Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 31, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 68 Fifth street—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	71
12 " M.	00	76
4 " P. M.		70
Barometer	29	6.10

The County Taxes—Information for Tax Payers.

The act relating to Allegheny county, passed May 1st, 1861, which changes the mode of collecting county taxes, is not generally understood by the public, and we are frequently asked for information in regard to it. The point upon which most inquiry has been made, is the *time* at which taxes must be paid, in order to receive the five per cent. deductions. This we shall endeavor to make clear to the comprehension of all:

The twenty-first section of the act provides that the County Treasurer, immediately after receiving his duplicates, shall give thirty days' notice, by publication in two English and one German paper, of the times and places at which he will attend, in each district, for the purpose of receiving the State, county, poor and military taxes. In accordance with this requirement, Mr. Coulter, the County Treasurer, gave public notice, on the 24th of May, that he would attend in the following districts, at the places of holding elections, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., of the days designated:

South Fayette, Snowden, Baldwin, Peebles, (1st precinct,) Reserve townships; East Birmingham and McKeesport, Tarentum, Manchester boroughs; 1st ward, Allegheny, 5th ward, (2d precinct,) Pittsburgh, on Monday, June 24th.

North Fayette, Upper St. Clair, Mifflin, Versailles, East Deer, Shaler, Peebles, (2d district,) McClure townships; Birmingham, (1st precinct,) 2d ward, Allegheny, 2d ward, Pittsburgh, 6th ward, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, June 25th.

Finley, Union, Jefferson, Patton, Fawn, Ross, Ohio, Collins townships, Birmingham borough, (2d precinct,) 3d ward, Allegheny, 3d ward, Pittsburgh, (1st precinct,) and 7th ward, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, June 26th.

Crescent, Chartier, Plum, West Deer, McCandless, Neville townships, South Pittsburgh, West Elizabeth, Lawrenceville, 4th ward, Allegheny, (1st precinct,) 3d ward, Pittsburgh, (2d precinct,) 8th ward, Pittsburgh, on Thursday, June 27th.

Moon, Penn, Richland, Pine townships; Monongahela, Temperanceville, Elizabeth, Sewickley, Sharpsburg borough, 4th ward, Allegheny, (2d precinct,) 4th and 9th wards, Pittsburgh, on Friday, June 28th.

Robinson, Lower St. Clair, Elizabeth, Wilkins, Sewickley, Pine, Indiana and Franklin townships; West Pittsburgh and Duquesne boroughs; 5th ward, Pittsburgh, (1st precinct,) on Saturday, June 29th.

The time for payment of taxes *in the districts*, as will be seen by the above, has long since gone by, and all those who did not avail themselves of the opportunity then offered, must pay into the County Treasury, at the Court House, under the twenty-second section of said act:

"If any person shall at the time and place appointed as above or at the Treasurer's office before such time pay the full amount of his taxes as above, less the deduction, he shall be entitled to a deduction of five per centum thereon; and said taxes may be paid to the Treasurer at his office, subject to the deduction of five per centum as aforesaid, at any time *within three months* after the time fixed as above for the payment thereof in the proper district."

The twenty-third section provides that all taxes remaining unpaid in any or said districts for a period of *four months* after the day fixed as aforesaid, the amounts shall be given into the hands of a collector, who shall collect them with *five per cent. added.*

In a word, then—all taxes paid to the County Treasurer, in full, within three months after the 24th of June, will be subject to a deduction of five per cent. But we would advise tax payers not to delay the matter until the last few days, but make arrangements to pay up as speedily as possible, or they may be prevented from doing so by a press of business during the last days of "grace." Now that the harvest is about over, the farmers can find time as well as money, to "square accounts," and it will be to their interest to do so at once.

Firemen's Association.

A special meeting of this body was held in their hall on Thursday evening, B. C. Sawyer, Jr., President, in the chair.

The object of the meeting was to hear the additional report of the Committee of Conference and Inspection.

The Committee reported that they had visited the Independence Engine House, and after careful examination recommended that a sufficient appropriation be asked from Councils to put the house of said company in thorough repair. They also recommended, that Councils be requested to appropriate a sufficient amount to liquidate the indebtedness of the Relief Fire Company, on account of repairs done on their house.

The report was accepted, and Mr. Wilkinson moved that the recommendations be adopted.

Amended by Mr. Hare, that this portion relatives to the Relief be stricken out.

Amended by Mr. Little, that Councils to requested to refer the matter to the Committee on City Property. After considerable discussion, the amendment of Mr. Hare was adopted.

Mr. Montgomery moved, as an amendment to the original report, that Councils be requested to examine into the propriety of making the repairs to the Independence house.

Amended by Mr. Little, that the matter be laid over until the next meeting. Mr. Montgomery's motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Copples the entire report, as amended, was adopted.

Fred Ruch presented his credentials as a delegate from the Relief Fire Company, vice H. G. Bauman, and took his seat.

The delegates from the Good Intent drew lots for their respective terms as follows: D. Wardon, three years; T. M. Little, two years; Vacant, one year.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Mr. Swint:

Whereas, The majority of the Captains of the different companies composing this Association have declared themselves opposed to the annual parade, and their refusal to participate being in accordance with the true spirit of the day, as they sympathize with the families of their brave fellow-members who have gone forth in response to their country's call to the battle-field, thus leaving many in destitution; and as the funds so squandered incidental to a parade could much better be applied to their comfort and relief—thus assuring our firemen brothers in the field of battle that we will watch over and protect their families; and, in short, while they as soldiers do their duty, we as firemen will strengthen the ties which unite us as brothers, by our kindness to those who are in a manner left in our charge; therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it out of place and injudicious to make a capricious display this season.

Resolved, That we postpone our annual parade until September, 1862, or until the flag of our Union once more floats its sacred folds over our entire country, and peace shall once again smile upon our prosperity.

Resolutions of a similar purport were offered by Mr. Tibby.

On motion, the resolutions were adopted. Adjourned.

WESTERN GUARDS.—Capt. Jas. D. McGill, who served three months in Col. Campbell's Regiment, has been recruiting a company in Allegheny for Col. Hay's Regiment. We are glad to hear of his success. Capt. McG. has eighty men now enrolled, and expects to go into camp, on Seminary Hill, Allegheny, on Monday, where he will subsist his men until the company is full, when he will at once proceed to Washington to join a part of the regiment, now in camp there.

We owe our friend and correspondent "D" all the influence we have, and are free to say that we know no better soldier or citizen. A good soldier will make a good captain. Let "D's" Company be at once filled.

COL. MCLEAN'S REGIMENT, at Erie, now numbers about 800 men. At a public meeting recently held, Col. McLean stated that not more than fifty persons from the city of Erie had enlisted in his regiment. Crawford and Warren counties would each furnish two full companies, after having contributed largely to regiments previously formed and now on the field of battle. Without meaning to cast any reflections, he regarded the fact as not calculated to speak well for their community abroad—a community embracing nearly 12,000 inhabitants.

Arrival of the Remains of Gen. Lyon.

The Committee of Home Defense received a dispatch yesterday that the remains of Gen. Lyon would reach here, from Cincinnati, in the four o'clock train. A Committee consisting of Gen. Wm. Robinson, Jr., Hon. T. M. Howe, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, and Messrs. Wm. Phillips, Jas. Park, Jr., Joshua Hanna and John Harper, Esqs., proceeded to Rochester, where they met the funeral *cortege* and accompanied it to the city.

The *cortege* was under command of Major Conant, of St. Louis, embracing a detachment of the Home Guards, of St. Louis, and was accompanied by Capt. Plummer, of the U. S. Army, who was wounded in the battle at Springfield, and by Mr. Knowlton, of Connecticut, a kinsman of Gen. Lyon, who went to Springfield to obtain the remains.

By order of Brig. Gen. Wm. F. Johnson, the Duquesne Central Guard, of the Second Brigade, Home Guards, turned out as a "Guard of Honor," and were in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the remains. The company was in command of Capt. J. M. Roberts, and the following gentlemen, chosen from the ranks, acted as pall bearers in removing the coffin to the eastern train: James Robb, James Rees, S. S. Davis, Wm. Braxton, Abraham Fryer, George Falkenstein, George Heflick, and Wm. Church.

The body of Gen. Lyon was enclosed in a metallic coffin, and the coffin was enclosed in a wooden box. The metallic coffin was covered with the American flag, and adorned with flowers and evergreens, and on its top lay the hat, sword, &c. of Gen. Lyon.

There was a large crowd at the depot to witness the arrival, every one present being impressed with its solemnity.

Our Book Table.

The Southern Rebellion and the War for the Union. A History of the Rise and Progress of the Rebellion and consecutive narrative of events and incidents, from the first stages of the treason against the Republic, down to the present conflict, together with important documents, extracts from remarks, &c. &c. &c. New-York: James D. Torrey, Publisher.

The publisher has sent us the first number of a work with the above title. Besides a preface, which shows that the writer has conceived the plan of a very useful work, and one which, if intelligently and conscientiously executed, cannot fail to redound to his honor—we have, in the number before us, a preliminary chapter giving a brief *resume* of the history of former conspiracies, and two complete chapters of the work itself. These trace the causes of the Rebellion and examine the objects of Secession, and in both the tone is excellent, and the results stated with calmness and fairness. We trust the work will be successful.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—We have just received the number for August, of this valuable quarterly. The contents are: The British Universities and Academical Polity; Montalembert, and Parliamentary Institutions in France; British Columbia and Vancouver Island; Stanley's Eastern Church; Edwin of Deira; Recent Discoveries in Scotch Geology; Freedom of Religious Opinion—Its Conditions and Limits; Marriage and Divorce—The Law of England and Scotland; Du Chaillu's Explorations and Adventures; Mr. Buckle on the Civilisation of Scotland. The last article will be read with interest, even by those who have not had the chance of being misled by Mr. Buckle. Apart from its great purpose of correcting the one-sidedness of that writer, this article will be found to have considerable merit otherwise. The tone is good for controversial writing, and the reader will learn from its perusal much edified. There are several other articles deserving of special attention in this number of the North British, did space permit.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—The public will be gratified to learn that the bridges on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad, which were swept away by the recent freshet, are rebuilt, and that the trains commenced running regularly yesterday to and from Cleveland.

This is without doubt one of the best conducted roads in the country—a fact apparent to all who have business with it. It is to be hoped that another such unfortunate occurrence may not befall this road soon.

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of yesterday, says the six companies of Cavalry from Indiana, the arrival of which we noticed yesterday morning, have most all reached the city.

Of Madison, Stephen Decatur and J. H. Done stack at Captina, owing to the low water, and the Neptune went down yesterday and lightened them up. The water is too low between this and Pittsburgh to allow the boats to pass up. The companies, therefore, will be shipped by railroad. A great many of the men were three months men, who went home and re-enlisted in the cavalry arm of the service.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.—This evening Miss Adah Isaacs Menken appears in two pieces—"Fazio" and "Jack Sheppard," assisted by Mr. Henderson and the whole strength of the stock company. As this is the last night of Miss Menken's engagement, and also the final night of the summer season, there is little doubt but the house will be crowded. During next week the theatre will undergo a thorough renovation from the top to the bottom, and it will be open again for the fall season in about one week, with a new and strong company.

A BRAVE ACT.—A young and interesting girl who was a passenger on the Wheeling and Pittsburgh packet, on her downward trip, on Wednesday, accidentally fell from the steamer into the river at Wellsville. A Methodist minister, who witnessed the accident, threw off his coat and plunged in to rescue her. The girl caught the minister by the neck as soon as he approached her, and for a time it was thought both would be lost, but after a brave struggle the preacher brought her out safe.

SEASONABLE RECIPE.—Fricasseed corn is an excellent dish, and just now in season. To make it, cut green corn off the cob; put it in a pot and just cover it with water; let it boil one-half hour; mix a spoonful of flour with one-half pint of rich milk; pepper, salt, parsley, thyme and about a piece of butter; let it boil a few minutes, and take it up in a deep dish. Corn will do to cook in this way when too old to boil on the cob.

WHO IS SIR THOMAS LACY?—There are two or three foreign letters, now in the Pittsburgh post office, addressed to "Sir Thomas Lacy, President of Pittsburgh, Pa." The post master is at a loss to know who Sir Thomas is, and equally puzzled as to the office of "President of Pittsburgh." We advertise these letters gratis, and hope Sir Thomas will call and get them.

FOUNDLING.—A child but a few hours old was found on the steps of a respectable resident of West Common, Allegheny, on Thursday evening last. Any good family desiring a fine, likely child to adopt, can get it by applying to the Directors of the Allegheny City Poor House, in whose charge it was placed.

REV. J. M. GREEN.—This gentleman, chaplain of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, who has been placed under arrest at Washington for rifling letters addressed to soldiers in the Regiment, telegraphs to a friend in this city that he will be able to fully vindicate his character when the proper time arrives.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—The Simpson Light Infantry have elected the following officers: Alexander Hay, Captain; Wm. H. Crawford, First Lieutenant; W. Gibson Miller, Second Lieutenant. Seventy-six men are now enrolled and fresh recruits are daily joining. The company goes into Col. Rippey's regiment.

THE REBELLION RECORD.—We have received the 20th number of this excellent publication, which is likely to become a convenient and trust-worthy authority for future reference. The purchasers of the REBELLION RECORD will do well to preserve the numbers.

THE CONSPIRACY CASES.—The Supreme Court will meet in this city, on Monday morning, when it is expected that the charges of fraud and conspiracy against Charles M. Neal, and the Messrs. Frowenfields and Morganstarns, will come up for trial.

ARRIVED.—The Mahoning Rifles, Captain John Hastings, arrived in this city on Thursday night, from Jefferson county. They number 101 men, and are enlisted for Colonel McKnight's Regiment.

APPOINTMENT.—Col. John N. Purviance, of Butler, has been appointed Paymaster of the United States army.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In order to silence the many reports circulated of the withdrawal of Capt. H. S. Fleming from the Sheriffalty contest, the publication of the following letter in your paper is respectfully solicited:

TENSKILLTOWN, D. C., Aug. 26, 1861.

Messrs. J. Marshall, Wm. Owens, and others:

DEAR SIRS: Your kind letter in relation to the Sheriffalty nomination is at hand. I thank you kindly for the interest you have taken in my behalf, and would state in answer, that I have fully considered the matter, and while I shall make no personal effort to secure it I see my way clear to accept the nomination, if tendered me by my friends. Sincerely and truly yours, H. S. FLEMING.

Rebel Sympathizers in Washington County.

A subscriber sends us a communication, relative to a nest of traitors residing in Paris, Washington county, whom he states are regularly organized and uniformed, having a captain and other officers. This gang numbers between thirty-five and forty men, who openly declare their hostility to the war policy of the administration, and concede the right of Secession to the South. Lately they have become quite bold, and threaten to put a bullet through the head of any one who dares to interfere with them. The village of Florence also contains some half a dozen blatant traitors, whose names, together with those of the Paris organization, have been sent us for publication. All these men patronize that infamous sheet, the New York *Day Book*, from which they imbibe their treason.

Our correspondent insists upon the publication of the names, but this we must decline until some overt act is committed, or until proper legal proceedings have been instituted against them. The Union men of that section owe it to themselves to crush out that treasonable organization with the weapons which the law places in their hands. The United States District Court meets in this city in October next. Let an information be made against them, and our word for it, Judge McCandless will see that they get their deserts.

Washington county is not the only place where treason is nursed. We have lists of names sent us from districts in our own county, and also from the adjoining counties, where much harm is done in a quiet way, especially by disseminating treasonable publications. All these men are marked, and upon the first favorable opportunity will be made to feel the penalty of their treasonable plottings.

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—At the re-examination of applicants for admission to the High School, those holding the following cards were admitted:

133, 134, 135, 137, 147, 153, 155, 160, 162, 165, 167, 168, 174, 179, 185, 188, 196, 199, 205, 206, 213, 217, 220, 243, 244, 246, 250, 260, 265, 268, 271. It is desired that those admitted will apply at the office to-day at 9 o'clock.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, for Sept. 7th, has just been received in this city, and can be had at Gildan(enny's, Fifth street. The number is a good one.

[For the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

No Half way Measures.

The Hon. Mr. Crittenden said, at Columbus, Ohio, "the war must be prosecuted by no half-way measures." "We must gather the utmost strength of the country," and "maintain this great government and this magnificent land from the terrible calamity of disunion."

The country agrees with the venerable Statesman, in the opinion that "the war must be prosecuted by no half way measures." Of the nineteen millions in the loyal States, not one in ten thousand desires anything but the most vigorous prosecution of the war till the Stars and Stripes shall wave in undisputed supremacy over every part of "this magnificent land." Men and money have been offered in earnest, even from the eastern limits of Maine to the farthest west. Never did the call of a government for men and means meet with such an overwhelming response. Never was a government thus cheered on to a bold policy by those who furnish the treasure and the blood. Never was a government for a nation in greater peril. *The nation must conquer or it must die.* Other nations have met with reverses and have been compelled to make peace on humiliating terms. They have collected their resources, studied the lessons of defeat, bided their time, and recovered what was lost. Not so with the United States. The war is a struggle for life. If the rebellion succeeds the government is overthrown and the nation is ruined forever. Endless border strifes, discovered and conflicting States and portions of States, insecurity of life and property, grinding taxation, anarchy, and military despotism will follow.

The rebellion will succeed, unless the government puts forth the determination and energy which the occasion demands. That it has, in this respect, been somewhat lacking, its friends are constrained to acknowledge. We are ready to make great allowances for the difficulties thrown in their way by the traitors who formed a part of the preceding administration. Still, when every effort that could been made, the people, who have so lavishly offered their money and their sons, have reluctantly come to the conclusion that to some extent half-way measures have been pursued. The government should be awake to the unusual state of things. The nation will not sustain them unless they exhibit a patriotism and energy worthy of the occasion. We do not ask them to head the complaints of disappointed contractors and aspirants to office.

We ask them to heed the voice of the people, demanding that their money shall not be wasted, and that the blood of their sons shall not flow in vain. They demand that as much energy shall be employed in upholding the government as is employed by the rebels in attempts to overthrow it.

Never, since the days of Washington, has a President and Cabinet had such an opportunity of securing the blessings of their generation, and of going down to posterity with honor. The work of redeeming the Republic is in their hands; nineteen millions of freemen are cheering them on and offering more men and money than they ask for. If they fail to meet the emergency, and the Great Republic is ruined, it will forever be but poor consolation to remember that, through tenderness or timidity, they permitted the ruin of the noblest government on earth.

A.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS—My attention has been called by a member of the 9.h Regiment to the following extract from your paper, under date of Aug. 28:

"The Harrisburg *Telegraph* denies the statement of our correspondent, who wrote from Camp Tornally, about the arms furnished to the 9th Pennsylvania Regiment. It says:

'These troops are well armed with the most improved weapons to be had in the country. Their condition was inspected by H. N. McAllister, the commissioner appointed by the State to ascertain the wants of these regiments. To show how highly Gov. Curtin has succeeded in organizing these regiments, it was ascertained when they reached Washington, after the most careful examination into their condition, that the utmost want was regimental flags or regimental roll books. Only the lack of these would not affect the comfort or the efficiency of the men, however necessary they are strictly to business.'"

The *facts*, as stated by an intelligent member of the 9th who writes, not as a grumbler, but to correct intentional misstatements are these: Company A, of the 9th, have that very effective weapon—sharp'sbreech-loading army rifle, purchased for them by their friends in Pittsburgh. Company B, with rifled muskets, furnished by the United States to them at Washington and the remaining eight companies with muskets altered from flint to percussion locks and branded "Springfield, 1832." These were furnished them at Camp Wright, and at an inspection of arms at that camp by Col. Coppee, the State Inspector, I believe, he pronounced them unfit to be carried into a battle field; the barrels are so thin that after a few discharges they become so heated that the men have no confidence in them at all. As yet the regiment has not been supplied with either uniform, coats or overcoats; and as the nights are becoming cold and damp the men doing sentry duty feel the need of the latter very much. My informant winds up by saying, "You should see the way Massachusetts sends her troops here. God bless the old Bay State. None of her regiments can complain that they are sent ex bare three-fourths clothed and with indifferent arms in their hands."

I hope, Messrs. Editors, you will give this publicity, and should the *Telegraph* need further proofs they can be had. D. M. B.

DOCTOR C. BABLE, Water Cure and Homeopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne Streets. 2

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Ill, No. 246 Penn st, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

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

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—or weeks, months, and years. Suffer on, try it!

Messrs. Gunnis & Dupuy, of New-York, are the sole agents for it, and also proprietors of the world-renowned DR. RADE'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, an article which every Mother should have in her medicine closet in case of need; and containing, as it does, no paregoric or opiate of any kind, it can be rested upon with the utmost confidence, and will be found an invaluable specific in all cases of infantile complaints.—*Ohio State Journal, Columbus.*

sep.30—Advertisem't. For sale by GEORGE H. KELLEY; Agent, 168 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. sep7-d&w1m3

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—The War Department has proof strong and sufficient against the women recently arrested, to place the fact of their complicity with, and aid to secessionism, beyond all doubt.

The Secretary of the Treasury contemplates issuing an address to the public in behalf of the national loan.

An army officer, stationed on the Virginia side of the Potomac, reports that while we have lost several soldiers this week in the picket skirmishing, at least sixteen of the enemy were certainly killed.

Of the alleged disloyal employees in the Treasury Department it has been ascertained that twenty ceased to be clerks before Mr. Potter's committee commenced its investigations, and that about the same number are endorsed by their respective friends as being true to the Government. There is no account of the remainder of those reported by the committee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—*The East India Squadron.*—Official dispatches from the East Indies state that the flag officer had received the orders of the Navy Department for the immediate return of the squadron to the United States. One ship will, however, be left there and also on the coast of Africa and of Brazil after the squadron shall have been withdrawn for blockading purposes.

Asylum for Recaptured Africans.—The Governor of Fernando Po has been authorized by the Spanish government to receive in that island a certain number of slaves who may be captured by vessels of the United States, that being free. They may there acquire the benefits of civilization. Flag officer Inman has communicated this proposition to our government.

It appears from the same correspondence of the African squadron, that the secessionists have been sending circulars to naval officers of Southern birth, holding out inducements to leave the United States service, and join that of the Confederates with equal rank. The chief Lieutenant of Marines, Tatnal, received one of these documents.

BALTIMORE, August 30.—The *American* of to-day has the following:

We have seen a well-known citizen of Baltimore, who returned from a business visit to North-Western Virginia, from whom we gather the following reliable and positive information: He says that, up to the afternoon of Tuesday last, the 27th, Gen. Rosecrans was not only alive and well, but was quietly transacting his business at the head-quarters of his army. No information whatever of any engagement was understood to have been received at headquarters. News of the affair of Col. Tyler, near Summerville, had been received, but no other action, beyond an occasional contest of pickets or scouts, had occurred. Although it was not known exactly where Gen. Rosecrans' forces were posted, or their numbers, it was evident that the General was under no special alarm in regard to them. It is said that his scouts had reported that the main body of the Confederate army, believed to be commanded by Gen. Lee, from 7,000 to 8,000 strong, was encamped on a large plain, within from four to six miles only from the encampment of Gen. Reynolds, who is supposed to have with him the largest portion of Gen. Rosecrans' troops. It was believed that no attack would be undertaken by the Southern armies, either of Gen. Lee or Gen. Wise, unless they could find a strolling detachment to encounter, as in the case of Col. Tyler, of the 7th Ohio Regiment, near Summerville. Various accounts as given of the forces of Wise and Lee, as well as of Floyd; but no accurate information seems to be possessed, outside of Gen. Rosecrans' own staff. Opinions differ very much among the military men and others in Western Virginia as to the probability of anything like a general engagement between the respective armies in that quarter. Every confidence seems to be reposed in the ability of Gen. Rosecrans to maintain himself against any forces likely to be spared to attack him. He has excellent aids and officers to support him, who have doubtless helped him in providing an effective army. We may add that this information is derived from a gentleman whose name has been freely used in the last few days, as having written a letter in Western Virginia, declaring that a great battle had occurred there, in which Gen. Rosecrans had been defeated.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arago.

ST. JOHNS, Aug. 30.—The steamship Arago, from Havre and Southampton, with dates to the 20th inst., passed Cape Race this morning. The steamers Anglo Saxon and City of Washington arrived out on the 19.h inst. The steamer Etna, crippled by the breaking of her shafts, had arrived at Queenstown; her passengers were transferred to the steamer Glasgow, which was to leave for New York on the 22d inst.

The steamer Arabia arrived at Liverpool on the 17th inst.

ENGLAND.—Prince Alfred was received at Liverpool with great enthusiasm.

The King of Sweden had left England for home.

The Great Eastern, it was expected, would take more troops to Canada.

The ship Susan had arrived, with £27,000, and the Marco Polo, with £26,000 in gold dust.

The applications for discount at the Bank of England, was moderate. Loans on the stock exchange is slightly higher. American securities are unaltered.

FRANCE.—The deficiency in the wheat crop is generally admitted.

On the Paris Bourse rentes is quoted at 68f 55 cents.

ITALY.—The Reactionists were everywhere beaten by the Vicar Generalds.

At Sorrento twenty-nine priests and three monks were arrested at the Castle.

The Reactionists at Cancello were made prisoners by the Royal troops. Cipriolo was taken after a short resistance.

Garibaldi was expected to arrive at Naples on the 8th of September. Grand *fetes* were preparing in his honor.

RUSSIA.—The Russians had sustained another defeat from the Circassians in Russian Poland.

A serious disturbance had broken out at Kazan owing to the arrest of a man. The patrol were insulted and a number of men surrounded the Colonel and demanded his release, which was granted, after which the garrisoned assembled and threatened to fire on the people. A number of arrests were made. The largest portion of Civil Governor's House was considered certain within a few days. An imperial rescript was expected shortly.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—*Per Steamer Arago.—Liverpool Cotton Market, August 30.*—The sales of Cotton on Monday and Tuesday amounted to 30,000 bales, including 13,000 bales to speculators and for export. The prices have advanced 1-16d@1d. The market closes quiet but firm, with a tendency still upward. The advance is on the middling and lower qualities.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Messrs. Richardson & Spence report Flour inactive and 6d lower; American 24@27s. Wheat dull and 2d lower; red western 9s@10s 9d; red Southern 11s@11s 3d; white western 11s 6d@11s 9d; white southern 11s. Corn easier; mixed and yellow 29s 6d@30s 1; white 31s@34s.

Provisions.—Messrs. Bigland, Athaya & Co., James McHenry & Co., and other authorities, report Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork dull. Bacon inactive. Lard inactive at 43s@50s. Tallow firm; sales at 45s.

London Money Market, August 30.—Consols are quoted as 92⅞@93 for money.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 30.—Ex-President Pierce arrived from the northwest.

The Frankfort *Commonwealth* says that the Commissioners from Gov. Magoffin returned from Washington and have delivered sealed packages for the Governor, and it is understood that the President is willing to await the action of the Kentucky Legislature, just chosen from the people, and is disposed to accord with their wishes.

Ex-Minister Preston, in addressing a picnic at Lexington to-day, warned Kentucky and peace for Kentucky, but did not believe that she could preserve either, and if not, the sooner she went with the South the better.

It is reported that Hobiltzer, the former express agent, who was arrested at Elizabethtown yesterday, was taken towards Camp Boone to-day on the cars, and jumped from them while in motion and ran to the woods. Several shots were fired at him, but he escaped unharmed.

A. Sidney Johnson was at Massilla on the 2d, at the head of 500 Texans, in pursuit of Col. Moore.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—Gov. Dennison has just received the following dispatch from Brig. Gen. Cox:

Gauley Bridge, Aug. 29.—Authentic reports show fifteen killed and about forty wounded of the Seventh Ohio Regiment. There are, however, a large number scattered and missing, but we hope most of these will compel.

FAYETTE, Mo., August 30.—Apprehensions being felt that the branch of the State Bank at this place would be robbed, the cashier yesterday sent the specie, amounting to $100,000, to Allen Depot, on the North Missouri Railroad, for transportation to St. Louis. On reaching Allen, the money was seized by a party of twenty Secessionists, headed by Captain Poindexter, and carried off. Whether it will be recovered is not known, some saying that Poindexter has been induced to return it to the Bank, while others assert that he will attempt to cross the Missouri river, and carry it to Gen. Price's army in the South-West.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The steamer Matanzas arrived at this port to-day, bringing Matanzas dates to the 25.h. A British schooner had arrived off Newbern, N. C., and sailed again for Charleston. A sloop from Charleston had also arrived, having run the blockade.

The steamship Reliance arrived from Fort Pickens on the 2d and Key West on the 14th. James Brown and John S. Brown, seamen, who were taken as invalid from the Colorado, died on the passage, and their bodies were consigned to the deep.

CAIRO, August 30.—A flag of truce from New Madrid arrived at the camp at Bird's Point this afternoon. The object was in regard to prisoners.

It is reported that the rebels under Jeff. Thompson and Hardee are falling back on New Madrid.

Arrest of Colonel Strother, Proprietor of Berkely Springs.

We learn that Colonel Strother, the well known proprietor of Berkely Springs, was arrested on Saturday last by order of Jefferson Davis, at his residence in Bath county, Virginia, and conducted under a military guard to Richmond, where he is held as a prisoner, on account of his known Union sentiments. Colonel Strother is nearly eighty years of age, and is well known throughout the country, having been for forty years proprietor of those famous Springs, and was Colonel of the Virginia troops in 1812, at the battle of North Point. The Union men of Bath county are being forced into the army, and a reign of terror prevails in all that section of country.—*Balt American.*

If the battle at Manassas was such a victory for the rebels, why do we still wait in vain for any official report from Beauregard or Johnston? The report of our own division and staff officers, and of the General in command, were given publicity at once and freely. The calamity which befell us in the panic was a great one, but we neither concealed it from ourselves nor modified it for our enemies. In the battle wherever there was fair fighting, the rebels themselves being witnesses, their soldiers were driven back. If the dispatch of Jeff. Davis to his wife and to Richmond turned out true after a review of the field, why do we have no report? The rebels do not hitherto information whatever of any engagement was understood to have been received at headquarters. News of the affair of Col. Tyler, near Summerville, had been received, but no other action, beyond an occasional contest of pickets or scouts, had occurred. Although it was not known exactly where Gen. Rosecrans' forces were posted, or their numbers, it was evident that the General was under no special alarm in regard to them. It is said that his scouts had reported that the main body of the Confederate army, believed to be commanded by Gen. Lee, from 7,000 to 8,000 strong, was encamped on a large plain, within from four to six miles only from the encampment of Gen. Reynolds, who is supposed to have with him the largest portion of Gen. Rosecrans' troops. It was believed that no attack would be undertaken by the Southern armies, either of Gen. Lee or Gen. Wise, unless they could find a strolling detachment to encounter, as in the case of Col. Tyler, of the 7th Ohio Regiment, near Summerville. Various accounts as given of the forces of Wise and Lee, as well as of Floyd; but no accurate information seems to be possessed, outside of Gen. Rosecrans' own staff. Opinions differ very much among the military men and others in Western Virginia as to the probability of anything like a general engagement between the respective armies in that quarter. Every confidence seems to be reposed in the ability of Gen. Rosecrans to maintain himself against any forces likely to be spared to attack him. He has excellent aids and officers to support him, who have doubtless helped him in providing an effective army. We may add that this information is derived from a gentleman whose name has been freely used in the last few days, as having written a letter in Western Virginia, declaring that a great battle had occurred there, in which Gen. Rosecrans had been defeated.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[*Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, August 30, 1861.

FLOUR—The Flour market is very dull and inactive, with no particular change in prices. The demand continues exceedingly limited and the transactions are entirely restricted to small lots. Sale of 47 bbls Family at $4,00@5,20; 30 do do at $4,00@$5.

GROCERIES—steady, with a fair demand at full prices. Sale of 10 hhds Sugar at 8¼@; 6 do do at 8¼@; 6 bbls do at 9@; 37 bbls Molasses, in two lots, city trade, at 33@; 9 do, to country, at 40@; 50 bags Coffee, in lots, at 16@; 4 bbls Sugar House Syrup at 43@ ¾ gall.

BACON—quiet but unchanged; sale of 1,200 lbs Shoulders at @; 3,000 do do at @ for Shoulders, 7¼@ for Sides, and @ for Canvassed Hams.

GRAIN—Oats dull at 22@23@ from first hands; sale from store of 250 bush at 28@. Wheat quiet; sale on wharf of 80 bush Red at 90@, and 50 do prime do from store at 93@. We could hear of no sales of corn.

FRUIT—is becoming quite plenty, and prices are becoming more reasonable. We note sales of 10 bbls Apples at $2, and 20 do do at $2@2,50—the latter for choice; 18 bush Peaches at $2@2,25.

HAY—dull; sale from scales of 12 loads at prices ranging from $7 to $9 ⅌ ton, mostly, however, at $8.

WHISKY—firm; sale of 13 bbls Common at 17c ⅌ gall—cash; 10 do New Rye at 36c.

CHEESE—unchanged; sale of 13 box W R at 6¼@7c ⅌ lb; 15 do do at 6c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Sale of 10 bush at $2; 10 do do at $2,10.

OIL—Sale of 104 bbls Rock Oil, from Allegheny Wells, at 18c. Sale of 200 bbls returned; 17 bbls Lubricating from Mecca Wells at 12c ⅌ gall; 20 do do, from Duck Creek Wells at 12½c.

EGGS—plenty and dull; sale of 5 bbls at 6c ⅌ doz.

MONEY AND COMMERCIAL.

The demand for 7.30 ⅌ cent Treasury notes is brisk and the subscription list in Wall street, New York, and Buffalo Savings Bank has taken $104,000, and other large sums are now in course of negotiation. The Bank Note Company will commence printing as soon as the proportion of denominations (which is not easy to adjust) is determined upon.

There is a steady absorption of the 6 ⅌ cent 2 year notes, and free sales were made to-day at 97¾@98. We hear of several orders from Boston in market, which have been filled at them prices.

Nearly all the demand notes wanted at present by the Department have been supplied by the Bank Note Company. In a few days those payable in St Louis will be in circulation in that section. The notes have not yet appeared here in any quantity, their issue being retarded by the tedious work of signing and registering, nearly all the clerks of the Treasury Department are now engaged on the Fives and Tens. Most of the $20, $50, $100 and $1,000 are ready for circulation.—[N. Y. Post.

CHICAGO FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET, August 28.—The offerings of flour were larger, and the market was easier and more active, with sales of about 4700 bbls at $4,05@4,15 for White Winter Extra, $3,85@4,00 for Red Winter extras; $3@3,85 for Fan-rans Winter; $3 15@3 65 for spring extras; and $3 for spring superfine. White Wheat firm; very dull, but Spring extras at the close were a shade firmer.

There was a better feeling in the wheat market today, and spring grades closed 2c as advance on Wednesday's quotations. Sales of 1,000 bush at 75c; 2,000 bush at 76c; 1,000 bush at 77c; 5,000 bush at 78c; 2,000 bush at 79c; 3,000 bush at 80c; 2,000 bush at 81c; 3,000 bush at 82c; 2,000 bush at 83c; 2,000 bush at 84c; 2,000 bush at 85c; 3,000 bush at 86c; 2,000 bush at 87c; 2,000 bush at 88c; 2,000 bush at 89c; 2,000 bush at 90c; 3,000 bush at 91c; 2,000 bush at 92c; 2,000 bush at 93c; 2,000 bush at 94c; 2,000 bush at 95c; 3,000 bush at 96c; 2,000 bush at 97c; 2,000 bush at 98c; 2,000 bush at 99c; 2,000 bush at $1 00; 2,000 bush at $1 01; 2,000 bush at $1 02; 2,000 bush at $1 03; 2,000 bush at $1 04; 2,000 bush at $1 05; 2,000 bush at $1 06; 2,000 bush at $1 07; 2,000 bush at $1 08; 2,000 bush at $1 09; 2,000 bush at $1 10; 2,000 bush at $1 11; 2,000 bush at $1 12; 2,000 bush at $1 13; 2,000 bush at $1 14; 2,000 bush at $1 15; 2,000 bush at $1 16; 2,000 bush at $1 17; 2,000 bush at $1 18; 2,000 bush at $1 19; 2,000 bush at $1 20; 2,000 bush at $1 21;