Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 6.

CITY AFFAIRS.

THE 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.	90	80
12 " M.	100	88
6 " P. M.		85
Barometer		29 7-20

Allegheny Board of Control.

A regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny Board of Controllers was held last evening—members present, Messrs. Barr, Borland, Bradford, Cooper, Craig, Dunlap, Francis, Gibson, Johnston, Lea, Luty, Macferron, Park, Shriver, Slagle, Thompson, and President Brown.

On motion of Mr. Park, the number of scholars assigned to each teacher was fixed the same as last year—55 scholars to each teacher.

The Board then proceeded to the election of teachers, when the following nominations were presented:

First Ward—Principal, C. A. Chamberlin; Assistant Principal, Mrs. H. Duff. Grammar Department—Miss M. E. Carpenter, Principal, and Misses Lotitia Reed, Mary May, and M. H. Johnson, Assistants. Medium Department—Miss M. Smith, males; Miss Agnes Lamont, females; Miss M. J. McDonald, females; Mary J. Davidson, males. Primary Department—Miss E. A. Jack, females; Miss Amanda Wagley, males; Miss S. Smith, females; Miss Annie Nichol, males.

The above nominations were unanimously confirmed.

Second Ward—No nominations made at present.

Third Ward—In this ward all the old teachers were re-nominated except the Principal and one of the lady teachers, Miss Bennett, who resigned. The Local Board reported that they had since nominated M. B. Goff as Principal, and Mary D. Lecky to Miss Bennett's position. The other names were not reported.

The Secretary, pending a motion to confirm the nominations, presented a number of papers, petitions, etc., relative to the selection of Principal, which were ordered to be read.

The first paper was a statement from Mr. John N. Boyd, late Principal, relative to the manner in which he had been deprived of his situation.

The President of the Board pronounced the statement a fabrication.

Mr. Park declared the statement entirely false.

Pending the reading of the remaining papers, Mr. Park moved that they all be referred to the Local Board.

Mr. Shriver moved to amend, by referring all papers back to Mr. Boyd, excepting the petition addressed to the Local Board.

The amendment was adopted, and so the matter ended.

Fourth Ward—High School, (House No. 4) Thomas E. Wakeham, Principal; Miss Martha E. Hamilton, Assistant; First Grammar Department, Miss Isabella Reed, Principal, and Sarah A. Hamilton Assistant; Second Grammar Department, Miss E. Davidson, Principal, and Miss M. Wallace Assistant; First Medium Department, Margaret White, Principal, and Sarah A. Johnston Assistant; Second Medium, C. M. Carr, girls' room; Mary Thompson, boys' room; Primary Department, Rebecca P. Wilherow, boys' room, Rebecca Hammond, girls' room. House No. 5—Randal Morton, Principal, and Miss Ellen May, Assistant. Medium, Miss Jennie McCasland, Miss Anna C. McCall, and Catharine Johnston. Primary, Miss Lizzie McAllister and Miss Mary E. Morton. The Board also nominated Miss Anne E. Glass as a teacher in the Primary Department, subject to the approval of the Board granting more than the present corps.

The nominations were confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Park, Mr. Neale was re-elected as Principal of the Colored School.

Prof. W. H. Black was also re-elected as Teacher of Vocal Music.

Mr. Shriver moved that an additional teacher for each ward be allowed, at a salary of $250, to teach writing. Lost by a vote of 6 yeas to 11 nays.

Second Ward.—The Second Ward Board now submitted the following nominations: Principal of High School, J. E. Stevenson; Assistant, Caroline A. Moody. Principal of Grammar School, Lucinda Smith; Assistants, Susan B. Nichol, Mary Hammond and Margaret Lusk. Medium School, Mary Mawhinny, Eliza McHendry. Primary, Isabella Harris, Harriet Graham, Mary A. Graham, Rachel McClane and Mary D. Lecky. [Three teachers yet to be elected.]

On motion, the above nominations were unanimously confirmed, after which the Board adjourned.

A Mean Way to Discourage Enlistments.

The following hand-bill was lately posted in Harrisburg, headed "Attention! Colored Men!"

"The great Gen. James Lane has arrived in this city to-day, and will address the colored citizens of Harrisburg in front of the Market House at four o'clock this (Monday) afternoon. Men and Brethren, come along!

"The government having granted him permission to raise two COLORED REGIMENTS, he will be prepared to swear in all able bodied colored men who may offer, and he confidently expects to raise one company in this place.

"Arms, equipments, uniforms, pay, rations, and bounty the same as received by White Soldiers, *and no distinction can be made*. Come one, come all." J. H. TOMPKINS,
Recruiting Officer for Lane's Colored Regiments."

Capt. Dodge telegraphed the fact to Washington, and asked for instructions. He was immediately ordered to arrest the parties engaged in the fabrication, and on investigation it was found that the hand-bill had been printed in the office of the *Patriot and Union*, a very scurrilious, if not a disloyal sheet.

Capt. Dodge then asked whether he should arrest the proprietors of the paper, Messrs. Barrett and MacDowell, or the writer of the bill, U. J. Jones, and two boys who had done the printing. No answer had been received from Washington, at last advices, but it was expected that the whole party would be arrested.

Restoration of Health.

It is a lamentable fact that many human beings shorten their days by allowing acute and sometimes simple diseases to assume a serious form. That such is the case, no one can deny.—The question arises, where shall we get relief? And this is too often a difficult question to answer, inasmuch as very little attention, as a general thing, is paid to that class of sufferers. They are not even invited to control those habits which are detrimental to health. If the patient is a sufferer from indigestion he is allowed to consult his own taste respecting his diet, even if every article chosen is death to his case. Should the invalid be predisposed to disease of the lungs, he is certain to take his exercise on a damp or rainy day, and perhaps allow his feet to remain wet for twenty-four hours at a time, unconscious of the fearful results which must immediately follow. Instances of this nature and hundreds of others, which are well calculated to bring mankind to a premature grave, are visible daily and show the unmistakable evidence that there is yet a field comparatively untouched, where the medical practitioner may do good service, not exclusively in administering medicine, but in the substance of good advice.—*Dr. H. Van Buren's Journal of Health.*

Dr. H. Van Buren, from Canada, can now be consulted daily at his office in the Bank Block, Pittsburgh.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—A PROMINENT CLERGYMAN TAKES THE FIELD.—At 7½ o'clock on Tuesday evening, a meeting was held in the Second United Presbyterian church, Allegheny. The pastor, Rev. J. B. Clark, took the chair, and opened the meeting with prayer. The object was stated to be the consideration of some plan by which our army might be replenished with volunteers. After some remarks from Rev. J. B. Clark and others, it was inquired if he would be willing to go with a company in the nine months' service. He responded affirmatively, on the condition that his congregation would interpose no serious barrier. Accordingly a goodly number were at once enrolled and committees appointed to further the interests of the enterprise. The next meeting will be held in the basement of the same church on Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. See advertisement.

The Volunteer Bounty Fund.

Additional subscriptions to the amount of $3,400 were received yesterday, as follows:

Previously reported	$62,200
Western Insurance Company	1,000
SUBSCRIPTIONS AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF KRAMER & RAHM.	
Lucesco Oil Co.	100
George P. Hamilton	100
Kramer & Rahm	500
Atterbury, Reddick & Co.	100
North American Oil Co.	100
Wm. Ditworth, Jr	100
Joshua Rhodes	100
J. W. Barker & Co.	100
Ardesco Oil Co.	100
W. G. Johnston & Co.	100
Jos. F. Hamilton & Co.	100
Wilson & Gorman	100
Samuel M. Lane	100
C. O. Boyle	100
Neville B. Craig	200
Joseph Horne	200
J. L. Marshall	100
Hill, McClure & Co.	100
Total	$65,600

The following additional subscriptions to the Volunteer Bounty Fund have been made at the Mechanics' Bank, Allegheny:

Robt. McKnight	$100
A. M. Marshall & Co.	100
C. Yeager	100
Forrester & McGraw	100
W. D. Biddle	50
R. Turner & Bros.	25

Recruiting.

Yesterday afternoon, under the stimulus of an order for a draft of 300,000 additional troops, recruiting was very spirited, and large accessions were made to the muster rolls now open, not only for the nine months, but for the three years service. The young men, generally, are not going to submit to a draft, but are enlisting by scores, and thus securing all the benefits of public and private bounty. This is as it should be, and the indications now are that the quota of Allegheny county, for the first 300,000, will be more than filled by volunteers.

All the recruiting offices were very busy yesterday afternoon and evening, and it is expected that to-day the rush will be even greater. Many are enlisting for the war, under the belief that, in view of the present vigorous efforts of the Government, the war cannot be prolonged beyond the ensuing spring, when all can return to their homes with "victory" inscribed upon their banners.

The Bakewell Cavalry.

This is the name of a new cavalry company now being recruited in this city, and named in honor of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Thomas Bakewell, Esq. It is being recruited by Capt. J. Schoonmaker, of the First Maryland Cavalry, until recently a member of Capt. J. H. Stewart's company—his position having been resigned for the purpose of recruiting a new company. Alex. Gross is First Lieutenant, and Wm. Winebart Second Lieutenant. They open under flattering auspices, forty men being already enrolled. We commend this company to men desiring to enlist in the cavalry service.

The Sumner Infantry.

Capt. E. J. Seibert advertises that twenty more good men will be received to fill up his company, the Sumner Infantry. He desires to leave the city with a full complement, and the prospects for achieving this object are very flattering. A better opportunity cannot be obtained, as the men already enrolled are good citizens, and will make excellent soldiers and companions. Knowing the Captain personally, we can endorse him as worthy and reliable. He can be seen at his headquarters, No. 65 Fifth street, second floor.

SALES OF STOCK.—The following stock was sold last evening at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, by J. G. Davis, Auctioneer:

Exchange Bank	$62 00
Iron City Bank	55 25
Allegheny Bank	57 25
Allegheny Insurance Co.	23 25

FAST TIME.—An extra train on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad, carrying Government officials left Pittsburgh, Sunday noon, making the run between Pittsburgh and Mingo, four miles below Steubenville, distance 71 miles, in 75 minutes.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

Drafting.

Since the late order of the President, requiring an immediate draft of 300,000 militia, much speculation has been indulged in as to the method of enrolling the militia, under the laws of this State, and whether male persons between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one are included. There are three several laws regulating the militia system of this State, and however perfect they may have been at one time, they have all fallen into disuse. It would require more time (and perhaps talent, too) than we have at present at our disposal, to digest these several acts, nor is it necessary.

The power of drafting, and provisions for its use, are duly provided for in the legislation of the United States. An old law, passed in 1792, entitled "An act for the National defense, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States," and afterward amended and applied to all arms-bearing citizens of the country, gives the President authority to order a draft. The enactment immediately bearing on the subject, however, is that made by the last Congress, and passed July 16, 1862. The first section of that bill provides as follows:

"That whenever the President of the United States shall call forth the militia of the States, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service will be required, *not exceeding nine months; and the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve for and during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by command of the President*; if the reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them in the several States, or any of them, it shall be necessary to provide for enrolling the militia and otherwise putting this act into execution, the President is authorised in such cases to make all necessary rules and regulations; and the enrollment of the militia shall in all cases include all able-bodied male citizens *between the ages of eighteen and forty five*, and shall be apportioned among the States according to representative population."

Our County Commissioners regard it as questionable whether they have power, under State law, to order an enrollment, such as will include all between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. They are about notifying the Assessors, however, to prepare to return all persons subject to military duty under the act of April, 1858, the first section of which designates "all able-bodied white male citizens, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, residing within this State," etc.

The act of Congress, however, is amply sufficient to remedy all "defects" in the State law, and the Commissioners have only to await the necessary "rules and regulations" from the President of the United States.

Now that a draft has actually been ordered, the details for the same will be forthcoming in due time, and all persons subject to military duty may at once make up their minds to enlist or "run their chance."

Those exempt from military duty, under the State act of April, 1858, are—all persons in the army and navy; ministers and preachers of the gospel; professors of colleges; school directors; all the court judges; persons honorably discharged from the army and navy.

Under the act of Congress, of May, 1792, the judicial and executive officers of the government are all exempted; both houses of congress and their officers; custom house officers and their clerks; all post officers and stage drivers who have care of the mail; ferrymen employed on post roads; inspectors of exports; all pilots and mariners actually employed in the sea service. By act of 3d of March, 1835, post masters, post riders and drivers of mail stages are exempt. And by act of July 24, 1856, the exemption is extended to assistant postmasters, and clerks regularly employed and engaged in post offices.

What effect the order for a draft will have upon recruiting, we are not prepared to say. It should, however, have a stimulating effect, as it shows that the government is nerving to permit our armies to suffer for want of sufficient aid, and above all it exhibits a determination to put a speedy end to the war, placing such an overwhelming force in the field that resistance will be futile.

THE detail for recruiting service, from the Thirteenth (1021) Pa. Volunteers, is as follows: Capt. John W. Patterson, Capt. Orlando Loomis, Sergt. David W. Gross, Co. E, Sergt. Jas. Bell, Co. F, Corp. Jas. Dunlap, Co. G, Corp. Jas. Gibson, Co. H, Corp. Jas. Hamilton, Co. I, Corp. Jas. Hamilton, Co. K.

Dr. Plumer on Secession.

The Doctor is a Professor in a Seminary, a man of education and reading, who surely knows that "secession is *rebellion*; but it would be harsh and unpleasant to the ears of his Southern friends to use that plain and logical truth, and therefore he exclaims, "secession is revolution," thus placing the chief Floyd and his treacherous associates on the same lofty and glorious platform occupied by Hancock and Adams and Washington and Greene, and other well tried patriots and soldiers of our Revolution.

The Professor, no doubt, has Webster's Dictionary in his study, and upon turning to it he will find the following explanation of the word *Revolution*: "A material or entire change in the constitution of government. Thus the *Revolution* in England was produced by the abdication of King James II., the establishment of the House of Orange upon the throne, and the restoration of the Constitution to its primitive state. So the Revolutions in Poland, in the United States of America, and in France, consisted in a change of Constitution. We shall rejoice to hear that the Greeks have effected a *Revolution*."

The Greeks were, then, in revolt against a tyranny imposed upon them by a foreign power, not as our Southern States are, against a Constitution and Government which they had freely and deliberately adopted. The Greeks, a Christian people, were struggling to release themselves from the arbitrary rule of Mahometans, precisely as the Southerners are now laboring to escape from the control of a Government which they assisted to establish; yet Webster does not designate their struggle as a revolution; but says "We shall rejoice to hear that the Greeks have effected a *Revolution*." This they accomplished a few years after, and thus secession *perfected* became revolution.

No intelligent man ever dreamed of calling the insurrections in Ireland, or the recent outbreak in India, revolutions.

If the rebel States should hereafter succeed in establishing their independence, secession will then be completed and become *Revolution*, but not till then.

In the meantime, we must say, if Dr. Plumer is really loyal, he is certainly very unfortunate in his outward manifestations of loyalty. When called upon to pray for the success of that cause which he professes to favor, he declines to do so; and when he has to refer to the opposite party and their cause, he flatters them, and dignifies and lauds it by calling it a *Revolution*! instead of correctly stigmatizing it as an inexcusable and hopeless *Rebellion*. C.

The African Conference and the Late Riot.

The African M. E. Conference, whose session in Allegheny was interrupted on Sabbath afternoon last, has adopted the following minute on the subject:

WHEREAS, The peace, harmony and good order of this Conference, in the course of its religious ceremonies on last Sabbath afternoon, were wickedly and wantonly interrupted by a number of persons under the influence of intoxicating drinks, who were permitted to congregate near the Mission Church, Allegheny City, and engage in a street brawl which resulted in a most disgraceful fight; and, whereas, a ruffianly and lawless mob of whites, most of which were persons, (or the children of such) who have fled from civil and religious oppression to this our native country, were permitted to assemble in front of the church in the evening, armed with clubs, and by threats and intimidation, prevent many of our people entering their Church; therefore,

Resolved, That we deplore and deprecate this and state of affairs, and that while we tender our thanks to his honor the Mayor of Allegheny city, for the promptness with which he restored peace in the afternoon, we nevertheless regret that he was left without sufficient physical force (according to his own statement) in the evening, to enable him to protect an humble and inoffensive, loyal and law-abiding people, in this free city in a right which even slavery secures to its victims—to meet and worship God unmolested.

Resolved, That, so far from the Conference or Church being responsible for this lawless proceedure, we regard it as being mainly, if not solely, attributable to the extensive license given to drinking establishments, and the privilege extended to the proprietors of the same, either by the authority or connivance of the municipal powers, to vend their riot-exciting and death-dealing wares, on the Lord's day.

Dangerous New Counterfeits.

Messrs. Feld & Lare, of the *National Bank Note Reporter*, send us the following descriptions of new counterfeits, now being circulated in this city:

Commercial Bank of Glenn Falls, N. Y.; 5s, imitation; vig: eagle on shield, FIVE on V, each side; female seated, 5 above, on right end; Indian female seated, State die above, on left end; FIVE in red, on lower centre. Well done, better refuse all.

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Dr. C. Leslie, a well known physician of Cleveland, has unaccountably disappeared, and has neither been seen nor heard of since last Thursday evening. The servant who takes charge of his room, endeavored to open the door as usual Friday morning, but found it locked. He tried it several times during the day, with the same result. Some of his friends being consulted, their apprehensions became excited, and his room was opened this morning; the gas was still burning from Thursday evening, his boots standing by the bed, which was undisturbed, and nothing was discovered to give the slightest clue to his whereabouts. As Dr. Leslie is a man of very regular habits, his relations are naturally quite alarmed about his absence.

THIRTEENTH (102D) PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—The following are the resignations, discharges for disability, and deaths, during the ten days ending July 30th:

Resigned—Lieut. Frank B. Williams.

Discharged—William G. Carroll, Luke J. Dooling, Sabinus Briggs, Jr., H. F. Fortune, James Dunlevy, and John A. Morange, Co. A; Pat. Foley, Peter Foley, Allen McClay, John Tiernay, Francis McGorrison, Co. D; James G Moore, Charles Micheline, William Farley, Earnest Nidick, Thomas Brown, Co. F; William J. Wampler, John Hodkinson, Co. I; D. S. Ward, Thomas Asbury, Co. K; Edw. Watkins, Co. M.

Died—July, 29, Private Hosack, Co. M, of Indiana county, Penna.

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A LIBERAL DONATION.—The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company have donated the handsome sum of $10,000, to be used as a fund for raising the volunteers called for under the late proclamation of the President. The money will be used as a bounty fund, and will be distributed among the counties along the line of the road, both in this State and in Ohio.

REFUGEES.—A party of refugees, from Eastern Virginia, sick of rebeldom, came into our lines at Beverly, a few days ago, and voluntarily took the oath of allegiance. They endured great hardships in crossing the mountain, and after taking the oath pushed on to Fairmont.

LOST HIS PASS.—The editor of the Wellsville *Patriot* has been deprived of his pass on the Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling Railroad, by order of the Superintendent, Mr. J. N. McCullough. Reason—the aforesaid editor has been a Professor in a Seminary, a man of education and reading, who surely knows that "secession is *rebellion*; but it would be harsh and unpleasant to the ears of his Southern friends to use that plain and logical truth, and therefore he exclaims, "secession is revolution," thus placing the chief Floyd and his treacherous associates on the same lofty and glorious platform occupied by Hancock and Adams and Washington and Greene, and other well tried patriots and soldiers of our Revolution.

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THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1862.

THE REBELS THREATENING KENTUCKY.

Mr. Casey, the Kentucky Congressman, who voted for confiscation, is here to-day, renewing his representations to the Administration concerning the state of affairs in Kentucky. He says the Union men are perfectly assured of the intention of the rebels to make another foray on a more extensive scale into that State if possible. Twelve hundred cavalry is now in his county. They declare now, just as they did this time last year, that they must have the products of the country between Green and Cumberland rivers for the support of their army, and it is believed they are maturing plans to carry out their threats, relying on the same supineness of the National forces that we exhibited last year. Mr. Casey and other Kentuckians asked, that as fast as troops are raised in volunteer regiments under the new drafting calls, they shall be pushed down into Kentucky, drilled there and subsisted off the property of Kentucky rebels. They argue that this will be sufficient to avert all danger in Kentucky, and, at the same time, make rebellion in Kentucky unprofitable. And to support our troops, it is proper to ask, also, that all the able-bodied negroes belonging to rebels should be seized at once and used for camp service, as teamsters, etc., but not armed.

GEN. JIM LANE.

The President's refusal of negro troops excites surprise among parties interested in Gen. Jim Lane's plans. Lane stated positively that the Administration understood his intentions about enlisting negroes in Kansas when they gave him his powers for recruiting there. If that be correct, he must have been treated in bad faith. Lane will probably go on and do what recruiting he can in Kansas, and accept what negroes he can get as camp laborers.

EFFECTS OF DRAFTING IN THE BORDER STATES.

Union men say the effect of drafting in Kentucky will be to drive large numbers of young men out of the State, and probably into the rebel army, but still, they say it is precisely what they want; that they'd better have them driven out than to remain as elements of dissension. It is probable it will have the same effect in Maryland, and, perhaps, also in Missouri. The secessionists complain bitterly of the orders, but, manifestly, they're very much alarmed by it, and regard it as the most formidable blow yet struck at the rebellion. Squirming over it in Maryland is beginning already.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT ON THE SUBJECT OF ARMING THE NEGROES.

It had been hoped that certain features of the interview with the President, yesterday, on the subject of arming the negroes would not be made public, but a garbled statement in a semi-secession New York paper necessitates the publication of facts:

A delegation of Western men, including two U. S. Senators, made an offer of certain negro regiments to the President, to which, as stated last night, the President replied that he had decided not to arm negroes. The matter was then fully discussed with reference to General Lane's project and general policy. The President was then plied with arguments against his decision, and the discussion gradually becoming warm, the President exclaimed: "Gentlemen, you have my decision. I have made my mind up deliberately, and mean to adhere to it. It embodies my best judgment, and if the people are dissatisfied I will resign and let Mr. Hamlin try it." To which one of the Senators replied: "I hope in God's name, Mr. President, you will."

The heat of the discussion seems to have arisen from a feeling that the President was drawing back from the ground his visitors thought he had given them reason to believe he occupied.

Southern News.

CAIRO, Aug. 5.—The steamer Victoria, for Memphis, from Helena, has arrived here. She was fired on several times by guerrillas, receiving several cannon shot in her upper works.

The Grenada *Appeal* has the following dispatches:

Mobile, July 31.—A dispatch from Tupelo of the 30th states that information was received at headquarters that Col. Armstrong's cavalry had taken Courtland, Ala. He captured one hundred and fifty-nine prisoners and a train of cars with a loss only of two killed and eight wounded.

Reliable information states that 15,000 Federals passed through Tuscumbia last week. Destination, Chattanooga.

Charleston, July 29.—The British steamer Tuball Cain, with a cargo of general merchandise and a few cases of arms, is believed to have been captured by the Federals.

Chattanooga, July 29.—Morgan's whole command has returned safely to Tennessee. A part arrived at Knoxville, having taken a thousand prisoners.

Humphrey Marshal is marching on North-East Kentucky.

Buell's forces are marching up the Sequatchey Valley towards Pikeville.

Important from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 4.—Under General Order No. 79, an additional Assistant Surgeon is directed to be sent to each regiment. With commendable promptness Pennsylvania has already supplied every one of her regiments with this important addition to their comfort and health. Great praise is certainly due to Surgeon General Smith for his energetic and prompt action in thus furnishing the requisite number of surgeons in advance, we believe, of all other States.

The Bucktail brigade organization is an exceedingly popular one in this section, and probably throughout the State. Applications are pouring in for authority to raise companies and squads, and no doubt is entertained with regard to its complete success. Major Roy Stone, who so gallantly and ably commanded the Bucktail regiment in the battles before Richmond, is superintending the recruiting and organising of this brigade. His headquarters are at this place.

Latest from Gen. McClellan's Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. 5.—The Richmond papers, of the 2d, in giving an account of the night engagement opposite the mallbost landing, acknowledge that one man was killed and six wounded.

A large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery left camp last night for Malvern Hill. No report has yet been received of their proceedings.

Lieut. Col. Swaltzer arrived yesterday with 502 men, the balance of our sick and wounded from Richmond, making a total of about four thousand received since the army came to the James River.

About three thousand rebel prisoners have arrived here from the North, to be exchanged under the new arrangement.

Gen. Barry has commenced to employ contrabands in the construction of earthworks.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—Geo. B. Tingley, Register of the California Land Office, and John W. Wilke, banker, died yesterday.

Sylvester Murry, recently arrested in Arizona for treason, is now at Fort Yuma awaiting trial. The court martial will soon commence by order of Gen. Wright.

The question whether United States legal tender notes shall circulate only at a discount, or gold be placed at a premium corresponding to the New York rates, engrosses the attention of the business community. A friendly suit to determine whether these notes are receivable for State taxes, notwithstanding the Constitution requires gold, has been presented to the Supreme Court. The decision is soon expected, which will have an important influence on their general circulation as money—gold at present being our only

Additional by the Arabia.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.—London, July 26.—The *Times* in its editorial to day says: We must do the press of New York the justice to say that so far as we have it, treats the disasters of the Federals with sufficient fairness. Though to a certain extent echoing the mendacious bulletins of the government and the pompous addresses of Gen. McClellan, it is still independent enough and honest enough to let the country know the whole truth. While Falstaff's Robadil describes their wonderful exploits, the newspaper correspondents quickly explain matters in a manner that has filled the Northern cities with consternation.

Paris, July 26.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes closed at 68f. 60c.

The Portugese harvest is spoiled, and it is reported that the Portugese ports will be open for the admission of grain in September.

London, July 26.—The British Parliament will be prorogued on the 5th of August.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London *Times*, editorially, contends that the defeat of McClellan has changed everything beyond debate. The North, who are no fools, are receiving the conviction that such people as the Confederates can never be subjugated. Volunteering is making too slow progress for that.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* is of the opinion that McClellan is now in a better position for offensive operations against Richmond than ever before.

In the House of Lords, the bill providing for the continued fortification of the works was debated and read a second time, and in the Commons the same evening.

Mr. Adderly, in directing attention to the state of defences in Canada, remarked that the House ought not to separate until a distinct statement from the government was reached as to what their intentions were on the subject. He wished to know whether the Ministers considered that that Colony was or was not exposed to danger.

Mr. De Lacey Evans did not think that there was any immediate danger of an invasion of Canada by the United States.

Sir Cornwall Lewis thought that, looking to the position of the contest between the North and South, and the manner in which the affair was treated by the American Government, there was no immediate probability of a rupture of pacific relations between England and America. Invasion of Canada meant war with England, and in that event the United States must look forward to interference with the blockade of the Southern ports.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Last night a squad of cavalry proceeded to the residence of J. Higgin's, near Pooleseville, Montgomery county, Maryland, and arrested him. He was brought to the city at a late hour, and was at once sent to the Old Capitol by the Provost Marshal. He is charged with holding communication with the rebels, and forwarding recruits for the Confederate army, by sending them across the Potomac and thence to Front Royal to the rebel lines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—It is certain that those whose duty it is to direct from this point the warlike movements, have adopted such precautionary measures as will prevent premature disclosures of contemplated movements, and thus guard against the disastrous results from that cause. Of either published or privately communicated statements, the wisdom of this policy is commended, even by those whose official positions have heretofore given them some claims to be advised of the object and purpose of the administration. It was months ago charged that through rebel spies in Washington the enemy was in constant receipt of much valuable knowledge not known to the loyal public. Only a few Government officials, whose patriotism is above suspicion, can now be possessors of information improper to disclose, or which would prove detrimental to the best interests of the country.

Gen. Burnside has, it is believed, reached his new field of operations, and may soon, by some act of his own, announce his exact locality.

There is authority for emphatically denying the truth of the statement that Secretary Seward has made strong remonstrances to the French Government against the presence of a fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, nor has any other such action as is represented been taken in the premises.

Mr. Duncan, originally from South Carolina, but now known as a prominent resident of Berlin, has been appointed Consul to Hanover. Wm. A. Wheeler, of New York, has been awarded the contract for supplying the Treasury Department with stationery.

A preliminary report of the Census will be printed and ready for distribution in the course of a week.

New Steam Ram.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—W. H. Webb, the well known ship builder, has contracted with the Government to build an iron steam ram, to be constructed with