Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 19, 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.	100	70
12 " M.	122	79
6 " P. M.		75
Barometer	29 2 30	

Letter from Western Virginia.

We have received a lengthy letter from our correspondent, "J. M. H. G.," dated "Camp Beverly, Second Virginia Regiment, August 11th, 1861." As most of the matter touched upon has already been published, we condense as follows:

"Beverly was formerly a strong secession town, but after the battle of Rich Mountain all the disloyal residents made a hasty exit. The best houses have been used as hospitals for the sick—many of whom went to their last account during the excessive heat of the past ten days. Most of those who died were secession prisoners wounded at Rich Mountain, Chest Run and Laural Hill. The health of our Regiment, considering all the circumstances, is very good. We have at present about one thousand able-bodied soldiers, all willing and anxious to defend the Government."

Our correspondent then pays a high compliment to the efficiency of the commanding officers, making favorable mention of Col. Moss, of Parkersburg, Lieut. Col. Moras, of Pittsburgh, and Major Owens, of Pittsburgh. He then proceeds:

"Gen. Reynolds is in command of a force, about five thousand strong, near Huttonsville, about eighteen miles south of this point, and within a few miles of a strong rebel force. Rumor says an attack may be made at any hour. We have at present in the county jail quite a number of conspicuous secession prisoners, most of whom were captured by our scouting parties. The last vestige of hope among secessionists in Western Virginia has died out. It can plainly be read upon every countenance, and their greatest regret now is that they did not see their error sooner."

Our correspondent closes with a severe though just complaint against the Commissioners of Fayette county, who usually refuse to aid the families of those of our brave volunteers who have enlisted in defense of the government in Western Virginia—the very place, of all others, where help was mostly needed, and where immense good has been done. We have already given much space to an exposition of the course pursued by those Commissioners—a course they should feel heartily ashamed of, if not lost to every sense of shame.

Arrest of Deserters.

Two men, named Wm. H. Miller and John Shaffer, both members of Capt. E. S. Wright's company, (Col. Blacks regiment,) deserted from Camp Cameron, near Harrisburg, a few days since, and made their way to this city. They were both arrested upon information from the officers, and committed to jail by Mayor Wilson. They alleged, as a reason for leaving camp, that they had been informed that their families were not receiving any assistance from the Relief Committee, and were suffering for the necessaries of life. One of them expressed his willingness to return, and pledged his honor that he would go directly back if the Mayor would not commit him to jail. The Mayor refused to accede to his wishes, and on the way to jail he stated to the officer that they might do as they pleased with him, but he would never serve a day in the regiment. The story about their families suffering was a mere pretense, as we learn from Mr. Davitt, the attentive Secretary of the Relief Committee, that their wives were both receiving liberal sums per week, ever since their enlistment. The Committee, however, had been notified by Capt Wright not to pay any more money to the families of these men until further orders, as they had left camp without leave. They will be held in close custody until remanded into the charge of an officer from the camp, when they will no doubt be punished as their offense deserves. Another deserter from the same company, named Morgan, has not been arrested.

The Quo Warranto and the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company.

On Saturday last, we noticed in our issue that the rule to show cause why a writ of Quo Warranto should not be issued against George Nesbit, President, and Jacob Henrici, Robert Snodgrass, N. P. Fetterman, Alexander King, Wm. Marshall and J. McCormick, Directors, had been argued by counsel for the parties, and on Saturday the opinion of the Court was delivered by his Honor, Judge Mellon. The Court were of the opinion, that the general act of Assembly relating to the election of directors of Railroad Companies, was merely directory in its terms, and that the act incorporating the Company was special, and, where it was in conflict with the general act, the act of incorporation was to be followed. The general act, where an election had not been carried out in compliance with its provisions, did not declare the election null and void, but only voidable. They also held that the act giving the Court power to issue the writ of Quo Warranto, did not make it compulsory on the Court to do so, but left it to their discretion. In view of the above, and that the Company had always heretofore conducted their elections in the same manner, and that no party had been injured in such manner as would require the interposition and aid of the Court, they refused to grant the writ.

OPERATIONS OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.—Since the organization of this Committee, in May last, relief has been afforded to 946 families. Since the return of the three months men, this number has been reduced 455—leaving 491 now on the books. The three year enlistments is increasing the number of applicants at an average of 30 per day. The total distributions sum up as follows:

Cash	$12 855 72
Groceries	925 00
Dry Goods	72 00
Coal	245 50
Soap	290 00
Shoes	28 70
Total	$14,417 32

FEARS OF AN ATTACK AT BEVERLY.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* learns that the people in and about Beverly fear an attack from the forces of Gen. Lee, who is reported to be not more than twenty miles from that place. There are only about 2,000 of our troops at Beverly, including Col. Moss' Second Virginia Regiment. The troops do not partake of the apprehensions of the people, though every preparation is being made to give the rebels a warm reception. The approach of Lee is the general topic about all the military posts, and the opinion is prevalent that there will be a good deal more fighting in Western Virginia.

A CLEAN SWEEP.—Hannah Johnston, wife of William Johnston, of Manchester, was lodged in jail Saturday upon a charge of keeping a disreputable house. Her husband had been committed the previous day for adultery, and another commitment was lodged against him for keeping an improper house. Mary Ann Beck was also committed for improper conduct, so that a clean sweep has been made of what is reported to have been a very vile nest. The latter individual is white, and not colored, as before reported. Alderman Donaldson is the committing magistrate.

DISCHARGE OF PETER DELANEY.—This man, charged with stabbing John Ford, had a final hearing before Mayor Wilson, Saturday, which resulted in his being discharged. Several reputable witnesses were examined, who testified positively that Ford, while intoxicated, began flourishing a large knife, and cut himself in the abdomen, after which Delaney kindly conducted him to a drug store and from thence to a doctor's office.

COL. BLACK'S REGIMENT.—Our correspondent "T. H. D." informs us that Col. Black has arrived from Philadelphia, at Camp Cameron, with overcoats for the Legion, which were received by the soldiers with loud demonstrations of approbation—the Colonel and his lady each being saluted with three rousing cheers. The remainder of the clothing for the regiment will be obtained in a short time.

FLOURING MILL BURNT.—A large flouring mill, located at New Waterford, Ohio, on the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday night. It was owned, we are informed, by a man named Taylor. No particulars are given.

ASSAULT AND SURETY.—John Ruffley was committed to jail, on Saturday, by Ald. Lewis, upon charges of assault and battery and surety of the peace, preferred by Robt. S. Campbell.

The Home Guards—Important Movement.

We understand that a movement is now on foot, having for its object the formation of a number of regiments of Home Guards, to enter the service in Western Virginia, for the limited period of sixty days. It is said that the suggestion comes from Gov. Pierpoint, and that the proposition has already been laid before the Home Guard organizations of Cincinnati, and other cities in the west. No definite action has yet been taken in this city, but we understand that a meeting of the Committee on Home Defense will be held in this city at an early day—perhaps this evening—when the matter will be discussed, and some action will be taken to elicit the sentiments of the different companies.

Important events are about transpiring in Western Virginia, and some apprehensions are already expressed in regard to the safety of the little army now located in that important field of operations. Wherever the rebels can make a strike with overwhelming numbers, they will be likely to do so, and an attack upon the forces under Gen. Rosecrans is not improbable. If the rebels find that they can rout him by superior numbers they will do so, but if the Union forces were augmented by a few thousand Home Guards, the desperadoes under Lee would keep at a safe distance.

Our Home Guards are numerous and generally well drilled, and having good arms in their hands they could speedily be organized into regiments, and present a formidable front to any foe. Many of them, of course, could not enter the service even for sixty days, but there are hundreds who can and will go if the necessity exists. As we intimated at the outset, we have no positive information as to the movement, and our object in alluding to it now is merely to awaken attention to the subject.

Should the friends of the Union in Western Virginia appeal to us for assistance, we hope—nay, predict—that thousands of Pennsylvanians will rally to the rescue.

—Since the above was written we have received a notice relative to this movement, which will be found in an other column of to-day's paper.

AT A LATE MEETING of the Cincinnati Zouave Guard (Company D, Second Regiment O. V.) the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have been, together with our comrades of the First and Second Ohio Regiments, the recipients of many kindnesses from both strangers and friends, since our departure from our city, and in the service of our country; therefore,

Resolved, That our warmest thanks are due to the ladies, and citizens generally, of Zanesville, Steubenville, Pittsburgh, Altoona, Harrisburg, Lancaster and Philadelphia, for their welcome and kindness and hospitality shown us both during our journey to and from Washington, thereby greatly alleviating many of the hardships incident to a soldier's life.

Resolved, That we will ever remember, with feelings of the deepest gratitude, the hearty welcome extended to us by the citizens of Cincinnati on our return home. The approval of his friends being the highest reward a soldier can receive.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be forwarded to each of the above named cities for publication.

CAS. MENDENHALL,
L. V. HOXNOR,
T. MUSDOCK, } Committee.

City papers please copy and oblige "Cincinnati Zouave Guards"

Killed in a Coal Pit.

On Wednesday morning last, Robert Hagerman was killed in Bowman's coal pit, in Versailles township, about three miles from McKeesport, under the following circumstances: Hagerman left his house immediately after breakfast and went to the pit to get out some coal for his own use. On entering the pit, he cleared away a quantity of dirt and sounded the slate as is customary. He had just cleverly got to work when a large portion of slate fell upon him, occasioning instant death. His son, a lad of twelve or fourteen years, accompanied him to the pit, and when the accident occurred, he started immediately for help. His son says the only words his father uttered were "Oph, my!" When found his skull was crushed in a most frightful manner, and rested on his right knee; he presented a horrible spectacle. He leaves a wife and seven children. His oldest son is a member of the McKeesport Union Guards now stationed near Washington City.

MISS ADAH ISAACS MENKEN.—This popular lady has been engaged for a short time, by Manager Henderson, and will appear this evening as Henri, in the military drama of the "French Spy." Miss Menken will also personate Lois Montez, in the farce entitled "A Visit to the Court of Gambaldi." These two pieces, together with a national dance by Mlle Marie, complete a splendid programme for Miss Menken's opening night; and in consequence we would not be surprised to see the house full.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A little son of John Herrington, of McKeesport, aged about eighteen months, met with a painful accident on the 10th inst. It appears that the little fellow, while playing around the kitchen, tripped and fell into a pan of boiling hot water that had been left near the hearth, burning the child's stomach and hips severely. The child was quickly taken out, and lingered until 5 o'clock on the following morning, when death relieved the little fellow of his sufferings.

HOME GUARDS.—We are requested to notify the Home Guards to meet this evening, in their armories, to ascertain how many men in each company may be depended upon to enter into active service for a short period. Their Captains will report on Tuesday morning, to the Committee of Home Defense. The members will consider this a notice.

MR. ELLIS BARNES, of Fayette county, Pa., is authorized to employ thirty or forty colored men as cooks, to serve in the U. S. Army. Apply soon at the Mansion House. Wages good.

REPORTED DEFALCATION.—It is asserted that the tax collector of the Seventh Ward has gone off to Ireland, with $5,000 of the public money in his possession.

BLOOD FOOD.—Attention is called to this most remarkable and scientific preparation, advertised in another column. It is an entirely new discovery, and must not be confounded with any of the numerous patent medicines of the day. It is a certain remedy for all the diseases specified, and especially those of a chronic nature—of long standing—of weeks, months, and years. Sufferers, try it!

MESSRS. GREGORY & DUPONT, of New York, are the sole agents for it, and also proprietors of the world renowned DR. HAYNE'S INFANTILE COMPOUND, an article which every Mother should have in her medicine closet in case of needs and cramping, as it does, no paregoric or opiate of any kind, it can be relied upon with the utmost confidence, and will be found an invaluable specific in all cases of infantile complaints.—*Ohio State Journal, Columbus.*

☞See advertisement. For sale by GEORGE H. KEYSER, Agent, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. aug19dtwlw3

DOCTOR C. BARIS, Water Cure and Homeopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptured. Corner of Penn and Wayne Streets.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penna t., attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

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

DIED:

GRACE—Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, MARY FRANCES, daughter of Wm. M. and Mary B. Grace, aged 15 months and 17 days.

Her funeral will take place on MONDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, West Pittsburgh.

BLAKE—On Thursday, the 15th instant, LAURA ANNA, daughter of A. M. and M. B. Blake, aged 16 years.

DOUGLAS—At Denver City, on the 7th instant, S. S. DOUGLAS, of St. Louis, formerly of this city.

INGRAM—On Sunday, August 18th, WILLIAM ARTHUS, second son of Edward and Sarah Ingram, aged 4 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle, Henry A. Weaver, No. 185 Second street, on MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 19, at 10 o'clock, and proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

☞ A Friend in Need. ☜ SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in astonishing success. As an external remedy it is than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. See advertisement. aug19dwPaid

HOMINY—100 bbls. in store and for sale by WM. B. HAYS & CO., aug18 Liberty st.

CEMENT.—30 bbls. Hydraulic Cement just received by H. COLLINS.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

From the South.

LOUISVILLE, August 17.—It is denied along the Nashville Railroad that the Confederate authorities take money passing North-East; but it is known that they take all the gold in transits in cases, giving the owners currency therefor, which is at a discount of at least eight per cent.

A dispatch from the Nashville *Union & American* to the Louisville *Courier* says that President Davis has issued a proclamation, ordering all residents of the Confederate States who do not recognize the Confederacy to depart within forty days, under pain of being condemned as alien enemies.

The Richmond *Examiner* says official sources indicated 210,000 Confederates in the field at the time of the passage of the bill authorizing 400,000 volunteers.

The Richmond *Dispatch* is advocating Norfolk as the great Atlantic port of America.

The Confederate Congress have resolved to adjourn on the 19th, to meet in November next.

A young man from Richmond, of secession proclivities, apparently well informed of the designs of the Confederate army, says they intend an immediate advance. He also predicts fighting at the Relay House on the 18th. He says the Southern army is well provided with blankets, &c., for a winter campaign, and are in a high state of discipline. He says also, there is a universal desire to attack Washington.

A peace meeting, called by prominent secessionists for this evening, was held at the Court House. As the crowd entered the hall, many were singing the Star Spangled Banner. Jas. Speed, a Unionist, was called to the chair, and James Trahne, a secessionist, was also nominated by the persons calling the meeting. A division of the house took place when Speed was elected. The secessionists, numbering a hundred, withdrew, shouting for the Southern Confederacy. Speeches were made by Messrs. Speed, Wolfe, Harlan and others, and resolutions were adopted with one dissenting vote. After the preamble stating that there is no mistaking the position of Kentucky in the present civil war, that she is unalterably for peace; it was resolved, first, that while this State desires to be true to the Union, she also desires to have peace with the people of all the States; second, that we earnestly desire the restoration of peace to every part of our beloved country, and as the speediest and surest mode of effecting the result, we appeal for a cessation of the war now being made on the North; third, that we believe the dissolution of the Union a remedy for no evils, but an aggravation of all; fourth, that we do not see how peace, enduring and substantial, is to be attained by the establishment of two independent governments within the present Union; fifth, that we deprecate an attempt being made to produce by force a disruption of the Union; sixth, that for the purpose of restoring peace, all patriotic men abandon sectional parties, North and South, and the rights of the government should not be abandoned; it deprecates armed rebellion; seventh, that Kentucky's neutrality but foreshadowed her love for peace; that all negotiations looking to a Constitutional settlement of sectional differences and the preservation of the Union, should receive her hearty cooperation; eighth, that we are unwilling that any foreign power shall own the mouth of the Mississippi, or any ports of the Union, and we are, therefore, unalterably opposed to the dissolution of the Union; we are for the Country now and forever, whether assailed by foreign or domestic enemies. The resolutions were unanimously passed by the crowd filling the hall to overflowing.

ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 15.—We are indebted to the correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* for the following intelligence:

Mr. Graham, a Union clerk in a secession store, reached here this morning. He reports that four regiments of rebel cavalry, under Raines, entered Springfield on Sunday noon and hoisted a secession flag on the Court House, amidst the noisy demonstrations of troops and a few residents sympathisers.

Our wounded soldiers in the hospital had not been molested, and it was announced that only the Home Guards would be the subject of resentment.

The rebels purchased everything in the stores, paying any price demanded, in Confederate scrip. They were particularly anxious to get shoes, some of their regiments being entirely barefooted.

Capt. Indest, one of Gen. Sigel's skirmishers, who was wounded in the battle, reports that Sigel's attack on the rear of the rebel camp was a complete surprise to them, and that they were driven back towards Gen. Lyon's command in front with great slaughter, their dead laying in heaps on the field, and that for the first half hour Sigel did not lose a man. Subsequently, our troops were subjected to a murderous cross fire from a number of the rebel cannons, throwing a perfect shower of grape and shells into our ranks.

After driving the rebels back about a mile and a half, Sigel drew his force off and fell back on Springfield.

Wagons containing families of Union men continue to arrive here. More than one-half of the population of Springfield have left, and the farmers along the route to this place are leaving their homes.

It is reported that Sigel's command is only 15 miles from here. His arrival may be expected to-day or to-morrow.

ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 18.—The St. Louis *Republican* correspondent furnishes the following items:

The forces engaged in the battle of Wilson's Creek reached their camping grounds, eight miles Southwest of here, to-day, where there is an abundance of water and other facilities for camp life. Major Sturgis assumed command of the army at about thirty miles from Springfield and has since conducted the retreat.

The First Iowa Regiment reached here to-day, and will proceed immediately to St. Louis and be disbanded, their term of enlistment having expired. The loss of this Regiment was 18 killed, 134 wounded—56 seriously and 8 mortally, and 5 missing.

Lieut. Col. Merritt, commanding the First Iowa regiment, reports, officially, that the enemy brought into the field 14 000 well armed and disciplined troops and 10,000 irregular troops, while our own force was only about five thousand, in the early part of the engagement, and considerably less than four thousand for the concluding four hours of it.

Capt. Emmett McDonald, of the habeas corpus notoriety, arrived at Maj. Sturgis's camp this morning with a flag of truce ostentatiously to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, and procure medical stores for the wounded on both sides, but it is strongly suspected that he is really acting as a spy. What action Maj. Sturgis will take in the matter is not known.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 16.—*Via Baltimore*—Gen. Butler yesterday assumed the responsibility of paying to the New York regiments about twenty thousand dollars, which had been deposited, some time at Old Point for want of a paymaster.

The ship Fair Wind, of Boston, with a cargo of guano, was this morning towed up the Roads by the steamer S. R. Spaulding in a disabled condition. She ran ashore on Hog Island.

The U. S. frigate Gladiator was yesterday cruising off the Capes.

A flag of truce yesterday conveyed Mr. Wheeler, formerly U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, to the Confederate pickets, beyond New Market bridge.

A flag of truce is just in from Norfork with Corporal Burlbut, of the Connecticut regiment, a prisoner who was released by the rebels for his attentions to Col. Gardiner after the battle of Bull Run. He states that a considerable number of released ministers, including several chaplains, will reach Old Point to-morrow.

In Mr. Wheeler's opinion the rebels are actively preparing for an attack upon Fortress Monroe. This measure is now popular in the rebel camp, and appropriate material is being collected in large quantities at Norfolk. The attack upon Fortress Monroe will be made within a week, he thinks.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 17.—Ex-Minister Faulkner is not, as has been stated, merely detained as a hostage for the return of Harris and Mugraw, who went to the Confederate camp for the purpose of recovering the body of the late Col. Cameron, but for satisfactory reasons to the government apart from any such considerations.

The reporter of the Associated Press at Washington learns that a statement is published in the Philadelphia and other papers, this morning, as coming from him, that Secretary Cameron is to be removed. Nothing whatever of the kind was transmitted by the reporter, who, by this publication, desires to relieve himself from even a suspicion of giving currency to a statement utterly destitute of any foundation in fact. The dispatch alluded to, emanated from the Albany Agency, and not from Washington.

BOSTON, August 17.—The Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment leaves, this afternoon, via Fall River and New York, for the seat of war.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—A detachment of United States troops from Cape Girardeau seized $58,000 belonging to the bank of St. Genevieve yesterday by order of Gen. Fremont, and brought it to this city to-day. It is understood that this money was being, or would be, used for the benefit of the secession cause in that section. The statement, in the late news from California, that J. C. Palmer left that State to take charge of the Commissary Department under General Fremont is untrue. He has no connection whatever with Fremont.

It appears that the money seized at St. Genevieve, yesterday, was at the request of the parent Bank here, to which it was transferred, to-day, by Gen. Fremont.

Dispatches reached here, to-day, that the train conveying troops on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was fired into by secessionists, near Palmyra, and one soldier killed and several wounded. Gen. Pope immediately sent orders to Gen. Hurlbut to take such force as he deemed necessary to Marion county, quarter them on the people, and levy contributions of horses, mules, provisions, and such other things as are useful to the soldiers, to the amount of $10,000 on the inhabitants of the county, and $5,000 on the citizens of Palmyra, as a penalty for this outrage.

BOSTON, August 17.—The ship Alliance, Capt. De Forest, formerly of Charleston, but now under the British flag, sailed from St. John, N. B., on Monday, for Havana. Her real destination is believed to be Charleston. The Captain boasted that he would run the blockade without difficulty. Her cargo consisted of 200 tons of pig iron, a quantity of pig lead, 50 carboys of quicksilver, 5 cases of rifles, a large quantity of spool cotton, pins, thread, percussion caps, mackerel, etc. The owner of the ship and cargo, Mr. Lafitte, of Charleston, came from St. John to Portland on the steamer Eastern Queen, yesterday.

BALTIMORE, August 17.—A letter from Westernport, Maryland, opposite Piedmont, dated 13th, says that Federal scouts, on last Sunday night, succeeded in capturing three rails of his application to the Navy Department here, and even the very words of the answer he received. There are tremendous leaks hereabouts yet to be stopped.

Efforts of the Rebels to Revolutionize Maryland.

The efforts of the rebels to gather Maryland into the secession fold have not been abandoned. It was noticed some weeks ago that a considerable rebel force had been concentrated in the upper part of Accomac county, on the Eastern shore of Virginia. It appears that this force, about fifteen hundred or two thousand rebels there under arms. Gen. Tilghman, of Talbot county, Maryland, who was deposed from his militia rank last spring by Gov. Hicks, and subsequently restored by the State Legislature, is organizing the disunionists of the lower counties of Maryland. He is about to proceed to Accomac, take command of the Virginia forces there, and march them up into the middle of the eastern shore of Maryland, as the nucleus for the formation of a rebel army there, which shall, if it can do nothing else, control the elections in the fall so as to secure a disunion majority in the Legislature, and enable the secessionists to pass a secession ordinance, or perhaps more immediately enforce an ordinance of secession that may be passed by the present Legislature at its adjourned session.

The Destruction of Washington Contemplated.

I am informed, through more than one reliable source, that Jefferson Davis strongly contemplates the invasion of Washington, not to hold the city, but to destroy it. He hesitates not on inability to do it, but on the loyalty of Maryland. Strenuous exertions are in progress to secure a change of sentiment in favor of secession. That accomplished, the first movement of his army would be upon the capital, with the desperate determination to mete out to it the fate of Hampton.

Californians for Arkansas and Texas.

Gen. Sumner was ordered to-day to raise, without delay, a column of 5,000 or 10,000 Californians, and to march them into Texas and Arkansas. The dispatch went by telegraph to Fort Kearney, thence it will go by the Pony Express.

A Fugitive from Virginia.

Mr. Cowling, a resident of Virginia, near Claremont, about five miles from Alexandria, has arrived in this city with a load of furniture, and returned this evening for his wife and another load of furniture. He says the rebels have advanced as far as Bush Hill and Claremont, and ordered him yesterday to leave forthwith.

The Mutineers.

The firmness displayed by General McClellan in taking care of the few rebellious soldiers who are causing so little trouble among several of the regiments, is worthy of all praise. A portion of the Second Maine Regiment have been pleading that they could not be held for service more than three months under the terms of their enlistment, and have, therefore, refused to do duty. As in the case of the Sixty-ninth, a strong force of infantry was marched to their camp and peace soon followed. Sixty-two of the noted disorganizers were arrested and placed under guard. From all that I can learn, they are to be sent, together with some of the other regiments, to Tortugas Island, off the coast of Florida, where they are to serve the balance of their unexpired term. Laborers are needed there. A very few of the New York Thirteenth and Twelfth have become disorganizers, but they are of a very insignificant character, and hardly worth mentioning. The mutineers of the Seventy-ninth number thirty-seven. They are still in prison, but the regiment is in the usual condition. It appears that the plea of the men is that all volunteers are militia, and therefore they cannot be made to serve more than three months at a time.

More Arms Ordered.

An order has gone to Europe for 150,000 more arms.

Gen. Butler to Raise a Division in Massachusetts.

Major General Butler has been authorized to raise a division of five thousand men in Massachusetts, and is to be granted a leave of absence to superintend in person the organization of the division. Gen. Butler will have full power to thoroughly appoint the new division, providing it does not cost more in Massachusetts than it would cost in Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1861.

Quartermaster General Meigs has left this city for New York, to investigate the contracts for army clothing.

The Congressional Investigating Committee, of which Mr. Potter is chairman, has made important discoveries, showing that traitors and spies daily frequent the departments of the government, procuring information, which is regularly transmitted to the enemy.

Our foreign relations attract the attention of the government at present. The Administration will, at all hazards, maintain its right to close the rebel ports. The question is now under discussion between our government and those of France and England, and it is believed that our rights will be freely conceded.

Meeting of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Aug 16.

To-day the President and Cabinet held one of the longest and most secret sessions since the war commenced. It is understood that it had reference to the supposed attack upon Washington, and I learn from high authority that the greatest confidence exists that if the rebels strike the blow secession will end.

The Seventy-Ninth.

The case of the mutineers of the Seventy-Ninth will be tried soon. The regiment is now in camp and has returned to quiet obedience. Their arms have been returned to them, and it is probable that they will receive their colors in a few days, if they continue to conduct themselves properly.

Another Canard.

Rumors from Fort Washington and Alexandria to-day stated that the rebel steamer George Page, had been captured by the Pawnee. The papers have issued extras announcing it as a fact, but it turns out to be untrue. The reports to-day are doubtless from the guns engaged in shelling the river snores.

The Rebels and the River.

The rebels are active on the Potomac, and have large numbers of flat boats, &c., at Acquia Creek. They can hardly succeed in crossing over as long as the Potomac flotilla is vigilant.

Reinforcements from Indiana for St. Louis.

[From the Evening News of yesterday.]

We understand that Gen. Fremont has telegraphed to Indiana for all the available troops in that State that can be spared, to be sent forward to St. Louis as speedily as possible, and the Louisville papers of yesterday state that all the regiments in Camp, or forming, in Indiana, have been ordered by the War Department to report to Gen. Fremont at once. Among the troops thus ordered to St. Louis is Gen. Rousseau's brigade at Jeffersonville, composed, in a great measure, of Kentucians.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Rail Road Company, at Rochester, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., for the re-construction of the piers of bridge across Big Beaver River, at that place. Information can be had at that place on that day.

J. N. MCJULLOUGH, Supt.

Cleveland, August 15th, 1861. aug16:4t

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO 8 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

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

B R Newcomb, N Y
G B Adams, Wash co
J W Moore, 12th Regt
Mrs McClain & daughter, Vermont
B Halstead, Cincinnati

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

G Wolf, Ferry co, O
E O Tipton, P R R
E Benneman, Carlisle
J Hinzer, Phila
H P Jinhoff do
D W Hynds, do
J S Dykeman, Phila
G M B Day, Minnesota
A T Street, Zanesville
E Hackett, Newville
W Lewis, Carlisle
H J McAleer, Phila
J A Keller, do
J B Power, Ohio
Mrs. Tucker, do
" Slocker, Phila
Jas Davis, Lancaster
A Thorton, Mansfield
J Wilber, Sewsboro, Ind
D H Williams, Erie
D Hughes, Hollidaysburg

GIRARD HOUSE—Corner Smithfield and Third streets
A. A. ROCKEY, PROPRIETOR.

J Dunlap, Fayette co
J R Dougherty, do
John P Orr, Butler
J S Pringle, Brownsville
Chas Robison, Bellevernon
H J Round, Scrabsville, O
Wm McKee, Olive, O
Capt. Yates, do
Hiram Hulks, Locust Ridge
Geo Reeid, Saw Mill Run

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

R Carrier, Jefferson
J T Watson, McKeesport
J Barry, do
D A Campbell, N Y
J J Fleeby, do
H Mellin, do
J Jones, Industry
J H Coulter, Indiana, Pa
M Oyster, do
Miss Miller, do
A Oyster, do

RED LION HOTEL—No. 5, St. Clair street.
R. P. GORDON, PROPRIETOR.

H Vietch, Clintonville
A Hall, Penna
H P Miller, do
J N Davis, Mineral Point
J W Funk, Coldenburg
W Wightman, Tidioute
S Lovall, Venango co
S C Leach, Stratisville
G T Wheeler, do

NATIONAL HOTEL—No. 137, Water street.
P. SEEPLER, PROPRIETOR.

D Lerr, Brownsville, Pa
C Cohen, U S O
J R Dougherty, East Tarr
W H King, Mon. City
Lieut Lodge and 17 men, U S O
M Doyle, Wheeling, Va
Lieut R L Collatt, O Scott
Mrs McGrader, Frederick
Miss Turner, "
J H Kibbin, Detroit
J R McKay, U S A

G Wolf, Ferry co, O
E O Tipton, P R R
E Bennemann, Carlisle
J Hinzer, Phila
H P Jinhoff do
D W Hynds, do
J S Dykeman, Phila
G M B Day, Minnesota
A T Street, Zanesville
E Hackett, Newville
W Lewis, Carlisle
H J McAleer, Phila
J A Keller, do
J B Power, Ohio
Mrs. Tucker, do
" Slocker, Phila
Jas Davis, Lancaster
A Thorton, Mansfield
J Wilber, Sewsboro, Ind
D H Williams, Erie
D Hughes, Hollidaysburg

J Dunlap, Fayette co
J R Dougherty, do
John P Orr, Butler
J S Pringle, Brownsville
Chas Robison, Bellevernon
H J Round, Scrabsville, O
Wm McKee, Olive, O
Capt. Yates, do
Hiram Hulks, Locust Ridge
Geo Reeid, Saw Mill Run

H Vietch, Clintonville
A Hall, Penna
H P Miller, do
J N Davis, Mineral Point
J W Funk, Coldenburg
W Wightman, Tidioute
S Lovall, Venango co
S C Leach, Stratisville
G T Wheeler, do

D Lerr, Brownsville, Pa
C Cohen, U S O
J R Dougherty, East Tarr
W H King, Mon. City
Lieut Lodge and 17 men, U S O

D B Hershey, Columbia
E Keim, Trenton
Mrs Douglass, Phila
J O Jenny, Connellsville
A J Chesney, do
J P Mullen, Baltimore
G Argus, do
J J Corb, Clarksburg, Va
T E North, McElhattanville
T Cowden, Norristown
A Tannan & family, Phila
W Lehman, Newville
J Wynn & lady, Reading
H C Heston, Uniontown
G Heston, do
W Boyle, Salem, O
J H Cowan, do
S Jones, Reading
E B Bellisman, Harrisburg
C Wright, Lancaster

H Cohen, New York
L O Cameron,
J L McDonald,
R Hunt, Crestline
Mrs Blank, Chicago
John Leslie, New Brighton
W J P Whyte,
E M Fisher,
A D Armstrong,
F L Wertz,

Miss Rutherford, Pa
W Hill, Somerset co
A M Gardner, Oil city
N M Gardner, do
F Moore, do
T Naught, Jefferson co
J Farrell, do
J C Monick, Pa
G W Elliott, Butler co
J Hancock, Pa

M McQuinlin, Wash co
C T Rhoades, Masontown
W S Denney Jr, McKeesport
J Gant, Pa

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
Brass Founders and Manufacturers,
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
GAS FIXTURES,
Pumps & Brass Work
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
OIL WELL PUMPS,
of Brass, Copper or Iron, with the most approved Chambers and Valves of all kinds, and warranted to give satisfaction.
MANUFACTORY,
110 Water and 104 Front sts.
jy22:1yeaxp PITTSBURGH.

10 SHIRT COLLARS, for 25 cents!
APPROVED STYLES OF
GENTS' PATENT ENAMELED SHIRT COLLARS,
FOR 1861.
10 Shirt Collars for 25 cents,
OF ANY STYLE DESIRED.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
au13 No. 17 and 19 Fifth street.

DRAB GRENADINE VEILS,
BLUE, GREEN, BROWN AND BLACK
GRENADINE VEILS,
LADIES' SUN UMBRELLAS,
NEW STYLES OF FRENCH CORSETS,
NEW STYLES OF HOOP SKIRTS,
At HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,
au6 77 Market street.

EMBROIDERIES,
French Work Collars and Sets,
Linen Collars and Sets,
Lace Collars and Sets,
Infants' Waists and Caps,
Black Lace Veils,
Fancy Silk Belts, all colors
Now closing out, Cheap for Cash at
HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,
au6 77 Market street.

ALUM—40 bbls. for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
au13 corner of First and Wood streets.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1861.

Slave Insurrection.

It will be generally recollected that shortly after the election in 1856, the Tennessee papers gave accounts of a threatened insurrection among the slaves of a portion of the State, and that the insurrection was induced by the supposition, prevalent among the blacks, that Fremont was coming up the river, backed by a large army, for the purpose of liberating all the slaves. The exact details of the extent of this insurrectionary movement were never fully published; but it was known that many slaves were summarily tried and found guilty, some being executed and others sent further South. From well-authenticated sources, it is ascertained that the superstition of 1856 has been revived; that the presence of Fremont at the head of the Western forces is already known to the negroes, and that his re-appearance is hailed as a sure precursor of their liberation. This feeling has spread rapidly within the last month, and it is attracting great attention and exciting much alarm among the whites of those districts where there is a large proportion of slaves.

The Rebels Scattering.

The leading rebels of Washington are thinning out, some going every day out of the city. The arrest of Faulkner has frightened them, and the arrest of Muir has confirmed that fright.

Information of our Movements Among the Rebels.

The accuracy and minuteness of the information as to the movements, not only of the army but of individuals here, obtained by the rebels, is astonishing. A gentleman returned here to-night from a trip to Richmond after his wife. Before starting he made application to the Navy Department here for a pass to go by way of Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, with a flag of truce, which was refused. When he arrived at Richmond by a different route, he was informed with minute accuracy of all details of his application to the Navy Department here, and even the very words of the answer he received. There are tremendous leaks hereabouts yet to be stopped.

Efforts of the Rebels to Revolutionize Maryland.

The efforts of the rebels to gather Maryland into the secession fold have not been abandoned. It was noticed some weeks ago that a considerable rebel force had been concentrated in the upper part of Accomac county, on the Eastern shore of Virginia. It appears that this force, about fifteen hundred or two thousand rebels there under arms. Gen. Tilghman, of Talbot county, Maryland, who was deposed from his militia rank last spring by Gov. Hicks, and subsequently restored by the State Legislature, is organizing the disunionists of the lower counties of Maryland. He is about to proceed to Accomac, take command of the Virginia forces there, and march them up into the middle of the eastern shore of Maryland, as the nucleus for the formation of a rebel army there, which shall, if it can do nothing else, control the elections in the fall so as to secure a disunion majority in the Legislature, and enable the secessionists to pass a secession ordinance, or perhaps more immediately enforce an ordinance of secession that may be passed by the present Legisl