Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 13, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 58 Fifth street—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	108	75
12 " M.	00	80
6 " P. M.		79
Barometer		29 5 10

Soldiers' Letters.

We publish the following official instructions in regard to soldiers' letters, for the information of those interested:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Appointment Office, July 23, 1861.

The following order has been made by the Post Office Department, for the execution of the new law respecting soldiers' letters:

Postmasters at or near any camp or point occupied by the United States forces, will mail, without prepayment of postage, any letter written by a soldier in the service of the United States, and certified to be such by the Major or Acting Major of the regiment to which the writer is attached. The envelope should have plainly stamped or written on its face the certificate "*Soldier's Letter*," signed in writing by the Major or Acting Major of the regiment, describing his regiment by its number and its State. The postage due on such letters will be collected at the office of delivery.

The certificate and address may be in the following form:

"Soldier's Letter.
A. B., Major 16th Reg't,
N. Y. Volunteers.
Mr. John Jones,
Utica, N. Y.

Commissioned officers will prepay their postage as heretofore. JOHN A. KASSON, *First Assistant P. M. G.*

POST OFFICE ORDER.—The Post Office Department has issued the following:

Postmasters will take notice that all prepaid letters to soldiers in any regiment in the service of the United States, and directed to them at a point where they have been stationed, may be forwarded, whenever practicable, to any other point to which they may have been ordered without further charge thereon for forwarding. JOHN A. KASSON, *First Assistant P. M. G.*

Arrest of a Young Thief.

Monday morning, a boy, aged about sixteen years, entered the jewelry store of Messrs. Reineman & Meyran, on Fifth street, and after examining quite a variety of fine jewelry, selected an article which he requested the salesman to lay aside, and he would call for it in half an hour. After he had gone, several articles were missed, and search was at once made for the young rogue. Mr. Meyran visited a number of jewelry stores, and at David Dunseath's, in Diamond alley, he found a portion of the stolen property, which had been traded to Mr Dunseath for a silver lever watch. Information was at once made at the Mayor's office, and before a warrant was issued the lad was brought in, having been arrested on Liberty street by a young man employed in one of the jewelry stores.

The prisoner gave his name as John Johns. He stated that he resided in New Castle; that he had gone to New York with a drove of cattle, and had arrived here on Saturday evening. He had on his person the watch for which he had traded at Dunseath's, together with rings, charms, and other jewelry. He had stolen two gold rings at the latter named place, while making the trade. Mr. Meyran identified a Masonic emblem valued at $9, a watch charm worth $6, a Masonic pin worth $6 50, and a basket charm valued at $3 50. The other articles were not identified, and the boy asserted that he got them in Philadelphia. He seemed quite unconcerned as to his situation, and was very anxious about getting possession of those articles which had not been identified. In default of bail he was committed to jail to answer a charge of larceny.

Sunday Liquor Selling.

The laxity with which the Sunday liquor law has been enforced in this city, has finally culminated in an almost total disregard of the act. It is now notoriously true that while the front doors are closed on Sunday, there is a back way open into at least a majority of the liquor saloons, both licensed and unlicensed. One pleads that his neighbor sells on Sunday, and upon this plea they all pretend to feel justified in disregarding a plain act of assembly. The evil has assumed such magnitude that it now becomes necessary to abate it. On Sunday the police were instructed to return all open taverns, and seven of the most conspicuous were returned. Some of these were doing a much better business than is usual for them during the week. The following is a list of the names of those proprietors who were adjudged guilty by Mayor Wilson, and ordered to pay the fixed penalty of fifty dollars each: Daniel Harwig, F. G. Schenck, Valentine Benz, H. Burke, A. Narde, N. Young, and — Fass. This list could be increased largely, and doubtless will be unless the law is hereafter obeyed.

LETTERS FROM CAMP CAMERON, Col. Black's Regiment, which may be had by calling on GEO. W. HUBLEY, Federal street, Allegheny.

Bell Wm, Esq · Graham Wm · McFarland Mrs C
Boyd James · Gilleland Wm · McIntyre Joseph
Beesley Thos · Jarrett John · McHendry J P
Boyd Wm · Lill Priscilla Mrs · McClinton W H
Campbell Mrs M · Murdock Wm · Ramsey James
Crider J M · Miller Wm · Roy Bros
Dollinds J S · Miller David · Stewart Miss I
Fletcher Thos · Martin Frank · Smith Saml
Ferguson J M · Miersch F A · Splane Geo B
Garrett J B · Marks E · Swan Saml
Williams John · Warnock Wm

FALSE PRETENSES.—Sarah Douglass was arrested and taken before Ald. Miller, Saturday, on a charge of false pretense, preferred by Mrs. Isabella Miller. It seems that defendant got a quantity of goods from prosecutor, who keeps a store on Lacock street, Allegheny, by representing that they were for another person. Mrs. Miller ascertained, subsequently, that she had been deceived, and hence the suit. The case was compromised by defendant paying for the goods and prosecutor paying the costs.

CITY GUARDS.—We direct attention to the advertisement of this company, in another column. Capt. A. B. Bonnaffon and First Lieutenant Charles A. Atwell have both been in the service for three months, Captain Bonnaffon as a Sergeant, and Lieutenant Atwell as a private. They are, therefore, able to sympathize with their men, and anticipate their wants. The company is recruiting for Colonel Hays' Regiment, office at Lafayette Hall, Wood street.

A NEGRO IN TROUBLE.—Abraham Reed, a notorious colored man, has been lodged in jail upon the following charges—assault and battery with intent to kill John Gallagher; assault and battery on oath of George Gardner, and for surety of the peace on oath of the first named prosecutor. It strikes us that Gallagher is laying it on rather thick, to sue Abraham first for intending to kill him, and then for "surety of the peace."

A PRETTY PRISONER.—Susan Ullery, a young girl aged about eighteen years (and very prepossessing, according to the judgment of the jailor) is now in jail upon a charge of having stolen a trunk and clothing. The commitment is fatally defective in not setting forth the name of the prosecutor. Here's a chance for some young limb of the law to show his gallantry by having the pretty prisoner discharged.

CAPT. JOHN POLAND, of Co. K, Thirteenth Regiment, is now actively engaged in recruiting a company for Col. Rowley's Regiment. Capt. P. is well known as a humane and competent officer—one who cares for the interests of his men. He served with credit in the Mexican war, as a member of the Duquesne Greys. His headquarters are at the Vigilant Engine House, Third street.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—On Thursday, a partially insane woman was run over by a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while walking on the track near Millerstown, the engine coming upon her just after rounding a curve. She was thrown off the track some distance, her body much bruised and one arm broken. Her remains were left at Millerstown for interment.

CAPT. E. S. WRIGHT, of Co. F., Col. Black's regiment, is now in this city for the purpose of recruiting eight or ten good men. Those wishing to enlist with him will please call at the office of the Water Works, Council rooms, Diamond. Returned volunteers, wishing to get into a good position, should make it a point to see Captain Wright.

THE CHAMBERS ZOUAVES, Capt. Holmes, who left this city on Saturday evening, reached Harrisburg on Sunday morning, at one o'clock, and were forthwith conveyed to Camp Cameron.

Firemen's Association.

The regular meeting of Firemen's Association took place at their chamber last evening. Members present, Hare, White, Darrington, Gregg, Montgomery, Mackey, Wilson, Leonard, Turbett, Kemp, Graham, Kaye, Cupples, Sarber, Petrie Warden, Tibbey, Rosewell, and B. C. Sawyer, President. The minutes of last meeting were read, amended and approved.

The second Assistant Engineer having enlisted in the army, the Chairman declared the position vacant.

A communication from the Chief Engineer, D. C. Elliott, that having lost his note book, he was unable to make his quarterly report of fires alarms, was read and the excuse was accepted.

The report of the committee to secure contributions, was read. The report shows that the committees have secured from some of the Insurance companies $375. The committee asked the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That this association refer, with pride, to the manner in which the Western, Citizens, Monongahela, Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and Pennsylvania Insurance companies are conducted, and would heartily recommend these companies to the citizens and strangers, as being perfectly reliable, at all times, and unusually prompt in all their settlements for losses.

G. W. LEONARD,
B. C. SAWYER, } Com.
R. W. MACKEY.

Report accepted and resolution adopted.

The Committee appointed to confer with C. Barry, Esq., relative to a Fire Alarm Telegraph, reported that owing to the absence of Mr. Barry, they had held no conference with him. The report was adopted, and Committee continued.

The Committee of Conference and Inspection made their quarterly report.

B. C. Elliott, Chief Engineer, sent in his resignation which was accepted.

John H. Hare, First Assistant Engineer, sent in his resignation, which was also accepted.

Mr. Mackey offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the City Councils be requested to pass an ordinance to prevent the passage of wagons, carts, &c., over the lines of hose laid at fires, and also to compel the street cars to carry a sweeper that will enable them to pass over the hose without injuring them. Also, that the Mayor be requested to use his police to enforce the ordinance.

The Secretary was instructed to lay the above resolution before Councils.

Mr. Leonard, at the urgent solicitation of numerous citizens, offered a preamble and resolutions respectfully urging Councils to take immediate action towards effectually preventing the storage of rock and similar oils, within the city limits, in larger quantities than may be required for samples. The preamble and resolutions were adopted.

The Association then went into an election for Engineers, resulting as follows: Chief Engineer, G. W. Leonard; Second Assistant, D. Warden.

On motion, the Engineers were instructed to procure appropriate distinguishing badges, at the expense of the Association.

Mr. Kaye, in order to ascertain a sense of the members relative to a parade, moved that at the time fixed for the annual parade, the companies meet for inspection only.

Mr. Montgomery moved to amend "for parade and inspection."

The Chairman decided that under the Constitution every company was required to parade annually, was out of order.

Mr. Wilson appealed from the decision of the Chair, which was sustained.

Mr. Cupples moved that the Association turn out on parade in a body.

Mr. Sarber moved to amend "that the members turn out with their respective companies."

The amendment was under consideration when a motion to adjourn prevailed.

That Circular.

We learn from the officers of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad that the circular to which we alluded yesterday was issued only to their agents outside of Pennsylvania. Within this State, the notes of Pennsylvania banks are taken for all purposes. In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois the notes of specie-paying banks only are taken.

In behalf of this course it is urged that the laws of Ohio prohibit the company from paying out the notes of non-specie-paying banks; and that in Indiana and Illinois the discount on our State money is too heavy to warrant the company in taking it.

We give this statement of the facts, in justice to all parties concerned. The circular struck us as a singular one for a Pennsylvania company to issue, and we think so still. The company, however, is entitled to the benefit of the explanation given; and we trust that our Pittsburgh banks, at least, will come to some understanding with it by which the rule may be relaxed in their favor, and the company saved from any heavy rate of discount in disposing of so much of their paper as it may receive in the course of its business at points outside the State.

A Pittsburgher Escapes from the Rebels.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of yesterday says:

"Charles Wilson, a resident of Pittsburgh, was arrested as a Union man in Richmond, several weeks ago. He left Richmond with a companion at midnight, and endeavored to make his way to the Ohio. He was re-arrested by O. Jennings Wise, near Charleston, in the Kanawha valley. There were fifty or sixty other prisoners. He was kept a prisoner five weeks. Upon the retreat of Wise, Wilson escaped to the Federal troops, and reached Washington, by way of Cincinnati, on Saturday night. He reports that Wise had impressed six hundred or eight hundred Union men into his forces, two hundred of whom deserted during the retreat. The rebel army there is in a miserable condition, and is subsisted upon forced contributions from the people."

STRUMOUS or Scrofulous affections are the curse, the blight, the potato rot of mankind. They are vile and filthy as well as fatal. They arise from contamination and impurity of the blood, and are to be seen all around us everywhere. One quarter of all we meet are tainted with them, and one quarter of these die of them; die foolishly, too, because they are curable. *Ayer's Sarsaparilla* cleanses out the Scrofulous corruption from the blood, renders it pure and healthy, and effectually expurgates the foul contamination from the system. No longer groan under your Scrofulous disorders, since the irresistible Ayer has provided his masterly combination of curative virtues that he calls *Sarsaparilla.—Democrat, Waterbury, Ct.*

BANKS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Governor Letcher, of Virginia, has issued a proclamation prohibiting the bills or notes of the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Wheeling and the Northwestern Bank, with the offices of discount and deposit of each, except the branch of the Northwestern Bank at Jeffersonville, from being received in payment of any money due to the State. The reason given is that the banks named have "given aid to the enemy."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A few days ago, a little daughter of Levi Smith, of Greenock, was killed by falling into a well. The little girl, who was about ten years of age, was attempting to draw a bucket of water, when she lost her balance and fell into the well, breaking her neck in the decent.

THE RESERVE CORPS.—The last regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, the Thirteenth, Col. Taggart, was to leave Harrisburg for Washington, on Saturday, and there is now no infantry there except Col. Black's regiment, which will not be uniformed and equipped for some time.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—Mary Ackerman has been lodged in jail by Alderman Humbert, to answer two charges of larceny, preferred by George and Nathan Watson. The accused is charged with appropriating a few articles of wearing apparel.

EUGENE MESSICK, chief bugler to Sherman's battery, and who was wounded in the arm by a musket ball at the battle of Manassas, arrived in this city on Saturday, on a visit to his friends. He has been in the regular service for ten years.

AN UNGALLANT JENKINS.—David E. Jenkins was committed to jail by Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, charged with threatening the peace and safety of his wife. "Jenkins" has certainly forgotten himself for once.

ABUSING HIS WIFE.—Thomas Hunter was before Alderman B. Miller, on Saturday, for abusing his wife, who alleges that he beat and abused her shamefully. He entered bail for his appearance at Court.

THE Seigel Guards, Capt. Koops, have received their uniforms, which are very handsome and substantial. The company will leave for Philadelphia on Wednesday.

GAMBLING HOUSE.—Wm. Johnston has been committed to jail by Alderman Donaldson, to answer a charge of keeping a gambling house, preferred by Wm. Carr.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1861.

The terrible heat of so many days is beginning to tell upon the soldiers who have never before been subjected to such a climate. The hospitals show it, and the poor wounded fellows get along slowly. However, to-day is comparatively endurable, the heavens being overcast and the atmosphere quite comfortable.

About the most interesting thing just now on the tapis is the case of John Holohan, arrested as a spy, and the stirrer up of panic on the 21st of July. This man, as all who know anything of this city know, figured largely here among the National volunteers last Winter, and while the Secessionists had full swing here. Nearly all that delectable company are now with Beauregard, and we had the pleasure of seeing the names of some dozen of them among the killed and wounded at Bull Run. But "Charley" Burch and John Holohan staid behind. Burch, you will remember, was the escort of Arnold Harris, the same who conducted a Secession paper here till it died, and Harry Magraw on their recent visit to Manassas *en route* for Richmond. Burch, for reasons best known to the thieves, and quite conceivable to the people here, was on that occasion sent back. We think it was because this is to him a fine theatre for his peculiar talent, where he may gain all needed information for transmission. The other prominent member of the N. V's, was this same John Holohan, and you may imagine the surprise of those who know this creature and his antecedents when they saw him on the day of the battle riding a government horse, "aiding and assisting" our officers, and for anything I know, carrying the whisky-canteen from which Gen. McDowell from time to time regaled himself on that day, and out of which the "brave" Col. Miles got very drunk. John was in his element. A "national volunteer" was in luck. Like the redoubtable Figaro in the Opera, it was "Figaro here, Figaro there and Figaro everywhere," to Holohan. He had the DRAKE DE KAY passes for all sorts of places. The battle now being well over, and Holohan having contributed his part to the result, he is put on trial as a spy. He seems to have had the complete confidence of Gen. Mansfield; to have gone in and out of our army, and always with a good pass, sometimes from one man and sometimes from another. Holohan was sometimes a "special agent" for the Associated Press, and you, Messrs. Editors, are indebted to him, doubtless, for many a lucid dispatch about the enemy. Their starving condition, over which for a time there were great congratulations here, their miserable arms and equipments, their general running propensities—on all which much expatriation has been indulged—all these are due, doubtless, to the genius of Mr. Holohan, national volunteer and assistant of the press, at the Big Run.

On the trial, yesterday, which drew quite a crowd, a Mr. Allen testified that as long ago as last March, he and others had heard Holohan swear that he would be the first to take up arms against the government, and that the Southerners would have this city within three months.

Mr. Whittlesey swore that he had heard Holohan say that he had gone over the river with Mrs. George Kirk, who was on a visit to her husband, *in the ranks of the rebels*; he also had taken letters for her to her husband, and that on Tuesday after the battle he (Holohan) had said that he saw Dr. Boyle, (a secessionist from this city, in the rebel army,) on the day of the fight.

A witness named Clever swore that Holohan carried a flask of whisky, and gave him a drink, and that no one seemed so busy among the flying teams are and on the road choked up with horses and wagons as this Holohan.

After these and many other witnesses had been examined, Holohan himself essayed to explain his connection with the army, how and from whom he received his passes, what he did on the day of the battle, etc. But so incoherent and damaging were the traitor's statements that his lawyer stopped him in the midst of his medley. The testimony taken before Justice Donn, and the papers, passes, etc., found on the person of the culprit, were last night sent to Gen. Mansfield. On passing from the Court room, Holohan remarked that it would be all right in a few days; that he was ready to take the oath of allegiance, and that was all he needed.

In this case, which I have given your readers somewhat *in extenso*, you have a history of the way this war has been conducted on our part. None of the vigor which usually characterizes a campaign has appeared. In the midst of a population notoriously disloyal, men and women have had *entre* into and out of our lines at pleasure. "Passes" thick as blackberries floated around on all hands, and the draughtsman with his tools was here to make sketches and drawings, or ask questions by the hour. I have no complaints to make of this. I state what I believe to be the exact facts, and I leave you to wonder how any part of our army escaped when Beauregard knew our battle, our forces, our plans and our intentions much better than Gen. McDowell sober, or Col. Miles drunk.

And as regards this latter gentleman, you may be sure he will never assemble that court of inquiry he talks about in his screed touching Col. Richardson's official report. Not he. There were too many gentlemen saw Colonel Miles miserably, stupidly drunk, on that day, for him to make or secure any concealment. One of his aids, Mr. Dresser, was the first to tell me of it. George Ash Smith, of Philadelphia, saw and noticed his pitiable condition, and Gen. Meigs said, in the presence of many gentlemen, that were he called as a witness in such a court, he would be obliged to testify that he saw Col. Miles drunk on the battle-field.

The regiment of Artillery here from Pennsylvania attracts much attention. It is the first Artillery regiment of volunteers ever organized. Each company (there are eight) has four six-pounders and two rifled cannon, making a park of forty eight pieces, and something near 300 horses and 900 men. This is a huge turn-out, worthy of our State. The horses were expected last night, but had not arrived at quite a late hour. The regiment passed up the avenue, however, the men hauling their guns.

One of our pickets was shot and severely wounded, Wednesday night, while on guard just above Georgetown. Jackson, a brother of the one killed at the time of Ellsworth's death, was arrested in the vicinity, and after a slight examination, discharged on "taking the oath of allegiance." Some funny fellow suggests to our physicians that if they would only make some of our wounded men in his hospital take this oath, instead of other medicine, it might work a cure. It would be well, perhaps, to commission Gen. Mansfield for that purpose. The oath works so well with the traitors!

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1861.

The inefficiency of the blockade is the circumstance in the war best calculated to excite alarm. From all quarters reports come here of vessels coming in and going out of inlets and rivers of the Southern coast, unmolested. The sea, moreover, is swarming with pirates. From Cape Hatteras to the Florida Keys, if you omit Charleston and Savannah, the coasts are comparatively clear. I know that these events are the subjects of grave conference in Cabinet council, and that the English and French Ministers have warned our Government of the inefficient character of the attempt at blockade.

But our own merchant marine is as deeply interested in this matter as that of England or any other country. It is a prey to the rapacity of the worst men of the world. The offscourings of the semi-civilized South, together with pirates from the Bay of Biscay and the wreckers of the Spanish main, all unite in gathering the golden harvest to which Davis has bidden them. What shall the end of these things be?

The Potomac river itself can scarcely be considered safe now. All along it, on the prominent points, batteries of rifled cannon bristle. If once the pirates get a battery on Mathias Point, it is said that they will be able with an ordinary cannon to sink any ship that attempts to pass. The channel there runs close under the shore on the Virginia side, and there is no way but to take that channel.

The Administration is highly gratified with the victory at the ballot box in Kentucky. It would seem to settle the Secession question there. Magoffin is a rattle-snake still, but robbed of his fangs. The worthy treatment of Breckinridge in his attempt to stir up a riot in Baltimore on Thursday night is gratifying, too. I only wish that Vallandigham might be ridden on the knottiest and sharpest rail that was ever made in Ohio, within five minutes after he reaches here. The way the New Hampshire boys treated the Democratic *Standard* is right. It is an outrage to cherish Sepoys in our midst, who will be ready at the first opportunity to burn your dwelling or cut your throat. There are but few plague spots left in the North now, and they need active purging; if necessary, in this battle for the national life, they should be rubbed out. LUDOVICUS.

MISS ADDIE PROCTOR and Mr. S. W. GLENN appear in two favorite pieces at the Theatre to-night.

ALL should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood, in to-day's paper.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, August 10, 1861.

A Secessionist Consul.

The British Consul at Baltimore is said to lend his whole influence to the Secessionists there. A leading merchant of Baltimore informed us that this Consul frequently relates conversations and occurrences which he could only have derived from Lord Lyons himself. For example, it is told with great gusto, on the authority of the Consul at Baltimore, that on Monday following the battle at Bull Run, Mr. Seward cautiously offered Lord Lyons the service of the Government Messenger by the steamer for any dispatches he might have to send his government. The British Minister, "with considerable hauteur," according to his Consul's account, replied that he "deemed the occasion of such importance that he had not only sent a special messenger himself, but had telegraphed to delay the steamer a day at Halifax for further news"

Now, it is of no consequence whether Lord Lyons intended a significant rebuff or not. But it is of the utmost importance that he so chooses to give this impression through his Consul to the Secessionists of Baltimore. The Consul added that he rather thought Lord Lyons' messenger would *checkmate and sicken* Belmont's efforts for our loan.

The Concentration of Rebel Troops in Virginia.

Reliable intelligence has been received that the rebels are concentrating forces at various points on their side of the river, from the Point of Rocks to Alexandria. There are eight or ten thousand at Fairfax Court House, a considerable force in the vicinity of Edward's Ferry, large bodies at other crossings, and several thousand at Leesburg. As yet they have only made minute reconnoissances in the neighborhood of the Chain Bridge. It is difficult to determine whether these movements are preliminary to an attack upon our lines, or for the purpose of guarding closely the entrance into Virginia by our army. The opinion of our most experienced officers is that they are purely defensive, and this is strengthened by the repeated determination of the rebel leaders not to attempt to cross the Potomac; but none can know what has been concluded upon in secret session by the rebel Congress at Richmond, and it is apparent to all that inaction is gradually but surely bringing them to the point of a dissolution of the army for want of the necessaries for its support. These considerations, and the encouragement afforded by the result at Bull Run, may induce them to hazard as a desperate chance an attack upon our lines. They must fight and win a battle or disband their army. In fact it is reported here, upon what is said to be credible authority, that an attack upon our lines is contemplated, and that the rebels are concentrating forces at every available point in order to engage at the same moment our whole line from Harper's ferry to Alexandria, and prevent the concentration of forces on our side to resist their attack, which will be adroitly concealed till the precise time for its execution. If this be their design, they will be signally foiled, for the preparations of General McClellan are equally available for either offensive or defensive action. His disposition of his forces will enable him to repel an attack successfully at any point along the whole line, or to move forward his whole column simultaneously upon any given point in the adjacent borders of Dixie. The mystery of the movement on either side is the only decent pretext left for excitement in Washington.

Spies in Baltimore.

It is no exaggeration to say that S. Teakle Wallis, of Baltimore, his partner, J. Thomas, and others of the first families of that town, are traitors and spies. The examples that have been made among them in the arrest of the Police Commissioners, and of John Merryman, have had no influence upon them. They maintain their correspondence with Jeff. Davis, and still expect the arrival of his army in Maryland.

Minister to Vienna.

The President and Secretary of State decided to appoint J. Lathrop Motley, the historian, Minister to Vienna.

A Hostage for Mr. Ely.

It is well authenticated that the man Smith, who is in custody in New York, is a member of the rebel Congress. He will be held as a hostage for Mr. Ely, the member of Congress from Monroe county, New York.

Inspector-General Marcy.

The President to-day appointed Major Randolph B. Marcy, paymaster United States army, to be Inspector-General of the Army, with the rank of Colonel. While serving in the line, Colonel Marcy was an officer of much distinction.

General Tyler.

Brigadier-General Tyler has been honorably discharged from the service, his time having expired.

Flogging Abolished.

By an adroit insertion of three lines in the bill making appropriations for fortifications, flogging as a punishment is abolished in the army.

The Rebels Fortifying Matthias Point—Washington to be Cut Off.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861.

Daily accounts from Jeff. Davis are still received at Baltimore. In one of his last letters he said that they were so preparing that immediately after the next repulse they would advance on Maryland. With this purpose they are now fortifying Matthias Point, the most dangerous peninsula on the Potomac, and one of the points of communication by way of Port Tobacco, Benedict and Leonard, in St. Charles and St. Mary's counties, Maryland, with the secessionists of Baltimore. Some weeks ago great consternation was caused among the rebels and their friends by the seizure and temporary stoppage of the steamers to St. Mary's county, and up the Patuxent river. They were cut off entirely, save by special and dangerous expresses, from their daily communications. These boats, however, are now allowed freely to run, and every day mails and newspapers pass each way to and from the rebels by Benedict, Leonard, and other places. Their rowboat (immediately after the passage of the Government steamer up the Potomac) passes across the river to Matthias Point and other places of rendezvous.

If Matthias Point is allowed to be fortified much longer it will be impregnable, and the Potomac will be closed. Then a rising in Maryland, and burning of bridges, cut us from Washington; and all this Davis promises his Baltimore friends shall take place in a fortnight.

Now this Matthias Point can be taken by two or three regiments with the loss of 100 men, and held by aid of two or three steamers.

Two weeks hence it cannot be taken with a loss of 1,000 men, and no steamers can approach to aid the attack, as they are erecting formidable batteries of rifled cannon. Union men in Baltimore are extremely anxious on the subject.

Garibaldi.

The great Garibaldi has tendered his services to the Federal Government. The correspondence in which the offer was made and accepted took place between the American Consul at Genoa and Secretary Seward. The offer, of course, was accepted, and the rank of Major General tendered to the noble Italian.

Maj. Gen. Wool at Last.

It is now certain that Major General Wool has been ordered to repair immediately to Fortress Monroe, and assume the command now in the hands of General Butler. How long the latter officer will remain is not known. Of course, much is expected of General Wool, and everybody says he had ought to have been there long ago.

Excitement in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Great excitement was created on the streets, to day, by a company of soldiers being fired into as they were passing along. Part of Col. Gratz Brown's Regiment had arrived, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, from Ironton. As a company of them were passing down Pine street, and when they had just reached Seventh, a man rushed out from an alley, gave a cheer for Jeff. Davis, and fired a pistol into the ranks. The whole company at once halted and a part commenced loading their muskets, while the balance pursued the man who had fired, but he escaped. The sidewalks were crowded with people, among whom a terrible panic ensued. The soldiers were prevented from firing by their commanders, and passed on. No one was hit by the shot. Much excitement in the vicinity. The guns of the soldiers were not loaded. [illegible]

Troops continue to arrive from Illinois. A large number of citizens have formed themselves into a company to ascertain as far as possible the secessionists in the city and their motives. They expect to be sworn in as deputies and receive arms, and be ready to afford assistance in any emergency.

DAN RICE.—The Cleveland *Herald*, of Saturday, says: "Dan Rice and his daughter went home to Girard, from the west, this morning. They had with them a beautiful doe and fawn, presented them by a brother of Ex-Senator Rice, of Minnesota. Dan says he has been through all parts of Secessia, and has seen secession in all its forms. The cold-blooded murders and inhuman outrages that he has seen committed on unoffending persons, merely for expressing Union sentiments, has sickened him of the South, and his 'voice is for war' to the last gap."

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The designs of the new envelopes are much superior to those of the old issue and are now in the hands of the postmasters for sale. Some of them will carry 40, 24, 29 and 12 cents worth of mail matter, the larger denominations being adapted to the demands of express companies. The new postage stamps will be ready for distribution toward the close of this week.

The recent post office order, prohibiting the transmission of envelopes with scurrilous or scandalous matter printed or written on them is intended to cover such cases as that of a Massachusetts quack, brought to the attention of the Department, he having selected that mode to indecently advertise his business.

The order does not, as many soldiers and others suppose, prevent the passage through the mails of envelopes with patriotic and Union devices or designs. There were about sixty bidders for supplying the Post Office Department with locks and keys, some of them exhibiting each five or six different kinds. An entire change of them is designed, owing in part to many of the old patterns being in the possession of the disloyalists.

The commission on this subject have made their report, but the Postmaster General has not yet made his decision.

The following named Consuls have just been appointed: To Glasgow, John S. Prettyman, of Delaware; to Smyrna, Prof. C. D. Cleveland, of Pa.; to Mexico, Marcus Ottinburg, Wisconsin; to Hong Kong, H. N. Conger, New Jersey; to Marcalbo, Frederick Wipperman, Min.; to Londonderry, Thomas McCann, N. Y.; to Demarara, Theo. Edwards, Ky.; to San Juan Del Sur, Warren S. Foster, Ct; to Revel, Henry B. Stacy, of Vt; to St. Catharines, Benjamin Lindsay, Mass.; to Paris, John Bigelow, N. Y.

The order of Col. Davies, dated Alexandria, having in view the severe punishment of troops who commit outrages and depredations around Alexandria, is not only timely but meets the earnest commendation of every lover of Union in this country.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The alleged semi-official announcement in the Richmond papers that Admiral Dunds intends taking his fleet into Charleston, regardless of President Lincoln's blockade, is of no practical significance, even if the statement is true, for the war vessels of any nation with which we are at peace, have a right to enter our ports, notwithstanding the blockade, which is intened to operate against commerce with the disloyalists.

A number of the most distinguished army officers of Europe, and particularly in England and France, have tendered their services to the United States, but it is not known that any of them will be accepted. One of them in his letter says, that, he regards the contest as between civilization and barbarism, and his love for the former controls his actions.

There is good authority for saying that there is no truth in a recently reported conversation between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward, in the matter of sending a special messenger to England with an account of the Bull Run battle. Whatever Lord Lyons may have transmitted on that subject was through the ordinary channels.

The arrest of Charles J. Faulkner, ex-Minister to France, was effected to-day by a detachment of the Provost Guard, who, for that purpose, repaired to his hotel. He was conveyed to the jail, under orders from the military authorities through the War Department. He is not permitted to hold correspondence or conversation with any of his friends, at present. As to the specific charges under which he is held, they are, so far as the public is concerned, mere matters of speculation, but something has been said about his having a commission as a Brigadier General in the rebel army. A formal examination into the case will, however, soon take place. Shortly after his arrest he remarked that he was not aware of having done anything to justify these proceedings, and but for them he would had his accounts settled to-day at the State Department, which he had visited the day after his arrival in Washington, on that business, as well as to call on Secretary Seward, in accordance with the courtesy governing Ministers returning from abroad.

Mr. Fox, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has returned from the North, whither he went on business connected with the Department.

So far about 70 vessels have been purchased and 30 chartered, or a larger number of ships than previously composed the Navy. They are generally of light draught, intended rather for coast than for sea purposes.

There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Woods, of New York, will be appointed Commissioner of the Public Buildings, the Senate having neglected to act on his nomination for that office.

The Hon. John F. Farnsworth has received authority from the War Department to raise a regiment of cavalry, and has just procured all the necessary orders for arms and equipments. The government is to furnish the horses. The rendezvous is to be at St. Charles, on the Fox River.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Col. Latson, of the New York horse artillery, whose regiment is now at Camp Lowe, New York, arrived here this morning, and will leave this afternoon, having received from the War Department an order for immediately mustering in his regiment. He speaks in the highest terms of the facilities furnished by Mr. Leslie, Chief Clerk of that Department, and the promptness of Major General McClellan, General Sanford and Adjutant General Thomas, as well as the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of War, in the transaction of his business. He had time, also, to call on the Secretary of State. Col. Latson is entrusted with duty in connection with the two Masters of New York, of collecting and forwarding to their respective regiments here and elsewhere those whose time of furlough has expired, and others who are absent from other causes. Persons especially interested in this matter can obtain information of Captain Griffin, at the Western Hotel, New York, or of Col. Latson, at Elm Park, Staten Island.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

FARTHER POINT, Aug. 12.—The steamship Nova Scotian passed here on her way to Quebec with Liverpool advices of the 1st inst., and by telegraph, *via* Queenstown, on the 2d.

The steamship North Briton arrived out July 31st, and the Edinburgh on the 2d inst.

The American horse Starke has won the celebrated Goodwood cup. Wizard came in second, and Optionist was the third.

[illegible]

The Nova Scotian brings $140,000 in specie.

The London *Times's* city article says it would be dangerous for England to have anything to do with the American loan.

The Bankruptcy bill has passed the House of Commons.

The *Times* announces that Lord Elgin succeeds Mr. Canning as Governor General of India.

The weather in England has been very fine.

In the race for the Goodwood stake, the American horse Starke ran second. Echo was the winner.

A new treaty is being negotiated between Belgium and France.

It is believed that the solution of the Roman question is near at hand. It is stated that the Government really supplied arms to the insurgents at Naples, and that this fact has determined Napoleon to delay the solution no longer. It is expected that the Roman territory will be evacuated by France and occupied by Italian troops. It is also reported that several French officers in the service of the Pope, and a Roman priest have been arrested at London.

The funds are dull but steady. Good bills, in the open market, are negotiated at five per cent. Gold continued to flow into the Bank in large sums.

The Paris correspondence of the London *Post* says that the British Government is in correspondence with the French, in order that united action be observed towards America, by sea and land, as a real conflict is now expected. A perfect understanding is likely to be arrived at.

Rumors of a probable compromise in America are current in England.

The London journals are speculating upon the probable sale of the American loan. The *Herald* discountenances the negotiation of it.

Mr. Gregory asked, in Parliament, if the Government had received information of goods contraband of war being taken to America by the Kangaroo and other vessels.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The schooner Mary Alice arrived here this morning. She sailed on the 21st ult. from Guayaquilla for New York, with 210 hogsheads of sugar. She was captured by the pirate Dixie on the 25th ultimo, Capt. Welsh and three of the crew being taken aboard of the Dixie and a pirate crew put aboard the Mary Alice, with orders to take her to Charleston or Wilmington. She was recaptured by the U. S. frigate Wabash on the 3d inst, the pirate crew being transferred to the Wabash. While preparing papers to send the Mary Alice to New York, and with the latter in tow, the Wabash captured the brig Sarah Starr, which had no hailing port or papers. The pirate Dixie is described as a fore and aft schooner, of about 150 tons, painted black, and carrying three guns and a crew of 40 men.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—It is reported that at the Bank meetings to-day the most cordial feeling was manifested towards the Government, and a proposition was made that the New York, Philadelphia and Boston banks should subscribe for the whole of a loan of $40,000,000, and to have the optional preference for the award of a like amount in October next, the Secretary of the Treasury being recommended to withhold the issue of small notes for the present.

The bank statement shows a decrease of loans of $1,735,169; decrease of deposits of $213,327; increase of specie, $2,503,935; increase of circulation, $144,968.

New York has a report that a telegraphic wire has been discovered connecting with Fox Hill, where the rebels are entrenched in strong numbers.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 12.—At one o'clock to-day, the Bangor *Democrat*, a secession sheet, was completely cleaned out by a large number of people, the contents of the office being burned in the street. Mr. Emory, the editor, was unharmed, but Jones, a barber, who made some demonstrations, was badly used, but subsequently arrested and lodged in jail.

Prince Napoleon's Visit to Manassas.

Prince Napoleon left Washington, on Saturday, for New York. His visit to Manassas has provoked a great deal of comment. The French Minister and Secretary of Legation went with him, under the pass of Secretary Seward. They were gone forty-eight hours, during which time they examined the battle field of Bull Run, and spent a night within the Rebel lines at Manassas. They had an interview with Gen. Beauregard, who treated them with great attention.

Although every member of Prince Napoleon's suite was forbidden to speak of the incidents of his visit to Manassas, the Prince himself had an interview, after he got back, with Gen. McClellan, but with no other. The colored coachman made public what is known of the princely visit at Alexandria. Col. Franklin furnished him with four United States horses. He dined that day with the Rebel Col. Stewart, at Fairfax, who gave him for a change of horses four captured at Bull Run. Reaching Manassas late that night, he was received by Gen. Johnston, who sent to Manassas for Gen. Beauregard, who arrived early in the morning. The Prince was very much fawned upon. The conversation between him and Beauregard was in French, the latter interpreting remarks made by other officers. One reason to induce the Prince to go on to Richmond was, that "our Congress is now in session, and we wish you to compare our Legislators with those at Washington." At Fairfax, on his return, Col. Stewart said to him: "I hope your country will not interfere in this contest. With no outside interference, we are able to take care of ourselves." The Prince did not commit himself in his reply.

The Rebels profess to have 80,000 troops at Manassas, and boundless reinforcements behind. The Maryland Regiment is camped three miles this side of Fairfax, and their pickets extend a mile further. This regiment is very shabbily dressed, worse than those at Manassas. A large number are barefoot. The colored driver of the Prince is well acquainted with Gen. Johnston, who greeted him kindly. He was given in charge of a soldier, but allowed to walk about at pleasure. He was asked no questions by officers, but quizzed unmercifully by soldiers sent to him for that purpose. He was asked about the force and fortifications here; what force there is at the bridges, and particularly if the northern part of the city is well defended; if there are any troops at Silver Spring, the Blair place. This driver was sent for by the President, to-day, who simply asked him questions about our lost wagons and stores.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Trib.*

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The fine steamer DIADEM, Capt. T. Rodgers, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on THIS DAY, the 13th inst, at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

OATS.—1000 bush. Oats in store and for sale by S. B. FLOYD & CO., 289 Liberty street.

SUGAR CURED CANVASSED HAMS.—6 tierces W. W. Thomas' best, in store and for sale by L. H. VOIGT & CO., 247 Liberty street.

UNITED STATES CAVALRY TACTICS.—Published by order of the War Department. In 3 volumes. KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

SOAP STONE—12 bbls. just rec'd by HENRY H. COLLINS.

BIRD'S SLAVES.—A correspondent of the Greenville (Ill.) *Advocate*, writing from Bird's Point, Mo., gives the following item about Bird's slaves:

"Bird's slaves entertain very friendly feelings towards the *white* 'soger fellas,' as they call them, and are remarkably communicative. One aged fellow remarked: 'Lor bress your soul, chile! I bin slave sixty years, nebber had sich easy times I'se had since you soger fellas come.' With regard to the corn crop we have destroyed, he seems to have been favored with a vision. He says: 'I tole Massa Bird its no use—white soger fellas comes, tramp it all down—seen um all in a dream—all 'roun heah. Massa say nigger damn fool—he dribe all you in the ribber. Ole missus say, she kill um. I notus didn't do it. Long time ole massa go whar please, nigga have stay at home—now ole massa have stay and nigga go. Ole massa can't pass de guard; nobody pass guard but darkeys and *commission ossers.*'"

THE CRY OF PEACE.—The New York *Express* thus pointedly and truthfully exposes the absurdity of the demand made for peace in a very few uninfluential quarters in the North:

The only form of "peace" now existing as possible is the hauling down of the United States flag, from Fortress Monroe, on to Texas, and the complete, hearty recognition of the Secession flag. They who think of this sort of peace ought to maintain it by additional propositions for a standing army of at least three hundred thousand men—to be stretched in cordons from the line of the Susquehanna river, along all the bluffs of the Ohio and Missouri rivers—with fortresses to be erected on these bluffs costing at least $500,000,000—for, unless this standing army follow, and stand in these fortresses, the peace would not last—nay, not even long enough to build the fortresses!

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[*Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, August 12, 1861.

FLOUR—quiet but unchanged. The demand is exceedingly light and the operations, with but few exceptions, are confined to small lots. Sale of 25 bbls Spring and Winter Wheat Family at $4,75@5,25; 54 do do at $5@5,25; 60 do do at $4,50@5,00; 22 do do at $5,25@5,50; 40 do do at $5,50.

GROCERIES—firm but unchanged; sale of 10 hhds Sugar at 7½@8½c; 6 bbls do at 9c; 60 bbls Molasses at 37½c; 10 do do, to country, at 40c; 10 bags Coffee at 16c; 6 do do at 16½c.

BACON—in limited request, without, however, any change in figures; sales of 3,000 lbs at 6½c for Shoulders and 8½c for Plain Hams; 1,000 do do, to country, at 6½c for Shoulders and 8½c for Plain Hams.

FISH—unchanged; sale of 10 half bbls Lake Herring at $2,25; 10 do White Fish at $4,25; 8 bbls No 2 Mackerel at $8.

HAY—unchanged; sale of 4 loads at $7@9 ₩ ton.

WHISKY—firm but unchanged; sale of 20 bbls Common at 17c ₩ gall—cash.

OIL—Sale of 8 bbls No 1 Lard at 50c ₩ gall.

CHEESE—unchanged, with small sales of W R at 6¼@7c ₩ lb.

SALT—Sale of 35 bbls No 1 Extra at $1,15 ₩ bbl.

WHEAT—Sale of 800 bush Red (new crop) at 90c ₩ bush.

CORN—scarce and wanted at from 40 to 45c ₩ bush.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

ST LOUIS MARKET, August 9.—Flour—The market continued flat, and the only sale reported was 80 bbls country double extra at $4,25 ₩ bbl.

Wheat—Received 4873 sacks. Market easier for buyers, medium grades selling at 1 to 3c lower. Sales 47 sacks poor Spring at 52c; 44 sacks poor Fall at 60c; 256 sks do at 64@65c; 225 sks common and fair Fall at 70@72c; 413 sacks good and prime at 75@78c; 806 sks red and white at 79@80c; and 60 sks extra choice red at 82c.

Corn—dull, with sales of 100 sks mixed, in two lots, at 25c; and 100 sks White at 28c.

Oats—quiet, with sales of 225 sks, in lots, at 23c.

Rye—A lot of 50 sks was sold at 25c, sks returned.

Bacon—sale 1,000 pcs loose shoulders at 4c ₩ lb.

CLEVELAND PRODUCE MARKET August 1.—Flour—Sales 100 bbls extra white, country brand, at $4,87; 200 bbls do at $4,80.

Wheat—Market firmer, with sales 4 cars Red on track at 92c; 3 cars inferior do at 90c; 3,000 bush Red at 92c afloat; 1,600 bu Red at 92c afloat; 1,900 bush White at 96c afloat; 1 car White at 97c from store.

Corn—scarce and wanted at 33c.

Oats—in active demand at 22@24c, with no sales reported.

CHICAGO FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET, August 9.—Flour firm. Wheat ½c better; sales at 74@75c for No 1, and 73c for No 2 in store. Corn 1c better; sales at 25½@27c on track. Oats steady. Receipts—52,000 bush wheat; 83,000 bush corn; 2,000 bush Oats. Shipments—15,000 bush wheat; 17 000 bush corn; 6500 bush oats. Exchange on New York unchanged.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, FT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAIL ROAD—30 sks wool, J F Marshall; 8 dos washboards, W Hitlage; 10 do do, 20 do buckets, 3 bbls flour, R Robison & co; 3 bales twine, H Gerwig; 50 bxs candles, 12 bbls bacon, F Sellers & co; 50 bbls flour, S S Williamson; 40 do do, W Bingham; 100 do do, Graham & Thomas; 25 bbls whisky, L Purcell; 1 car shingles, J W Long; 2 sks bacon, Wm Dyer & co; 3 bbls bristles, Jno Ogden; 23 empty oil bbls, Brewer, Hill & co; 100 bbls flour, E Hazelston; 100 do do, Shoemaker & Long; 45 do do, Orip & Shepard.

PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND RAIL ROAD—August 9—3 bbls eggs, McDonald & Arbuckle; 27 sks wheat, Jas A Fetzer; 8 chimney tops, H H Collins; 355 bxs fruit, J L Noble & co; 65 bgs wheat, L Wilmarth; 4 bxs hardware, Newmyer & Graff; 14 bxs cheese, Wm Wirtz; 30 do do, Wm Bedden; 25 do do, H Riddle; 10 do do, Beck & Laxer; 10 tons fire clay, Knap, Rudd & co.

RIVER NEWS.

The river under the influence of the recent rains was advancing slowly yesterday, with 4 feet 2 inches in the channel last evening.—There has been no arrivals or departures since our last, with the exception of the regular packets. The Diadem, Capt. Rogers, is receiving for Cincinnati and Louisville, and will in all probability get off this evening.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Cotton firm; sales of 2200 bales at 18c. Flour firm; 14,500 bbls sold; State $4 25 @4 35. Wheat advanced 1@2c; sales of 70,000 bush at $1 for Chicago Spring; $1 06@1 08 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 25@1 30 for white western. Corn firm; 64,000 bush sold. Pork heavy; mess at $15 12@15 25; prime $10 25. Lard heavy at 8@9¼c. Whisky dull at 16½@17c. Sugar firm; Muscovado 5¾@7c. Spirits of Turpentine firm at $1 05@1 12. Rice quiet at 6@8. Freights quiet.

Stocks dull and prices firmer; Illinois Central 64¼; Michigan Southern 14; Virginia 45½; Tennessee 43½; Michigan 80; California 7s; Treasury Sixes 96¼.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—Flour continues dull and sells only in a small way at $4@4 25 for old western superfine; $4 50@5 for recently and fresh ground do; $4 75@5 25 for extra, and $5 25@6 for extra family and fancy lots. Small sales of Rye Flour at $3 for Penna. Corn meal at $2 62½. There is an active demand for Wheat, and prices have again advanced; sales of 5000 bush at $1 14@1 16 for red, and $1 25 for white. Rye sells steadily at 52c. Corn dull; 1500 bush yellow sold at 52@53c. New Oats are in fair demand, and 4000 bush sold at 30c, and a cargo of old at 33c. No change in Groceries. Sales of 200 bbls mess pork at 8½c.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO 8 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

ST. CHARLES—Corner of Third and Wood streets. HARRY SHIRLS, PROPRIETOR.

J D Hickman, Cin. O · B S McFeely, Steubenville
O H Wilkins, California · J H Bean, Ky
Col S B Hays, Wash Pa · J Taylor, Butler
J W Bain, N Y · S Halstead, Cin
O R McNary, Wash Pa. · D Furtwanger & lady, Washington, Ohio
A W Gordon, Ky · L Furtwanger, Greensburg
Capt A Forsythe, 14th Reg · J L Lamberton, Clarion Pa
L D McGiffin, New Castle
Maj Grayson, Ohio

MANSION HOUSE—No. 344 Liberty street. GEORGE AURENTZ, PROPRIETOR.

[illegible]

EAGLE HOTEL—Liberty street, below Seventh. JOHN MEEK, PROPRIETOR.

A H Jones, Lawrenceville · H B Kelly, New Alexandria, Pa
R Kelly, Blairsville · O Smith, [illegible]
G S Jamison, do · J Johnston, Westmoreland
J McGiffin,
T Morrow, Ligonier, Pa

GIRARD HOUSE—Corner Smithfield and Third streets. S. L. HOCKERS, PROPRIETOR.

[illegible]

HARE'S HOTEL—Liberty street, foot of Fifth. SAMUEL HARE, PROPRIETOR.

A T Newall, Warren, O · T Gregg
J T Brown, Phila · Mrs J Walters, Latrobe
R Sherratt, Louisville, Ky · S K Philips, Up. St Clair
W W Nethersfield · S S Farland, Shieland
W P Hutchinson, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas · J T Newkirk, Beattysville

RED LION HOTEL—No. 8, St. Clair street. S. P. GORDON, PROPRIETOR.

J Mechling, Butler · J Nicely, Youngstown
H C Walker, do · J A Walker
J W McKee, Freeport · J H Ressler
A V Lightcap, Kittanning · P Heckert
A V Cunningham, North Sewickley · A Ayers, Chicago
W Kelly · J J Kelly, Centreville

NATIONAL HOTEL—No. 127, Water street. P. SHEPLER, PROPRIETOR.

O D Harrison, Cp Scott · G Spates, Pine Run
W Brown do · J D Shepler, Mon city
A Lantenback, U S O · G Heckert, U S O
G Pancake, Columbus, O · P Chapman, N Y
Wm Pancake, do