Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 23.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. R. Shaw, Optician, No. 55 Fifth street—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	75
12 " M.	100	75
6 " P. M.		80
Barometer		29 5-10

Report of the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee.

Since its organization, August 5d, 1861, the Subsistence Committee has furnished meals for over 50,000 troops passing through the city. Of this number, about 350 were sick and wounded. These were provided with medical attendance and all comforts which their situation demanded. One sick soldier, from Illinois, died while in the care of the Committee, and was buried by them. During the six months, ending July 15th, the following articles were sent to the hospitals at Yorktown, Fortress Monroe, Richmond, St. Louis, Pittsburgh Landing, Washington, and other places.

471 comforts, 76 blankets, 190 bed ticks, 1,003 pillows, 1,378 pillow cases, 879 sheets, 806 pairs drawers, 1,956 shirts, 434 undershirts, 64 dressing gowns, 124 pairs mittens, 1,455 pairs socks, 442 neck scarfs, 237 pairs slippers, 215 finger stalls, 1,625 handkerchiefs, 210 combs, 752 cans of fruit, 8 bbls. crackers, 114 bottles wine, 846 doz. eggs, 1148 lbs. butter, 156½ pads and rings for wounded, 2426 rolls of bandages, 1,607 towels, 3,667 books, 575 packages of sundries, making a total of 24,271 articles contributed by the loyal citizens of Allegheny, Lawrence, Mercer, Beaver, Butler, Fayette and Washington counties. At least one-half of the articles of clothing were made by the ladies of the Committee. The receipts and expenditures of cash have been:

Amount of collections in Churches	$723 19
Amount from societies and individuals	576 35
	$1,299 54
Cash paid for materials, muslin, flannel, etc.	$1,032 87
" " freight	180 34
" " postage stationery	7 50
" " boxes	10 00
" " drayage	9 00
" " to sick soldiers	58 00
	$1,297 71

Leaving a balance of *one dollar and eighty-three cents* in the treasury.

The Committee has never yet made any personal appeals for hospital supplies, but has preferred to depend on the voluntary contributions that may be sent to them. It may be said to the honor of the people of Western Pennsylvania, that their contributions have been so generous, that the Committee has always been able to respond promptly to any appeals for aid.

They have now a good supply of materials on hand, but money is needed to prepay freight. *Contributions in cash*, hospital supplies, canned fruits, wines, etc., may be sent to Wyman & Son, Smithfield street, or to Albree, Son & Co., Wood street.

Meeting of the Vigilant Steam Fire Engine and Hose Company.

At a meeting of the above named Company, held at their Hall on July 21st, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Him who rules all things, to remove from us by death on the field of battle, our fellow member, Major John Poland, be it, therefore,

Resolved, That in his death our country has lost a good soldier, his widow and children a kind husband and father, our company an efficient member, and the community a loyal citizen.

Resolved, That his loss to us will be felt as a member. In the performance of his duties, he was always at his post, in time of peace as well as in time of war.

Resolved, That we shall be able to look on his sacrifice to our country as one who was not afraid to die in its defence.

Resolved, That in our sympathies for the bereaved widow and fatherless, no language that we could utter would express our feelings. We commit them to Him who is a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless.

Resolved, That we now proceed in a body to the funeral of Major Poland to pay the last tribute of respect to him that we can do on earth. He shall live long in our memories till time with us shall be no more.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions shall be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and a copy of the same to be published in the city papers.

D. FITZSIMMONS, Chairman.
R. GALWAY, Secretary.

A False Report.

CAMP 58TH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLS., TUSCUMBIA, ALA., June 23d, 1862.

Samuel Long, Esq.,

DEAR SIR—Your letter informing me that the Pittsburgh *Daily Gazette* and *Dispatch* had published an article, stating that I was in the Rebel army, captain of a Mississippi company, and was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Williamsburg, is at hand. I wish to say to you that there is not a shadow of truth in this report, and I hope it will be corrected.

I have been a member of the Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers since the 18th day of last October, and have not been off duty a single day since. I was mustered into that regiment. I was color sergeant of the regiment until the 30th day of last April, at which time I was promoted Sergeant Major, and still hold that position.

WM. ADAMS.

I certify that the above statement by Sergeant Major William Adams is true.

JAMES T. EWEW,
Major 58th Regiment Indiana Vols.

HEADQUARTERS 58TH REGT. INDIANA VOLS., June 23d, 1862.

To Whom it may Concern:

I certify that the above statement is correct, and that Sergeant Major Adams is a reliable and faithful officer.

GEO. W. BUELL,
Lt. Col. Comd'g 58th Regt. Ind. Vols.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS IN LONDON.—According to a letter, written by Mr. Fetis to the *Gazette Musicale* in Paris, the Jury for the Musical Instruments at the Exhibition in London have decided to award to Messrs. Steinway & Sons, in New York, a prize for "powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, in combination with excellency of workmanship in Grand and Square Pianos." We congratulate Messrs. Steinway & Sons for such a triumph of American piano in London.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On the 3d inst., Mr. Joel W. Hutton, of Sewickley township, Westmoreland county, died very suddenly while at a religious meeting of "Friends" in Fayette county. He leaves a family and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

DEPARTURE OF ARTILLERY.—Capt. Phillips' Battery, Illinois Artillery, which has been encamped upon the Island, opposite Wheeling, for several days, left on Monday evening on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The battery is going to Annapolis.

LADIES wishing to sew for the soldiers in our Hospitals, can obtain work cut out at the rooms of the Subsistance Committee, City Hall, Wednesday afternoons, from four to five o'clock.

SALES OF STOCK, by J. G. Davis, Tuesday evening, July 22, 1862:

Exchange Bank	$62 25
" "	62 00

CLERGYMEN, lawyers, business men and others suffering from sedentary employments would without doubt experience much benefit by the use of *Lindsey's Genuine Blood Searcher*, for sale by Simon Johnston, corner of Smithfield and Fourth streets. See long advertisement.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—James Dain & Son, No. 405 Liberty street, proprietors of the Excelsior Line, can be depended on in all weathers. Orders for calls left at J. P. Hunt's periodical store, or at the above office, will be promptly attended to.

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at Pittock's Book Store, opposite Post Office, Fifth st., and at the Omnibus office, No. 405, Liberty street. Day or night, all orders left in either the two places will be promptly attended to.

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

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

Shocking Death on the Railroad.

On Monday evening, between six and seven o'clock, Mr. William Sample, a farmer residing three-fourths of a mile beyond Brinton's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was instantly killed by a freight train. He had been down to Blair's store, and had been drinking some, but was not considered unfit to take care of himself. When he started home, Mr. Blair advised him to take the turnpike, but he started on the railroad. In a few minutes after, the alarm whistle was heard, quickly followed by the whistle to "down brakes," and Mr. Blair started out immediately, fearing some mishap.

The deceased was found cut in two—one portion of the body lying outside the track, and the other carried some ten or fifteen rods ahead. Seven cars had passed over him.

Coroner McClung held an inquest to-day, and it was in evidence that Mr. Sample had plenty of time to make his escape, if he had been in condition to apprehend his danger. The signal was given in time, but not heeded. The deceased was fifty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and six children.

The Obey Homicide Case.

In the Criminal Court this morning, before Judges Mellon, Ritchie and Adams, D. H. Balty, Frederick Leich, Andrew Miller and Frederick Wincher, charged in aiding and abetting Thomas B. Keenan in the murder of John Obey, Jr., on the 5th instant, were brought in for a further hearing on a writ of *habeas corpus*, for the purpose of obtaining their release on bail. Four witnesses were examined—Messrs. Lewis, Boyle, Dr. McCook and Alderman Taylor. The testimony went to show that the stabbing was done by Keenan, but it was also in evidence that other parties, not clearly identified, aided in the assault. The Court, under these circumstances, refused to go behind the commitments, and the prisoners were remanded for trial at the October term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Hogs and Dogs in Allegheny.

Mayor Drum gives notice that on and after the 25th inst., (Friday next,) the ordinance against hogs and dogs running at large in that city will be rigidly enforced. The law requires all dogs to be muzzled, and to have a collar containing the name of the owner thereon. Otherwise they are liable to seizure, and any citizen may kill or poison any dog not thus muzzled. The hogs will be taken up, and the owners subjected to a fine on reclaiming the property. There is no place in the country where dogs are more numerous or more useless than in Allegheny, and we have heard of one instance where a single individual, residing on Butcher's run, owns *twenty-five*, of various ages, sizes, sexes and colors. The police are determined to make a clean sweep of the "varmints," and dog fanciers will take notice and act accordingly.

Captains Bagaley and Speer.

Wm. Bagaley, Esq., has just received a dispatch announcing that his son, Captain Theodore Bagaley, has been exchanged, and arrived in Baltimore on Monday evening. His right arm has been amputated, but he is otherwise well.

In reference to Capt. Speer, who was reported killed, but only wounded and a prisoner, we are gratified to lay before our readers the following definite and satisfactory dispatch:

BALTIMORE, July 21, 1862.

To Charles E. Speer, Pittsburgh Trust Company:—I am in this hospital, and don't know when I can get home. I am shot through the thigh and shoulder. I am doing very well.

JAMES E. SPEER.

Illegal Weighing.

Suit has been entered before Alderman Miller, against David Shaffer, of the Morgan House, at the cattle yards, Allegheny, for violation of an ordinance preventing private parties from weighing any article brought into the city for sale. Mr. Shaffer is charged with weighing hay, but he contends that, as he charges nothing, he is not liable. The object of the law is two-fold—to secure just weights and bring a revenue to the city. Where a private individual undertakes to do the weighing, even of articles delivered to himself, he defeats the object of the law as to revenue. The penalty prescribed is ten dollars for each and every offense—that is, for each article weighed.

SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN.—James McCutcheon, hardware dealer, Federal street, Allegheny, was offered a ten dollar bill by two small boys, in payment for a pistol. Mr McCutcheon questioned the lads, and not being satisfied with their explanations, took the money and pistol, and told the boys they could have either when they brought their parents to satisfy him that it was all right. They went away, and on the same day brought an older boy to vouch for them, but this satisfied Mr. McCutcheon that the money had been stolen. He notified the Mayor to this effect, but no one has since appeared to claim the money. Any one knowing anything of the circumstance should call on the Mayor.

WAR MEETING IN SEWICKLEY.—A meeting, well attended, was held in Sewickley, on Monday evening. Several patriotic speeches were made, and an association of ladies was formed to provide garments and delicacies for sick soldiers, and nearly one hundred dollars subscribed on the spot. This sum will be largely increased. This is the second association at work in that vicinity for the purpose of raising supplies. Although Sewickley has sent one company to the army, and has soldiers scattered in various directions, in different regiments, yet it is expected it will not be behind in recruits in this emergency.

A NOVEL WEDDING.—On Monday afternoon, Capt. Levi B. Duff, of the 105th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was married in the Third United Presbyterian Church, Ridge street, Allegheny, to Miss Harriett H. Nixon, eldest daughter of the late Capt. H. Nixon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. D. G. Bradford, assisted by Rev. J. T. Pressly, D. D., and was witnessed by a large number of school children, (scholars of the bride,) and many members of the congregation. Capt. Duff, we are informed, will rejoin his regiment immediately.

THE following letters can be had by calling at this office, this morning, between the hours of nine and ten:

Miss Jennie B Duff	Mrs William Day
Miss Mary Krowson	Mrs Mary L Jones
Miss Lizzie Krowson	Mrs Margaret Binder
Miss Rebecca A Caldwell	Mrs Emma Keifer
Miss Lizzie A McKee	Mrs L Vaux
Miss Jennie Weible	William C Hamilton
Mrs Maggie Devan	John P Goldthorp
Mrs Andrew Burtt	John Z Pritchard
Mrs D C Carroll	William McKinney
Mrs Elizabeth M Evans	—— 940 Liberty street

THE SHINPLASTER SUIT.—We understand that the suit against R. Danver, butcher, instituted to test the legality of the shinplaster issue made by the Allegheny Butchers' Association, has been or is about to be withdrawn. The butchers will soon call in their issue, as the action of Congress in making a stamp currency will answer the same purpose, and at the same time prohibits private shinplasters. "All's well that ends well."

MAJOR OWENS.—We see it stated that Major Owens, of the Second Virginia Regiment, designs raising a regiment in this city. He has been in service some fifteen months in Western Virginia, and would doubtless make a competent and popular officer. There are five companies of Pittsburghers in the Second Virginia, who have done a large amount of actual campaigning.

A SAD AFFAIR.—On the night of the 16th inst., John Cochran, of Jefferson county, Pa., landed at Gallipolis, Ohio, from a raft, and not being aware that soldiers were stationed at that point, refused to halt when ordered to do so by the guard. He was shot instantly, the ball taking effect in the leg, and severing the femoral artery. He died from hemorrhage in a few minutes.

NOT A CANDIDATE.—We understand that Mr. John A. Sargeant is not a candidate for Collector under the new national tax law, although his name has been used in that connection. This leaves a clear field for Mr. John Shea.

ASSAULT.—Mary Cunningham was to-day committed to jail by Ald. J. G. Davis, to answer a charge of assault, but no prosecutor is named. The commitment is therefore defective.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Thomas Barrett has been committed to jail for trial, on a charge of assault and battery, on oath of Michael Barrett, his father.

Morgan's Raid in Kentucky.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, July 19, 1862.

The raid of Morgan is a just retribution on the people of Kentucky for the lax manner in which they have guarded their interests, and the injustice (to themselves) with which they have dealt with rebel sympathisers. They have positively encouraged treason, and this raid has been the result of conspiracies on the part of these very rebels here at home. This fact is becoming more apparent each day and hour, and Gen. Boyle ought to know, if he does not, that it is his duty to strike near at home, and at the source of the rebellion in this State. But he does not do it. We have a few arrests here, but they do not amount to anything. They are sworn, held to bail, and then let go. The whole thing is a farce, and is ridiculous in a man of Gen. Boyle's sense. He should, instead of releasing them, put them to work on defences for the city, and *which will be needed in a few days, perhaps.* There are enough negroes and their secesh masters in this city to throw up works which would defend the approaches to the city for days from actual attack. But no such works are thrown up, and secesh is left loose to aid and encourage the rebels all they can.

Morgan has issued a proclamation calling for 50,000 men. It is a rich specimen of literature and war copy, and I append it below:

Kentuckians, I come to liberate you from the despotism of a tyrannical faction, and to rescue my native State from the hand of your oppressors. Everywhere the cowardly foe has fled from my avenging arms. My brave army is stigmatized as a band of guerrillas and marauders. Believe it not. I point with pride to their deeds as a refutation to this foul aspersion.

We come not to molest peaceful individuals, or to destroy private property, but guarantee absolute protection to all who are not in arms against us. We ask only to meet the hireling legions of Lincoln. The eyes of your brethren of the South are upon you. Your gallant fellow-citizens are flocking to our standard. Our armies are rapidly advancing to your protection. Then greet them with the willing hands of fifty thousand of Kentucky's brave. Their advance is already with you. Then

"Strike for the green graves of your sires!
Strike for your altars and your fires!
God and your native land!"

J. H. MORGAN, Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

Georgetown, Ky., July 15, 1862.

What wou'd you say if I were to assert that he will get them—the quota in full? I should be looked upon as a fool, but though I do not say or think that he will get 50,000 men, I do think and say that he will accomplish in this State all that he could accomplish with 50,000 men. He has raised an army of 3,000 men in the Blue Grass region, and will soon have a force of 10,000 mounted men at h a command. He now has a force greater than Gen. Boyle, and greater than Gen. Boyle can raise in four weeks to come. Morgan can recruit in the region in which he now is, at the rate of 1,000 men a week, and in a fortnight his force can be increased 5,000 men.

There are rebels enough in Kentucky to supply the 50,000 men, but they will not enlist as freely now as they would if Morgan were likely to remain in Kentucky. But no one expects him to hold his position in the State. Men of property do not join him. Men with families to protect do not join him. But single men—adventurers without property, credit or character, follow his lead and augment his numbers. The property-holding rebels are the spies—women are spies. He has them in every community, and they report to him daily. Those who do not join him, and fill up the 50,000, stay at home and labor with him. He has 50,000 men in fact—40,000 of whom are working more effectually as citizens than they possibly could as soldiers. These 40,000 have furnished him with arms bought in Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, and other northern cities, since the embargo on Kentucky trade was taken off. They have furnished him with horses, men, arms ammunition, information, encouragement. They are more dangerous than if "armed all in proof and led by this shallow" fellow. To-day John Morgan is actually operating in Kentucky with 50,000 men!

You will have gathered from Cincinnati papers the details of his late operations north of Lexington. He has displayed energy worthy of a better cause, and talents that in our army would place him high in rank. He has done exactly what nobody expected him to do. He has failed to attack the very places that appeared to be less easily defended, and more tempting to a robber band. Everybody supposed he was aiming for Lexington. On the contrary, he merely threatened it, and sat down at Versailles until Lexington was strongly reinforced from Cincinnati, when lo! he appears between the two points—cuts the road and cuts off the Cincinnatians from their city, and proceeds to make demonstrations towards it. He takes Cynthiana, and we are anticipating his appearance at Covington. Here there is no little anxiety for the safety of Cincinnati, and a great *deal more for the safety of Louisville*, for there is no reason why Morgan may not shell Cincinnati from the hills back of Covington, or take Louisville from the east. He will not destroy Louisville. He may, if he can, burn Cincinnati.

There is a strange anomaly between the conduct of these men and their supposed purposes. They are evidently attempting to gain public feeling in their favor. They do not destroy. Captured men are released on parole. They claim that they molest no man—not in arms, and strange to say they do not. They are endeavoring to impress the people with the idea that they are not half so bad as they seem. But the true secret of it all, is that consideration for their rebel sympathizers prompts them to destroy no public property. They know that if they do, the rebels will have to pay the damages when they retreat—as retreat they must. The interests of the 40,000 who are not in arms prompts those who are armed to forbear using the torch.

SELMA.

A Card from Dr. Plumer.

By God's good providence I was born under the government of the United States. Under the flag which floats over its capitol I have always lived. Of my own free choice I expect to live and die under its noble Constitution. I have never thought of a better, nor desired a different form of fundamental law. I religiously believe, and I have uniformly held and taught, that civil government is the ordinance of God. I believe the government of the United States is the ordinance of God to me and to my children, as it was to my parents before me. When any man is chosen our Chief Magistrate I accept him as the minister of God to me in civil affairs. I regard it as my solemn duty and my high privilege to sustain this Government; and against any and every attempt to destroy it, I intend to sustain it in word and deed—by precept and example—with my prayers; with the little wordly goods I possess; and, if called thereto, with my life. I would not live under it, if I could not heartily do these things. I have often spoken and written for it, but never against it. For better and for worse, I owe no other government than that under which I now enjoy all my temporal blessings. I have long ago written, and I still maintain, that there is no provision in our form of government for secession, and that secession is revolution.

Of these things I have so long and familiarly spoken, both publicly and privately, and they have for many years entered so fully into the very elements of my principles, that I was surprised when I was told that any one thought it would be proper that I should avow them any more publicly than I had already done, in order to prevent a misunderstanding of my true position.

WM. S. PLUMER.

Allegheny, Pa., July 22, 1862.

Our Book Table.

The American Journal of the Medical Sciences. Edited by Isaac Hays, M. D. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea. Price $5 a year.

The 87th quarterly number of this valuable periodical has just appeared. It contains 288 closely printed pages of matter, consisting of a number of original communications on medical and surgical subjects, contributed by the most eminent writers in the profession in the United States, reviews of new works, bibliographical notices, reports of improvements and discoveries in medical science, proceedings of societies, etc., etc. It presents such a general view of the whole field of professional life and interest, both at home and abroad, that we should say, no medical man can get along satisfactorily without receiving regularly some such summary as the learned and indefatigable editor of this "Journal" every three months faithfully lays before his readers.

HORSE STOLEN.—On the night of the 19th inst., a dark bay horse was stolen from the pasture of Mr. Samuel Fisher, of East Liverpool, Ohio. On the same night, a saddle, bridle and halter were stolen from the stable of S. W. Clark, of the same place. Mr. Fisher offers a reward of $40 for the recovery of the horse.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MEETING.—The Democratic primary meetings are fixed for the 9th of August—the nominating Convention to be held on the 13th, when a full county ticket will be selected.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1862.

THE CASE OF GEN. MITCHEL.

This morning's *Republican* has the following: Gen. Mitchel's case has been partially examined, and according to present indications will be dismissed. Gen. Mitchel is not the man to be guilty of any outrage upon decency or propriety. His enemies have attempted too much, and will make a disgraceful failure. The public confidence in General Mitchel is unshaken, and cannot be disturbed by such ridiculous charges as have been irregularly preferred by Col. Norton.

SECRETARY SMITH.

Secretary Smith has gone to Bedford Springs. He has been quite ill for a couple of weeks.

JOHN COVODE.

It is announced that John Covode declines re-election.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. HALLECK.

Gen. Halleck arrived on the evening train, and took rooms at Willard's. But two of his staff accompany him—old Gen. Cullom, who served on Gen. Scott's staff in Mexico, and who cannot avoid telling you of it if you converse with him five minutes, and Col. Kelton, Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERALS IN WASHINGTON.

There is quite an assemblage of Generals here now—Burnside, Port Royal Sherman, Pope, Mitchel and Halleck, besides several less known.

GENERAL SIGEL.

It is rumored that Gen. Sigel is to be here to-morrow.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURG.

Information received here warrants the belief that the expectations of the speedy fall of Vicksburg may at once be dismissed, as nothing important is looked for in that quarter for some time to come.

A CONSULTATION OF GENERALS.

It is stated that there is to be a consultation between the Generals and the Secretary of War, to-morrow, on matters connected with the present position and conduct of the war.

GOSSIP.

Gossip has, for two or three days, promised us several general orders from the President, to embody the anticipated new policy, but they are not forthcoming.

ORDERS MADE PUBLIC.

The first of long promised executive orders have just been made public. Some comments have been provoked by its leaving the whole matter of employing negroes for military service to the decision of Generals in the field, and scrupulously confining to language of the act. It is, however, undoubtedly to be regarded as intended authoritative announcement of the more vigorous war policy on which has been stated for some days. The President had resolved more executive orders of the same nature, which are still talked of as forthcoming.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. MITCHEL.

Among the list of charges which Norton has preferred against Gen. Mitchel is one that he was engaged in cotton speculation with his son-in-law, and charged all other parties trying to buy cotton one cent per pound for government protection; that he sold confiscated cotton to parties connected with his son-in-law at less than half what was offered by others; and that he permitted the outrages said to have been committed by Turchin's Brigade.

A PREACHER IN ALEXANDRIA SILENCED.

M'CLELLAN'S SUPPLIES IN DANGER.

The Enemy in Force on both sides of James River.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

A writer in the *Press* says the Rev. Mr. Bitting, formerly of this city, now pastor of a church in Alexandria, refused to pray for the success of our arms, whereupon Col. Gregory very properly took possession of his church. The writer asks whether equal justice does not require that Dr. Plumer, of Allegheny, who also refuses to pray for the success of our army, should be silenced. Is a traitor in Allegheny entitled to a greater loyalty than a traitor in Alexandria?

A correspondent of the *Inquirer*, writing from Harrison's Landing, says fears are entertained that the rebels may cut off our army's supplies. They are in force on both sides of the river, and are getting bold. Our hope is in Gen. Pope, who will not stand still when he should be moving.

D.

Our Wounded Prisoners in Richmond

BALTIMORE, July 22.—A copy of the Richmond *Examiner* of the 18th was received here. It contains the following intelligence:

On yesterday a train of ambulances conveyed to the transports below Denny's Bluffs, on the James river, under a flag of truce, between 700 and 800 wounded Yankee prisoners, including a number of their officers and surgeons that have been confined since their capture in Libby prison, on Carey street. The following surgeons volunteered to remain to care for their wounded, of whom there are 1,000 in the Libby prison: Drs. Jas. S. Bennett, 11th Penn'a; S. K. Freles, 61st New York; H. S. Ritchingsp, 1st New York; J. Q. Osborne, 42d New York; H. A. Edmundson, 88th New York; W. J. Swain, 20th New Hampshire; T. T. Cook, Peck's Division; R. A. McNeil, 69th Penn'a; F. H. Selry, 16th Michigan; Dr. Marsh, 4th Penn'a; Drs. Collins, Prince, Hogan, Dunning and Mills, 6th Penn'a Cavalry.

Official Account of the Engagement on Yazoo River.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Navy Department, to-day, received the following dispatch:

Cairo, via Chicago, July 21.—The rebel gunboat Arkansas, armed with twelve rifled 68-pounders, came out of the Yazoo river on Tuesday. She encountered first the Tyler, Carondolet, and the ram Lancaster. After a running fight of ten minutes, the Carondolet closed with the rebel, when both grounded, fighting side by side. The Arkansas being outside succeeded in getting off. The Tyler steamed ahead, and maintained a running fire until the fleet was reached. Our transports being in range, an effectual fire from our gunboats was prevented, and the Arkansas succeeded in getting to Vicksburg, under the shelter of their batteries, to appearance much injured.

The total Union loss was 27 killed and wounded; among these are the engineer and pilot of the Tyler.

Com. Farragut's entire fleet was below Vicksburg.

But slight damage was done to our vessels.

(Signed,) GEORGE D. WISE,
Captain and A. Q. M.

The Rebel Col. Morgan Routed.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Reports via Maysville state that our cavalry had overtaken Morgan's band on the road to Owensville from Mount Sterling. After a severe fight of an hour and a half Morgan's forces were completely scattered. The cannon and horses captured by Morgan at Cynthiana were retaken, together with a large portion of stolen property. The rebels lost 25 killed, and the Federals 20 killed.

Michigan Cavalry Captured.

CAIRO, July 22.—Fifty-three men of the 3d Michigan Cavalry were captured by the rebels near Boonsville, Mississippi, on Saturday. Skirmishes occur almost daily in that vicinity.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Arrangements are being made by which the overland mail will be assorted upon the cars on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, thus preventing delay in distribution at the St. Joseph Post Office, or any point west of Chicago.

The following order from the President was, yesterday, embodied in a general order from the office of the Adjutant General of the United States Army, and transmitted to the commanders of the different military departments.

Representation has been made to the President, by the Ministers of various foreign powers, in amity with the United States, that the subjects of such powers have, during this present insurrection, been obliged or required by military authorities to take an oath of general or qualified allegiance to this Government. It is the duty of all aliens, visiting in the United States, to submit to and obey the laws, and respect the authority of the Government. For any proceeding or conduct inconsistent with this obligation, and subversive of that authority, they may rightfully be subjected to military restraints when this may be necessary; but they cannot be required to take the oath of allegiance to this Government, because it conflicts with the duty they owe to their sovereigns. All such obligations heretofore taken, are, therefore, remitted and annulled. Military commanders will abstain from imposing similar obligations in future, and will, in lieu thereof, adopt such other restraints, of the character indicated, as they shall find necessary, convenient and effectual for the public safety.

It is further directed that, whenever any order shall be made affecting the personal liberty of an alien, reports of the same, and of the causes thereof, shall be made to the War Department for the consideration of the Department of State.

Workmen are now engaged in arranging the necessary machinery in the Treasury building for printing the recently authorized United States notes. On inquiry, it is ascertained that those below the denomination of five dollars will be issued in about three weeks.

The Treasury Department is arranging the details for carrying the new tariff into operation. A general circular on the subject will be issued by the first of August.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Major Gen. Halleck arrived this evening, accompanied by Gen. Cullom and Col. Kelton.

There are at least upwards of a dozen Generals now in Washington, including Major General Burnside. They are not here on a mere visit of recreation.

There appears to be very general misapprehension with regard to the Act authorising payments in stamps and to prohibit the circulation of notes of less denomination than one dollar, which was approved July 17, last. Under the provisions of this Act the Secretary of the Treasury, and not the Postmaster General, is directed to furnish postage and other stamps to the Assistant Treasurers and such designated depositories of the United States as the former may select, to be exchanged by them on application for United States notes; and from and after the first day of August next such stamps shall be received in exchange for United States notes, when presented in sums of not less than five dollars to an Assistant Treasurer or designated depository, selected as aforesaid. Hence, this law does not make postage stamps a legal tender, nor does it require postmasters to receive them in exchange for United States notes.

It is expected that the Secretary of the Treasury will furnish postage stamps, to be used as a circulating medium, under the law, in such form that they cannot be attached to letters, or other mailable matter. Such stamps will be exchanged by postmasters for the regular postage stamps, besides being redeemable in Treasury notes by the Assistant Treasurers and such designated depositories as the Secretary of the Treasury may select. The postage stamps can then be exchanged at postoffices, or redeemed by the Treasury Department, unless furnished through the agencies of that department. Postage stamps now sold by postmasters are not exchangeable or redeemable by them, and if such stamps are gummed or fastened on other property which spoils or renders them unfit to be used in the pre-payment of postage, they will be rejected for postage, because, when so soiled, they cannot be distinguished from the stamps which have already been used for postage.

Executive Orders.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 22, 1862.

First. It is ordered that military commanders within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, in an orderly manner seize and use any property, real or personal, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands as supplies or for other military purposes; and that such property may be destroyed for proper military objects, none shall be destroyed in wantonness or malice.

Second. That military and naval commanders shall employ as laborers, within and from said States, so many persons of African descent as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes, giving them reasonable wages for their labor.

Third. That, as to both property and persons of African descent, accounts shall be kept sufficiently accurate and in detail to show the quantities and amounts, and from whom both property and such persons shall have come, as a basis upon which compensation can be made in proper cases. The several departments of the Government will attend to and perform their appropriate parts towards the execution of these orders.

By order of the President.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

War Meeting in Detroit.

DETROIT, July 22.—An immense meeting was held this afternoon on Campus Martius, to aid enlistments under the recent call for troops. The stores and factories were generally closed throughout the city. Resolutions were passed, requesting the City Council to pay a bounty of $50 to each unmarried man, and $100 to each married man, enlisting in the regiments to be raised by this city. Liberal private donations, in addition, were offered. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Destructive Fire.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 22.—A fire in this city yesterday destroyed Burrough's Albion Mills, three stores, and a block of five buildings. The property was valued at $100,000, and is partly insured.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22—Noon.—There is a good demand for Flour; 4,000 bbls were disposed of, mostly extra family, at $5 75, including some superens at $4 75@5, and fancy at $6. No change in Rye flour. Corn Meal has advanced to $2 81½. There is considerable activity in Wheat, and 8,000 bush sold at $1 27@$1 31 for Red, and $1 38@$1 40 for White. Rye is in demand at 70c. Corn scarce, and Yellow sells on arrival at 64c. Oats are steady at 41c for Delaware, and 42c for Penna. Not much doing in Provisions: sales of Mess Pork at $11@$11 50. Lard Steam at 8c@8½c. Sides at 5c@5½c, and Shoulders at 4c@4½c. Coffee firm, with sales of Rio at 22@22½c, and Laguyra at 23c. Whisky is in better demand; sales of 200 bbls Ohio at 33c@33½c.

NEW YORK, July 22—Noon.—Flour firm, with sales of 14,000 bbls at $5 05@$5 15 for state, $5 45@$5 60 for Ohio, and $5 30@$5 60 for Southern. Wheat has advanced 1c@2c; $1 14@$1 20 for Milwaukee Club, $1 27@$1 32 for Red Western, and $1 50 for White Kentucky. Corn firm with sales of 50,000 bush at 65½@66c for sound old corn. Pork quiet. Rice unchanged, Prime $4 75@5. Lard buoyant at 8@8½c. Whisky dull at 30½c.

Money is lower at 4 per cent. on call. Sterling and Exchange firm at 3½ per cent premium. Stocks lower: Chicago and R. I. 93½, Ill Cen. 118 56½, Ill Cen bonds 95, Mich Southern 55, N Y Cen 92½, Pa Coal 95, Missouri 6's 46½, Treasury 7 3-10, 101½, Kentucky 6's 94, U S coupons 1881 97½, Registered 93, coupons 5's 1874 86, U S 6's 1868 97½, 6's 1865 90.

NEW YORK, July 23—Evening.—Cotton quiet; sales 500 bales at 60c. Flour firm; sales 23,000 bbls. Wheat advanced 1c@2c; sales 375,000 bush at $1 10@$1 16 for Chicago Spring, $1 14@$1 20 for Milwaukee Club, $1 26@$1 31 for Red, $1 32@$1 50 for white. Corn steady; sales 9,300 bush at 51c@55c. Whisky heavy at 30c@30½c.

BALTIMORE, July 22—Noon.—Flour advancing: Ohio $5 50@$5 75. Wheat dull and lower, for White $1 40@$1 50, Red $1 33@$1 40. Corn quiet: White 56c@60c, Yellow 55c@56c. Oats firm at 44c@45c. Coffee steady at 22c@23c. Whisky 34c@34½c.

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Selpho's celebrated Patent ANGLESEA LEG and ARTIFICIAL HANDS. 516 BROADWAY, (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,) New York.

Send for a Circular. my24:3m

LUCENT OIL WORKS.

DUNCAN, DUNLAP & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PURE WHITE REFINED CARBON OILS.
Office, No. 221 Liberty street,
my8:tf&w PITTSBURGH, Pa.

OATS.—450 bush. prime Oats to arrive this day, and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER, jel4 corner Market and First streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AND WHERE TO GET THEM.—We would say that Messrs. W. H. McGee & Co., corner of Federal street and Diamond Square, have just received their summer goods, and their patterns are all of the latest styles. Any person desiring a well-made and neatly fitting suit of clothes, their establishment is the right place. All their clothing is made under their own supervision, and they are always ready to sell cheap to cash buyers.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY will decimate the volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of Holloways Pills. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. Only 25 cents per Box. 21:3

WM. FORREST, Carpenter and Joiner, Jobbing Shop, Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. All kinds of House Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner. Charges moderate. Leave your orders. All orders promptly attended to.

DOCTOR C. BEALS, Water Cure and Homœopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

DIED:

GOUCHER—On Monday, 21st instant, at a few minutes before 3 o'clock p. m., Mrs. ELEANOR GOUCHER, wife of Dr. J. Goucher, at her residence, 107 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

The corpse will be lifted at 8 o'clock WEDNESDAY MORNING. The funeral services will take place at Library, Pa.

FETTERMAN—On Sunday evening, 20th instant, Mrs. SARAH B. FETTERMAN, widow of the late W. W. Fetterman, Esq., in the 65th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 23d inst., at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 81 Penn street, to proceed to St. Paul's Cathedral, and thence to St. Mary's Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HOLLER—At 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, Mrs. MARY M. HOLLER, in the 61st year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, John Holler, No. 69 Robinson street, Allegheny, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

IRWIN—On Tuesday, 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock p. m., MARY, daughter of James Irwin.

Funeral from the residence of her father, in Lawrenceville, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, 23d inst., at