Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 15.

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.	90	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 country, 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.

A Chapel Tent Wanted.

Rev. James Marshal, Chaplain at Fortress Monroe, has addressed a letter to the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, from which we make the following extract:

Allow me to mention to your Committee our great need of a place for religious worship. Here are nearly 1,000 men, hundreds of them could walk or hobble to some gathering point every morning, had we such a place. Hence, we cannot bring the truth home to so many poor sick and wounded soldiers.

To meet the wants we must get a *chapel tent*, to pitch it in front of the Seminary, in which we may hold morning daily prayer meetings, Sunday services, various class associations, if necessary, and in which we can also arrange for a reading room. I think our churches North will furnish free their papers, both secular and religious, for such a purpose. How profitably our ladies might thereby spend hours, now spent in indolence and worse than useless meditation. Here you see what we want, will your christian friends in Pittsburgh respond favorably to such a call? It will cost about $250. If you can assist us in accomplishing this object, you will give, we trust, an impetus to the Master's cause amongst the sick and wounded soldiers.

Yours truly, JAS. MARSHALL,
Chaplain at Fortress Monroe.

Contributions for the above worthy object, can be left at Albree, Son & Co.'s, Wood street, or Weyman & Son's, Smithfield street, and they will be forwarded at once by the Subsistance Committee.

Treatment of the Richmond Prisoners.

Clark McConnell, of Company F, 10th Reserves, who was taken prisoner during the battles before Richmond, and confined for five weeks at the rebel Capital, but who has been released and is again with his regiment, writes to his father, at Freedom, Beaver county, detailing the incidents of his capture, his treatment, etc. We extract as follows:

"We had a hard time of it while we were at Richmond. We only got *two* meals per day, and sometimes only *one*—and all we got was a fourth of a loaf of bread and a small piece of fresh meat, without salt. That was our breakfast. For supper we got the fourth of a loaf of bread. I knew some men to sell their only pair of shoes to get money to buy bread, and others to sell their coats and pants. I saw men there pay one dollar and a half for a loaf of bread about the size of our five cent loaves. I believe there were three or four men died from starvation while we were on the Island. There were from five to six died every day while we were there. The prisoners took a good deal of money into the city, and the rebels would rather have our money than their own, and would pay a premium for it."

Recruiting.

J. W. Westlake, senior editor of the Indiana county *Messenger*, and R. T. Cornwell, principal of the public school, are recruiting a company of infantry for the war, at Indiana. Both of these gentlemen are well known as upright and energetic men, and will have no trouble in filling out their company.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—The *Examiner* says: Recruiting is going on briskly all over this county. We learn that on Saturday about 30 had been enrolled at Beallsville, 40 at Clarksburg, 60 at Monongahela city, 12 at Cross Creek, between 40 and 50 at Prosperity, several at Hickory, a large number at Canonsburg, 100 in Washington, and respectable numbers at other points. If the proper effort is made, the full quota of our county under both calls will be made up. We learn that Rev. Mr. Kneeling, Presbyterian minister at Hickory, is engaged in the patriotic work of raising a company of volunteers for the war, and is meeting with very great success.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The Wheeling *Press* says:

Recruiting is progressing with better success this week than last, both in the city and county, and there seems to be a determination upon the part of our young men generally to enlist rather than be drafted. That's the only alternative now, and there are but few days left in which to embrace it. All who possibly can make the choice should do so at once. The artillery service seems to be very popular, and the company of Messrs. Carlin and Stallman is rapidly filling up. There has been a large accession to old regiments from our midst, and the feeling is gaining ground that Ohio county must speedily furnish her quota.

Two full companies arrived on Wednesday evening from Marshall county, and were quartered in Camp Carlile, preparatory for their necessary equipments. One was gotten up by Capt. Boomer and Lieut. Fisher, and the other by Capt. Magruder and Lieut. Tomblinson. They were received at the depot amid loud and continued cheers.

The Volunteer Bounty Fund.

The following is the additional subscriptions to the bounty fund, in the Second Ward.

Mrs. Margaret Sellers	$100
M. W. Rankin	50
James W. Davitt	40
Howard & Rogers	25
Miner Tindle	25
Edmonds & Co.	25
Chas. B. Leech, of Leech & Hutchison	25
Herman Skiles	25
Samuel Grove	10
James Smeathin	10
Perry Wilson	5
George Fortune	5
Previously collected	5,355
Total	$5,720

MOORHEAD INFANTRY.—Capt. Hughey informs us that the "Moorhead Infantry" is progressing satisfactorily, and that he expects to be full shortly. Capt. H. has had some experience during the present war, and those who wish to enlist with an experienced officer should join the Moorhead Infantry at once. Capt. Hughey can always be found at his headquarters, Lyon's building, Fifth st.

CAPTAIN WRIGHT, of the 62d Pennsylvania Regiment is in the city, and detailed to recruit for the same regiment. He will open a recruiting office for that purpose in a few days.

SHIRLAND, August 13, 1862.

Editors Gazette: Your remarks in yesterday's issue meets my views in regard to raising funds for bounties. Surely, all ought to bear the burden of this unholy war alike. As things are at present managed, there are individuals of means who have never contributed anything and boast of it. If the proper authorities would issue bonds, to run four or five years, there is no earthly doubt but they would be redeemed. Truly the only just mode is for the proper authorities to let the tax fall upon the whole people.

A. H. BURNS.

JONES' LIGHT INFANTRY still pays all the bounty money. Roll in boys, two days only left. The chance to join this active branch of the army, and to receive the bounty money, $165, draws near to a close. Lose no time, boys. George B. Jones, Esq., of our city, subscribes private funds. Headquarters 68, Fifth street, over Reed's Jewelry store. Capt. J. H. McElwaine and Lieut. Will. F. Wiley, recruiting officers.

"BEAM INFANTRY."—This fine company is filling up rapidly, and will, in all probability, have the full complement of men again the last of the week. An extra bounty is offered for a few more good men, and those about to enlist should embrace the opportunity at once. The headquarters are at No. 62 Fifth between Smithfield and Wood streets.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

The Theatre—Re-opening.

Manager Henderson will open the theatre for the fall season with an entirely new company. The leading lady is Mrs. D. Myron, from Wallack's, with Miss Amy Frost, commedienne, an old favorite here; Mrs. Ableman, old woman; Miss Lizzie Gillet, juvenile; Miss Fanny Burt, walking lady; Miss Anna Hyatt, chambermaid, and Misses A. and L. Hardy, Wortman and Murray for "utility." The danseuse is Nellie Rosa; Mr. G. D. Chaplin, from Winter Garden, will be leading gentleman; Mr. F. Mordaunt, from Niblo's, "heavy man;" Mr. Joseph Sefton, low comedy; Mr. Church, commedian; Mr. Chippendall, first old man, and D. Myron, Thorne, Ward, Johnston, H. Hudson, Morris, Ogden, and Gordon, walking gentlemen. Mr. B. Rice is the prompter and Mr. Morris the scenic artist. Everything gives promise of a successful season, and we learn that Mr. E. L. Davenport and Miss Alice Placide have already been engaged as stars.

Another Race on the Tapis.

A late letter from Philadelphia informs us that the contest between Ward and Hamill is likely to bring about other matches. Stevenson, of Poughkeepsie, arrived on Monday at Ward's stopping place, and his friends seemed desirous of making a match with Joseph Bash, of this city. Three or four Pittsburgh hearing of this, started immediately to arrange the preliminaries for a trial between Bash and Stevenson—determined to make a match or perish in the attempt.

The betting between the friends of Ward and Hamill was not very heavy, and generally even; and as the time drew near the odds turned in favor of Hamill, whose friends were much more numerous than Ward's. Hamill was exceedingly confident of his own prowess, and the result of the short race has shown that he was not mistaken.

Donation to the Bounty Fund.

The following note has been addressed to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, by Very Rev. E. McMahon:

THOMAS M. HOWE, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Please find enclosed a check for $100 towards the bounty fund. At a time like this, when the very foundation of our government is attempted to be overturned, it is the duty of every good citizen, in whose bosom a spark of patriotism dwells, to come forward, and aid in sustaining it. My profession forbids me taking the sword, but I feel it an obligation incumbent upon me to do what I can to further the enrollment of those who are at liberty to do so.

Yours, very respectfully,
E. MCMAHON,

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, Pittsburgh, August 13, 1862.

Recruiting in the Cities.

There are now forty-four companies recruiting in the two cities, for three years, which report an aggregate of 2,100 men, which will give an average of nearly 47 men to each company. This is exclusive of the fifteen companies of nine months' men, who number 1536, all told, and fully satisfy the first requisition. Beside these, there have been nearly 200 men forwarded to fill up the old regiments.

The donation of $50 bounty to the three years' men depends upon the action of the Governor, in allowing as credit for these volunteers under the order for a draft, and until that matter is settled recruiting will be rather dull. The latest advices from Washington indicate an extension of time for volunteering until the 1st of September, but at the same time the necessary arrangements are being made for a draft.

At His Old Tricks.

The notorious swindler, George Thompson, who has so frequently graced our police and Court reports, in consequence of his bold swindling operations, has turned up in Allegheny, as a "recruiting officer," in which garb he has been diddling the patriotic citizens of that place out of sundry small donations. He called upon Dr. Scroggs, who gave him a five dollar bill, but as soon as he got out of the office he started to run very much like a thief, and very unlike an officer. The doctor followed him up, had him arrested, found out his character, and got his V back again. Thompson will either be committed to jail or sworn into the service.

Blackberry Wine.

The following is said to be a good recipe for making Blackberry wine:

Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon adding on a quart of boiling water; let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquid into a cask; to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar; cork tight and let it stand till the following October, and you will have wine ready for use without further straining or boiling, that will make lips smack that never smacked under similar circumstances before. It may be improved and perhaps will keep better by adding a small quantity of pure French brandy.

BOUNTY PAID.—The Committee appointed to disburse funds raised by voluntary contributions have paid one or two companies of the three years' men their bounty. The full amount of bounty money is nearly all paid in, amounting in all to about $169,000. Capt. Harper and Lieut. Case, of the Pittsburgh Infantry, are fast filling up. They pay an additional *private* bounty immediately upon enlistment. Step up and enroll your name in this company. Their headquarters are at Lyon's building, Fifth street.

PARK ENGINEERS.—One of the companies named after our esteemed citizen, James Park Jr., is now nearly filled, needing only about fifteen men to fill up its complement. Office 2nd story Wilkins Hall, Fourth street.

MARRIED!

STONE—MARKER—On Thursday, August 14th, by the Rev. Dr. Howard, Maj. ROY STONE, First Pennsylvania Rifles, to MARY, daughter of B. D. Marker, of Pittsburgh.

DIED:

FRINEYBOCK—On Wednesday evening, August 13th, at his residence, Mr. JAMES FRINEYBOCK, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from his residence on Pennsylvania avenue.

LEHMAN—On Thursday morning, the 14th inst., infant daughter of Col. T. Y. and Fannie Lehman.

TEN MEN WANTED, to fill up the D. A. SMITH GUARDS, Capt. Lore, for which an additional bounty of FIVE DOLLARS will be paid. Apply immediately. Headquarters Canal Bridge.

PEACHES! PEACHES!—10 boxes large Cincinnati Peaches, just received and for sale by FRANK VAN GORDER, aug 114 Second street.

10 HHDS. FAIR TO STRICTLY PRIME N. O. SUGAR, just received and for sale by W. M. GORMLY, 271 Liberty street.

HAVELOCKS, of India Rubber and Oil Cloth, just received at the India Rubber Depot, 20 and 22 St. Clair street. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

OATS—5,000 bush. prime, in store and for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO.

Midnight Edition.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Pope's Official Report.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Cedar Mountain, Aug. 13, 1862—5 p. m.

To Major Gen. Halleck, General in Chief:

On Thursday morning, the enemy crossed the Rapidan at Barnell's Ford in heavy force, and advanced strongly on the road to Culpepper Court House. I had established my whole force on the turnpike between Culpepper and Sperryville, ready to concentrate at either place, as soon as the enemy's plans were developed. Early on Friday it became apparent that the move on Madison Court House was merely a feint to detain the army corps of Gen. Sigel at Sperryville, and that the main attack of the enemy would be at Culpepper, to which place I had thrown forward a part of Gens. Banks' and McDowell's corps.

Brig. Gen. Bayard, with part of the rear of McDowell's corps, who was in advance, near the Rapidan, fell slowly back, delaying as possible, and capturing some of the men. The forces of Banks and Sigel, and one of the divisions of McDowell's corps, were rapidly concentrated at Culpepper during Friday and Friday night. Banks' corps being pushed forward five miles south of Culpepper, with Rickett's division of McDowell's corps three miles in his rear, the corps of Sigel, which had marched all night, was halted in Culpepper, to rest for a few hours.

On Saturday the enemy advanced rapidly to Cedar Mountain, the sides of which they occupied in heavy force. Gen. Banks was instructed to take up his position on the ground occupied by Crawford's brigade of his command, which had been thrown out the day previous to the enemy's movements. He was directed not to advance beyond that point, and if attacked by the enemy, to defend his position, and send back timely notice.

It was my desire to have time to give the corps of Sigel all the rest possible, after their forced march, and to bring forward all the forces at my disposal.

The artillery of the enemy opened early in the afternoon, but he made no advance until nearly 5 o'clock, at which time a few skirmishers were thrown forward on each side under cover of the heavy roads, in which his force was concealed, and by pushing forward a strong force in the rear of his skirmishers, Gen. Banks advanced to the attack.

The engagement did not open fairly until 6 o'clock, but for one and a half hour was furious and increasing.

Throughout the cannonading, which at first was directed mainly against the cavalry, I had continued to receive reports from Gen. Banks that no attack was apprehended, and that no considerable infantry force of the enemy had come forward yet.

Towards evening, the increase of the artillery firing having satisfied me that an engagement might be at hand, though the lateness of the hour rendered it unlikely, I ordered Gen. McDowell to advance Ricket's division to the support of Banks, and directed Gen. Sigel to bring his men up on the ground as soon as possible.

I arrived personally on the field at 7 o'clock p. m., and found the action raging furiously. The infantry fire was incessant and severe.

I found Banks holding the position he took up early in the morning. His loss was heavy.

Ricket's division was immediately pushed forward, and occupied the right of Banks. The brigades of Crawford and Gordon, being directed to change their position from the right, and mass themselves in the centre. Before this change could be effected it was quite dark, though the artillery fire continued at short range without intermission.

The artillery fire was continued at night by the 2d and 5th Maine batteries in Ricket's division. This fire was most destructive, as was readily observable the next morning in the dead men and horses, and broken gun carriages of the enemies batteries, which had been advanced against it.

Our troops rested on their arms during the night, in line of battle, the heavy shelling being kept up on both sides until midnight. At daylight the next morning the enemy fell back two miles from our front, and still higher up the mountain. Our pickets at once advanced, and occupied the grounds. The fatigue of the troops, from long marches and excessive heat, made it impossible for either side to resume the action on Sunday. The men were allowed to rest and recruit the whole day, our only active operations being of the cavalry on the enemy's left and rear.

Monday was spent in burying the dead, and in getting off the wounded. The slaughter was severe on both sides, most of the fighting being hand to hand. The dead bodies of both armies were found mingled together in masses over the whole ground of the conflict. The burying of the dead was not completed until dark on Monday, the heat being so terrible that severe work was not possible.

On Monday night the enemy fled from the field, leaving many of his dead unburied, and his wounded on the ground and along the road to Orange Court House, as will be seen from Gen. Buford's dispatch. A cavalry and artillery force, under Gen. Buford, was immediately thrown forward in pursuit, and followed the enemy to the Rapidan, over which he passed with his rear guard by 10 o'clock in the morning. Parts of our infantry followed, the remainder move forward in the morning.

The behaviour of Gen. Banks corps during the action was very fine. No more gallantry and daring could be exhibited by any troops.

I cannot speak too highly of the intrepidity of Gen. Banks, himself, during the whole of the engagement. He was in the front, and exposed as much as any man in his command. His example was of the greatest benefit to his troops, and he merits and should receive the commendation of his government.

Gens. Williams, Augur, Gordon, Crawford, Prince, Green, and Geary, behaved with conspicuous gallantry. Gens. Augur and Geary were severely wounded, and Gen. Prince, by losing his way in the dark, while passing from one army to another, fell into the hands of the enemy.

I desire publicly to express my appreciation of the prompt and skillful manner in which Gens. McDowell and Sigel brought forward their respective commands and established them on the field, and of their cheerful co-operation with me from the beginning to the end.

Brig. Gen. Roberts, Chief of Cavalry of this army, was with the advance of our forces on Friday and Saturday, and was conspicuous for his gallantry, and for the valuable aid he rendered to Gens. Banks and Crawford.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing was about 1,500—of whom 290 were taken prisoners. It might be expected from the character of the engagement that a very large proportion of these were killed. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and missing we are now satisfied is much in excess of our own. A full list of the casualties will be transmitted as soon as possible, together with a detailed report, in which I shall endeavor to do justice to all.

JOHN POPE,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

The Great Sculling Match—Hamill Again Victorious.

Several private dispatches were received by parties in this city, last evening, stating that Hamill had again beaten Ward. One of the dispatches stated that Hamill came in thirty yards ahead, another sixty, and still another at one quarter of a mile. Be this as it may, there is no doubt but what Hamill has been victorious.

—Since writing the above we have received the following dispatch, from a party who was present:

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

The second scull boat race for the championship, between Joshua Ward, of N. Y., and James Hamill, of Pittsburgh, came off this afternoon, on the Schuylkill river. Mr. Hamill was again the victor—making five miles in 37 minutes and 39 seconds, and coming in a quarter of a mile ahead of his competetor. The betting in this city was $100 to $10 on Hamill.

B.

R. R. BULGER,
Manufacturer of every description of
FURNITURE,
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A full assortment of *PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED FURNITURE* constantly on hand, which we will sell at the lowest prices for CASH. intelligent

FLOUR—20 bbls. choice Family Flour just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, aug8 corner Market and First sts.

BACON—2,000 lbs. Sides received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

From Last Night's Second Edition.

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 speedily 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 no reply to make to my original statement in the case, which is well known here to be based on the declarations of one of the Senators 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 FAME 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'nt 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. Bob. 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.

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. Price 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 officers were found, some partially and others entirely stripped of their uniforms. The dead Union and rebel soldiers lay around promiscuously.

Gens. Stewart and Early held the field, and conversed freely with our officers about the battle. They stated that full brigades of Gens. A. H. 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. Roberts, of Gen. Pope's staff is Military Governor of the post at Culpepper. On the day of the battle he rendered valuable assistance by his military experience.

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 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.

Guerrillas Captured.

UTICA, Mo., Aug. 13.—The Federal forces under Col. Guitar, caught Pondexter's band of guerrillas at Compstons 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.

Marshals 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.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Noon.—Flour firm; sales 14,000 bbls at $4,85@5,05 for State, an advance of 5c; $5,45@5,55 for Ohio, and $5,30@5,80 for Southern. Wheat advanced 1c; sales 80,000 bus at $1,14@1,21 for Chicago Spring; $1,17@1,24 for Milwaukee Club, and $1,22@1,36 for red Western. Corn advanced 1c; sales 50,000 bushels at 58½@60. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $11,25@11,37½. Lard firm at 8¼@8¾. Whisky steady at 31½.

Receipts: Flour, 20,644 bbls; Wheat, 56,994 bushels; Corn, 51,143 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—Flour dull, and sells only in a small way at $5@5,12½ for superfine; $5,44@5,75 for extras, and $6 for extra family. Smallsales Rye-flour at $3,50. Corn-meal at $3,12½. Wheat dull, but prices unchanged; sales 4,000 bushels at $1,25@1,31 for red, and $1,40@1,50 for white. Rye sells freely at 80@82. Corn is in good demand, and 2,000 bus yellow sold at 64. Oats wanted at 50 for old Pa., and 42 for new. No change in Groceries. Provisions quiet; sales Mess Pork at 11@11,25, and 200 tierces Lard at 9½ cash. Whisky firm at 31@32.

BALTIMORE, August 14.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull, and 2@3c. lower. Corn dull; white 6c@67; yellow 61@62. Oats very firm but steady at 32.

A War Meeting in Upper St. Clair Township.

At a meeting of the citizens of Upper St. Clair township, at Sodom School House, on Saturday evening, August 9th, 1862. Capt. John Connor was appointed Chairman, and D. Donaldson Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated by the Chairman, the Committee appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed in the Pittsburgh papers. After which, the meeting was addressed by Colonel George S. Hays, of the 8th Pennsylvania Reserves—followed by Rev. George Marshall, D. D., in a most eloquent and feeling eulogy on Capt. Espy, J. C. Gilfillan and J. L. Graham, who nobly fell in the cause of the Union, in the battles in front of Richmond. After which, the meeting adjourned.

D. DONALDSON, Sec. JOHN CONNOR, Pres.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by death our friend and fellow citizen, Capt Thomas Espy, of the 62d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and,

WHEREAS, This sorrowful news has carried sorrow and mourning to his family and friends, therefore

Resolved, That we, the friends and neighbors of Capt. Espy, deeply sympathize with his mourning and bereaved family, for they have lost a kind and affectionate husband and father, the community an honest and upright citizen, and the church one of her most consistent and efficient members.

Resolved, That to his heart stricken and bereaved widow, and his weeping and afflicted children, we can truly say, that what is their loss we believe and trust is his eternal gain, for we have no doubt that he is now walking the streets of the New Jerusalem singing the song of Moses and the Lamb.

Resolved, That to the widow and children of the deceased we can only refer them to put their trust and confidence in that God who has promised to be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless.

Resolved, That Capt. Espy exhibited the character of the true patriot and soldier, by laying down his life to the cause of freedom in opposition to that great curse, American slavery, and sealed his love to the Stars and Stripes by his blood.

Resolved, That the early fall of our young friends, John C. Gilfillan and James L. Graham, in the vigor of youth, has produced a great void in the community, and in the family circle to which they severally belong.

Resolved, That while we deeply lament the loss of these heroic men, we are constrained to console ourselves and their families with the reflection that, in this perilous crisis of our country's history, they have not counted their lives too dear to lay on the altar of their country.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved friends of these young men the warmest expression of our earnest and cordial sympathy.

Resolved, That, as the blood of our slaughtered fellow citizens, as they fall in defense of constitutional liberty, cries to Heaven for redress, we declare that, to suppress this rebellion and save the national life, the Government should call into exercise every agency consistent with civilized warfare to make the war effective, conclusive, and of short duration.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this meeting, there has been but one primary cause for this war now raging in our land, and causing lamentation and sorrow in many families, and filling the whole country with distress, and that cause is slavery; but for this we might still have peace and prosperity.

Resolved, That as slavery is the prime and essential cause of all our troubles, we cannot expect a permanent and righteous peace, till this cause is removed; and that the executive branch of our Government should use every means in its power, and with all the earnestness and energy that the crisis demands crush out this rebellion and slavery with it, so that the wrath of God may be turned away from us—His favor secured, and with it our Government be maintained in its integrity, and a blessed, righteous and lasting peace be secured to us, and the generations which shall come after us.

Resolved, That this is the people's war, and that so far as consistent with the public interests, they are entitled to an honest and truthful statement of the condition of affairs, both civil and military, whether that condition be prosperous or adverse; for any other course of policy tends greatly to impair the confidence of the people in their civil and military officers, and that this confidence is an essential element of success and deliverance from our present perilous condition as a nation.

Resolved, That in the effort to crush out this unnatural, wicked and unjustifiable rebellion against our liberal and constitutionally expressed will of a free people, to preserve and perpetuate the blessings of civil liberty, every member of the community has an interest and a stake more vital and deep than has ever heretofore been involved in the history of any people.

Resolved, That if no other method of putting troops into the field will answer the exigencies of the terrible crisis which imperils the very existence of our government and all else that we hold dear in connection with it; that we most cheerfully acquiesce in and endorse a call by drafting from the entire militia of the country for all the troops that can be employed to crush the rebellion, even to the extent of a million of men.

Resolved, That while we would ever maintain friendly relations with every foreign Government treating us as friends, we are not insensible to threats and insults from foreign enemies, that we will ever denounce and repel, by every means that God has put in our power, and to the last extremity, each and every effort made by alien enemies to intermeddle or interfere, to our prejudice, in the great conflict now going on for the preservation of our glorious Union, and we most solemnly declare, and warn such, not from menace, but from a firm conviction of right, that any attempt at intervention will so arouse the loyal people of America, that they will rise as one man against both foreign and domestic foes, and display an energy and heroism far surpassing those heroic deeds that have already distinguished this war.

J. B. STILLEY,
H. HULTZ,
J. GILFILLAN, } Committee.

WM. C. ROBINSON, P. H. MILLER, WITHROW DOUGLAS, WILSON MILLER.
ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER, FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, WASHINGTON WORKS, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.
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Have removed from No. 27 Wood street to No. 23 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CASH OR TRADE FOR RAGS. my4

A LETTER FROM PRIVATE DOLBY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CAMP NEAR SAVAGE STATION, June 29, 1862.

Provided, to wield all any o the Unit them lon unapprc subject lar and Art Fil one Ar medical lice. House of Amer are shall ny and with of thi Sec. forty all th lande who shall of se and shall be one this act paid for been ex officers so shall be in the g and this act shall be in force from and after the date hereof. Provided, that no person shall be appointed to any medical office in the army, who shall not have been a practising physician for the space of five years next before his appointment. Provided, that no person shall be appointed to any surgeon's office in the army, who shall not have been a practising surgeon for the space of five years next before his appointment. Provided, that no person shall be appointed to any medical office in the army, who shall not produce satisfactory testimonials of his moral character and professional qualifications, signed by a majority of the faculty of the county or district in which he may reside. That the President shall be authorized to appoint surgeons from the ranks of the army, who shall have served as such for the term of two years, and who shall be recommended by a majority of the surgeons of the regiment to which they belong. That all surgeons now in the service of the United States, who have been appointed by the President, and who have served two years, shall be entitled to rank according to their respective commissions. That the President be authorized to appoint from the ranks of the army, surgeons for regiments, who have served two years, and who shall be recommended by a majority of the surgeons of the regiment to which they belong. That all surgeons now in the service of the United States, who have been appointed by the President, and who have served two years, shall be entitled to rank according to their respective commissions. That the President be authorized to appoint from the ranks of the army, surgeons for regiments, who have served two years, and who shall be recommended by a majority of the surgeons of the regiment to which they belong. That all surgeons