Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 14.

CITY AFFAIRS.

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	90	80
12 " M.	100	80
6 " P. M.		80
Barometer		29-710

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, morning and evening editions, for sale at the news and periodical store of Mr. J. T. Sample, near the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad depot, Federal street, Allegheny.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters of Allegheny County are requested to meet at their usual places of holding elections, on SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF AUGUST INST., BEING THE LAST SATURDAY OF THE MONTH—ON THE AFTERNOON OF SAID DAY—to select TWO DELEGATES from each election district and precinct in the county, to represent them in the Republican County Convention, which will assemble in the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT—BEING THE FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER—AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON OF SAID DAY.

The object of this Convention is to place in nomination candidates for the following offices, viz:

One member of Congress for the Twenty-Second Congressional District.

One member of Congress for the Twenty-Third Congressional District.

A District Attorney for the County of Allegheny.

A State Senator for the County of Allegheny.

Two members of the House of Representatives for the County of Allegheny.

A County Commissioner for the County of Allegheny.

A Director of the Poor for the County of Allegheny.

The primary meetings to select these delegates will be held in the county, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and in the boroughs of the county, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening of said day. The selection of delegates in the townships will be by marking, and in the cities and boroughs by ballot.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN F. DRAVO, Chairman.
S. SCHOYER, Jr., Secretary.

Democratic County Convention.

The delegates selected at the primary meetings on Saturday last, met in County Convention Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock.

Thomas Donnelly, Esq., called the Convention to order, and Messrs. J. H. Whitesell and J. Fullwood were chosen temporary Secretaries.

The credentials of delegates were then received, but many reported their names verbally, without anything in the shape of "credentials." Sixteen districts in the county were not represented—including wards, boroughs and townships.

Dr. A. W. Black moved that the Convention now proceed to elect a permanent Chairman. Agreed to.

Thomas Farley and Dr. A. M. Pollock were nominated, and a *viva voce* vote resulted as follows:

Thomas Farley ..... 61 votes.
Dr. Pollock ..... 24 "

Mr. Farley was declared duly elected, and took the platform. He thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and counseled unanimity of action. The Democratic party had a mission to perform—and that mission was to stand by the Constitution and the Laws of the land, against all who may assail them. His remarks were very temperate, and were received with applause.

The following Vice Presidents were chosen: Gen. Watson, Col. Henry McCullough, Henry Ingram, Esq., Col. James A. Gibson, and Dr. Pollock.

The temporary Secretaries, Messrs. Whitesell and Fullwood, were elected as permanent Secretaries.

On motion of William Alexander, the Convention decided to make all nominations *viva voce*.

On motion of R. H. Kerr, Esq., Hon. Chas. Shaler was unanimously nominated for Associate Law Judge, and Hon. R. P. Ficklin for President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Col. James A. Gibson moved the appointment of a Committee of five, to prepare resolutions. Agreed to, and the Chair was authorized to name the Committee.

The following gentlemen were announced as the Committee on Resolutions: James A. Gibson, A. M. Pollock, R. H. Kerr, S. P. Ross and John Sill.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to receive nominations.

While the names for Assembly were being suggested, a delegate nominated Dr. A. H. Gross.

This fell like a bombshell in the Convention, and several gentlemen asked if this was not a *Democratic* Convention?

The Chairman, Mr. Farley, stated that he did not wish to dictate, but he had a right to express an opinion. Dr. Gross had certainly not proved himself a Democrat.

After some further discussion, the name of Dr. Gross was stricken from the list of nominations.

The following are the nominees for the several offices.

District Attorney—J. H. Hopkins, Wm. Linn, John R. Large.

Senate—Wm. Wilkins, R. H. Kerr.

Assembly—Campbell Stewart, Allegheny; A. J. Baker, Pittsburgh; Mathew Harbison, Robinson; J. T. F. Wright, Allegheny; Hugh McAfee, Temperanceville; D. Blackburn, Mifflin; Peter Hubbleman, Lower St. Clair; Samuel Smith, Allegheny; J. C. Bryant, Shaler; John Sill, Versailles; James Onslow, Pittsburgh; Adam Reineman, Reserve; Dr. Abl, Pittsburgh.

Controller—Dr. George S. Hays; John H. McIlhenny, Col. Robert Anderson.

Commissioner—Chas. Bryson, Jacob Stuckrath, J. C. Bryant, Thomas N. Smith.

Director of the Poor—Alex. McMurray, Col. James McCabe.

The Convention then took a recess till half past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at the time designated.

Mr. Barnett moved that the President be empowered to appoint a County Executive Committee of fifteen, and that said Committee be left to appoint their own officers.

Mr. O'Neill moved that the Chairman of the Convention be the Chairman of said Committee.

Mr. Kerr moved to amend the amendment, by appointing a Committee of one from each election district in the county.

The amendment to the amendment was adopted, and also the amendment, and the motion as amended was adopted.

Col. James A. Gibson, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, made the following reports:

Whereas, The victories of the Democratic party are always assured by its fidelity to the Union and the Constitution; we fully and cheerfully endorse the resolutions of the 6th of July Convention, 1862, and urge upon all true men to stand firm and united, for the success of the principles of Democracy is necessary to uphold the government of the people.

Resolved, That we yield a willing obedience and support to the Government in its efforts to bring this monstrous rebellion to a close, by prosecuting the war with vigor to that end. To preserve the life of the nation is the ardent wish of every Democrat, and while that life is threatened, all other objects are forgotten. Restoration is our watchword. Restore the Constitution, restore the laws, restore peace, and then will prosperity and happiness be restored throughout the land.

Resolved, That this Government can now only be re-established in its rightful authority, by banishing from the Councils of the Nation all bigots, propagandists and traitors, whose mission it is to destroy good governments and establish bad ones.

Resolved, That a period of civil war is not a time to remodel a form of government—Restoration first, and if desirable, modification afterwards.

Resolved, That the leaders of the rebellion in the South and the leaders of the Republican party of the North are alike opposed to the Constitution of 1787, and that the Democratic party is the only great political organization which recognizes the full obligations to the government under which we live and the Constitution which we are endeavoring to extend over the rebellious States.

The report was accepted and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Ross, of Temperanceville, offered the following, at the request of a large number of his constituents:

Resolved, That the emigration into this State of negroes is fraught with great danger to good morals, and injury to free white labor, and should be by law prevented.

Objections were made to the resolution, for the reason that it should have been laid before the Committee on Resolutions, etc.

Mr. Ross explained that it was offered by request of his constituents, whereupon it was put to vote and unanimously adopted.

resolution endorsing the course of Hon. Edgar Cowan, in the United States Senate, but it was declared out of order under the rule requiring all resolutions to go before the Committee.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for District Attorney.

The name of James H. Hopkins was withdrawn.

The ballot resulted as follows:

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Wm. Linn 54
John R. Large 38

Mr. Linn was declared duly nominated.

STATE SENATE.

R. H. Kerr 45
Wm. Wilkins 39

Mr. Kerr was declared the nominee for Senate.

COUNTY CONTROLLER.

Col. Robert Anderson 46
John H. McIlhenny 23
Col. George S. Hays 14

Col. Anderson was duly nominated.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Jacob Stuckrath 42
Charles Bryson 33
Thomas N. Smith 5
Alex. McMurray 2

Mr. Stuckrath's nomination was duly announced.

ASSEMBLY.

A. J. Baker* 72
J. C. Bryant* 56
A. Reineman* 50
Campbell Stewart* 38
M. Harbison* 36
Hugh McAfee 33
Peter Haberman 23
Dr. Blackburn 21
John Sill 21
Sam. Cameron 20
J. T. F. Wright 18
Jas. Onslow 18
S. Smith 8
Dr. Abl 2

Before the vote was announced, Mr. Alexander moved that the five having the highest vote be declared nominated. Agreed to by a vote of 34 to 22.

Those marked with a star (*) are nominated.

POOR DIRECTOR.

Jas. E. McCabe, by acclamation.

The Convention then adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

After the county nominations had been made, the Convention separated for the purpose of attending to the Congressional nominations—the delegates from the 22d District remaining in the Supreme Court room, and those from the 23d District withdrawing to the District Court room.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

The delegates organized by appointing Henry McCullough Chairman, and John Fullwood Secretary.

George P. Hamilton, Esq., and Mr. Frank Sellers were nominated for Congress, and the ballot resulted as follows:

Hamilton 30
Sellers 2

Mr. Hamilton was declared duly nominated, and the Convention adjourned.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Thomas Farley was chosen Chairman, and Jacob Whitesell, Esq., Secretary.

The following named gentlemen were unanimously chosen as Conferees to meet the representatives of the remaining portion of the district, and choose a nominee for Congress:

Wm. H. McGee, Wm. Neillie, James A. Gibson, J. T. F. Wright, and Charles Maginn.

The Conferees were instructed to support John R. Large for Congressional nominee in the 23d district.

On motion adjourned.

Disloyalty in Mt. Pleasant.

The Westmoreland *News* gives the following account of a fracas caused by the outrageous conduct of a rebel sympathizer residing in Mount Pleasant:

"Mr. John W. Carpenter has for a length of time been supposed to be sympathising with the rebels, and by his language had rendered himself obnoxious to the people of Mt. Pleasant and vicinity. On Tuesday of last week he received a letter, requiring him to hang out the flag, or he would be called on to take the oath of allegiance. On receiving this they made a small flag, and attaching it to his so Robert's shirt tail, and putting this on over his clothes, the young man walked through town to the post office and back, armed with club and pistol, using at the same time the most insulting language. The fuss had preceded the young man part of the way, and returned with him home. This outrage soon gathered a crowd, and they marched to Carpenter's house, and had him go before Justice Fleming, and take the oath of allegiance. When this was done the crowd dispersed, as the young man had made good his escape. Mr. Carpenter, Sr., came to Greensburg and made information against a number of the most prominent citizens of that place, and legal process has been issued, when all the facts in the case will be determined by a judicial tribunal.

"No punishment would have been too severe for the perpetrator of this outrage, and we only wonder how he escaped the roughest usage at the hands of the justly indignant citizens. A court of justice may decide that this assemblage was a "mob," but the daring insult offered, the character of the people engaged, and the order and decorum which marked their proceedings will doubtless palliate the offence in the eyes of the law, and justify their conduct before the world."

The Tarentum Companies.

We regret to say that the two companies from Tarentum, recruited by Rev. Mr. Boyd, have been compelled to return home, in consequence of not being able to get into camp. They have been subsisted since Friday last, by the Subsistence Committee, and slept in the third story of Wilkins Hall, but the Committees to-day notified Capt. Smith, commandant of the camp, that it was utterly impossible for them to continue to subsist them, as it took nearly all the time of the Committee, and there was no probability of the camp being ready until the middle of next week. The men offered to provide quarters for themselves, put up their own barracks, etc., if Quartermaster Montgomery would only order them into camp, provide the lumber, etc., but he replied that he had no authority to do so, and that the proposals for supplies could not be opened until Saturday. The Committee then agreed to subsist them until Saturday, if assured that they would be relieved then, but no such assurances would be given.

Under these circumstances, the men were compelled reluctantly to return home, and they all left last evening, on the train, except about forty men, who prefer boarding here at their own expense, rather than undergo the pain of another parting with their wives and children.

The Committee bear willing testimony to the good order and decorum at all times observed by these men, whose moral conduct was wholly unexceptionable, notwithstanding the disagreeable circumstances in which they were placed.

Those whose duty it is to provide for the men, should see the necessity of doing so, without resorting to any "red tape" delays.

Co. B, Plummer Guards.

This is the title of a new company now being recruited by Capt. Charles S. Gill and First Lieutenant John Williams. It is named in honor of Mr. Joseph Plummer, and is the second company bearing his name—the first having been in the service for over a year. Mr. Plummer, with characteristic liberality, has acknowledged the compliment with a check for $500, to defray incidental expenses. Capt. Gill served in the three months campaign, and Lieut. Williams has seen service in the English army. Here is a fine opportunity to enlist. Headquarters Masonic Hall, Fifth street, and Diamond, Allegheny.

Police Changes in Allegheny.

Alderman Miller, Mayor *pro tem*, has chosen officer William Bowden as High Constable, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Samuel Long, who has been chosen First Lieutenant of Co. C, Clark Infantry. Mr. Bowden is a very active, energetic and efficient officer.

Officer Tyler, who has been on the police force for several years, has resigned, which leaves two vacancies on the day police. It is said these will be filled by the appointment of Messrs. Fairman and McKnight, but the appointments have not yet been made.

RETURNED FROM EUROPE.—The following persons, from this vicinity, have arrived in New York, from Europe, in the steamer City of Baltimore: J. S. Hall, of Hall & Speer, Wm. Smith, Robert Ashworth, Miss Frond-

The Great Sculling Match for the Championship--Hamill Victorious!

The preliminary race in the great sculling match between Joshua Ward, of New York, and James Hamill, of this city, for the championship of America, came off on the Schuylkill river, at Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon. There were two races arranged for—the first to take place on Wednesday, distance three miles; and the second on Thursday, distance five miles. The result of Wednesday's contest is announced by special dispatch as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 1862.

James Hamill won the three mile race, beating Ward, the "champion of America," easily. Time—*twenty-two minutes and twenty-two seconds*. There is great excitement here in consequence of this result.

BERNARD KENNEDY.

Great as the excitement must have been in Philadelphia, it was scarcely less here among our boating men, and indeed among all classes of citizens, as the desire was everywhere expressed that victory should crown our young though modest and unassuming champion. At first it was scarcely believed possible that a western oarsman, whose exploits had been confined almost solely to the obscure waters of the Ohio, should be able to cope successfully with the long vaunted champion of the great metropolis, but "muscle will tell," and Ward finds in Hamill an opponent worthy of his mettle.

The three mile race has been decided in favor of the "western champion," and if Ward wishes to retain his laurels as "champion of America," he will have to pull to-day as he has never pulled before. We believe that Hamill will "stay with him" in the five mile race, if he does not actually "leave him in his wake." His endurance is equal, if not superior to Ward's, and now, since he has led him handsomely in the short pull, his friends confidently expect that he will have a complete and easy victory to-day.

We learn that a large sum of money will change hands here on the result. Hamill's friends were confident, and their offers were very freely accepted by the "sharps," who expected to make a handsome thing of it. Betting to-day will of course change in favor of Hamill, but the "sharps," under the impression that Ward is only playing for a "bigger thing," will doubtless take most of the bets offered. Of course, we advise no one to risk a dollar on the issue.

[Second Dispatch.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Hamill came in sixty yards ahead, sculling three miles in 2:30.

In Memoriam.

DIED—On Saturday evening, the 9th instant, HARRIET HOPKINS, wife of Wm. S. Lavely.

Dead! no, "she is not dead, but sleepeth." And, "after life's fitful fever, she sleeps well." Yes, she is gone!

"Surely the good die first,
And they whose hearts are dry as summer dust,
Burn to the socket."

Sweet sister, thou art indeed gone—gone to clasp to thy yearning, longing heart those who had "gone before" ten weary months—noble, loving Keemie, and gentle, confiding Willie. Bravely didst thou bear up under the desolating, overwhelming affliction, but the stroke seemed to fall too heavily upon thy delicately sensitive nervous organism, and thy Father in mercy said, "come up hither," and obeying cheerfully the summons, every nerve was re-touched by the Master's hand, to thrill with a rapture unknown upon life's wild moorlands.

But how can we give thee up? Who will smile upon thy husband's daily return so sweetly as thou wast wont to do? Upon whose bosom will he lay his weary head? And who will be a mother to sweet little Anne, who is left behind? Who will cheer the stricken brother and sister? These questions are sad ones, and seem hard to answer. But Jesus will be to them *all and in all*.

Turn I again to thee, my more than sister, to think of what thou wast and what thou art. In thy life thou wert gentle and lovely; in thy death thou art triumphant and glorious. In thy life thou wert faithful and hopeful; in thy death thou art satisfied and confident. In thy life, now all was sunshine, and anon all was darkness; in thy death, the sunshine and the darkness were both dissipated, and thou didst awake in the soft and gentle light of heaven—the light which gently beams from the "Lord God and the Lamb." In thy life thou didst love dearly those whom thou has left behind; in thy death thou didst find those who had "gone before," and dost beckon for the sorrowing ones to follow. In thy life, love was thy guiding star; in thy death love is the sweet-voiced bride that sings in thy soul the "song of Moses and the Lamb." Yes, thou art gone! but thy influence lingers still. Thy memory sheds a hallowing calm around our pathway, and we trust will lead us so to live, that when the summons comes, we may go to rejoin thee in the Sanctuary of the Blest.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 13, 1862. H. A. L.

ARREST OF A THIEF.—The notorious Johnny Montague was yesterday arrested and committed to jail, to answer a charge of larceny, preferred by Miss Reed, of Seventh street. She charges him with the larceny of $15, part of which (a ten dollar bill on the Lawrence County Bank) was subsequently recovered at a place where Montague had spent it.

PARTING BANQUET.—The employees in the extensive trimming house of Messrs. Eaton, Macrum & Co. last evening gave a parting banquet to three of their fellow clerks, Messrs. Mark Kurtz, Clem Eiben, and Hestop Powers, who have volunteered in the Sumner Infantry, Capt. Seibert. The banquet was given at "Our House," in the Diamond, and was a sumptuous affair.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

Bank Note Quotations,

Corrected especially for the *Gazette* by Messrs. Feld & Lare, of the *National Bank Note Reporter*.

PITTSBURGH, August 13, 1862.

	Discount.		Discount.
New England States	1½	South Carolina	50
New-York State	½	Georgia	50
New-York City	par	Alabama	50
New Jersey	½	Louisiana	50
Penna. Phila.	par	Kentucky	½
" Pittsburgh	par	Tennessee	50
ex. Bk. Pittsburgh pr.	8	Ohio	par
Pa. Country Banks	½	Indiana, fron	3
Delaware	par	Indiana, b'k state	par
Dist. of Columbia	2	Illinois	3@50
Maryland, Baltimore	par	Wisconsin	8@50
Maryland, Interior	1@2	Iowa	50
Virginia, Wheeling	½	Michigan	50
Wheeling branches	3	Missouri	3@50
Virginia, interior	10@40	Canada	prem. ½
North Carolina	50		

EXCHANGE—Selling rates on New-York and Philadelphia ¼ ⅌ cent. over bankable funds.

COIN—Gold, selling at 12@13 and Silver at 8@10 over bankable funds.

Railroad Earnings.

The approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, during the month of July ult., compared with the same period of last year, were as follows:

From	1862.	1861.		
Freights	$ 154,830 53	$104,216 85	$50,613 68	inc
Passengers	72,566 34	53,009 66	19,576 68	inc
Exp. matter	2,700 00	2,700 00		
Mails	7,825 00	7,825 00		
Rent Railway	7,083 33	7,083 33		
Rents	202 75	170 50	32 25	inc
Miscellaneous	445 14	424 05	21 09	inc
Total	245,673 09	180,429 38	65,243 71	inc
Earnings f'm Jan 1 to Jy 30	1,634,350 68	1,276,421 48	307,929 20	inc
Total earn'gs to July 31	1,930,023 77	1,456,850 86	373,172 91	inc

Increase for July, 36 1-10 per cent.; average increase to July 31, 24 per cent.

The Question of a Draft Soon to be Decided.

The following dispatch was received this morning, from Adjutant-General Russel, by Mr. Howe, Chairman of the Executive Committee. It will serve to show that the Committee has been taking all proper steps to procure a settlement of the late difficulties relative to the substitution of volunteers under the order for a draft. In a day or two, it is presumed, the matter will be finally decided:

HARRISBURG, Aug. 12, 1862.

To Hon. Thomas M. Howe:

The Governor goes to Washington to-day to have the question of credit of excess settled.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjt.-Gen'l.

PRESENTATION.—First Lieutenant Wm. O Cooke, and Second Lieutenant Frank L. Werts, of the Walker Infantry, Capt. Tyler, will each be presented with a beautiful sword, sash and belt, this [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock, at the office of Grover & Baker's S. M. Co., No. 18 Fifth street, in this city. These machines are indisputably the best in use, either for tailoring or family purposes. They are in operation in almost every establishment here, and they are warranted for three years, in every respect. We would, therefore, recommend them to every person wishing to buy an article in that line, and would also advise every volunteer, who has the welfare of his family at heart, during his absence, to get one of these sewing machines, as we have no doubt one of them would hereafter prove itself a blessing in many a soldier's home, particularly if a father should never return to the loved ones he left behind.

We take great pleasure in recommending the Rev. R. B. 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. ELLIOTT, D. D. | Rev. W. D. HOWARD, D.D.

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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.

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.

SOLDIERS, see to your own health; do not trust to the army supplies. Cholera, fever and bowel complaint will follow your slightest indisposition. Holloway's Pills and Ointment should be in every man's knapsack. The British and French troops use no other medicine. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 216

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.

LOST.—On Tuesday evening August 12, on the West Common, Allegheny, a small black

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.
OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1862.

AN EXPLANATORY CARD.

An effort is making by one or two Eastern journals which are anxious to save themselves from the appearance of opposition to the Administration, by convincing the public that the President has not decided against arming the negroes, to discredit my statement about the late interview of Western men with the President on that subject. These papers are aided by one of the Senators present at that interview, who attempted plastering the affair over, in a card in last Monday's *Republican*. Yesterday's *Republican* contained the following reply:

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

"Editors of the Republican:

"In your issue of this morning, I notice an editorial reference to one of my dispatches to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, concerning a recent interview of certain western men with the President, on the subject of accepting negro regiments, followed by a communication which professes to correct certain false impressions on the same subject, and closes with this declaration:

"'The statement contained in the special dispatch to the Cincinnati daily *Gazette*, published on the 6th day of August, that one of the Senators present said 'I hope in God's name, Mr. President, you will resign, and let Mr. Hamlin try it,'—is totally untrue. The communication is without a signature, but you state that it is from one of the United States Senators, who was present at the interview. This narrows down matters pretty closely. Let us have them a little closer. If the communicating Senator will authenticate any such statement as above, by affidavit, and his own signature to it, I will produce the U. S. Senator who was present at the interview, and who distinctly declared that he made the reply to the President's remark about resigning precisely as I have reported. That will specedily settle the question of veracity. It may be noticed that your correspondent makes no denial of the President having said that if the people were dissatisfied he would resign and let Mr. Hamlin try it.

"This would have been forwarded sooner, but I thought it best to wait and see whether it would put an end to the discussion. As expected, it did. The Senator in question is here, but has to reply to make my original statements in the case well known here to be based on the declaration of one of the parties concerned, and can easily be substantiated whenever any authoritive denial is attempted."

HALLECK ON THE THREATS OF THE REBELS.

Gen. Halleck has decided that the shortest way is the best for putting a stop to rebel insolence in constantly threatening what terrible things they'll do if we don't continue the war on conciliatory terms. He has included in an envelope Jeff. Davis' letter about Pope, the rebel Adjutant General's orders, and other papers forwarded to him by the rebel authorities, and returned them to Richmond without one word of answer, the inference being that they were too insulting to receive any attention.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Cassius M. Clay has returned to New York. The statement made a day or two ago that he will go back to Russia, proves correct, he himself said yesterday that he would be glad to serve his country here, but found his views of the mode of conducting this war, so far as slavery is connected with it, could not be harmonized with those of the administration, it would not, therefore, do for him to go into the war, because he would be constantly hampered, and if he attempted to do what he thought necessary, he would probably be shelved like Fremont.

GENERAL BENHAM'S NAME STRICKEN FROM THE ROLLS OF THE ARMY.

The career of one military charlatan has finally been cut short. Gen. Benham's name has been stricken from the rolls of the army. Those who have known him well have only wondered that this result did not come sooner.

OUR ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.

The importance of movements now in progress, in certain portions of our armies in Virginia, cannot be over-estimated. Details, however, cannot be given for some days.

OHIO REGIMENTS.

As the particulars of the late battle come in, it appears more and more clearly that two Ohio regiments bore the brunt of the action—the 5th, from Cincinnati, and the 7th, from Cleveland. The losses of the last are terrible.

GEN. BLENKER.

Gen. Blenker's Quartermaster said to-day there was a probability that Gen. Blenker would be sent out to take command of Gen. Rob. McCook's brigade. The statement is not fully credited here.

RECRUITING TO BE EXTENDED TO THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER.

It seems that New York and some of the other Eastern States have authority to continue recruiting for volunteers till the 1st of September, Secretary Stanton having concluded it will take that long to make arrangements for drafting, get enrollments completed, etc.

Southern News.

MEMPHIS, August 10.—The *Bulletin* of this morning has advices from reliable sources, which represent that Gen. Breckinridge attacked Baton Rouge on Tuesday last, and was repulsed, losing among the killed Gen. Clark, of Mississippi, and Colonel Hunt, of Kentucky. Breckinridge attributes the defeat to the non-arrival of the Ram Arkansas to make a simultaneous attack on the Federal fleet with his land attack. The Arkansas arrived in the evening, and immediately assailed our fleet, and destroyed two vessels, severely damaged two others and drove the balance away. Breckinridge renewed the attack from the land side, and is said to have captured the entire Federal force at Baton Rouge.

It is also said a large portion of Van Dorn's command is co-operating with Breckinridge for an immediate attack on New Orleans.

It is currently reported and credited at Helena that the rebels have completed the alteration of the Star of the West, which was up the Yazoo river, to a ram gunboat, and that she is now at Vicksburg. She is called the Richmond, is clad with railroad iron, and mounts 22 guns. One of the Ocean tugs was up the same river also completed, and came out at the same time.

The New Orleans *Bulletin*, of the 30th ult., announces the arrival of the flag ship Hartford, and frigates Richmond and Brooklyn, from Vicksburg.

Further Account of the Late Battle.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Advices from Culpepper, dated yesterday, says that owing to the severe injury received by Gen. Banks, the command of the second corps d'armee devolves upon Gen. Williams. Brig. Gen. Crawford commands Gen. William's division, and Gen. Green the division of Gen. Augur, who is severely but not dangerously wounded.

An escaped prisoner saw, at Orange Court House, Gen. Prince and Capt. Watkins, in the hands of the enemy, on their way to Richmond.

On visiting the battle ground, many if not the greater part of our dead were found, some partially and others entirely stripped of their uniforms. The dead Union and rebel soldiers lay around promiscuously.

Gen. Stewart and Early held the field, and conversed freely with the officers about the battle. They stated that all brigades of Gens. A. P. Hill, Longstreet and Ewell were opposed to our small band of heroes, and that they were terribly cut to pieces by our fire, leading to the inference that they suffered fully as much as ourselves. As previously stated, Gen. Jackson commanded the field in person.

Gen. [illegible]

Guerrillas Captured.

UTICA, MO., Aug. 13.—The Federal forces, under Col. Guitar, caught Pondexter's band of guerrillas at Comptons Ferry on Grand River, at 9 o'clock on Monday night—killed 10 or 12, and wounded and drowned 30. They also captured Pondexter's whole train, one-third of his horses and arms, and all his baggage and ammunition.

Marshalls Appointed to make an Enrollment of the Militia of the State.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Hon. Wm. Marshall, of Easton, Pa., was to-day commissioned by the Governor to make an enrollment of the militia of the State in the Eastern District. Hon. Alex. Murdock, Marshal of the Western District, received similar authority.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, August 14—Evening.—Flour is in good demand, at full prices; superfine $4@4.10. There is no change in Wheat; the demand is good at full rates. Corn dull at 34@35. Oats and Rye unchanged. Whiskey firm at 26½. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Groceries dull. Pig Iron has advanced to $26@33.

Gold 12; Silver 7; demand notes 5 premium. Exchange par.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.—Flour dull and firm, rather week; sales of superfine at $5; extra at $5.75, and extra family at $5.87½@6.25. Rye-flour is steady at $3.37½. Corn-meal at $3.25. Wheat dull and 2c. lower; sales 5,000 bushels red at $1.25@1.31, and $1.40@1.55 for white. Rye commands 80@82. Corn in good demand, and 60,000 bus yellow sold at 64, and 1 100 bus white at 65. Oats are active, and 5,000 bus Pennsylvania sold at 50c, and now at 39@42c. No change in Groceries or Provisions. Whisky: 5,000 bls Ohio sold at 32c.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Noon.—Flour firm; sales 11,000 bbls at $4.80@5 for State; $5.40@5.50 for Ohio; $5.30@5.50 for Southern. Wheat advanced 1c; sales 80,000 bus at $1.12@1.21 for Chicago Spring; $1.17@1.23 for Milwaukee Club. Corn advanced 1c; 60,000 bushels sold at 58@59. Beef quiet; Mess Pork unchanged. Lard firm at 19½@20½. Whisky dull at 30½@31.

BALTIMORE August 13.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; white $1.35@1.65; red 1.35@1.40. Corn dullat 60@63 for white, and 63@64 for yellow. Oats firm at 51@52 for Pennsylvania. Whisky dull. Provisions quiet.

To the Republicans of Allegheny County Residing in the 23d Congressional District.

Fellow Citizens: Having, some time ago, been designated by the votes of the Republicans of Armstrong county as their choice as a candidate for Congress, and my name having been before you for several weeks as a candidate for the same position at your primary meetings and in your convention, it is proper that I should say a few words to you; and I prefer to do so through the press.

It is not in accordance with my taste, nor with my sense of propriety and the fitness of things, for any man occupying the position I do at present, or who looks forward to one still higher, to be running from house to house soliciting influence and votes. I shall not do any thing of the kind; but should it be your pleasure to make me your candidate, I shall then endeavor to see you at your homes.

I am now one of yourselves. I reside in your county. I think I understand your interests, your sentiments, and your character as a people. For more than twenty years I have stood in a closer relation to you than many of you were aware of; for I have held much converse with you at your firesides through the political and the religious press. To some of you I am well known personally; and my reputation as a man, and as an earnest Republican, is pretty well established. You will please pardon that much egotism.

Three counties, having equal weight in joint convention, compose the district. Butler has presented one name, Armstrong another; and should Allegheny present a third, serious difficulties may arise in coming to a choice, and the result may be very far from what you would desire it to be. There is one way, and only one way, of avoiding that difficulty, and that uncertainty as to the result. But I shall say nothing more on that point.

A great evil—a huge wrong in morals and a gross solecism in politics—which was, in the beginning of our existence as a nation, in some degree incorporated into our system of government, is now beating its appropriate fruit, and working out its inevitable results. It must, in its very nature rule, or ruin, or be extirpated. It did rule for a long time; it is now endeavoring to ruin us; and this forces upon us the single alternative of destroying its power, or of being destroyed by it. We cannot, if we would, be at peace with slavery. It has struck a death blow, not at its individual antagonists, not at this State or that State, not at any particular party, but at the very heart of the nation. Slavery, as an established system, as an element of political power, is now identified with treason, and is at this moment arrayed in desperate and deadly antagonism against the government. Never, never on earth, is able to loosen their mutual death-grip. One or the other must perish.

For more than a year we have been trying to save the government without inflicting any serious injury upon its only real antagonist. A hundred thousand lives and a thousand millions of dollars have been expended in the vain attempt. The result of all this sacrifice of life and treasure, of sorrow and suffering, has been as idle, as fruitless, as would be the blows of a gladiator who should strike only at the shadow of his adversary, while that adversary was aiming and striking with giant strength at his own heart. Surely, fellow-citizens, we have seen enough to convince us that treason is to slavery what the shadow is to the substance, and that rebellion is but that treason in activity. Treason existed and was strong thirty years ago, while rebellion only sprung into full activity when Fort Sumter was bombarded. Both are the natural outgrowths of one baleful root.

A great system of oppression has existed in our country from the first. It constituted a part of our social system before the government was framed. Our fathers treated it as an evil thing, which they hoped was dying out, and which would soon come to a quiet end under the institutions of freedom. But time has shown us that in this they were mistaken; for, instead of dying out, the system grew in less than forty years to be the controlling power in the nation. This fact has taught us how unsafe it is to compromise principle, or to enter into a compact with wrong.

But the past cannot be recalled. Our business is with the present. God will take care of the future; yet that future will take its character from our fidelity or infidelity to those great principles which our fathers so loudly and so sincerely proclaimed to the universe when they laid the foundations of this greatest and best of governments. We stand at this moment in the midst of the mightiest political revolution the world ever saw—a revolution which will leave all free, or none. The fiat, uttered eighteen hundred years ago, is about to pass upon us a people—"With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." Never, probably, in all human history, did such fearful responsibilities rest upon any people as do at this moment rest upon the loyal people of the United States. Democratic persuasion, however appalling, be the sacrifices however great, be the opposing forces however formidable, our only safety is in going forward. If we even falter or hesitate, we are lost.

But what is it to go forward? Is it to send more and more men into the field? Yes, that is one part; but armies, however numerous, cannot save us, unless we permit them to strike at the heart of rebellion—at that from which it springs, and from which it derives all its vitality and strength. The work of saving the Union, merely, involves no great principle. To save a Union of discordant and incongruous States, as Austria is, and as this country would be were slavery preserved, would be but a triumph of tyranny and brute force. If Liberty and Union are both to be saved, they must be saved by making this Union harmonious. It will not do to have in it the two antagonistic elements that have been ever jarring, and are now struggling for the mastery. Either Liberty or Slavery must be taken out of it. If this is to be a nation of freemen, then the people of all the States must love the Union, and be in it, not by force, but by choice; for a Union on any other principle would require a despotic government for its maintenance. If we are determined to maintain the Union of all these States; we must make them either homogenious in their laws and social institutions, or change our government into a despotism.

But have we of the North any right to interfere with the institutions of the South? Prior to this rebellion we had politically no such right; but now we have; for the people of that section, have, by their own act, given us that right. They made war upon us and are still maintaining it; and now it is not only our right, but it is our duty, to remove that thing for which they made war—just as much our right and duty as it is to preserve our national Union from dismemberment. If we have no right to do the first, then we have no right to do the last. To deny this proposition were just as illogical as to say that a certain end is right, but that the only means by which that end can be attained is wrong.

But to uproot a vast legalized and incorporated wrong, to revolutionize the social condition of a great community, to burst the bonds of millions of