louisville."

SENATOR LANE, of Indiana, has returned home. He was at the battle of Manassas, and says of it:

"The battle was fought on the old homestead of Col. Lane's ancestors, and the ground is familiar to him. The center hospital was the former mansion of his uncle, Wm. Carr Lane, and the hardest fighting was done on the farm attached to it."

BOUNTIES FOR RE-ENLISTING.—The three months troops, on re-enlisting, receive the following bounties:

Re-enlisting as individuals, thirty dollars.
By companies, fifty dollars.
By regiments, seventy-five dollars.

A Rebel Agent in Boston.

HIS ARREST BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

[From the Boston Herald, August 10.]

The United States Marshal made an important arrest yesterday, after two days hunting about town. Some days ago a well dressed stranger arrived in this city and stopped at the Parker House. He registered his name and habitation as "O. Jordon, Pittsburgh, Penn." It came to the knowledge of the United States District Marshal that a person of some note from Secessia was in town who really hailed from Norfolk. The officers got hold of one end of the thread of evidence and pulled it out of the tangled web until they traced the stranger from Norfolk to the stranger at the Parker House, hailing from Pittsburgh. An erroneous description of the traveler, and the fact that he had shaved his mustaches, delayed the search for a whole day, but the officers found him yesterday at the office of the Southern Steamship Company. He was taken in custody and carried to the United States Court House to await further developments.

The prisoner acknowledges that he came here under a false name; that his real name is John Williams, and that he has held a commission (that of Major, if we are correctly informed) in the rebel army. He says he is a native of Baltimore, and that for several years he has lived in Norfolk, where he has been agent for a line of steamers. He says that he was in Richmond on the day of the battle of Bull Run, and that soon after he came to Baltimore, by way of Nashville, to see a child of his there; that he found the authorities were after him there, and not liking the idea of a temporary residence in Fort McHenry he went to Washington, and afterwards returned to Baltimore. He says that as agent of the steamboat line he had charge of some 108 bales of cotton left there when the steamers stopped running, which was the property of Massachusetts men and corporations. This cotton was seized by Virginia, and he received a certificate for it. When in Baltimore, not having thought of coming this way, it was suggested that he should come to Massachusetts and try to get an agency to procure payment for the cotton above mentioned. This is rather unlikely, inasmuch as Virginia will not be likely to pay for it for some time to come. It is enough to know that Williams is a marked man in Washington, Baltimore and Fortress Monroe, and that he comes here under a false name without any sufficient reason.

Our readers may recollect a paragraph published several days ago, which stated that a secession officer was known to have been in Washington. This is probably the individual.

The Marshal telegraphed yesterday to the Provost Marshal of Baltimore and to the Secretary of State, that Williams was here and asking what should be done with him. From Baltimore the answer came that they were awaiting orders from Gen. Butler about him, and that he was to be held. He will be held accordingly, though allowed all the privileges which he can consistently have.

Williams is a smart looking man, about thirty-five years of age, at present very reserved and silent, and evidently of that character naturally. He has no baggage with him at the Parker House, and says he brought none with him from Baltimore. What his real mission is here we cannot learn, though the officers of the law may be in a way to find out. It is conjectured by some that he is buying supplies for southern vessels, and by others that he may have a few letters of marque with him, with which to tempt the unprincipled. We think he can be here for no good purpose, his avowed errand being a very vile one in the present condition of affairs. A letter was found at the Postoffice, dated Richmond, Va., June 21, and directed to John Williams, Boston, which looks as though he was expected to be here.

At any rate the arrest is a good thing, and it may lead to rich and interesting developments. The Marshal and his officers deserve praise for their vigilance and encouragement to continue in the same way.

TWO FACTS.—We are informed by a member of the Artillery, that after the taking possession of the enemy's camp at Laurel Hill a considerable number of letters were found, which had been sent by our soldiers, chiefly of the 14th regiment, to their friends at home. How these had fallen into the hands of the enemy it is difficult to tell. The letters from the interior were all dispatched by special messenger to the Postoffice at Grafton, and some of the messengers had ever been seized. It seems probable that treachery must exist in some one of the Postoffices.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

DRAFTS AND MONEY CONFISCATED.—We are informed by our business men that, in many instances, the favors of their correspondents as the South are opened and the contents abstracted. In nearly all cases letters to business men in this city bear evidence of having been opened before they come to hand. A mercantile house in this city has a large balance due it in Mobile, which their correspondent would willingly remit forward if permitted to do so by law.—*Louisville Journal.*

ARRESTED FOR TREASON.—Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson, of East Tennessee, the gallant and eloquent orator, who has persistently opposed the secession of his State, was arrested on the charge of treason in Lee county, Virginia, on the 6th. He was on his way to Washington to claim a seat in Congress. He will probably be tried for treason, as we learn from the Nashville *Union and American*, from which we extract the above.

Rebel Troops Still Concentrating in Virginia.

The rebel forces from all parts of Virginia have evidently been concentrated in this immediate neighborhood. There is reliable information that they have sixty thousand men in and around Manassas Junction. Besides the ten thousand at Fairfax Court House, and the corresponding forces at all the points feasible for crossing the Potomac from Point of Rocks to Acquia Creek, it is reported here that, driven by pressing necessity to keep an actually starving army together, an attack upon the position of the Union forces is soon to be made, by engaging at the same moment all the points of our line, and plunging in upon some weak point from forty to fifty thousand of the rebels where it will not be expected. It is said that the main attack, if one should be made, will be either by way of the Chain Bridge, Alexandria or Acquia Creek. It is barely possible that in the shallow curvatures of Acquia Creek a fleet of rafts has been prepared for the transportation of a rebel force across the Potomac, conveyed by the rebel steamer George Page; but if they should succeed in reaching the Maryland side, they will find prepared for them quite a different reception from that enjoyed by the British when they took possession of the Capital in 1812. We have no fears of the result.

A PATRIOTIC BOSTON LADY.—One of our merchants having recently sustained loss by fire, asked his wife on returning home, if she had heard the news? "No, what news?" "Why, have'nt you seen the paper?" "No, no." "Have'nt you heard anything?" "No, what is it? Do out with it." "Why my place of business was burnt to the ground this morning!" "Oh! Is that all? I thought you were going to say Washington was taken."

CONTRABAND.—A large quantity of contraband goods, consisting of swords, revolvers, and a Confederate Generals uniform, were seized at Terre Haute, Indiana, on Friday. The goods were valued at from $3,000 to $5,000. The owner made his escape.

Military Notices.

☞ FOR THE WAR! THE CITY GUARDS.—A able-bodied men wanted to fill to the full complement of 101 men, the above company, to serve for three years or during the war in Col. Hay's Regiment. Volunteers will receive $30 a month pay, and the benefit of all pension laws on their discharge from service. Recruits received at Lafayette Hall, Wood street, 2d floor.
au13 A. R. BONNAFFON, Captain.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 250 able-bodied men; between the ages of 18 and 35, not less than five feet four and a half inches in height, to enter the Third Regiment U. S. Cavalry. Each man will be furnished with a good horse and full equipments, ample clothing and subsistence of the best quality. The pay ranges from $16 to $23 per month, according to the rank of the soldier. No minor will be enlisted without the written consent of parent, guardian or master. By an act lately passed, the term of enlistment is altered to THREE YEARS, and every soldier who re-enters that time is entitled to 160 acres of land and $100 bounty from the United States. Attention is called to the fact that the government has wisely commenced to promote soldiers and non commissioned officers from the ranks. Advancement is therefore open to all who enlist. All men to the number of 25, will be enlisted for the Company at
SEWELL H. BROWN,
First Lieutenant Third Cavalry,
Recruiting Officer.
au13 tf

HEADQUARTERS,
Sandy Hook, Md., August 4, 1861.

☞ I AM AUTHORIZED by the Secretary of War to raise two Regiments of Infantry, to be mustered into service as soon as formed. Intending to give special attention to the Organization and Equipment of these Regiments, it is desired that the Companies should be composed of men willing to do soldier's duty, commanded by competent officers. For further information apply to Major Wm. B. NEGLEY, and Captain WM. J. KANE, 21 Diamond, Pittsburgh, or to my Headquarters.
JAMES S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier General Commanding.
Capt. F. H. Ghost, Aid-de-Camp.
au7-tf

☞ ATTENTION!—A few more men wanted to fill up a Company now recruiting for Col. T. A. Rowley's Regiment. Apply at College Hall, entrance on Fifth street.
LIEUT. E. MULVAIHE, 13th Regiment.
au7 tf A. P. CALLOW, Sergeant Major, 13th Reg't

Public Notices.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON MINING CO.,
Pittsburgh, Aug 10th, 1861.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company, have declared, upon the Capital Stock, a Dividend of two dollars per share, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant.
au13 1w THOS. M. HOWE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL MINING COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, July 12, 1861.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the NATIONAL MINING COMPANY have declared a dividend of two dollars per share, payable on the 25th instant, to stockholders or their legal representatives, appearing on such, at the close of business on the evening of the 23d July, 1861.
By order of the Board of Directors.
jy15 3t JAMES H. COOPER, Treasurer.

New Advertisements.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR!

Three sheets, showing all the

Forts and Stations

of the FEDERAL AND REBEL ARMIES.

for sale at W. S. HAVEN'S,
corner Wood and Third streets.

N. B. These Maps are now, just out from the press, engraved on steel.
au6

WHEATEN STARCH—50 boxes, 10 and 20 lbs. each, put up expressly for family use, just received from Cincinnati, and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

REFINED SUGAR.—20 bbls. of A, B and C Sugars for fruit preserving, just received and for sale low, wholesale and retail, at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW,
au13 corner of Liberty and Hand sts.

DELAWARE PEACHES.—We will receive to day, at noon, by Express, 10 baskets choice Delaware Peaches. Families and Dealers supplied at low rates, by the basket.
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
au13 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

CHEESE.—75 boxes Cutting Cheese; 100 boxes English Dairy Cheese;
Just received and for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS
au13

LOST—CERTIFICATE, No. 47, for Five shares of stock in the Birmingham Bridge Company, issued to JOHN RUTHERFORD, dated October 7th, 1858. Notice is hereby given that application has been made for a re-issue of said certificate.
au13 3t*

BACON, SHOULDERS, SIDES, HAMS,
In smoke house and for sale by
WM. B HAYS & CO.,
au8-tu 297 Liberty street

CARTRIDGE BOXES and CAP BOXES.—For Independent Companies. We can now fill orders for these accoutrements promptly, together with Belts and Ball Plates.
WELLS, RIDDLE & CO.,
au3 215 Liberty street, opposite Sixth.

BAYONET SCABBARDS.—Another lot just received. Companies not yet supplied will please send their orders.
WELLS, RIDDLE & CO.,
au3 215 Liberty street, opposite Sixth.

SUN UMBRELLAS, AT REDUCED PRICES.—A first rate line of Sun Umbrellas, at a large reduction in price, to close out the stock.
MASON, MACRUM & CO.,
au3 Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street

MUSQUITO BARS—White, Blue, Pink and Straw colors, wholesale and retail, at Very low prices.
MASON, MACRUM & CO.,
au3 Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street.

FLOUR.
50 bbls. Extra Family White Wheat,
50 do do Superfine,
Very low for cash, for sale by
H. RIDDLE,
au13tus 183 Liberty street.

EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMS.—600 Hams of Lewis, Gray & Co.'s curing, equal, as by none in this market, and for sale by
au10-tus H. RIDDLE, 183 Liberty street.

CANVASSED HAMS—An Eastern article, for sale by
au8tf WM. B. HAYS & CO., 297 Liberty street.

MESS PORK—Rump Pork for sale by
au8tf W. B. HAYS & CO.

LARD—In tierces, barrels and kegs, for sale by
au8tf W. B. HAYS & CO.

CEMENT—20 bbls. fresh Hydraulic Cement received and for sale by
au10 HENRY H. COLLINS.

BROOM BRUSH—29 bales just rec'd and for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS.

LIME—100 bbls. fresh Lime, for sale by
au13 HENRY H. COLLINS.

VINEGAR—10 bbls. received by
au13 HENRY H. COLLINS.

New Advertisements.

PORTABLE

WASH STAND.

This is a new and beautiful article. It is of Iron, and made in such a way as to combine Bowl, Stand, &c. It makes a very neat finish, and is complete without wood work. This is the thing that has long been wanted by tenants who do not wish to be at the expense of anything permanent. The stand above described can be taken down and removed in a few minutes.

FOR SALE BY
BAILY, FARRELL & CO,
PLUMBERS,
NO. 139 FOURTH STREET,
NEAR SMITHFIELD
au12

IT HAS NO EQUAL!

The immense success which for the past six years has attended PROF. REED'S MAGNETIC OIL in the alleviation and cure of pain, embolden the proprietor to state, (and challenge contradiction,)

That it has cured more Rheumatism;
That it has cured more Sore Throat;
That it has cured more Neuralgia;
That it has cured more Weak Joints;
That it has cured more Ulcerated Sores;
That it has cured more Burns;
That it has cured more Frosted Feet;
That it has cured more Bruises;
That it has cured more Nervous Affections;
That it has cured more Stiff Joints;

Than all other Pain Cures, Pain Killers and Liniments combined. Some idea of its usefulness, when ever known, may be gleaned from the following: J. A. Morrow, an old and respectable merchant of New Lisbon, O., in ordering a supply says, "I have now been selling it for five or six years and find the demand increasing, many of my customers taking as high as six bottles at a time. In fact we never had such a remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Swellings, Burns and Pains.

For sale by Druggists everywhere.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Sole Agent,
au13-1t corner Smithfield and Fourth sts.

I AM THIS DAY IN RECEIPT OF another supply of

Superior Havana Cigars,
Superior Havana Cigars,
Superior Havana Cigars,