Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 26.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	60	72
12 " M.	120	76
6 " P. M.		76
Barometer		29 5-10

Sick and Wounded Pennsylvanians.

Major David McCormick has continued his list of sick and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers in Baltimore hospitals, from which we select the following, as belonging to this and adjoining counties:

George Caldwell, company I, 61st regiment, had a gun shot wound at Fair Oaks.

George Brown, company H, 102d regiment, had a gun shot wound at Fair Oaks.

Jerome Jennings, company F, 85th regiment.

Jannius McCoy, company F, 103d regiment, dysentary.

Thomas S. Anderson, company F, 105th regiment, gun shot wound, getting better. Residence, Utica P. O., Venango county.

Lewis Richard, company A, 101st regiment, gun shot wound, getting better. Residence, Slatewick P. O., Armstrong county.

Adam Shoup, company A, 101st regiment, gun shot wound.

Charles S. Barclay, (sergeant) company H, 102d, regiment, gun shot wound at Fair Oaks.

James Boreau, company H, 61st regiment, rheumatism, don't improve. Residence, Pittsburgh.

Robert Allison, company C, 63d regiment, phthisis pulmonalis, not improving.

John H. Cutter, company I, 61st regiment, gun shot wound at Fair Oaks, getting better slowly.

David Smasser, company K, 61st regiment, general debility.

James Jones, (sergeant) company H, 63d regiment, gun shot at Fair Oaks, nearly well. Residence, Pittsburgh.

Archy C. Kuhn, company E, 105th regiment, wounded and discharged from the service.

David Taylor, company F, 103d regiment, typhoid fever, with diarrhea, improving slowly. Residence, Brownington, P. O., Butler county.

John Taylor, company E, 101st regiment, general debility. Returned to duty.

Joseph Adams, company K, 101st regiment has the piles.

William H. Robb, company M, 102d regiment, wounded in ankle at Fair Oaks, getting well. Residence, Pittsburgh.

J. H. Wright, company G, 103d regiment, has the heart disease and neuralgia, keeps about the same. Residence, Tarentum, Allegheny county.

Andrew G. Salyards, company F, 103d regiment, has the measles and his lungs affected. Residence, Leatherwood, Clarion county.

Jacob Sloyres, company D, 103d regiment, consumption, improving. Residence, Venango, Venango county.

James Orr, company I, 103d regiment, has rheumatism and is getting no better. Residence, Harrisville, Butler county.

David White, company G, 103d regiment. Consumption. Died, July 7.

Henry G. Weser, had a gun shot wound, is getting better. Residence, West Newton, Westmoreland county.

Francis Dunbar, company A, 63d regiment, gun shot wound at Fair Oaks, is getting better. Residence, Braddock Fields, Allegheny county.

Corporal John M. Thomas, company G, 63d regiment, gun shot wound at Fair Oaks, getting well. Residence, Elderton, Armstrong county.

Wm. Whiteside, Company H, 63 regiment, gun shot wound at Fair Oaks, getting better. Residence, Pittsburgh.

Henry Harris, company K, 63d regiment, gun shot wound at Fair Oaks, improving. Residence, Rich Valley, Allegheny county.

Sergeant James McKain, company I, 103d regiment, rheumatism. Returned to duty.

M. Furgeson, company B, 63d regiment, was wounded in the thigh at Fair Oaks, improving slowly, wants money to send home. Residence, Allegheny county; lost some of his clothes.

Corporal Wm. M. Smith, company G, 63d regiment, was wounded in the right arm at Fair Oaks, getting better. Residence, Elderton, Armstrong county.

John Gosbing, company K, 61st regiment, wounded in the left arm at Fair Oaks, has had it amputated below the elbow, now doing very well. Residence, Pittsburgh.

Charles W. Groyal, company D, 102d regiment, wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks, getting well. Residence, Pittsburgh.

John J. Snell, company D, 102d regiment, wounded in the knee at Fair Oaks, moves on crutches, still lame. Residence, Pittsburgh.

James C. Irwin, company F, 57th regiment, was shot in the hip at Fair Oaks, getting well. Residence, Mercer county, (Irishtown.)

James Murphy, company F, 57th regiment, shot through the arm at Fair Oaks, doing well. Residence, Mercer, Mercer county.

Casper Graeff, company G, 1st P. V. artillery, was wounded in the thigh, getting well. Residence, Birmingham, Allegheny county.

Robert W. Laese, company G, 102d regiment, has typhoid fever, getting well. Residence, Pittsburgh.

Thomas A. Wilson, company I, 10th P. R. V. C., has typhoid fever, getting well. Residence, Hartztown, Crawford county.

John A. Flickinger, company I, 11th P. R. V. C., has had typhoid fever, getting well. Residence, Homer Station, Indiana county.

Jaysbe T. Little, company B, 63d regiment, has had bronchitis, getting well. Residence, Stubane, Crawford county.

John Penrose, company B, 105th regiment, has had diarrhea, and getting better. Residence, Brookville, Jefferson county.

Clark Bighmy, Sergeant, company H, 111th regiment, has a weak back, has been unfit for duty for three months. Residence, Spring township, Crawford county.

George M. Rhoads, company C, 11th regiment, P. R. V. C., detailed as orderly for D. Bartholow. Residence, Sunbury, Butler county.

Robert McBride, company M, 6th U. S. Cavalry, wounded in the thigh, the ball still in and lame; unfit for duty. Residence, McKeesport, Allegheny county.

David C. Kitch, company G, 10th, regiment, P. R. V. C., died of typhoid fever, July 8. Residence, Mercer county, Pa.

Abraham Miller, company D, 85th regiment, had the typhoid fever, improving slowly. Residence, Washington, Washington county.

David L. Hawkins, company I, 111th regiment, has the diarrhea, is not so well as when he came here. Residence, Cambridge, Cambria county.

Adam Fahie, company G, 74th regiment, ruptured, was hurt in the battle of Cross Keys, improving slowly. Residence, Pittsburgh.

Charles S. Barclay, Sergeant, company H, 102d regiment, off on furlough.

James McCay, company F, 103d regiment, had the typhoid fever, will lose one of his eyes, improving wonderfully. Residence, Watterson's Ferry, Clarion county.

Departure of Gen. Herron.

Brigadier General F. J. Herron, who has been spending a short season among his friends in the city, left to-day for Iowa, to enter upon the duty of filling up and organizing his brigade, which is to consist of about six thousand men. He has authority for enlisting five regiments of infantry, a battery of artillery, and two companies of cavalry. We are pleased to learn that one regiment is now in camp, and almost ready for organization. The General has the hearty assistance of the Governor of Iowa, and the entire brigade is pledged to be raised in ninety days at furthest, and possibly in sixty days. We are also gratified to learn that the Government will promptly furnish the necessary equipments, and that arms and clothing have already been sent to those in camp. The General will endeavor to make this one of the finest brigades in the field, and his skill and experience will certainly enable him to do so.

Shooting Affray on Wood Street.

A difficulty occurred last evening at the "Iron City Beer Hall," on Wood street, between Lieut. J. P. Barry, of an artillery company and a German named Jacob Shuman, a teamster, residing in the Third Ward, Allegheny. We were unable to learn how the difficulty originated, but it appears that Barry was under the influence of liquor, and becoming enraged at something Shuman said or done, drew a revolver and fired, the ball taking effect in his antagonist's thigh, producing a severe, but not dangerous, wound.

Barry was arrested soon after and locked up for a hearing. He formerly carried on the painting business, and had his shop on Smithfield street, between Fifth and Diamond alley. He is here on a furlough, which, it is said, expires about the beginning of the coming week.

Shuman, after having his wound dressed by Dr. Belter, was taken to his residence.

A Funeral Sermon.

The editor of the Westmoreland *News* says: "On Sabbath last, we heard Dr. Plumer preach the funeral sermon of Col. S. W. Black, who fell in the battles before Richmond. In the discourse of an hour in length, we heard no word commending the cause in which Col. Black fell, or a hint that he merited any special praise for such a faithful martyrdom in his country's service. With a subject so suggestive of patriotic sentiment, we could but think that the studied silence on that subject, but confirmed the reports that Dr. Plumer's heart was wavering or wanting in support of the Government."

ARREST OF A POSTOFFICE DEFAULTER.—J. L. Hoffman, who was postmaster at Massillon, Ohio, under the Buchanan administration was arrested the other day for having failed to pay over to the Department the balance against him. Proceedings have been instituted against him by one of his bail.

BOY DROWNED.—A son of Abraham Brady, residing near Greensburg, was drowned in the Crab Tree Creek on Saturday last. He had been swimming, as his clothes were found on the bank. The youth was about fourteen years of age.

The Way to Put Down the Rebellion.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The general tone of the speakers from the Governor down, on the occasion of Thursday's meeting, was that of confidence, resulting from the fact that our rulers as well as people *now* begin to comprehend that we are actually at war, and consequently determined to treat the rebels as enemies, and use against them, as the laws of war warrant, their property when we can get it, of whatever kind. But, sirs, as one of the unbelieving, in the fact stated, permit me to state why it is to my mind perfectly manifest that neither our rulers, or the people generally, (of course there are exceptions,) comprehend the magnitude of the rebellion, or realize what is required and must be done if our country is to be saved from dismemberment, and the Government from an acknowledgement of the Southern Confederacy.

It is our constant boast that the North *must* succeed and *must* conquer, because we have superior numbers. And in this connection, it is said, shall five or eight millions of rebel slaveholders conquer twenty millions of freemen. I tell you they can, nay that they will, if they put forth their whole strength, as they are doing—and we do not. Of what avail is our superior strength when it is not exerted.

Have they not, from the beginning, acted consistently with their condition, as one of war against the North, seized property and means of every kind within their reach belonging to Northern men, and are now putting forth their whole strength by a general conscription, requiring every able-bodied man to take the field.

What have we yet done, or what do our rulers contemplate doing, in order to meet this earnest and powerful demonstration? Nothing! Actually nothing, commensurate with the power invoked against them, or at all adequate to the undertaking they profess themselves determined to accomplish. A few hundred thousand men, scattered here and there, are frittering away the life and treasure of the nation, opposing the earnest host arrayed against them; for almost every man in the South whether with musket in hand or at home, is doing his utmost, in every possible way, to assist in our defeat.

And why is it that recruits for the army are now so hard to be obtained, and men are holding back? Because each man cannot rid himself of the feeling that he is asked to make one of a forlorn hope, instead of a grand, overwhelming, irresistable force to crush out and trample out rebellion, as a strong man treads with iron heel upon the viper in his path.

It would be far easier now to raise a willing army of two millions than two hundred thousand, just for this reason. Men would feel then that the govenment was in earnest, and be assured of ample support and certain victory.

Let the government call out, for a fall and winter campaign, two millions of men, in addition to the force now called, or in the field.

Let our present army, as then constituted, act as the advance guard of the grand army, concentrating at such points as it is most likely the rebels will be liable to collect large opposing forces.

The first million of militia in the rear, should be in line as near as possible from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and advancing in order, see that no man escapes them, arrest every man, black and white, as they go, so as to leave no enemy in their rear.

The second million constituting the third line, might be divided into supporting columns, and, advancing along the principle roads, render assistance at such points as might chance to be attacked. They should also act as foragers and supplies of provisions to the men in line, and from them would be detached parties to guard prisoners at different depots, where they might be kept until the return of the army.

As this immense force advances, invite all loyal men to join their ranks, and deal with all parties arrested according to their position and deserts. If negroes, (and their masters are rebels,) set them free, swearing them to bear true allegiance to the government, and, if required, fight for it and the liberty granted them. All whites, known to have borne arms in the rebellion, arrest as prisoners of war and traitors, and either hang or send to the North, according to the circumstance of his case and the disposition manifested to return to his allegiance.

Most of the aged and young could no doubt be discharged, on taking the oath and giving some reasonable pledge or security for keeping it. And all instances of subsequent violation of this oath, should be visited with certain and immediate death. No pardon should be made possible under any circumstances.

Two millions of men with our present army might, in this way, effectually conclude the war in three or four months. Every rebel would thus be overhauled, all their arms and munitions of war taken from them, and all means of reproducing the supply destroyed. Even if afterwards disposed to make it, no power of resistance would be left them.

And what perhaps is of equal importance, all freed negroes would be left in the South, where they are needed and prefer staying if allowed freedom. Such a demonstration would of itself be calculated to cause the rebels to yield at once. The expense would be far less than to maintain for years our present army, and the loss of life would be nothing in comparison to what we must suffer from the war as at present conducted, and the end would be victory and peace, instead of defeat, disgrace, and interminable wars and fightings between the two sections, of which no man can foresee or calculate the results.

In such a campaign every able bodied man will be willing to go, and do it gladly, for he will comprehend that, by making a business of it for a few months, it is intended to be finished, and all would know they were not going to a slaughter pen to be overpowered by numbers.

Hurrah, then, for the grand army of the Union! To save tens of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of money, let the people arise in their might, and demand that the power which the government now owns, and holds confined in their strong arms and willing hearts, shall be unlocked, and let loose upon traitors and assassins.

In ninety days from the time the first tread of this mighty host shall sound upon the enemies borders, they will be wiped out, driven into the Gulf, or awed into submission.

In the hope that we may yet conquer, yours, truly, ROSS FORWARD.

Challenge Accepted.

Mr. Joshua Ward, of Newburg, New York, and Champion sculler of the United States, has accepted the second challenge of Mr. James Hamill, of this city, and the acknowledged champion of the West, to row two scull races—one on the 13th and the other on the 14th of the next month; the first race three miles, and the second five miles, for $250 a side each race. This settles the matter, as Ward says there will be no back out on his part, and we feel confident that Hamill will also come up to time, when an exciting race and fast time may be looked for. Hamill is going through a hard course of training, such as walking, running, rowing, playing with the dumb-bells and pulling on a rowing machine, all of which he goes through daily, assisted by Mr. Frank Harper. He is in splendid condition for a race of either three or five miles, and will, no doubt, prove, if not the winner, one of the best competitors that ever contended for that much prized trophy—the belt. He will leave on Tuesday afternoon for Philadelphia, where the race is to take place. We wish him every success!

THE WESTMORELAND NEWS.—This is the title of a new Republican paper just started in Greensburg, published by John E. Crooks. We have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Crooks, but his professional introduction, through the columns of his paper, has impressed us very favorably. His paper is well printed, and apparently well conducted, and we add it with pleasure to our exchange list.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY, FOR AUGUST is out, and may be had at the book stores. Pictorially and otherwise attractive, as usual, it seems likely to hold its own in the race of competition with its rivals—if not to keep ahead of the greater number of them. Let the ladies look into the ample pages of *Frank Leslie's Monthly* for fashions and good stories, and many a good thing besides.

TAKES CHARGE OF CAMP CURTIN.—Captain Dodge has appointed Capt. W. A. Tarbutton, to take charge of Camp Curtin and superintend the drilling of troops as soon as they arrive. The Captain is a good officer and will discharge his duty faithfully.

MR. J. W. PITTOCK, Fifth street, opposite the Post Office, has on his counter the *Illustrated Weeklies, Vanity Fair, Waverly Magazine*, etc., etc. By all means call at Pittock's for your Saturday evening's supply of newspapers.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

AN INTERVIEW WITH REV. DR. MARKS.

Interesting Statement.

REV. J. J. MARKS, D. D., Chaplain of the Sixty-Third Regiment, (Col. Hays,) has arrived in this city, direct from Richmond, where he was held as a prisoner, but paroled for exchange. We had an interview with the doctor to-day, and learned from him some interesting facts relative to the great battle week, the circumstances of his imprisonment, and the state of affairs at Richmond.

Dr. Marks was engaged, after the battle of Fair Oaks, in Kearney's Division, in the capacity of a surgeon, having charge of three hospitals, containing a large number of sick and wounded men. These hospitals were located a short distance below Savage's Station, on the railroad.

When the attack was made on our right wing, at Mechanicsville, great alarm was felt among the men in the hospitals. Two hundred and fifty-five men could not be removed, being unable to walk. When the rebels appeared on the ground, the men were dreadfully excited, anticipating nothing but robbery and murder. He begged of them to be calm—told them that this was the most trying and critical hour—sang a hymn, and prayed with them. There was no means of transportation—no ambulances, no vehicles of any kind—nothing upon which to carry a man, save a single horse, his own. All who were able to walk, perhaps one hundred in number, packed up hastily and started towards our lines. The two hundred and fifty who remained, begged Dr. Marks to stay with them, for if left alone they would be robbed of everything by the rebels. He told them he would stand by them, and exhorted them to be quiet and calm.

At length the enemy came. The officers advanced with their swords flashing in the sunlight, and one of them, in a loud voice, advanced and demanded, "Who is in command here?" The doctor informed the officer that he had charge of the hospitals. "Who are you?" was the next interrogatory. After explaining that he was a Chaplain, but then acting as surgeon, the officer inquired the number of men in the hospitals, their condition, etc. These questions were answered. The officer then informed the doctor that he wanted him to march out all the men who were able to go to Richmond; told him that his person and property should be respected. The quick eye of the officer fell upon the horse, and he asked, "Whose horse is that?" "Mine, sir," replied the doctor. "It shall not be disturbed, we shall respect everything you have, and your trunks shall not be searched."

The doctor then addressed the trembling and despondent men, whose heads were hung in shame and mortification. He told them to rest satisfied, that they should not be harmed.

Dr. Marks asked permission of the rebel officer to visit our lines and lay in twenty days' provisions for the men, provided he would be protected in so doing. Permission was granted, and he was assured that he would not be interfered with, but protected. He then visited our lines, and before the work of destroying our stores had commenced, he laid in twenty days' provisions and conveyed them to the hospitals—the rebels offering no interference.

Then the battle of Sunday came. In this desperate conflict our men behaved most gallantly, and Dr. Marks (who witnessed the engagement) bears willing testimony to the fact that in this battle our men were completely and entirely victorious. The rebels were beaten at every point, and finally driven from the field.

The doctor gives a very vivid description of the succeeding battles, all of which he heard, even the terrible and most bloody battle of Malvern Hills, eleven miles distant. After the retreat of our army towards White Oak Swamp, the rebels were most exultant. They had our forces surrounded in front and on both flanks, and joyously shook hands, smiled, and congratulated each other that McClellan would be compelled to surrender—that he could never retreat through the swamp, and that peace would be concluded, not on the Potomac, but on the banks of the Susquehannah.

The battles of Sunday and Monday left great multitudes of killed and wounded on the field, and ambulances, wagons, and vehicles of all kinds were hurrying to and fro, conveying the wounded towards Richmond. In the battle of Monday night, the doctor thinks our men must have killed three to one. The rebels rejoiced, however, that McClellan's army was in flight, and would soon be captured. Our wounded were passed over without attention, and a report came to Savage Station that they were suffering greatly for medicine, clothing, etc. It is very common for soldiers, after being shot, to throw away their clothes when saturated with blood, and they are often found suffering from cold for want of a shirt, coat, pants, or other article cast off.

The doctor desired permission to pass the rebel lines, in order to minister to our sick, but was refused. The officer in command of the hospitals stated that he had no power to give a written pass, but he was of opinion that if he (the doctor) would pass the lines he would be safe. The doctor then loaded two horses, and went through the rebel lines, talking freely to the men, and being nowhere insulted. He made three visits of this character, and was not interfered with. He obtained and made use of the stores left by Mr. Branot and Mrs. Harris. He visited many of our hospitals, going down as far as White Oak Swamp, but did not cross over to Malvern Hills. He remained at Savage's Station for thirteen days, and was sent to Richmond with 700 men.

Richmond, the doctor states, presents the appearance of a city in which considerable traffic had been carried on, but many of the stores and places of business are now closed. The city is one great hospital—one vast lazar-house. All the tobacco warehouses, most of the hotels, and many private houses are converted into hospitals. Disease and death meet the eye at every point and at all times. He could smell the scent from the hospitals while walking even in the remotest streets of the city. The greatest destitution and privation exists among the citizens. A common tooth-brush, such as we get here for a dime, costs two dollars in Richmond. Rye coffee, of which he drank, sells in packages, ground, for two dollars and fifty cents per pound. Fine boots, such as would cost here say twelve dollars, are sold at seventy-five dollars.

But the most remarkable feature is the high price of United States money. Treasury notes are purchased at two hundred per cent., and gold at two hundred and fifty per cent. Payment is made, of course, in Confederate notes, the chief currency in circulation, ranging from five cents upward. It was remarked, too, by Dr. Marks, that a great proportion of these notes are rejected as counterfeit, and it is hard to tell what is good and what bad. Their financial distress is terrible, and (in the opinion of the doctor) they cannot hold out much longer—*they must break down*.

The food of the soldiers consists only of flour and meat, with such occasional articles as berries, or green corn. The meat is wretched in quality, and is cured by rolling in pine wood ashes, to keep the worms out. The flour is taken by the soldiers, and each man mixes it with water for himself (without salt) and bakes it before a fire on the end of his ramrod! This was the only food served at Richmond to the troops. There is scarcely anything in Virginia, and the supplies are brought from the south-west. This state of things cannot long be endured, and the rebels must soon give up.

Dr. Marks will address the citizens at Haysville, to-morrow (Saturday) at the war meeting. He is now stopping at the Haysville Water Cure.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Philo Literary Society of Jefferson College, Messrs. W. G. Duff, J. N. Stoutemyer and L. L. Haughawout were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions on the death of J. C. Gilfillan, late a member of that Society. The Committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the providence of God, John C. Gilfillan has been called early to offer his life, a free will offering on the altar of his country; therefore,

Resolved, That in his death, his family, whose rising star has suddenly set in glory, has lost what we pretend not to estimate the worth of.

Resolved, That this Society, recognized in him a worthy member, and that while we are sad at his loss, we are proud of him who so gallantly represented us in the battle of his country and ours, and who sealed his patriotism with his blood.

Resolved, That the country for which he so heroically fought and so unmurmuringly fell, has lost a true citizen, a soldier and a patriot.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent for publication to the Pittsburgh *Gazette* and the *United Presbyterian*.

The True Version.

As the proprietor of the "drinking house," referred to in the *Dispatch*, of the 19th inst., has given another version of the affair of drinking the health of the traitor Bright, I think it my duty to make a plain statement of the facts, which are as follows:

On the evening of the 16th, on my way home from my shop, a gentleman invited me into the drinking house referred to. The "bread peddler" was there, in company with a number of others. There had been some talk about the issue of "shinplasters" by the butchers. The peddler aforesaid pulled out a Government Treasury note, and remarked: "*That is a shinplaster, and nothing else.*" He then produced an extract from Richardson's late speech in Congress. The persons present did not seem to care about hearing him read it, but he begged of them to listen, as he was anxious I should hear it. When he got through reading it, I made the remark, "That fellow (meaning Richardson) belongs to the Jesse D. Bright school"—whereupon the bread peddler lifted his glass and said, "*Here's to the health of Jesse D. Bright and the Union.*"

These, Mr. Editor, *are the facts*, and I believe, so far as I am known in this community, my statement will be received with as much credit as Mr. Hugh McAfee's. JOHN GRAHAM.

The 11th Regiment Reserves.

We have been requested to publish the following extract from a letter received from a volunteer in the army, relative to the capture of the 11th Pennsylvania Reserves:

"The 11th Pennsylvania Reserve regiment, commanded by Col. Thomas F. Gallagher, being on the extreme right of McCall's division, suffered more severely than any regiment in the fight. It was the most exposed all the time, and behaved bravely. The Colonel was wounded, and late in the evening of Friday's fight, nine companies of that regiment, with the wounded Colonel, were surrounded, but they *refused to surrender*, and they charged on the rebel lines to cut their way out. They were overpowered; a great many fell, killed and wounded, and all were taken prisoners."

This regiment was composed of companies from Westmoreland, Indiana, Butler, Armstrong, Jefferson, Fayette and Blair counties.

Our Book Table.

THE TRAIL HUNTER. A Tale of the Far West. By Gustave Aimard, author of "The Prairie Fl wer," "The Indian scout," etc., etc. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Pittsburgh: for sale by John P. Hunt, Masonic Hall, and W. A. Gildenfenney, No. 45 Fifth street. Price 50 cents.

Another tale of exciting adventure—another vivid delineation of such scenes as western life presents—another stirring narrative of bold exploits and hair-breadth escapes—we have here from the facile and well-accustomed story-teller, M. Aimard, whose former works have made his name well known both in his native France and in this country. Whoever has read any of his former works will know what kind of pleasure awaits them in reading "The Trail Hunter."

EDITORS GAZETTE: I have noted, particularly, the correspondence which has been had for some days past, touching the case of Dr. Plumer. I have read his card. That card is evasive in its terms, and does not satisfy the mind of the community. Special pleading—uses of equivocal language—*ad captandum* appeals to womanly weaknesses—idle courting of mawkish sympathizers, in our present crisis, *won't do*. Will Dr. Plumer pray for the success of our armies, and give thanks to God for our victories? Let him meet these plain questions, fairly, honestly and squarely, as a true witness, who expects to give answer to God on the great day. The times are terribly critical, and Allegheny county *will not* allow treason to be hinted at, or tampered with, under any circumstances. E.

LITTLE CAMP CURTIN.—Governor Curtin has promised to send to James Park, Jr., on his return to Harrisburg, fifty tents, for the accommodation of companies and parts of companies enlisting here, to whom uniforms will also be furnished here. Subsistence will be furnished at the camp, formed on West Common, Allegheny, to be called Little Camp Curtin. Recruits will have the advantage of going into camp and drill at once, and the location of this little camp will, we think, do much to promote enlistments.

EVERYBODY seemed to be well pleased with the arrangements at the war meeting, held on the Commons in Allegheny, on Thursday. And every body seemed to be well pleased with the summer clothing they purchased at J. L. Carnaghan's, Federal street, near the Diamond, Allegheny. If you desire a neat fitting suit of clothing, for cash, give Carnaghan a call.

MR. W. A. GILDENFENNY, No. 45 Fifth street, has received "*The Death Mystery, A Crimson Tale of Life in New York*, by Ned Buntline," price 25 cents. Also, "*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*," and "*Harper's Weekly*," both of which contain the news of the week, profusely illustrated with finely executed wood cuts.

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.

DIARRHEA 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 Holloway's Pills. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. Only 25 cents per Box. 213

WM. FORESEY, 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 Homoeopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

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.

BOOTS, Shoes and Gaiters, at the Masonic Hall auction house, No. 55 Fifth street.

GO TO McClelland's auction house for your boots and shoes.

HOOP SKIRTS for Ladies and Misses at McClelland's, 55 Fifth street.

BITTEN BY A COPPERHEAD.—A young lady by the name of Elizabeth Sullivan, who lives near Cambridge, Ohio, was bitten by a copperhead snake on Tuesday morning last. She went out into the smoke-house to cut some meat for breakfast, and while so doing she was bitten on the heel by the snake. It was afterwards found and killed.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

GOLD experienced a serious decline in New York on Thursday. At closing it was 116@116½, against 119@120 on the previous day.

WANTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—300 bbls. Crude Oil, barrels included, 39 to 45 grav. ity. (jul0) L. H. VOIGT & CO.

SEND TO A BROTHER, OR FRIEND, IN THE ARMY, ONE OF THE PATENT WRITING CASES. For sale by W. S. HAVEN, WOOD AND THIRD STREETS. It contains Pen, Ink, Paper, Pencil, Envelopes, Checkers and Checkerboard, and yet measures only 8¾ inches by 2 inches.

A CARD.—We would respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have just received, and are now opening, one of the largest and best selected stocks of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY and FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., to be found in the city, which we are prepared to sell in quantities to suit customers, at low figures, our entire stock being bought for cash from first hands. WOODSIDE & WALLACE, je24:tf 305 Liberty street.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 25.

THE CRISIS IN THE CABINET.

While no credit is given to the *Herald's* sensation story about Secretary Seward's proposed retirement from the Cabinet, on account of the adoption of a vigorous war policy, still it is whispered about that there is some dissension in the Cabinet on this point. The fact that C. B. Smith was telegraphed to return to-day, gives color to the supposition that a full Cabinet meeting was wanted to settle the matter.

GEN. POPE STILL IN WASHINGTON.

It had been announced yesterday that Gen. Pope was to leave by the evening train for his headquarters in the field, and at a late hour when I telegraphed it was still generally believed that he had gone, but now it appears that at the last moment he was ordered to remain till Gen. Halleck should return from the Peninsula.

Gen Halleck is not expected back in time now to let him leave for the field before the first of next week.

RUMORS IN REGARD TO HALLECK'S PLANS.

All sorts of rumors are afloat as to what Halleck is going to do with the army of the Potomac. The two chief theories are, that with naval and other reinforcements an overwhelming advance up the James river will be immediately begun, or that McClellan's army will be brought back to Fredericksburg, to start a movement on Richmond in direct conjunction with Pope.

Of course, these reports are only valuable as showing the course conjectures of well informed people are taking. The general expectation at Gen. Pope's headquarters seems to be that the campaign in the valley will be exceedingly active as soon as Gen. Halleck gets back and Gen. Pope gets into the field.

Col. Anson Stoger has had four practical telegraphers appointed Assistant Quartermasters to aid him in superintending the construction and working the military telegraph throughout the country.

POSTAGE STAMP CURRENCY.

The postage stamp currency conflict between the Treasury and Postoffice Departments is stated to have been settled by agreement, as follows: That the Postoffice Department shall issue thick ungummed stamps, and the Treasury Department to put them in circulation and manage their redemption. The Postoffice Department has already made arrangements for their engraving and printing.

Mr. Blair seems to have felt miffed at having the matter resolved upon originally without consulting him, and, at first, did not manifest the disposition to co-operate very heartily with Chase. The practical difficulty about counterfeiting is still not avoided. Mr. Chase will soon have ready the stamps authorized by the tax-law. These are somewhat larger than the postage stamps, printed on thick paper, and are likely, when issued, to supersede the use of the present stamps as a substitute for silver.

RUMORS OF FIGHTING AT WARRENTON.

We have rumors about fighting at Warrenton. It has been believed that Jackson and Ewell have been for some days in Gordonsville in strong force, but it is thought not at all probable that they can have reached Warrenton.

WAR SPIRIT IN PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT MASS MEETING ON SATURDAY.

Liberality of the Corn Exchange.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—At the preliminary meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms, last evening, over $50,000 was subscribed to the volunteer bounty fund. This sum will be greatly increased at the mass meeting to be held in Independence Square, to-morrow night. Our wealthy citizens are coming nobly to the rescue. Philadelphia will contribute its full share in men and money towards putting down this accursed rebellion. All the people ask in return is a vigorous prosecution of the war against the rebels.

A regiment will be raised here under the auspices of the Corn Exchange. All the funds in its treasury will be appropriated to that object. The regiment will be under the command of Col. Charles M. Provost, and is to serve for three years, or during the war.

In the neighboring counties the war spirit runs high, men and money being freely tendered. D.

The Canards of the Herald Refuted—Gen. Halleck Assumed Command.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Washington correspondent of the *Times* says: "It is needless to say that the story of Secretary Seward's resignation is without foundation. The President proposes to make no change in the Cabinet, and it is very certain he does not propose to dispense, at this juncture, with a Cabinet Minister so distinguished as Mr. Seward, and so competent to grapple successfully with foreign diplomatists."

The correspondent of the *Tribune* says:—"Gen. Halleck has assumed and is exercising the functions of General-in-Chief. He, with Gen. Meigs, went to the Peninsula this P. M. It is believed that after his return there will be, for the first time, thorough co-operation among the national arms in Virginia."

"The statement of the *Herald*, in its Washington correspondence, that Secretary Seward intends, in any contingency, to resign, is ridiculed here.

"The story that the United States has made a secret treaty with France, stipulating that the former shall not interfere with Napoleon's designs in Mexico, and that the latter shall not interfere in our affairs, is an entire fabrication."

Important from Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—Maj. Gen. Sherman has assumed command of this city. He will enforce all orders issued by his predecessors.

Four hundred persons took the oath of allegiance yesterday, and a hundred and thirty received passes to go South.

Many expected that upon Gen. Sherman's arrival the order requiring them to take the oath or leave would be modified. Many have deferred taking action until to-day, consequently the Provost Marshal's office is thronged with applicants to solicit passes to go South, and those desiring to take the oath.

Vicksburg advices to Monday night state that our mortars have been shelling the rebel batteries for several hours, without receiving any reply. Com. Farragut's fleet silenced all their guns while running down last night.

The canal has been completed, but the water will not be let in till the river rises.

General Order.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Washington, July 25, 1862.

General Order, No. 13.—Hereafter no guards will be placed over private houses or private property of any description whatever. Commanding officers are responsible for the conduct of the troops under their command, and the articles of war and regulations of the army provide ample means for restraining them to the full extent required for discipline and efficiency. Soldiers were called into the field to do battle against the enemy, and it is not expected that their force and energy shall be wasted in protecting private property of those most hostile to the Government. No soldier serving in this army shall be employed in such service. By command of Major Gen. Pope.

[Signed] GEO. D. RUGGLES, Col. A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The steamer Freeborn arrived at the Navy Yard last night, bringing the prize schooner Sabine, which was captured recently in the Rappahannock. The citizens along the Rappahannock and Piankatank are represented to be in great consternation, especially those who recently deserted from the rebel cause and took the oath of allegiance to this government.

Marauding parties of rebel cavalry are said to be making their appearance at times in these vicinities and impressing citizens into the service of the rebel government. The alarm is so great that large numbers of men sleep nightly in boats out in the stream to prevent surprise and capture.

Major Fairbanks, of the 2d Michigan regiment, died in this city this morning, from the effects of wounds received in the battle near Richmond on the 30th of June. His remains will be taken to Detroit. Major Fairbanks was a very excellent officer, and was distinguished in the battle of Bull Run, when he acted as Aid de Camps to Gen. Heintzelman. He was previously acting as Assistant Adjutant General to that officer during his command of the army at Alexandria, in the three months' campaign, and displayed an untiring energy in the conduct of the business of his department.

On inquiry, there is authority for saying that all the rumors, statements and conjectures about a division of counsels in the Cabinet, and the retirement of the Secretary of State, are totally without foundation.

An arrangement has been made by which the Postoffice Department will furnish stamps for currency redeemable by the Treasury Department.

The War Department learns through Gen. Dix, that the rebel authorities have ordered the unconditional discharge of all federal surgeons and chaplains taken prisoners in the discharge of their legitimate duties. This is in accordance with the example set them by this Government.

This morning, the Secretary of the Treasury received a telegraph, announcing the safe arrival in San Francisco of a million of dollars in United States Treasury notes, sent through less than a month ago. They were the first lot of Treasury notes sent by the Government to California.

Brig. Gen. Butterfield, having recovered his health, passed through this city this forenoon, on his return to the army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Aldermen Faroly and Mitchell, and Councilmen Pinckney, Jones, Hogan and Keech, to-day, had an exceedingly agreeable interview with the President and Secretary of War, relative to the receiving of volunteers and the payment of bounty. The Committee were assured that arrangements will at once be made to have a suitable person at the city of New York to pay bounty, etc., at the time of the recruits' passing medical examination, or immediately thereafter. Among other matters considered, was the importance of filling up the regiments in the field, to which object the Committee urgently pressed the Secretary's attention.

The Committee believed the enlistment fee will be doubled, making it $4 for joining the regiments now in the field.

Among items of interest to New York Secretary Stanton stated that, having decided upon an exchange of prisoners, Col. Corcoran will probably be in New York within ten days.

This visit of the Committee will doubtless be productive of great good to the volunteers from New York, as they have diligently discharged their duties.

An official list will be prepared of all soldiers absent without leave, which will be of great service to the authorities of New York in controlling the payment of relief funds.

Commissioner Boutwell, of the Interval Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, in order that the act of Congress, of the 17th of July, may be carried into effect more speedily, to-day submitted the following proposition for the consideration of the Postmaster General, who has considered and adopted them, namely:

First, that the Postoffice Department furnish the Treasury Department with such postage stamps as may be needed for currency, that Department paying to the Postoffice Department the net cost thereon.

Second—That the arrangement cease at the option of either party, or when the Treasury Department is prepared to issue its own stamps as currency.

Third—The stamps to be so prepared that they can be distinguished easily from the ordinary postage stamps.

Fourth—The stamps to be redeemed by the Treasury Department, as contemplated by the act of July 17th, 1862.

Fifth—Such stamps to be received by the Postoffice Department for postage, and to be at all times exchangeable for ordinary postage stamps.

Arrangements will immediately be made to carry the above propositions into effect.

Important from Virginia.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, Rappahanock Co., Va., July 25.—The report recently telegraphed from Warrenton that Jackson was at or near Gordonsville is confirmed from other sources, which state that he is at Louisa Court House with 24,000 men, and Ewell, with a corps of Jackson's command, is at Gordonsville, making a total of 30,000 men. His present intention is said to be to assume the offensive, and to break our lines and, if successful, to demonstrate upon Washington, for the purpose of drawing off our forces from Richmond.

As many misstatements have been published in regard to the expedition commanded by Gen. Hatch, it may not be inappropriate to make the following statements, as given by a returned officer:

After reaching Culpepper, General Hatch pushed his whole force to Raidan, where in consequence of the destruction of the bridges and the high state of water he was compelled to leave his infantry and artillery with his cavalry. He pushed on to Orange Court House, where he learned that the enemy were in large force at Gordonsville. He sent thence a company of the Virginia cavalry towards Gordonsville, who approached within six miles of the latter place and confirmed the report of the enemy's presence and strength.

On Friday, the 18th, two brigades supposed to be commanded by Ewell, made their appearance at orange, and on Saturday, after severe skirmishing, Gen. Hatch fell back and crossed the Rapidan and arrived at Culpepper on Sunday. During this time twenty-eight men of Company A, New York cavalry were captured by the enemy, owing, it is said, to the commanding officer, who did not believe the statement that the enemy were advancing in force upon his station. Two or three men, whose horses were saddled, made their escape.

After returning to Culpepper, Gen. Hatch made another incursion into Madison, and thence northward to Sperryville, ascertaining that the enemy were not in force in that section.

That Jackson is in great force at Louera and Gordonsville, is beyond doubt, and that he intends to attack Gen. Pope's forces here. We have no objection, but rather a desire that he will make the attempt.

Enthusiastic War Meetings.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 25.—A tremendous war meeting was held here last evening, at which a number of recruits enlisted on the spot.

Ex-Speaker Littlejohn, of the Assembly, has accepted the coloneley of the 3d Oswego regiment.

The Board of Supervisors added $50 bounty to each recruit, in addition to the national and State bounties.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 25.—An immense war meeting was held at the Court House last evening. The large building was crowded to overflowing. John Bannan, Esq., President of the meeting, made an eloquent and patriotic speech.

Speeches were also made by E. O. Parry, Capt. Tower, Hon. James H. Campbell, F. W. Hughes and Myer Strous, Esqs. A committee was appointed to urge the County Commissioners to appropriate $21,000 to pay the bounty to volunteers. Great enthusiasm prevailed and the right spirit was inaugurated.

From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 25.—The rebel officers who met the last flag of truce, stated that Capt. Biddle, of Gen. McClellan's staff, was not killed in the late battles, but died at Richmond on Sunday last.

The health of our troops is rapidly improving.

Resignation of Secesh Councilmen in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—All the secession members of the second branch of City Council have resigned in compliance with an intimation from Gen. Wool. Their resignation would tend to the preservation of peace. A special election will soon take place to fill the vacancies with loyal men.

Death of an Editor.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Rev. Benjamin J. Wallace, D. D., editor of the *Presbyterian Quarterly Review*, died this morning.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 25.—The steamship Daniel Webster, Capt. Blether, from New York, reached Fortress Monroe last evening, on her way to Harrison's Landing, ladened with vegetables for the army—an article they have been suffering for for a long time.

The flag of truce boat Canonicus went up James river yesterday morning, and returned early this morning to Fortress Monroe, where she only remained ten minutes, and steamed off in the direction of York river.

The steamers O. S. Spaulding and Knickerbocker arrived at Fortress Monroe last evening with 600 Union prisoners from Richmond.

The Knickerbocker goes to Philadelphia and the Spaulding to New York. They will both leave here this morning for their respective destinations.

The sailing vessels, schooners, &c., which have been laying up the James river for some time, near the James Island, have within a few days dropped down the river and anchored in the Roads, just above Fortress Monroe.

I have not ascertained the cause of this move.

Large Union forces of artillery are reinforcing those at Yorktown.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 23d inst., in its leading editorial upon the pending exchange of prisoners, says: "The basis of the exchange has been on the cartel of 1812. This cartel marks an important era in the war. It is the acknowledgment of our quasi nationality. We are by it made belligerents, and the government of the United States treats with the government of the Confederate States through commissioners."

The publication of the lists of rebel losses in the late battles before Richmond, are continued in the *Enquirer*. The 7th Virginia regiment, which was in no engagement but that of Friday, June 30th, carried about 225, and lost 111, nearly one half.

Counterfeit notes are alleged to be in circulation in Georgia.

The *Enquirer* has another groan at the prices for marketing in Richmond. It says high prices are still raging, and hucksters are making a mint of shinplasters.

Among the recent arrivals in Richmond, are James M. Ravdall, author of the secession song, "Maryland, my Maryland," and Mr. Bouferd, formerly a law partner with Judah Benjamin, both refugees from New Orleans.

The *Enquirer* claims that one more Confederate victory will end the war, and that Commissioners for a truce and armistice will meet.

Rowdyism and disorder appear to have the upper hand in Richmond, and the *Enquirer* complains of bogus military guards, who shoot down men wantonly, and also do a great deal of mischief in the way of robbing and brushing. It also complains of straggling desperadoes from camp, whose fixed occupation is stealing, stabbing, brushing and rowdying.

Under the head of "Buell in a tight place," the *Inquirer* has the following dispatch:

Chattanooga, July 21.—The enemy is concentrating a large force at Tallahoona, forty miles the other side of Stevenson. Buell's army is in a tight place.

The *Enquirer* has a long list of the hospitals in Richmond, including fifteen army hospitals, six private hospitals and some thirty additional hospitals just opened.

Hospital tents, it is stated, are being erected Harvard Grove, and Mayes' & Debvil's warehouses, and the Danville Work House, have been opened for hospitals.

Dr. Garnett, son-in-law to Governor Wise, is announced as not dead, but as alive and well.

The inflated condition of the Confederate paper currency has caused stocks to go up in proportion.

Gen. Johnston's official report of the Seven Pines battle, appears under date of June 24. He excuses himself for imperfection in his report by reason of his yet weak condition from his wounds. He charges upon Huger the fact that the Confederate plan to destroy Gen. Keyes' entire corps was not realized in consequence of Huger's delay in getting into position and ready for action. He claims as follows: We took ten pieces of artillery, six thousand muskets, one garrison flag and four regimental colors, besides a large quantity of tents and camp equipage.

Maj. Gen. Longstreet reports the loss in his command as being about three thousand. Major General G. W. Smith reports his loss at 1283. Total 4,283. That of the enemy is stated in their own newspapers to have exceeded 10,000, an estimate of which is, no doubt, short of the truth.

The *Enquirer* has the following capture of the Beaver Dam Bridge burners: "General Stuart's cavalry are again at work, having just succeeded in overtaking a portion of the Yankee forces engaged in burning the bridge at Beaver Dam. One Lieutenant and six privates were captured, and one killed. The prisoners admit having been engaged in the recent raid."

Commitments to Prison—6,000 bales of Cotton Burned.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—Several commitments to the military prison were made to-day, among them W. H. Hopkins, recently in the rebel army, and who will be sent south of the Federal lines.

Advices from Tuscumbia state that 6,000 bales of cotton were burned by rebel scouts in that neighborhood within the past ten days.

Official Account of our Loss Before Richmond.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—From accounts recently received from Head Quarters of the Army of the Potomac, the official report of the battles before Richmond, state the killed, wounded, prisoners and missing approximates to 16,000.

Bounty Subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Up to this time the private subscriptions to the bounty fund, independent of the railroads, amount $75,000. The Reading Railroad to-day subscribed $25,000.

Arrival of the Steamer Rhode Island.

BOSTON, July 25.—The steamer Rhode Island, from New Orleans on the 10th, and Key West on the 18th, arrived at this port this morning. She brings no news.

Funeral of Ex-President Van Buren.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The funeral of Ex-President Van Buren will take place on Monday from the old church at Kinderhook.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—There is a good demand for Flour, sales of 5,000 bbls at $5,75@5,37½ for extras, and $5,75@6 for extra family; 2,000 bbls fancy sold on private terms. Small sales of Rye-flour at $3,25. Corn-meal at $2 87½. There is more inquiry for Wheat, at an advance of 2c.; sales red at $1,30@1,32, and white at $1,40. Rye sells freely at 70. Corn active and advanced 2c per bus; 5,000 bus yellow sold at 63@64. Oats are 1c. higher, 4,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 44. Coffee is ½c. higher, with sales of Rio at 23@22¾. Sugar and Molasses are looking up. Provisions quiet; sales of Mess Pork at $11@11,50. Lard: sales 300 tierces at 9c.; now held higher. Whisky moves slowly at 33c.

CINCINNATI, July 25—Evening.—Flour dull and unchanged; 1,000 bbls extra sold at $4,33. Wheat offered more freely, and the market is less firm; red 80@85, and white 85@91. Oats advanced to 38, and not much offering; there is a speculative demand, owing to the crop accounts published here. Corn advanced to 30, and in active demand from the distilleries, owing to the postponement of the tax law. Rye advanced to 45. Whisky 27½. Provisions unchanged; there were no sales. Groceries firm and in good demand.

There is a general break-down in the market for coin. Gold declined to 15, and silver to 6 per cent. premium; demand notes declined to 5@5½ per cent. premium. Exchange steady.

NEW YORK, July 25—Evening.—Cotton unsettled and lower; sales of 500 bales at 45@52. Flour firm; 25,000 bbls sold at a decline. Wheat firm at a decline; sales of 141,000 bushels; red $1,20@1,30; Milwaukee Club $1,16@1,19; white $1,35@1,41. Corn firm, declined 1c.; 84,000 bushels sold at 51@55. Mess Pork firm, at $10,84@11,81; Prime $8,75@9. Whisky lower, sales at 28¾@29½. Sugar buoyant at 8¾@11¾. Molasses firm. Freights dull. Stocks steady. Gold lower.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; no receipts of any consequence. Oats sells at 45@46. Whisky dull at 32. Coffee firm; Rio at 21@23.

TIMES are getting warm for persons disloyal, and persons suspected of disloyalty, on both sides of the river above. A letter we publish from Ripley gives some particulars. In the town of Dover, the unconditional Union men got together, declared martial law on their own responsibility, and appointed a Provost Marshal. This caused the Secessionists to make tracks for a more congenial climate. They tried to hedge by bawling "Abolitionist," but they found that dodge had been played out. The late raids have given the Union men a very large supply of backbone. The line between loyalty and disloyalty is being distinctly drawn; and matters are so fixed that there is no place left for neutrals.—*Cin. Gazette.*

CHICAGO was thrown into a state of great excitement Wednesday night, by a report of a stampede among the prisoners at Camp Douglas. There are, we believe, fifteen thousand rebels there. Several escaped on the occasion referred to; and the Chicago people are urging the formation of a home guard to protect the city. The proximity of such a large body of rebels, even as prisoners, suggests the necessity of a large military organization.