Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 11.

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.	92	84
12 " M.	120	90
6 " P. M.		86
Barometer		29 6-10

Running Away to Avoid the Draft. There are "great attractions abroad" for certain gentlemen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and since the late order for drafting, it has become quite fashionable to "travel." The Government, however, has suddenly arrested this hegira, and many projected "tours to Europe" will have to be suspended. In our own community it is said that several cowardly miscreants have escaped, and among the number is a young liquor merchant, who did business not a thousand miles from the Court House. He is said to have made $50,000 here, and now goes to Ireland to spend it.

The greatest exodus, however, is by way of the northern frontier, into Canada—a mode of escape not so easily prevented. The Cleveland *Herald* makes a suggestion, which, if put into practice, would go far towards remedying the evil. It says:

"It has been suggested that all the *fighting* men who leave for Canada to avoid conscription, be favored with the presence of their wives and families, who be shipped over there to keep them company. It would be a *brilliant* idea to let the vagabonds clear out, leaving their families on our hands to take care of. That persons have actually left the city for the avowed purpose of avoiding the draft, is undoubted. It would be a good joke if they were obliged to enlist under the Queen to protect her colonial possessions in America from those 'blasted Yankees.'"

The Chicago *Journal* says that deserters to Canada from our army can be claimed by United States military officers, and brought home to be punished, in accordance with the English treaty; that every man enrolled for service under the present conscription virtually belongs to the Government army, and that there is reason to believe that he can be brought home under the same circumstances as a deserter. All those interested in dodging the draft will do well to look into this subject, before taking passage for a Canadian trip. It may save them the trouble of coming home in disgrace.

Imposing Scene at the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny. Notwithstanding it was not publicly announced, an immense concourse of citizens of both cities assembled at the Second United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, to hear an address by Rev. J. B. Clark, to his company. Long before the hour at which the exercises were to commence, every available spot in that large and commodious church was occupied, and hundreds were compelled to go away, being unable to get in. It is estimated that between three and four thousand persons were present.

At the half-past two o'clock, Mr. Clark, at the head of his company, entered the church. The men attached to the company were seated with but little difficulty, as seats had been reserved for their accommodation. The company made a very fine appearance, and is composed of men who are mostly members of the church, and who are in good circumstances and occupying high positions in society. Mr. Clark was attired in uniform, and presented the appearance of a soldier in every respect. When such men as these enlist in the service of their country its success is beyond doubt.

After the usual devotional exercises, which were exceedingly solemn and impressive, the ordinance of baptism was administered to a number of infants.

Mr. Clark then proceeded to address this immense audience, taking for his text the 47th chapter of Jeremiah, 6th and 7th verses:

"O thou sword of the Lord, how long will it be ere thou be quiet? Put up thyself into thy scabbard, rest, and be still. &c., &c."

How can it be quiet, seeing the Lord hath given it in charge against Ashkelon, and against the seashore? there hath He appointed it.

The discourse, which was replete with eloquence, patriotism and christianity, was listened to with breathless attention, and could not but be received with the unqualified approbation of every christain and loyal person present. We regret that we are unable to give even a synopsis of it. There was one point in it, however, which we cannot omit; that in reference to the duties of ministers of the Gospel, in times like the present. Any minister (said Mr. Clark) who would refuse to pray for the success of our armies, or the welfare of our soldiers, deserved to be treated with contempt by every christian.

After Mr. Clark had concluded, Dr. Williams offered a fervent and eloquent appeal to the Throne of Grace, in behalf of our distracted country. The audience was then dismissed with the benediction, by the pastor.

Release of Mr. Brunot. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, who accompanied the flag of truce expedition which conveyed 3,013 rebel prisoners to Aiken's Landing, on James river, to be exchanged, writes a long letter from Fortress Monroe, from which we extract the following:

"Among those prisoners returned was a member of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission, Mr. Felix R. Brunot, who was taken along at Savage Station, while receiving prisoners among our wounded. He left at Richmond one Sam. J. Coates, calling himself a second one Sam. Long, *Times*, who was taken at the same time, but whose liberation the rebels have not seen fit to accord.

"Among our returned prisoners were about two dozen of the guard who accompanied them from Richmond, and style marched on board our steamers. They were tired of Secesh rations, notwithstanding the Confederates boast of abundance."

A WHISTLING OIL WELL.—A novel incident occurred on the Widow McClintock Farm Oil Creek, one day last week. That portion of the tubing of the Van Slyke well which runs into the receiving tanks from the well, was removed, in order to make some repairs, leaving the conductor pipe still in the well. On Friday morning the inhabitants of that region were startled by the sound of a gigantic steam whistle, and found that it proceeded from this well. The gas forcing up through the pipe, had probably met with some obstruction, which caused it to perform in this way. The scream of this whistle was tremendous, and could be heard several miles.

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.—The last section of an act passed by the legislature last year, contains the following provision, for the protection of those who volunteer in the army:

"*No* civil process shall issue, or be enforced against any person mustered into the service of this State, or of the United States, during the term for which he shall be engaged in the service, nor until thirty days after he shall have been discharged therefrom; *Provided*, That the operation of all statutes of limitations shall be suspended upon all claims against such person during such term."

MAJOR GAZZAM.—The Clarion *Banner* says: "Major Audley W. Gazzam, of the gallant 103d, is now stationed at Rimersburg, having been detailed as recruiting officer for this and adjoining counties. The Major will receive recruits for any of the Pennsylvania regiments now in the field, and provide subsistence and transportation. The bounties are very liberal, and those who can should enlist before drafting is begun."

MISS HARRIETT A. BRINKHAM, a resident of Philadelphia, was instantly killed, a few days since, at Norristown, while looking at the machinery in Leedom's mill. Her clothes caught on the driving wheel, and she was whirled about and instantly killed. She had made all her arrangements for leaving for California, with her father.

PRESENTATION TO GEN. ROSECRANS.—The members, composing the staff of Brigadier-General Rosecrans, in Western Virginia, have ordered for him a beautiful silver pitcher, and two elegant goblets, to be presented upon the occasion of his retiring from the command of the department of Western Virginia. The service cost $300.

THE Commissioners of Montgomery county have agreed to provide for the payment of a bounty of $50 to volunteers—to be paid by taxation.

A Special Meeting of the Councils. In the absence of the President, Mr. Ward was called to the Chair, and H. McMaster was elected Secretary.

The Chair stated that the meeting had been called to take action in reference to the death of the late Clerk of the Select Council, Robt. Morrow, Esq.

On motion of Mr. McCarthy, of the Seventh Ward, the following Committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the feeling of Council in regard to the bereavement sustained by this Council in the death of the late Clerk: Messrs. McCarthy, Allen and Phillippé, of the S. C., and Dr. McCandless and Mr. Killen, of the Common Council.

The Committee presented the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in his Divine Providence, to remove from our midst our esteemed fellow-citizen, Robert Morrow, Esq., Clerk of Select Council, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Council have heard of his death with sincere sorrow, and deep regret, and offer the following tribute of respect to his memory.

Resolved, That as Clerk of the Select Council he discharged his duties with signal ability, and was faithful to the trust reposed in him.

Resolved, That in his death the community has lost a valuable citizen, the Select Council a most worthy officer, and his family a kind and affectionate father.

Resolved, That as an upright and exemplary Christian, he commanded the respect of the entire community, and we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family and mourning friends.

Resolved, That the members of Councils attend his funeral in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That Messrs. Allen, Killen, Smith and Zeihoffer be appointed a committee to present the above resolutions to the family of the deceased, and that they be engrossed upon the minutes of the Councils.

On motion of Mr. Quinn, seconded by Mr. Colwell,

Resolved, That these Councils meet in this place at 1 o'clock, on Sabbath, to attend the funeral, and that the Chairman and President of C. O., be a Committee to procure carriages.

On motion adjourned.

—The funeral of Mr. Morrow took place yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, and was attended by both branches of the Council and the other city officers, and a large concourse of relatives and friends.

The Oil Trade. The Oil City *Register* gives the following review of the oil market for the last week:

"The market has been in an excited state during the past week. It is impossible to give reliable quotations. This state of the market was caused by the suspension of the new Tax bill until the 1st of September. The supposition being, that the stocks of refiners in the cities has been exhausted, and they had to fill them again at almost any price. How far this is correct we are not prepared to state. The Eastern markets have also improved, our latest New York advices quoting crude at 15 cents. Pittsburgh quotations are made at 6 cents. Freight has advanced here. The river is too low for a successful Pond Freshet. Teamsters are asking from 15 to 20 cents per bbl., according to distance between here and the Tarr Farm. The rate of Freights from here to Pittsburgh is 75 cents per bbl. During last week we heard of sales at 42 to 47 cents at the wells. Parties are now holding their oil at $1, and $1 25 at the wells. We have heard of one sale of 2,600 bbls., delivered at the mouth of the creek, at 90 cents per barrel. We are informed of one sale of 500 bbls., made on the Ham M'Clintock farm, at $1 cash. This is the best sale that has been made on the creek for some time past. Buyers are plenty in the market, but seem indisposed to purchase at present figures. Holders seem confident of getting the prices they ask. We stated some time since that the producing wells on Oil creek had decreased fully 30 per cent. if not more. Since that time, gentlemen well posted in the matter, have informed us that our estimate was far below the mark. It is estimated that since November last, the decrease of supply has been fully two-thirds. We have to report the stoppage of two more wells—the Densmore well and the Crane well, both on the Tarr farm.

"The demand in the New York market is large, and the stock is light. The last favorable European advices received by the Australia, have visably affected the market, and crude rules firm at 15 cents, refined at 27 to 30. The Woodford well, on the Tarr farm, which was struck a few weeks since, has stopped flowing. The Graeff, Hasson well, on the Egbert farm, which stopped by reason of being improperly tubed last week, is now flowing 300 bbls. per day. The market closes in an unsettled condition. First rate barrels, now are selling at $200."

The shipments from the Tarr farm, for the week ending July 16th, were 2,941 bbls. The shipments for the week ending August 2d, were 1,104. Hanna's received 1,693 barrels, and shipped 1,037 bbls. The Michigan Company received 655, and shipped 160 barrels. Shirk & Co. received 1,109, and shipped 937 barrels.

"GIVE ME LIBERTY, OR GIVE ME DEATH!" be our watchword. Of late a few such men as J. B. Clark, and his noble band! We would thus soon crush out rebellion.

His lady has given the husband of her youth voluntarily, as commander of a noble band. And as she stood at her door, viewing this noble band of young patriots, she exclaimed: "What a glorious sight. I feel as if I could make them a speech!" "Oh, no," said her husband, as he pressed her lily white hand; and in a moment he was at his post at the head of his fine band. Need I say anything in behalf of him? No! He is as patriotic a man as ever trod the land of our fathers. He is also a man of God. O. K. S.

JONES' LIGHT INFANTRY.—We called attention to this volunteer organization on Saturday. The caption is the rallying word, and as Capt. J. H. McElwain is well known here, it is needless to say anything in his behalf. Will. T. Wylie is to be one of the Lieutenants. The company is named after Mr. Geo. B. Jones, Esq., and is rapidly filling up. Office for receiving recruits is above Messrs. J. R. Reed & Co.'s, Fifth street.

FUNERAL SERVICES.—The funeral services of Rev. Gordon Battelle, D. D., took place at Wheeling, on Saturday, after which his remains were forwarded to Newport, O., where they will be interred. Dr. Battelle was a distinguished minister of the M. E. Church.

FULL.—Capt. Wm. H. Moody's company, the Semple Infantry, was filled up at noon on Saturday, and will be mustered in to-day. This is the first full company, we believe, *for the war*.

WM. H. SHAW, Esq., has retired from the New Castle *Gazette*, after having been its principal editor for nineteen years. He has enlisted in the service of the country, and laid aside the pen for the sword.

WAR MEETING AT WHEELING.—A monster, working men's war meeting is projected for next Tuesday night at the Athenaeum, Wheeling. It is proposed to make it the greatest meeting ever held in that city.

THE MCKNIGHT INFANTRY.—This fine corps is filling up fast, and now needs fifty men to complete the list. Call at the Headquarters, Diamond, Allegheny City, or No. 5 St. Clair street.

TEACHERS ELECTED IN THE EIGHTH WARD.—Miss Mary Duncan and Miss Margaret McMullen have been elected teachers for the Primary Department of the Eighth Ward Schools.

GOOD.—It is reported that Brooke and Marshall counties, Va., will furnish their quota of troops, under both calls, without a draft.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS,
PITTSBURGH HEAVY ARTILLERY CO.
August 11, 1862.

All persons enlisted in this Company, whether off on leave of absence or at home in the city or country, will report themselves daily at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at Headquarters, No. 2 St. Clair, Pittsburgh, until ordered otherwise.

JOHN JAY YOUNG, Captain.

WE take great pleasure in recommending the Rev. R. E. Williams, who is engaged as a teacher in the Academy of Science and Languages, Allegheny. Mr. Williams is a graduate of Princeton College, N. J., also of the Western Theological Seminary—is an excellent scholar and a practical and successful instructor. This valuable acquisition to its corps of teachers, and the experience and efficiency of the Principal, Rev. J. Davis, render this institution especially worthy of the patronage of the public.

Rev. M. W. JACOBUS, D.D. | Rev. E. P. SWIFT, D.D.
Rev. D. E. ELLIOTT, D.D. | Rev. D. HOWARD, D.D.
aug8-12tTUWSdcw

ROOMS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
Pittsburgh, Saturday, Aug. 9th, 1862.

ALL COMMANDANTS OF COMPANIES and squads of men enlisted and sworn into service for nine months, under the auspices of this Committee, will report immediately to Capt. L. W. Hall, Commandant of Camp Reeve, to receive orders.

THOMAS M. HOWE, Pres't of Com.
aug11

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1862.

THE LATEST ADVICES FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Advices from Gen. Pope's army up to Saturday forenoon, are of stirring interest. Early on Friday morning, our pickets stationed along the south side of the Rapidan, at Raccoon Ford, were driven across the river by superior force of the enemy. As soon as word arrived at Culpepper Court House, Gen. Hartsuff's and Gen. Crawford's brigades were started forward, and the rest of Gen. McDowell's corps and Gen. Banks' promptly followed. The advance arrived at Raccoon Ford in the afternoon, and had a sharp little skirmish with the enemy, driving them back across the Rapidan; dislodging them from positions on the opposite side with artillery, and taking a few prisoners.

Gen. Sigel's corps got up the next day, so that by Saturday noon nearly the whole of Gen. Pope's army were in position at Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan, and ready for further forward movements.

The general belief in the camps was that the movement would be speedily made, and the troops were hourly expecting marching orders. They occupied a fine defensive position along the north bank of the Rapidan, and within easy striking distance of Gordonsville.

FIGHT AT GORDONSVILLE.

Later advices render it certain that there has been heavy fighting at Gordonsville on Saturday, and perhaps to-day. Two trains have left Alexandria, to-day, for the wounded.

It is supposed, by a rumor, that there has been a general movement along the line.

HOW THE STORIES OF THE EVACUATION OF RICHMOND AROSE.

Late advices from the Peninsula state that the recent stories about the evacuation of Richmond arose from the fact that the rebels really have detached a heavy force from their Richmond army, and sent it south to Petersburg. The best estimates of scouts and spies place this force at from 40,000 to 50,000.

THE REBELS BELIEVED TO BE PUZZLED.

It is believed that the rebels have been greatly puzzled about our recent movements, and were at a loss to tell upon which side of the James river our operations were to be conducted. The late dash into the enemy's country on the south side of the river may have created the fear that we were menacing Petersburg, and so led to sending down these troops. The movement to Malvern Hill amounted to a mere reconnoissance, and helped to puzzle the rebels farther as to our real designs. Neither side is likely to attempt holding the hill except by pickets.

GOV. SPRAGUE STARTED FOR GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Gov. Sprague was summoned from his bed this morning at daybreak by a special messenger, and instantly started for Gen. Burnside's army. This sudden call is interpreted as betokening to speedy activity of the late news from Fredericksburg, by no means indicates all is quiet on all the lines there.

THE PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS:

Senator Wilson brings cheering news of the progress of enlistments in Massachusetts and throughout New England. The Government gets similar reports from all quarters. The enthusiasm in volunteering is unsurpassed by any thing in the past history of the War. Through most of the Northern States, there will be no drafting under the first call, and if a few more days are given there may be none needed under the second.

THREATS OF RESISTING THE DRAFT.

In all the border States a draft will be necessary. Threats are openly made in some parts of Maryland of resisting the draft. It is thought that if the rebel armies could advance nearer the Maryland border, the attempt to draft would be the signal for a rebel rising in Maryland, but under the present circumstances no serious apprehensions are entertained.

EXPLANATORY ORDERS.

Explanatory orders will be issued by the War Department, explaining the recent ones about persons attempting to evade the draft, and modifying it so as to interfere as little as possible with the legitimate course of travel.

SECRETARY SMITH.

Secretary Smith was taken, at Philadelphia, on his return here, with acute rheumatism, and is confined to his bed.

REAR ADMIRAL FOOTE.

Rear Admiral Foote left, on Saturday, for a few weeks' rest, through the August heated term. He needs it very much, and his new Bureau of Construction in the Navy Department is not yet ready for him. He still walks on crutches from the effects of the old Fort Henry wound.

GENERAL STRONG.

Gen. Strong is here from Cairo to-day. It is thought that he may have some mission connected with the guerrilla trouble on the Mississippi, and with a view to have a better co-operation between the army and the river flotilla.

RUMORS OF A FIGHT.

We have rumors in town, to-night, of heavy fighting at Gordonsville.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The steamer City of New York came in collision with the ferry boat Nebraska this morning. The latter was sunk, but no lives were lost, owing to the admiral management of Capt. Jewett, of the steamer City of New York.

The steamer Connecticut, from New Orleans on the 31st ult., Mobile Bar on the 1st inst., Pensacola on the 3d, and Port Royal on the 5th, arrived at this port to-day, with a large mail from the South. Among her passengers are Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Gen. Cuthbert.

The health of the people of Pensacola was good.

It was rumored that the yellow fever prevailed at Key West.

Gen. Hunter and Com. Dupont are making preparations to receive the ram from Savannah.

The flag-ship Hartford, with Com. Farragut, together with the frigates Richmond and Brooklyn, and the gunboats Oneida and Iroquois, and the rest of the fleet, arrived at New Orleans on the 29th, anchoring off the city.

The steamship Philadelphia had arrived at New Orleans from Philadelphia.

A reconnoissance by the gunboats to Manchach and Covington, found everything as Col. Kimbell had left it. No bridges had been rebuilt.

The steamboat Ceres, after landing some three hundred negroes, who had been employed near Vicksburg, at some distance below, was fired into by the rebels from the shore, eight shots striking her.

Skirmish at Wolftown, Va.

MADISON COURT HOUSE, Va., Aug. 9.—A skirmish took place yesterday between our pickets and a body of rebel cavalry at a place called Wolftown, some eight or ten miles from here, on the Stannardsville road. A battalion of the 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry was sent forward, who charged upon and drove the rebels beyond Rapidan, killing two, and wounding a number. Our loss was one killed. James Robins and John Q. Byers were shot in the foot, and George Bailey and John Bellipins were slightly injured. All are of Company B, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry. This morning everything is reported quiet along our lines. This command is very short of horses, the country having been cleared by the rebels.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

From Gen. Pope's Army.

FIGHT ON THE RAPIDAN RIVER.

Between Gen. Banks and Stonewall Jackson.

Good Conduct of our Troops.

Gen. Geary Severely Wounded.

Our Men Rest at Night on their Arms.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The following dispatch has been received by the *Tribune*:

HEADQUARTERS,
SIX MILES BELOW CULPEPPER, Aug. 10.

A battle was fought yesterday between Gen. Banks and Stonewall Jackson. Gen. Bayard, of Gen. McDowell's corps, with his cavalry brigade, had been engaged before in the extreme advance, near the Rapidan river, in skirmishing and maneuvering, taking some prisoners, and ending with a slight loss, baffling the efforts of a large force to surround and cut him off. Yesterday morning, he was engaged for some hours before Gen. Banks came up, and with four regiments of cavalry the first Pennsylvania, first Maine, and first Rhode Island, delayed and embarrassed the enemys advance. The rebels, under Jackson and McCall, had crossed the Rapidan in force, and their advance guard, 15,000 strong, was attacked by Gen. Banks yesterday afternoon, about six miles south of Culpepper Court House.

The fight was almost wholly with artillery at first, but the infantry became engaged at 6 o'clock, and a determined and bloody contest followed. Gen. Banks' right wing, under Gen. Williams, suffered severely. The rebels' position was in the woods, while the troops which attacked them were obliged to cross the open ground.

It was not till about 6 o'clock that it became evident that the rebels were attacking us in force. Previous to that there had been rather desultory cannonading. The whole rebel force suddenly attacked us in overwhelming numbers at all points. Nearly all their regiments had full ranks.

At 7½ o'clock Gen. Pope arrived on the field, from Culpepper, accompanied by Gen. McDowell, with a part of McDowell's corps. The battle was then substantially over, Gen. Banks holding the ground that he had occupied at the beginning.

After the arrival of Gen. Pope there was an artillery contest continuing at intervals till 12 o'clock. The night was unusually clear and the moon full. The rebels planted a battery against Gen. McDowell's centre, where Gen. Pope and Gen. Banks were, bringing both of them under fire. The Generals and their staff were so near the rebel lines, being actually in front of their own lines, that a sudden charge of the rebel cavalry was made from the woods, a quarter of a mile off, apparently with a view to capture them. The attempt was repulsed by a vigorous fire from Gen. McDowell's troops, and the Generals and their staff left the field under a cross fire from the rebels and their own troops. The fire of the rebel batteries were afterwards silenced.

Gen. Pope, on arriving, sent fresh troops to the front to take the place of Gen. Banks' exhausted columns. The enemy did not renew the attack except by artillery. Our troops were under arms and in position all night.

Gen. Banks was on the field throughout the action, and constantly under fire, and his handling of his troops and personal gallantry is highly praised by his officers.

The bravery and good conduct of the troops were conspicuous during a large part of the time; when overpowered by numbers, some of the regiments retreated in disorder.

Col. Knight, of the 46th Pennsylvania is dangerously wounded. Lt. Col. Selfridge was severely wounded; Major Watkins had his arm amputated; Adjutant Boyd was severely wounded; Lieut. Col. Donnelly was wounded; Lieut. Col. Brown had his arm amputated; Maj. Cook was killed—all of the 28th N. Y. Col. Chapman and Maj. Blake, of the 5th Connecticut, were wounded and taken prisoners; Lieut. Col. Sicoy, of the same regiment, was killed. Major Savage, of the 20th Mass., is probably killed. He was left on the field in a dying condition. Capt. Abbott, of the same regiment, was killed. Gen. Banks was rather severely hurt by an accident. A cavalry trooper ran against him, and he was struck heavily in the side. Nevertheless he remained on the field, and is on duty, with his command. Gen. Geary was wounded, and has had an arm amputated. Gen. Angur is severely wounded.

Maj. Pelanse, Gen. Banks' Adjutant, took command of the 46th Pennsylvania regiment, and gallantly led it through a galling fire. He received two shots, and is severely wounded, but not dangerously. Capt. Williams is missing. Capt. Goodwin is also missing. Capt. Quincey was taken prisoner. Surgeon Leland was wounded. Lieut. Auston, and Lieut. Buckman, of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, were wounded. No other officers in that regiment were hurt. Lieut. Hopkins, of the 7th Ohio, was wounded. Col. Ruggles, Chief of Staff to Gen. Pope, had his horse shot under him. Two of Gen. Pope's body guards were killed. Col. Morgan, of Gen. Pope's staff, and Maj. Perkins, of Gen. Banks' Staff, both received bullets through their hats.

The Second Massachusetts regiment was in the hardest of the fight and suppressed severely. The Fifth Connecticut, 27th Indiana, and 46th Pennsylvania regiments are badly cut up. Lieut. Ramsey, of Gen. Banks' staff, had his horse shot under him. General Wilder, of the rebel forces, was wounded.

The losses are very heavy on both sides, and it is supposed that not less than 3,000 were killed and wounded or missing on each side. Some prisoners were taken by both sides; Jackson and Ewell were both present in the field.

Reinforcements to the amount of 18,000 men reached the rebels last night, about the same time that ours arrived.

The skirmishing in front is still going on this morning, but the troops on both sides are so much exhausted by fatigue, and the intense heat, that no serious encounter is expected to take place to-day.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A gentleman who was at Aiken's Landing on Thursday gives an interesting account of the exchange of prisoners at that point. Our vessels arrived there at one o'clock in the afternoon, and in the course of a few hours delivered the 3,013 rebel prisoners to Commissioner Robert Ould. The United States prisoners had walked thirteen miles, and were in almost a famished condition, their food having been two small biscuits during the entire day. They had suffered extremely for the want of water, and it was only after the entreaty of Mr. Ould with the Colonel having charge of them that they were permitted, in squads, to quench their excessive thirst at a well. Captain J. S. Stevenson, of the Marine Artillery connected with the boats, distributed food and otherwise relieved their necessities. They remained over night at the Landing.

Mr. Aiken, the proprietor of the plantation furnishing them with straw on which they slept. Early the next day they were taken on board our transports.

Mr. Ould acknowledged that the rebel prisoners had been better treated by the United States authorities than our own men at Richmond, and certainly the contest between the two parties afford a proof of this fact. The exchange had been completed so far as concerns private soldiers lately confined in Richmond and that vicinity.

Some time this week the arrangement for the exchange of officers is expected to be consummated.

An order has been issued calling upon all officers who are on parole to report their names, rank and address to the Adjutant-General, that arrangements may be made for their exchange. Col. Corcoran will be exchanged for Col. Harrison.

It would appear from a private dispatch for our correspondent that there has been a fight in the valley, but the particulars have not been received, the public dispatch awaiting the approval of Gen. Pope.

Authorized to Act as Provost Marshal

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The *Express* announces that the Superintendent of Police, Kennedy, to-day, received orders from Washington authorizing him to act as Provost Marshal, with his officers as a guard.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The following order has been issued from the Head of the Military District of Washington:

All soldiers now employed as nurses, cooks, attendants, and in other capacities in the different hospitals, and who are able to join their regiments, will do so immediately. Convalescents will be selected for such duties, and no other, and these convalescents will be relieved as soon as they have sufficiently recovered to be fit for active duty.

Some of the newspapers have erroneously published Maj. Gen. Richardson, instead of Maj. J. H. Richardson, of the 7th Michigan Volunteers, as having been dismissed from the service.

A number of persons were, yesterday and to-day, prevented, excepting on conditions, from leaving the city in the cars. This is in accordance with the executive orders to prevent an evasion of military duty by those subjected to draft.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The recent order of the Secretary of War is designed to operate on two classes of persons, viz: Those who contemplate leaving the United States for the purpose of evading their military duty, and those who leave their own State—their place of residence—and go into other States for the same purpose. The other is to compel every citizen of the United States, subject to military duty, to bear his share in supporting the Government. Instructions have been prepared, and will be issued on Monday to military commandants, marshals and police officers, respecting the mode of executing the orders, so as to interfere as little as possible with individual pursuit and business, and limit the operations of orders to cases of evasion.

Reports were brought into Culpepper of the on Friday of the crossing of the Rapidan by the rebels, in force.

It is stated by a passenger, who came from the vicinity of Waterloo, to-day, that General Banks' column, which was in the advance, was attacked by Gen. Ewell, in superior numbers. The loss is severe on both sides, and a number of our wounded have been brought to Culpepper. No details of the battle have been officially received. It is reported that Gens. Prince Augur and Geary were wounded.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 8.—The U. S. transport and sanitary steamship Daniel Webster, Capt. Blathen, from New York, arrived at Fortress Monroe early this morning, and after stopping two hours, proceeded up the river to Harrison's Landing, with a cargo of vegetables.

Dr. Dunstrer, Medical Director of Transports, is on board, and also 120 nurses.

By the arrival of the mail boat from Harrison's Landing, at 4 o'clock, p. m., Col. Ball is reported that our army has fallen back to the Landing and left Malvern Hill for the rebels, after accomplishing the object of its reconnoissance.

The weather is exceedingly warm, and today is considered the hottest of the season.

Com. Wilkes went up James river to-day.

There is little doubt that the rebel city of Richmond is in a condition of starvation if not of pestilence. Our returned prisoners represent the destitution as terrible. Families formerly wealthy are destitute of food save the coarsest and meanest. To add to the horror of the situation, disease, almost to the extent of a plague, is sweeping away hundreds.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9.—The remains of Gen. Robert McCook were transferred from the Galt House, under a guard of honor, to the custody of the Cincinnati Committee, on board the mail boat, at noon. Lieut. Col. Scott and Lieuts. Boyle and Green accompanied the remains to Cincinnati. The flags in the city are at half mast, and other demonstrations of mourning.

The Nashville *Union* says that Gov. Johnson has been authorized by the Secretary of War to release disloyal Tennessee prisoners in the North, and exchange others for loyal Tennesseans imprisoned in the South. Ex-Governor Campbell, appointed Commissioner, goes north to-day.

Gen. Bragg is in command of 30,000 troops at Battle Creek.

Three rebels were hung in Alabama for the murder of two Federal soldiers.

Col. Wynkoop, with one hundred and eighty cavalry, surprised seven hundred of Forrest's men, on Monday, near Sparta. Col. Wynkoop withdrew after a sharp skirmish, losing one man and killing thirty rebels.

Correspondence Relative to Enlistments.

EASTON, July 9.—The following correspondence has taken place between the State authorities and Ex-Governor Reeder, relative to enlistments:

EASTON, August 9th, 1862.

To Gov. Curtin, Harrisburg:

The War Department informs me that if this county sends a surplus of volunteers, it shall be credited to the State quota of draft. If that is done, will you credit it to the county quota. Please answer immediately. The condition of things here are such that we must know. (Signed) A. H. REEDER.

HARRISBURG, August 9th, 1862.

To A. H. Reeder:

There are practical difficulties which render it uncertain whether the Governor can allow credit. Your people desire, you cannot, therefore, rely upon its being done, however, much the Governor may desire it.

(Signed) ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of State.

Sailing of the Steamers Etna and Saxonia—Launching of the Lackawanna—New York State Quota.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The steamers Etna and Saxonia were detained from departing till this evening, in order to permit an examination of the passengers, under the Secretary of War's regulation. The Saxonia has 457 passengers and the Etna 576, some of whom will doubtless be detained; but the War Department has not connected to-day, so as to go who procured tickets before the order was promulgated. The Etna takes out $1,700 in specie.

The U. S. frigate Lackawanna was successfully launched to-day.

The State quota, under the first order for 300,000, is full, except about 1,200 men, and can be easily completed by Tuesday next, when the regiments will commence to march.

The New Rebel Ram Fingal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The New York *Herald* says: Our correspondence from Hilton Head, touching the new rebel ram Fingal, and the proceedings of the enemy in that quarter are highly interesting. The new gunboat is fully armed and manned. She has been altered from the British steamer, of that name, which ran the blockade into Savannah, last spring, and it is said is now quite a formidable engine of destruction. She carries two 100-pound rifle guns, six 10 inch columbiads, four 50-pound rifle guns, and two 24-pounders for grape and canister. She is said to resemble the Merrimac in shape and form, with a massive beak at either end. Our troops are preparing to receive her. The plan of the rebels is said to be, first, to destroy our fleet, then move the Fingal around to Seabrook, and then cover the landing of their forces. They meanwhile are concentrating the land forces at Bluffton, at Hardeeville, and at Grahamsville.

Interesting from Culpepper, Va.

CULPEPPER, Va., Aug. 8.—Gen. Pope and staff have arrived here and located their headquarters near the property of Mr. Wallach, editor of the *Star*.

The Buford cavalry made a reconnoissance to Madison on the 6th. They report all quiet in that direction. It was reported there among the secessionists that Jackson had moved to Liberty Mills, on the Rapidan, west of the Central Railroad, having a force of 3,000 men there. Everything indicates a readiness for action. The inhabitants in this region are desponding.

No orders have yet reached the Provost Marshal to administer oaths of allegiance to citizens.

The first train of cars arrived here yesterday, with passengers and freight, from Alexandria. The telegraph will be completed today.

Guerrillas Defeated in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.

To Major General Halleck:

Colonel McNeill, with one thousand men, whipped Porter's forces, twenty-five hundred strong, at Kirksville on the 7th, and again near Stockton yesterday. Col. Morrill reports Porter's forces demoralized and broken up. Cobb and Poindexter are still to be attended to.

(Signed) J. M. SCHOFIELD, Brig. Gen.

Volunteering in Lehigh County.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Aug. 9.—The last company of Lehigh county's nine months quota left for Harrisburg to-day. Another company is almost full, and if not accepted for nine months, will volunteer for during the war.

Rebel General Orders.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, August 1st, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 54.

First—The following orders are published for the information and observance of all concerned:

Second—Whereas, by General Order dated the 22d day of July, 1862, issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, under authority of the President of the United States, the military commanders of that Government within the States of Virginia, Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, are directed to seize and use any property, real or personal, belonging to the inhabitants of this Confederacy which may be necessary or convenient for their several commanders, and no provision is made for compensation to owners of private property thus seized by military commanders of the enemy.

Third—And whereas, by General Order No. 11, issued by Major General Pope, commanding the forces of the army in Northern Virginia, it is ordered that all commanders of any army corps, divisions, brigades and detached commands will proceed immediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens, within their reach, in the rear of their respective commands. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations. Those who refuse shall be conducted South, beyond the extreme pickets of the army, and be notified that if found again anywhere within our lines, or at any point in the rear, they will be considered spies, and be subjected to the extreme rigor of military law. If any person, having taken the oath of allegiance, as above specified, be found to have violated it, he shall be shot, and his property seized and applied to public use.

Fourth—And whereby, by an order issued 13th of July, 1862, by Brig. Gen. A. Steinwehr, Major Wm. Steadman, a cavalry officer in his brigade, has been ordered to arrest five of the most prominent citizens of Page Co., Va., to be held as hostages, and to suffer death in event of any of the soldiers of said Steinwehr being shot by bushwhackers, by which term are meant the citizens of this Confederacy who have taken up arms to defend their lives and families.

Fifth—And whereas it results from above orders that some of the military authorities of the United States, not content with might and aggressive warfare, hitherto waged with savage cruelty against an inoffensive people, and exasperated by the failure of their efforts to subjugate them, have now determined to violate all rules and usages of war, and concert their hostilities, hitherto waged against armed forces, into a campaign of robbery and murder against unarmed citizens and peaceful citizens of the soil.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—Major M'Connell, of the Provost Marshal General's Department, left yesterday to establish provost marshalships at various points in Illinois and Iowa, under a recent order from Washington.

The police of this city have been organized into military companies.

Two of Gen. Price's recruiting officers were arrested here yesterday. Some three hundred recruits have been raised in this city, most of whom will doubtless be arrested.

Gen. Schofield has issued an order for the suspension of business throughout the war after four o'clock, to enable citizens to organize military companies and drill.

Amos Green, a prominent lawyer of Paris, Ill., was arrested at Terre Haute by order of the United States Marshal. It is reported at Terre Haute that the charge against him was for purchasing arms and ammunition with which to resist the Government draft.

The editor of the *Democratic Standard*, published in Paris, was arrested the same day for treasonable practices.

It is reported that armed organizations exists in Indiana and Southern Illinois to resist the draft.

Affairs in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 8.—Col. Wynkoop's 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry attacked Col. Forrest's force, on Calf river, near Sparta, and killed 30 of them. He then withdrew and rejoined Gen. Nelson at McMinnterville, where an attack by the rebels in large force is expected.

A train from Columbus was fired into by the guerrillas, and 20 passengers wounded. The brakeman died of his wounds to-day. He received fourteen shots. Cross-ties were placed on the road to obstruct the passage of the train.