Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 2.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	100	74
12 " M.	115	95
6 " P. M.		85
Barometer		29 7-20

Bank Statements.

The following is a tabular statement of the condition of the Banks of this city, for the month of August, 1862, as compared with the previous month:

ASSETS:

BANKS.	Loans.	Specie.	Treas'y Notes & Notes of oth'r B'k	Due, by Banks.
Pittsburgh	1,145,[illegible]	550,971	225,119	640,368
Exchange	1,515,477	363,716	1,155,190	216,762
M. and M.	790,277	327,562	496,381	237,837
Citizens	697,256	1 8,523	478,095	73,190
Mechanics	612,823	95 410	139,899	101,946
Iron City	565,103	152,227	144,879	6[illegible]1 3
Allegheny	794,837	174,941	258,235	107,673
Total	6 214,065	1,867,350	3,017,868	1,370,145
Last month	6,280,033	1,928,226	2,910 968	1,09[illegible] 513
Increase	.....	.....	106,900	278 632
Decrease	65,948	60,876	.....	.....

LIABILITIES:

	Circulat'n.	Deposits	Due to Banks.
Pittsburgh	86,086	1,232,919	2,865
Exchange	1,709,400	414,444	47,981
Merchants & Manuf'rs	577,741	345 747	37,979
Citizens	508,900	303 678	0,028
Mechanics	54,021	366,090	4,880
Iron City	84,140	503,020	14,858
Allegheny	596,116	250,441	1,012
Total	3,603,013	3 519,158	120,674
Last month	3 777,328	3 416,4[illegible]4	101,269
Increase	.....	102,724	19 405
Decrease	174 315	.....	.....

Sick and Wounded Pennsylvanians.

The following sick and wounded soldiers, from our western regiments, are in the Camden Street Hospital, Baltimore:

Wm. H. W. Davis, co E, 62d regiment.
Bailey Cook, co. D, 63d regiment.
William Lepore, co. B, 63d regiment.
John Wagner, 11th regiment.
Jesse Penrose, co. B, 102d regiment.
Andrew Dever, co. S, 28th regiment.
George W. Fisher, co. D, 80th regiment.
A. S. Welsh, co. H, 9th regiment, leg off. Residence, Pittsburgh.
Washington Glenn, co. A, 10th regiment, leg amputated.
James M. Sheppard, co. A, 11th regiment.
Samuel I. Smyser, co. A, 105th regiment.
Christopher Swan, co. F, 62d regiment.
Robert McElheny, co. C, 11th regiment.
Wallace Hammond, co. A, 62d regiment.
James Bush, co C, 103d reg ment.
Samuel W. Crisman, 62d regiment.
Jacob Davis, co. E, 9th, regiment.
Wm. M. Smith, corporal, 63d regiment.
Henry W. Warshaur, co. A, 11th regiment.
John Guehling, 61st regiment.
James McKeogt, co. E, 10th regiment.
John McMullen, co. K, 10th regiment.
James Powell, co. E, 12th regiment.
Edward Snell, sergeant, co. D 102d regiment.
Charles McGregal, co. D, 102d regiment.
William McMinn, co. B, 63d regiment.
Edward Shindle, co. B, 9th regiment.
W. J. Patterson, co. F, 62d regiment.
John Pritchard, co. I, 63d Regiment.
Abraham Martin, co B, 28th regiment.
E. N. Tracy, co. C, 10th regiment.
George Hallis, co. B, 10th regiment.
Samuel Cook, co. C, 11th regiment.
Arthur Ward, co. A, 62d regiment.
Charles Snyder, co. H, 63d regiment.
T. C. Wilson, corporal, co. H, 63d regiment.
Samuel Graham, co. G, 10th regiment.
Wm. H. Shelp, co. C, 102d regiment.
Samuel Hutchison, co. C, 102d regiment.
Albert Flowers, co. C, 102d regiment.
John Boubern, co. C, 102d regiment.
Frank Hoffman, co. A, 63d regiment.
J. B. Dobbs, 11th regiment.
Wm. Marvin, co. C, 11th regiment.
Andrew Hilles, co. F, 11th regiment.
John Davis, co. G, 62d regiment.

The Dime Savings Institution.

We learn that this institution is doing a fine business. We were prepared to hear of its success, knowing that savings banks in other cities have been very successful. The Eighth Annual Report of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, shows that the amount standing to the credit of its depositors is $2,788,529 53, with 25,359 depositors from all ranks and occupations of life. In Hartford, Lowell, and other New England towns, these institutions have been established for many years, and have been proportionately successful, and in New York and Philadelphia they are very popular as depositories. In the former city, the "Bank of Savings," (vide its forty-second annual report) has a deposit in round numbers of $10,000,000, due to 52,480 depositors, no one deposit exceeding $1,000. The aggregation of large capital from small sums is certainly to be desired in a city like ours—the employment of this fund, otherwise lost for business purposes, serving to quicken the impulse of trade, and thus benefit the community at large. Interest being allowed on sums of three dollars and over, is a feature that should not be overlooked, and this institution, being under the directorship of some of our most responsible business men, we recommend our readers, and more especially those of limited means, to open an account with it, and thus commence to provide for possible future contingencies. Books, with rules, &c., will be furnished gratis, by applying at its office, No. 119 Smithfield street.

Fuss Among the Collegians.

We learn from the Washington (Pa.) *Examiner*, that the collegians at Washington have recently had a fuss with the Faculty. Ten days or so ago, the luxuriant crop of grass in the college campus had been cut down, and was in shock. Some score or more of the boys attending the college, in training for the ministry, the bar, professorial chairs, &c., perceived that then was the time to have some *fun*. So, after Sol had gone off guard, "in the dead waste and middle of the night," they proceeded to carry armful after armful of the hay and deposit it in various rooms of the college, into which they forcibly broke and entered. They perhaps thus stowed away a ton or more. Then they proceeded to have a variety of fun. They knocked down the stove in President Scott's room; broke up benches, window glass, &c., and left the interior arrangements of the venerable institution a perfect chaos. Dr. Scott's admirable detectives were accordingly set to work, when the devilment was discovered, to "ferry out" the offenders. Some half dozen were apprehended and brought before the Faculty. Four were suspended till the end of the term, one indefinitely and one admonished. The boys engaged in this piece of really mean, low-lived business (too low, we would think, for boys of manly spirit) were not aware that they were committing no less a crime than *burglary*!—punishable by solitary confinement in the penitentiary.

The Volunteer Bounty Fund.

The subscriptions received by the Executive Committee to the bounty fund yesterday were as follows:

Pittsburgh Gas Co.	$1,000
Miller & Ricketson	500
Bissell & Co.	100
Wm. H. Smith & Co.	100
Watson & Armstrong	100
Harry Woods	100
Wm. Cooper & Co.	100
Springer Harbaugh	100
Graham & Thomas	100
J. M. Snowden & Co.	100
Walter Bryant	100
D. R. Galway	100
Lambert, Shipton & Co.	100
W. J. Gilmore & Co.	100
Joseph Woodwell	100
	$2,800
Former Subscriptions	35,700
Total to this date	$38,500

First of August Celebration.

The colored residents of the two cities and vicinity celebrated the anniversary of the West India Emancipation (together with the emancipation of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the prohibition of slavery in the Federal territories) at the Iron City Park, under the auspices of St. Cyprian Lodge, A. Y. M. The attendance was very large, and the addresses, speeches, etc., were of a befitting and creditable character. A fine band was in attendance, and all who desired it, partook of an excellent dinner on the grounds. The exercises of the day were closed by a festival at Lafayette Hall, in the evening, and the celebration passed off in a manner creditable to all concerned.

Save Yourself a Home.

We have never felt so free and earnest in judgment, to direct attention of readers to a large sale of building lots, as in the present case of the sub-division of the late Malcolm Leech's tract of ground, situate in Lawrenceville, between the Greensburg Pike and Butler street, within a few hundred yards of our city line. The conveniences, beauty, and rapid improvements of this locality are so patent to every one, that nothing need be said. The only thing to press on the attention of our readers, is the fact, that next Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, Mr. Davis will sell at auction, on the premises, by order of the Orphans' Court, these very desirable lots; and that this is an opportunity which will be deeply regretted hereafter by such as thoughtlessly neglect to be at the sale, and yet have a notion to save themselves a home. The terms are easy; and a little money will now buy a very desirable property, that is sure to become valuable, and a comfortable provision for the family. Plans are ready for distribution at Mr. Davis' Auction rooms.

RAILROAD COLLISION.—On Wednesday morning last the way train coming west came in collision coming east on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, between Oakland and Cranberry Summit. Three men, drovers, named, respectively, Wm. Donaldson and John Horne, of Eminence, Kentucky, and a Mr. Rayf of Moscow, Ohio, who were sitting in the fourth car from the engine, were almost instantly killed, and another man so badly injured that it is thought he cannot possibly survive. It is said that the collision was partly the result of carelessness on the part of a telegraph operator, who failed to give the usual warning to the conductors on both trains.

RECRUITING IN VENANGO.—We are happy to state, says the Oil City *Register*, that the gallant sons of old Venango are responding nobly to their country's call for volunteers. One company, Capt. Bidgeway's, of Franklin, will be nearly ready this week, having a full complement of men. Hon. A. B. McCalmont, of Franklin, ex-Attorney-General of the United States, and Mr. Wm. Hasson, of Oil City, are taking initiatory steps for raising another company. This is doing well, considering that Venango has only been called on to furnish one company. This is the way to do it.

ONLY TEN DAYS LEFT.—After the tenth day of August, enlistments for nine months and twelve months will not be allowed. Hence no new authorization to recruit men for nine and twelve months' service will be issued. Before the tenth of August, all officers engaged in recruiting for the above term are to report their squads. Those who have enlisted for nine and twelve months may change their term to three years or during the war. Thus it will be seen that those engaged in raising companies in this city have just ten working days left in which to do it in.

YOUNG MEN!—A son of Secretary Seward has just enlisted, in New York city, as a private. A son of Gov. David Tod, of Ohio, has done the same thing. All over the States the best classes of young men—graduates of colleges and academies—sons of substantial farmers, honorable mechanics, are coming forward and placing their names on the roll of heroes.

GREAT WALKING FEAT.—Joe Parshley, the "Philadelphia Boy," will conclude his beat to-day, of walking four days without intermission, at the house of Christ. Kline, No. 182 Liberty street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—This afternoon, at Masonic Hall, No. 55 Fifth street, will be offered a quantity of Men, Women, and Children's Gaiters, Shoes, Buskins, &c. Also dress goods, jeans, &c.

VALLANDIGHAM EXPELLED.—The Franklin Literary Society of the Presbyterian College at Canonsburg, this state, where Vallandigham graduated, has recently expelled him by a unanimous vote.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

From the Sixty-Second Regiment.

We are permitted to make a few extracts from a private letter, written by an officer of the 62d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, dated Harrison's Landing, July 24th.

Of the wounded and missing from Co. A, privates Jos. R. Wright, S. W. Clemens and John Laverty, are still in prison at Richmond. Daniel Herry, seriously wounded in the right breast at the battle of Chickahominy, June 27th, is also reported as being in Richmond. Col. J. B. Sweitzer is said to be a prisoner, and not wounded, as was first reported.

Capt. T. C. Hull, of Co. A, has been appointed Lieut. Colonel of the Regiment by Maj. Gen. Porter, on the recommendation of the Brigade and Division Commanders, on account of gallantry on the battle fields. The appointment will be gratifying to Col. Hull's numerous friends in this vicinity.

Major J. W. Patterson, feeling rather sore at the promotion of a Captain over his head, has sent in his resignation.

In regard to Lieut. James Brown, of Allegheny city, who was taken prisoner, but is now paroled, this correspondent says, "I cannot speak too highly. As an officer, he was ever at his post, whether with his company, in camp or in the battle field. He has shown great gallantry in every engagement, and has gloriously maintained the honor of his company and State. You need not be surprised if he should be promoted to the command of Company B."

Many of the companies are commanded by Sergeants, because of the great loss of company officers; but as satisfactory of the wounded officers are rapidly recovering, it is expected many will soon be able to join their command.

The army has still great faith in Gen. McClellan, and hail his appearance along the lines with shouts and cheers.

Some of the members of the 62d, who were prisoners in Richmond, but are now released, report that Capt. Thomas Espy, of Company H, died on the 3d of July, of wounds received in the battle of the 27th of June. Both Col. Black and Capt. Espy were carefully buried, and their graves marked by the men, so as to be easily found hereafter, when we gain possession of Richmond.

Enrolling those Subject to Military Duty.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "The assessors in the various wards are now busily engaged in enrolling the names of all persons subject to perform military duty, under an act of Assembly passed in 1858. There is a mistaken notion among many persons called upon, that the enrollment of their names is preparatory to a draft by the Government. Such is not the fact, though if a draft should become necessary, the present enrollment would greatly assist the authorities employed to do the work. The present work of the assessors is merely to carry out the law which requires a return every year of those subject to military duty, so that a militia tax could be collected from those who refuse to be United in volunteer companies. The money thus raised was to assist in keeping up uniformed volunteer companies, and to pay the assessors for their labor in making the enrollment. In consequence of the non-collection of this military tax, except in a few cases, the assessors neglected to perform the labor for several years past, hence the order from Harrisburg to have the work completed as soon as possible, also time of the return having long since passed."

We are not informed as to whether the "order from Harrisburg" to the assessors of Philadelphia has been extended to all the assessors throughout the various counties in the State, but we infer not, as there is no enrollment of this character being made in Allegheny county. We hope to see this matter attended to here.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.—Mr. J. W. Pittock, Fifth street, opposite the Post Office, has received this beautiful pictorial weekly. It presents, on its first page, a fine portrait of the late Martin Van Buren, photographed by Brady. Two other portraits are found in this number, to wit, Major General Halleck and Brigadier General Keyes. Though the men of our time are thus represented, *Harper* has not omitted the usual record and delineation of events—but, on the contrary, has done full justice to them, both pictorially and otherwise, as the ample pages before us abundantly testify.

WAR MEETING.—A meeting of the residents of parts of Patton, Versailles and Wilkins townships was held in the "old church," Turtle Creek, on Wednesday evening. David Hamilton was called to the chair, Robert Shaw and Capt. James McCully appointed Vice Presidents, and D. Wearts and J. M. McElroy Secretaries. Rev. D. H. Pollock and Dr. J. R. McClintock addressed the assembly in stirring speeches. A Committee was appointed to solicit funds to aid in securing recruits, and the ladies were requested to aid the Committee. The meeting adjourned to meet next Wednesday evening.

LETTER FROM GEN. BEGLEY'S COMMAND.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBIA, TENN, July 27, 1862.

THE TENNESSEE HARVESTS.

The rebel confederacy has lost millions in losing the Tennessee harvest of this Anno Domini. The fields of this beautiful country between the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers have been wonderfully fruitful. Despite the bad promise of the Spring—despite the indifference of farmers, who know not the virtue of subsoil plows—who just turn the sod and plant but six inches deep—the yield of the life staples is abundant. This State was not devasted as Kentucky was; Gen. Buell took care of that; and the farmers had time and means, and cattle and negroes, to till their lands, over which they obtained guards from the Federal army. And now the tall corn, like great grenadiers in "Lincoln green," is being decked out with new plumes in the blooming of the white tassels. The wheat stands stacked in the fields, rich in its abundant yield. Hay and other forage we can occasionally see from the roads; but as a general thing the farmers have learned from experience, and have stacked their provender far away from the roads and lanes, where it is hidden from the eyes of roving quartermasters. With economy Tennessee would have supplied the deficiencies between the production and consumption of food by the whole South. Our winter achievements, in getting possession of this State, becomes magnified in importance when this fact is considered. Take away Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri, and the feasibility of starving the South becomes a matter worthy of consideration, even if three millions of cotton-growing negroes are put to cultivating corn. Further South the corn does not grow as it does here. The hot sun of the sacred South dries up the soil, and great as is the Mahomet of the Southern Confederacy, corn refuses to grow at his bidding. Tennessee and Kentucky fed the South during the last winter solstice. A literal fact. Let us see, for I cannot guess, who will feed her this season.

THE CROP OF UNION MEN.

But there is one crop which is a grand failure in this State—a crop which promised better in the spring time, of its planting, but yields worse in this, its harvest time, than those crops of the vegetable kingdom I have mentioned. We have had by far too many fancy agriculturists to have produced a good crop of Union men out of the Union sentiments that were sown broad-cast throughout this State by the admirably disciplined army which passed through it in the Spring last past. The failure has been the result of mismanagement—on the same plan that "too many cooks spoil the broth." There has been a total change in the style of farming—political—military farming, I mean—and a change so great that the promise of the planting is stunted in the growth, and yields nothing. The people are worse disposed to us to-day than they were in the Spring. The secessionists are more dissatisfied, more insubordinate, more rebellious than ever. They are more active than ever, while the Union men have grown more apathetic and indolent, and are unresolved. There is nothing like patriotism among them.

GEN. BUELL'S POLICY.

I was satisfied in the Spring that General Buell, tender, considerate and forgiving, was right in his policy, which has since been designated as of the rose-water style. Harshness, I thought, could do no good, and I was sorry when he passed through the State, and left it to the not over tender mercies of Gov. Johnson, Gens. Negley and Mitchel. But I [illegible] my mistake. Once I said to [illegible] officers named—Gen. Negley—that [illegible] true policy—this of Buell's. But [illegible] was right in assuming the opposite, and I was wrong. I took an interest in watching the administration of Johnson, and Mitchel, and Negley, particularly the latter. Buell crossed the Tennessee, and climbed the bloody Bluff of Pittsburgh Landing. Johnson began his plan at Nashville, and divines and guerrillas suffered alike. Mitchel put his into practice. How his worked, we all know—the Military Investigating Committee is full of it. Gen. Negley ruled with an iron hand at Columbia. We know this of their reign—the country was not infested with guerrillas. At Columbia, Gen. Negley was harsh—men that were suspected, were arrested—those who were guilty, were punished—the citizens began to dislike their new commandant, but his manners and kindly mods of doing his duty prevented their hating him. But they fear him, fear him now more than they do Andy Johnson, the Governor, who is popular with nobody. With a small force, a good deal of energy, and the daily expressed and illustrated determination to punish the guilty, he kept the country quiet and free of guerrillas. He instituted a military prison, into which many rabid rebels found their way. He arrested Gen. Polk, of the rebel army, but could do nothing else, so he paroled him. Drunken soldiers committed outrages, and he made the man who sold the liquor pay the damages. His rule was iron, and it subdued; and in that policy I am ready to acknowledge that I believe he was right. Punishment was not instituted for honest men, was his argument, honest men can never be injured by a vigorous enforcement of it. If the punishment of the guilty is done away with, not only are they encouraged, but the innocent are left unprotected. At least they have to depend for protection upon their own might. And then might becomes right, and from this grade to that on which the guerrilla and robber stands, is but a step.

But Gen. Buell has returned and reinstated the rose-water policy, Gov. Johnson is stopped short in his iron rule, and Mitchel is arrested and sent to Washington under charges. The rebels, with a singular unanimity, fly to Gen. Buell for protection from the iron rule of Johnson and Negley. The screws are taken off, and we have the natural result—the country is overrun with guerrillas. The citizens form guerrilla bands in every county, giving an amount of trouble almost incomprehensible. So great is it in one way, that it keeps Buell's army on half rations. They organize in such force that they actually capture whole regiments—*vide* Murfreesboro. A short time since Gen. Negley, at this point, got information that sixty guerrillas had attacked eight of his men, in a log house, within five miles of his headquarters, and had demanded that they should surrender. The men refused. Reinforcements were sent, but the guerrillas had disappeared as completely as the witches in Macbeth had "made themselves air, into which they vanished." It afterwards appeared in proof that these guerrillas were citizens. They had demanded the surrender of the eight men by a flag of truce, carried by a *lone woman*. They were fearful of being recognised and detected. Similar hostility is displayed in other parts of the State, and in nine cases out of ten goes undetected and unpunished, because of the lack of the power to punish citizens. There is no punishment which they dread, and they are encouraged in evil doing. We want a Pope here. As for those who claim to be Union men, they do not give any information. There is no encouragement to them to inform on their neighbors. They go unpunished and at liberty to wreak their revenge on the informant. Were it not for the negroes it would be impossible to know anything of the movements of guerrillas in this State. The utmost energy is required to keep down these bands, and at this time all such efforts are unavailing, for there is not a means in Gen. Buell's plan to reach the citizens, where the trouble lies.

THE STATES' RIGHTS DOCTRINE PLAYED OUT.

I am glad to see General Negley strikes the secessionists a blow in their tender spot, on States' Right doctrine. Every one who gets a pass is required to take not only a parole of honor, but to give the following oath of allegiance:

"I solemnly swear, that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and laws thereof; *that I will maintain the National sovereignty paramount to that of all State, county, or Confederate powers*; that I will discourage, discountenance, and forever oppose Secession, Rebellion, or disintegration of the Federal Union; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies, and pledge my honor, my property and my life to the sacred performance of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America: so help me God. It is understood that the violation of this oath is death."

This is their bitterest pill—the having to swear to consider the Republic paramount to the State. They tear back on their dignity and swear a little, but they generally cool down and take the oath quietly.

Of all persons charged with being rebels this oath, and bonds to a large amount, are also required of them. In default, they go to the military hospital. They generally ask if they will then be sent to Nashville. General Negley says "No, for there you will be released by some hook or crook." And when the bond is given it has to be secured by a rebel sympathizer of property. His harshness has made the General much feared by the citizens in this country. But do not imagine that there is anything barbarous in his style of doing the rigid policy. The harshest judgments are pronounced so kindly, and enforced so respectfully, that a man cannot complain even of indignity. But nothing of the determination of the man is lost in the suavity of his courteous manner.

SELMA.

A Regiment of Blacks.

We are informed that a gentleman of this city, believing that the colored residents of the North have a deep interest in the present struggle, and that they will readily volunteer to aid in suppressing the rebellion, has laid before President Lincoln a proposition to raise a regiment of able-bodied colored men in Allegheny county. The gentleman has some military experience, having served during the three-months campaign, and the necessary papers have been made out and forwarded to Washington. We are not positively advised as to whether the negroes are to be armed and placed in the ranks, or whether they are to be employed in other military service, but we believe it is the intention to place arms in their hands. What the answer of the President will be, to this proposition, remains to be seen. There is ample material in this county, for a full regiment of able-bodied negroes, and if permission is granted to enlist them, they will soon have an excellent opportunity through which to test their pluck and patriotism.

Man Killed.

On Thursday afternoon, a teamster named Hugh Riddle, employed by Mr. John Cool, at the Point, was instantly killed on Penn street, in the Ninth Ward. He was engaged in hauling an "agitator," for an oil refinery, and had it placed on timbers, over a pair of timber wheels. The jolting along the streets caused the "agitator" to become unsettled, and being of immense weight it fell over, crushing Mr. Riddle to the ground, dislocating his neck and fracturing his skull. The deceased was carried to the residence of Mr. Cool, where an inquest was held, by Coroner McClung. He was about fifty-five years of age, has a family of grown-up children, and had been engaged in driving for many years. The jury found a verdict of "accidental death."

ELECTION OF TEACHERS.—The Board of Directors of the First Ward, Allegheny, met last night, for the purpose of electing teachers for the ensuing year. The following were elected:

Principal, C. A. Chambarlain; Assistant, H. Duff; First Grammar, Miss May; Second Grammar, Miss Carpenter; First Assistant Grammar, Miss Read; Second Assistant Grammar, Miss Johnson; First Medium, girls, Miss McDonald; Second Medium, do., Miss Lamont; First Medium, boys, Miss Davidson; Second Medium, do., Miss Smith; First Primary, girls, Miss Nichol; Second Primary, do., Miss Jack; First Primary, boys, Miss Smith; Second Primary, do., Miss Wagley.

These are all old teachers of the school, with the exception of Miss Annie Nichol and Miss Sarah Smith, who were elected to fill vacancies.

IMPIOUS THIEF.—Some thieving rascal, who has not had the fear of the law, evil or divine, before his eyes, entered, a short time since, the Episcopal Church Room, on Broadway, Salem, O., and stole from thence a black silk ministerial robe worth twenty-five or thirty dollars, belonging to Rev. McMurphy, of Canfield. The theft was not discovered until last Sunday evening.

BOUNTY FUND.—Subscription books are open at Kramer & Rahm's Banking House, Dank Block, Fifth street, where those who have not been enabled to contribute to the good cause have an opportunity of enrolling their names, &c. We hope to be able to record the subscriptions equal in amount to any other in the State.

MAJOR OWENS.—The Wheeling *Press* pays a high and deserved compliment to Major Owens, of the Second Virginia Regiment, who was in command at the battle of Cross Keys. We understand that he desires to enter the service in his own State, and with the Wheeling *Press* we can join in the hope that he will yet receive that promotion which he deserves.

FIRE AT ZELIENOPLE.—The store and dwelling house of Dr. E. Smith, of Zelienople, Butler county, together with a part of their contents, were consumed by fire on Sunday last. It is not known how the fire originated. The property was insured in the Butler County Mutual Insurance Company to the amount of $1,100.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS DEAD.—John D. Bowman, Co. A, 105d Penn's, died recently at Mill Spring Hospital. Samuel L. Geralds, Co. B, 101st Penn's, died in Washington city since last report.

TAXES IN ALLEGHENY CITY.—The tax payers in Allegheny will remember that the discount of 4 per cent. on taxes paid in Allegheny city will terminate to-day.

One dollar will buy a copying press, complete at Pittock's news depot, opposite the Postoffice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SARSAPARILLAS, BITTERS, &c., have had their day. The only popular medicine that we now hear of, is the celebrated *Blood Searcher*, invented and prepared by Dr. Lindsey. There are few but know something of the medicinal virtue of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Iodide Potassa, &c; here they are all scientifically combined, and seldom fail to produce the most satisfactory results. For sale by Simon Johnston, corner of Smithfield and Fourth streets.

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.

SOLDIERS, TO THE RESCUE!—Young men, rushing into the exposures and dangers of a Soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal Fevers, the Dysentery, the Sores and Scurvy, which are almost certain to follow. Holloway's Pills, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per box. 214

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. BEALE, Water Cure and Homopathic 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. ‡

DIED:

KEEVIL—On Friday morning at 1 o'clock, MORGAN KEEVIL, only son of Mrs. Sarah A. Morgan, aged 11 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, Mrs. S. A. Morgan, corner Smithfield and Diamond streets, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to attend.

GALLAGHER—On Friday morning, at 1 o'clock, Mrs. MARY ANN GALLAGHER, aged 61 years.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her brother, C. L. Magee, No. 39 High street, at 2 o'clock on SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL.

RETURN OF THE FAVORITES.

For positively FOUR NIGHTS ONLY, commencing

Monday Evening, August 4th.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S

MINSTRELS.

SIXTEEN STAR PERFORMERS.

This Troupe are now on their return to Philadelphia, after the most successful tour on record. They open their Opera House on or about the 15th of August. The Troupe cannot positively perform longer in this city than the time above mentioned, as they appear in Harrisburg August 8th.

TICKETS—25 cents; children 13 cents.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock, to commence at 8.

jul31:7t FRANK EDWARDS, Agent.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1862.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN SOUTHERN OHIO AND KENTUCKY.

Gov. Dennison, Representatives Gurley, Lazz, Anderson and Gen. Bates, arrived here to day, as a Committee from Gov. Tod to represent to the President the condition of Southern Ohio and Kentucky, and to secure what relief may be possible.

They represent as their own belief, as well as the belief of such Union men of Kentucky as Speaker Buckner, that Kentucky is in imminent danger—is, in fact, just trembling in the balance between the Union and the Southern Confederacy. The secession party is strengthened by the accession of a large element represented by such men as Gov. Wickliffe. Guerrilla uprisings are taken as indicating a desire to feel the public sentiment of the State, and inflame the young men with the idea of becoming renowned chieftains like Morgan. Fears are expressed of an attempt by the secessionists and guerrillas to seize the polls and control the State election in many portions of the State, on next Monday. The election is not one of special importance, but it is feared that they will seize it as a good opportunity for rising and over-awing the Union voters, committing excesses, and securing the machinery of the county government as aid to their schemes in future.

Whether this takes place or not, it is regarded as certain that the secessionists are more powerful and dangerous than ever in Kentucky now, and it is believed that at any rate they will, if not overawed, interfere with the extra session of the Legislature just called by Magoffin. This is understood to have been at the instance of the Union men. This, Magoffin is said to have been forced into. It is understood that the idea is a way to get rid of Magoffin. The Union men feel an absolute necessity, at this time, of having a reliable loyal Governor for that State, and it is hoped that they may be able to devise some plan by which Lieut Gov. Fisk can be clothed with all the present power of the Governor, or by which such powers may be placed in the hands of some one to be regularly elected Lieutenant Governor for that purpose. In the meantime, it is regarded as absolutely necessary to have military force enough, immediately, to prevent any present uprising, and to protect Frankfort when the Legislature meets. Speaker Buckner is understood to have made such representations to Gov. Tod, coupled with others, regarding the condition of the State on the border; on the strength of which, the above named Commissioners were at once sent on, to lay the facts before the President and Gen. Halleck.

They have had one interview with the President and one with Gen. Halleck, and, at this hour, 10 o'clock, are again closeted with the President.

It is understood that every effort is being made to co-operate with the views of Gov. Tod and the Commission.

A BRIGADE TO BE ORGANIZED OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

There is a movement on foot to organize a brigade out of the employees of the department for service in defence of Washington. Some two thousand clerks in the departments are to go into such organization. Judge Edmonds, of the Land Office, has a company raised already.

COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

Simon Draper, of New York, is appointed a Commissioner of Secretary Stanton's new order to secure the immediate return of soldiers and officers absent on furlough. He started for New England this evening, to begin the work at once.

THE PRESIDENT DISPLEASED WITH WICKLIFFE'S SPEECH.

The President, in a conversation with prominent politicians to-day, expressed great displeasure at Wickliffe's speech at Indianapolis.

INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The State of Indiana reports officially that she will have ten regiments, under the new call, ready by the 10th of this month. Advices from other States begin to look a little more encouraging.

NEW RULES FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Chase has been drawing up a new set of rules for his Department, forbidding the clerks to read newspapers, smoke, or receive visitors during office hours.

TROUBLESOME TIMES EXPECTED IN KENTUCKY.

It is stated here as a very significant fact, that John Morgan has sent his mother and family away from Lexington, Ky., to Judge James Clark, at Hamilton, Ohio. It is interpreted to mean that Morgan expects troublesome times at Lexington, and thinks it best to have his family safe in Ohio.

GEN. POPE'S ARMY STEADILY PUSHING SOUTHWARD.

Advices received from Schenck's and Milroy's divisions in Sigel's corps of Pope's army, indicate an unusual activity for several days past. Both are pushing steadily southward. The enemy in tolerably heavy force is retreating before them, evidently making for Gordonsville, where they are said to be preparing fortifications. Each division has been taking numbers of prisoners, mostly scouts and outlying pickets of the enemy which are posted on the summit of Blue Ridge and different points along the road.

GEN. MILROY ENFORCING POPE'S LATE ORDER.

Gen. Milroy, before leaving Luray, assembled all the male inhabitants, some 250 in number, in the church, and told them that, under Gen. Pope's recent order, they could take their choice, take the oath of allegiance and conduct themselves as loyal citizens, or go to Richmond. All but five took the oath. These five Gen. Milroy at once arrested. Gen. Schenck is performing a somewhat similar operation at Woodville.

BOTH DIVISIONS STILL ADVANCING.

Both Divisions continue pushing forward, and general activity is expected. No losses of any consequence yet. The men are much refreshed by their late rest in the Valley, and are in splendid health and spirits for the campaign.

BUT ONE IRON GUNBOAT BUILDING FOR THE REBELS IN FOREIGN PORTS.

The Navy Department has positive information that but one iron-clad gunboat is building for the rebels in foreign ports, and that has been closely watched day and night for the last six weeks by the Tuscarora.

WAR MEETING.

A great war meeting is to be held here next Wednesday, on the east front of the Capitol.

SECURING ARMS.

The Illinois State agent here is making arrangements for securing arms for the ten first Illinois regiments under the new call.

DEFENCE FOR SOUTHERN OHIO AND KENTUCKY.

A Committee of Citizens are just out from another long interview with the President, Halleck and Stanton. During the day they had called to see the President, but failed to find him. The President soon after learned of their call, and went to Willard's to see them, and subsequently appointed an interview for this evening. Thus far the result of their mission is highly satisfactory, and such measures are regarded certain to be promptly taken as will meet the demands of Southern Ohio and the Kentucky borders. It may be announced that a General will be sent to Cincinnati, and an ample military force will be speedily placed at his disposal. Arrangements to this end are already in progress. The General will be under Buell—the general orders being in his department, but will, in many respects, have an almost independent command.

The probability now seems that he will be selected from among Buell's division or brigade commanders. Thus far, Rousseau seems spoken of more than any now, but fears are entertained that he cannot be spared from the command of his division. Matters will be decided to-morrow, when the Committee are to have another interview with Halleck.

The Government is now fully awake to the condition of affairs in Kentucky, and prompt measures for safety promised.

ARREST OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF OHIO.

Orders have been sent forward for the arrest of a prominent citizen and politician of Ohio, on evidence against him which is deemed sufficient.

GEN. HALLECK ON THE WAR POLICY.

Gen. Halleck stated to certain prominent gentlemen to-day, and authorized them to make use of his statements as they chose, that he was, and had been, in favor of thorough confiscation of all property of rebels, slaves, &c., included.

Gen. Halleck explained that Order No. 3 was intended, in the spirit, to apply to any body, blacks or whites; that his theory was, that none but men having military business with the army should be allowed to be about it, and that it was with the sole purpose of keeping military operations as secret as possible that the order was issued.

Gen. Halleck stated that he had issued orders to Gen. McClellan to impress and use all the negroes he can get in any way in which he can make them useful, and that he was to pay no attention to whether they were slaves or free, or whether the slaves of Union or rebel masters. These questions belonged to civil law, but the rebels had brought on the war and military men had no business with and could not consider them.

Gen. McClellan telegraphed here that he could not get milk for sick soldiers—timid secessionists would not furnish it, and Union men charged exhorbitant prices. Gen. Halleck telegraphed back, if secessionists would not furnish milk, to seize their cows and milk them yourselves; have a Military Board to fix the prices Unionists are to sell at, and if they refuse to take that price, seize from them also.

Southern News.

CAIRO, Aug. 1.—The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 28th, contains the following Mobile dispatches:

The steamer Cuba ran the blockade at that port on the 25th, and brought a full cargo of arms, ammunition, medicines and blankets.

The same paper, editorially, announces the occupation of Grand Junction, by the rebel forces, on the 25th.

Dispatches from Chattanooga says that the Federals are evincing great activity evidently in preparing some movement.

Trains of cars