SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 19.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION.]

ADVANCE OF GENERAL POPE'S ARMY.

GORDONSVILLE OCCUPIED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—The *Evening Bulletin* says it is reported, via Warrenton, that Gen. Hatch's command, being the advance of Pope's army, has occupied Gordonsville.

BATTLE AT CYNTHIANA, KY.

Surrender of the Town to Morgan's Men.

ALARM AT COVINGTON AND NEWPORT.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—A man who came into Boyd's, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, this morning, reports that the town of Cynthiana, sixty-six miles from here, was surrendered at 5 o'clock yesterday, after half an hour's fight. He saw Morgan, and shook hands with him. Morgan's men number about 2,500 men.

A soldier, who also came into Boyd's, says Morgan's men fired two rounds after the surrender.

Capt. Arthurs' company from Newport are all killed or prisoners.

The excitement at Covington and Newport is very high, and increasing.

The citizens are organizing rapidly for the defence of Newport.

The Provost Marshal is arresting all sympathizers to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Halleck to be Commanding General of the Armies of the United States.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL STEVENS' DIVISION FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—A dispatch from Washington, to the *Inquirer*, says: General Halleck is now on the road to this city, and will reach here in a couple of days. It is understood that on his arrival he will be assigned to the position of General Commanding the Armies of the United States, both in the South-west and Virginia. He will consequently remain in Washington and be in constant intercourse with the President and War Department.

General McClellan will continue in command of the army of the Potomac, and Gen. Pope of the army of the Rappahannock—the confidence of the President being unabated in both of these gallant officers.

The Washington *Intelligencer*, of Thursday, says: It is with much gratification that we hear of the arrival, in Hampton Roads, of another body of effective troops, being the division of General Stevens, from South Carolina, and intended, doubtless, to reinforce the army operating against Richmond. This division, which, after its long service in South Carolina, cannot be presumed to be very strong in numbers, arrived in Hampton Roads, on Tuesday last, on board the steamers Vanderbilt, Mississippi and Ben DeFord. It is said to consist, in part, of the 79th New York, 50th Penna., 8th Mich., 97th Penna., 28th Mass., 7th Conn., and two batteries of artillery. All the sick and disabled men of the command were left behind.

News via Richmond--Vicksburg still Bombarded--Baton Rouge not Taken by the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Richmond *Dispatch*, of July 11th, contains the following:

Mobile, July 10.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser*, dated Jackson, to-day, says that the enemy is throwing shells, occasionally, into Vicksburg.

The crops are suffering for rain.

There is no truth in the report that 1,500 Yankees were captured at Baton Rouge.

Another dispatch, from Augusta, confirms the fact that the rebels have not taken possession of Baton Rouge.

The Jackson *Mississippian*, of the 5th, says:

Last Saturday morning Gen. Butler visited Baton Rouge and made several arrests for trivial charges.

Skirmishes in the West--The Rebels Routed.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 17.—An expedition recently sent from here, under Major Miller, of the 2d Wisconsin cavalry, consisting of one section of Davidson's battery, and detachments of the 10th Illinois, 22d Wisconsin, 3d Missouri State militia, numbering about 600 men, attacked the combined forces of Rains, Coffee, Hunter, Hawthorne and Tracy, about 1,500 strong, eight miles beyond Fayetteville, Ark., early Tuesday morning, completely routing them with heavy loss.

Major Miller's command marched 75 miles in two nights, and took the rebels by surprise.

Our loss was very small.

Col. Hall, of the Missouri militia, stationed at Mount Vernon, reports the killing of 21 guerrillas, and the capture of 1,200 pigs of lead during the past few days.

Special Order of General Halleck.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—*Corinth, July 16.*—Gen. Halleck just issued a special field order, saying: In giving up the immediate command of the troops constituting the army of the South-West, he desires to express his high appreciation of the endurance, bravery, and soldierly conduct which they have exhibited on all occasions, and to express to the commanders of army corps and their subordinates the warmest thanks for their cordial co-operation. He says: Soldiers, who have so nobly done their duty, and accomplished so much towards crushing out this wicked rebellion, if they continue to exhibit the same vigilance, courage, and perseverance, it is believed they will bring the war soon to a close.

The Indian Expedition.

FORT SCOTT, July 8.—A messenger from the Indian expedition near Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory, arrived here last night, and reports that a detachment of the 6th and 9th Kansas regiments had surprised Col. Coffey's command, of from five to six regiments, and captured all their munitions, camp equipage, and thirty rebels were found dead on the field.

McGuire, the notorious half-breed commander of the rebel Indians, was taken prisoner.

Our forces, under Brig. Gen. Blunt, have penetrated as far South as Arkansas River, where they will make a halt for the present.

Fort Scott has been made a military post during the war.

Interesting from Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—Lieutenant Edward Hughes, of Lebanon, Ky., Aid to Gen. Boyle, who in that capacity distinguished himself at Shiloh, shot himself fatally this evening. The cause is unknown.

Indefinite rumors prevail of a fight at Cynthiana, Ky., this afternoon. No particulars.

At a meeting of Councils, this evening, both branches unanimously passed an ordinance compelling the Board of School Trustees to require all professors and teachers in the public schools, before entering on their duties, to appear before the Mayor and take an oath to support the Constitutions of the United States and Kentucky, and be true and loyal citizens thereof.

The Rebels Gone to Chatanooga.

NASHVILLE, July 17.—Returned prisoners report that the federals paroled at McMinnville have returned to Murfreesboro.

The rebels have gone to Chatanooga.

DISSOLUTIONS, &C.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between JOSHUA RHODES and JAS. D. VERNER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will use the name of the firm in settling up the business.

JOSHUA RHODES,
JAMES D. VERNER.

In retiring from the Brewing Business, I cheerfully recommend my former partner to my friends and the public.

JAMES D. VERNER.

JOSHUA RHODES, (successor to Rhodes & Verner,) will continue the BREWING and MALTING BUSINESS at the old stand, corner Duquesne Way and Baker's Alley, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the public patronage so liberally bestowed on the late firm.

JOSHUA RHODES.

Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1862-jul:1st

CONSIGNMENT OF PRODUCE, received this day—
10 bbls. Eggs;
1 do Beans;
18 new Oil Barrels;
10 bbls. pure Vinegar.
And for sale by (jl2) L. H. VOIGT & CO.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

An important decision has been given in England in the case of the Rev. D. L. Heath, a beneficial clergyman in the diocese of Winchester, vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, (of which the celebrated evangelical, Leigh Richmond, was formerly vicar,) who was charged with Rationalistic doctrines. Suit was instituted before Dr. Lushington, who found Mr. Heath guilty of heresy, and decreed that he was to forfeit his benefice. An appeal was taken to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This Court confirmed the decision of Dr. Lushington. The able London correspondent of the *Presbyterian* gives an interesting account of the proceedings from which we learn that the teachings of Mr. Heath are contrary to the United Church of England and Ireland, and especially to the Articles of Religion agreed upon in convocation in 1562. The views of Mr. Heath are of an extraordinary character—something more and something worse than any past development of the negative theology, and *outre* beyond comprehension on the cardinal point of justification. These heresies (of which Mr. Heath said before his judges, "I have nothing to revoke, my lords," are as follows: First, Justification by faith *is the putting every one in his right place by our Saviour's trust in the future;* and the faith by which a man is justified *is not his faith in Christ*, but the faith of Christ *himself*. (!!) 2dly. "Christ's blood was not poured out to propitiate a kind and benevolent Father." 3dly. Forgiveness of sins has nothing at all to do with the gospel. 4thly. The ideas and phrases, "guilt of sin," "satisfaction," "merit," "necessary to salvation," have been foisted into modern theology without sanction from Scripture, and do darken and confuse the clearest of the otherwise most intelligible and comfortable statements of holy writ.

——The Western Unitarian Conference, composed of several Western States to the Mississippi river, Pennsylvania and Western New York, held its annual meeting in Detroit, Michigan, sometime since—Rev. Dr. Hosmer of Buffalo, N. Y., presiding. During the Conference it was announced that six of its clerical members were now with the army, serving in the capacity of Chaplains.

——Some years ago, a division occurred in the Church of God at Harrisburgh. One part adhered to John Winebrenner, the other to his son-in-law, James Colder, who gained possession of the church edifice. By a decision of the Supreme Court, the Winebrenner party have obtained judgment in their favor.

——The General Convention of Universalists will meet in Chicago on the third week in September next. It is expected the meeting will be one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held. Representatives of clergymen and laymen are expected from all the loyal States.

——The first Congregational Church in New England was organized in Plymouth, Mass., in 1620; the first Baptist Church in Providence, R. I., in 1639; the first Episcopal Church in Boston, in 1686; the first Universalist Church in Gloucester, Mass., in 1779; the first Freewill Baptist Church, in Durham, N. H., in 1780; the first Unitarian Church in Boston, 1785; the first Roman Catholic Church in Boston in 1788; the first Methodist Episcopal Church in Bridgeport, Ct., in 1789.

——The extensive work of the Disaspora, occupied considerable time during the deliberations in the Continental (Moravian) Synod. The financial condition of the enterprise calls for active measures. The number of missionaries and female assistants engaged make a total of one hundred and thirty-five persons. The work is carried on in the following countries: Saxony, Prussia, Middle Germany, North Germany, South Germany, Switzerland, France, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia and Poland.

——The Rev. Dr. Floy, a distinguished minister of New York, was sent out to examine into the condition of things among the contrabands of South Carolina, with a view to establish missions as fast as the Federal army obtained a foot hold in that rebellious State. The value of the following opinion taken from his correspondence, is the only apology we have to offer for occupying so much space:

And here I will place on record my own deliberate conviction as to the means by which so much gospel light has penetrated the thick darkness in which these people have dwelt from generation to generation. By all who associate with them, and listen with unprejudiced ears to their religious conversation, it is an unceasing source of wonder that they are so well acquainted with the great truths, the practical teachings of Christianity, and many of the deep things of God. Not from the written word did they derive this knowledge, for probably not one in a thousand knows a letter of the alphabet; and as certainly not from oral instructions, which are always meagre—the merest skimming upon the surface. My opinion is that God himself teaches them, even as he taught the bondmen in Egypt, and our fathers in the olden time when as yet there was no Bible. Many of the elders among these degraded people talk of revelations from the Lord. They profess to have dreams and visions in the night season. Christians brand all these assertions as absurd, and ridicule them as them as the results of distempered brains and ignorant superstition. I think there were among the ancient Israelites those thus regarded that strange story told by Moses about the burning bush. Possibly, too, Jacob's vision at Bethel would be placed by many, even at this day, in the same category were it not recorded in a book that we deem divine. There can be no doubt that our heavenly Father could, if it pleased him, by similar methods reveal himself, and make known his will to those bondmen, for whom Christ died; and it seems to me perfectly consistent, and in harmony with all his glorious perfections, that he should do so.

——At the inauguration of the newly-erected tomb to the great Christian Allegorist, John Bunyan, speeches were made upon the occasion by Lord Shaftesbury, Rev. C. H. Spurgeon and several members of Parliament. One speaker stated that the lease of Bunhill-fields burial ground would expire in six years, and as it never had been "consecrated" in accordance with the rules of the Established Church it would become the property of the "ecclesiastical commissioners," and had already been surveyed for building purposes.

——The expenses of the canonization of the forty Japanese martyrs at Rome amounted to nearly two million dollars, seventy thousand of which were furnished by the Franciscans, and thirty thousand by the Jesuits and Carmelites. The tapers used at the church were thirty-five thousand in number, of the purest white wax, each weighing three pounds, and alone cost twenty-five thousand dollars.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[Reported specially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRIDAY, July 18.—The general market has been quiet to-day and we have no change of importance. Flour continues dull with a small demand, while groceries are firm with a good local inquiry, and prices are firm and fully maintained. In Provisions there is but little doing outside of an improved demand for Plain and Sugar Cured Hams. Grain with the exception of oats, is very quiet, and prices have undergone no change. There is an improved demand for Crude Oil and prices are tending upward. Salt is in better inquiry and advance of from 10 to 15 cents per bbl has been established.

FLOUR—continues quiet and dull, with no change in prices. Sale of 50 bbls Family at $4,80@5,15; 50 do do at $5@5,10, and 50 do Fancy on private terms. Extra is held at $4,40@4,50, and Fancy $5,50@5,75.

GROCERIES—Sugar is firm, with a sale of 10 hhds low grade at 9½c for Cuba and 10c for Porto Rico; 6 hhds prime Cuba at 9¾c, and 20 bbls refined Yellow at 11¼c. Coffee is steady, with a sale of 50 bags Rio to city trade at 22@23c. Molasses quiet, with small sales of prime N. O. at 62@63c.

BACON—There is a fair inquiry for Plain Hams at 6 to 6½c and Sugar Cured at 9c Shoulders dull at 4.