Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 21.

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.	90	80
12 " M.	100	90
6 " P. M.		81
Barometer	29 7-20	

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.

Five 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.

Presentation to the Howe Engineers--Address of Mr. Howe.

The "Howe Engineers," Capt. Adams, were yesterday made the recipients of a very appropriate gift, from the Hon. Thomas M. Howe, in whose honor the company was named. Being assembled on the West Common, previous to leaving for Harrisburg, each man was presented with a beautiful copy of the "Book of Common Prayer." In making the presentation, Mr. Howe addressed them as follows:

My Fellow Citizens of the Howe Engineers:

I had the pleasure of meeting you on a former occasion since your organization, and testifying my appreciation of the honor done me in adopting my name as that of your company.

I desire now, on the eve of your departure from home to take part in the most important struggle ever inaugurated since the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters, and this globe of ours became fitted for the habitation of man, to present to each of you a slight testimonial of my personal regard.

This manual, which I now present you, is entitled "*The Book of Common Prayer.*" It inculcates those general principles of duty which should govern us in all our relations with our fellow men, but is more especially designed to teach us those more ennobling, and, therefore, far more important truths, which illustrate our relations to God and point the way to Heaven.

On the new field of duty upon which you are about to enter, you will be led to feel more than you have ever heretofore felt, the need of the protecting power of Him who rules and governs all things, and without whose notice "not even a sparrow falleth to the ground."

To His care, and to His guidance and protection, I desire, in the fullness of an overflowing heart, to commend each and all of you. Make it your morning and evening habit to look up to Him as your surest protector. Cultivate and practice a living and abiding faith in Him—be instant in season and out of season in the discharge of every duty, whether as soldiers of the Union under the glorious stars and stripes, or as soldiers under that still more glorious banner—the banner of the Cross—and whatever may beside you, whether it shall be, when the battle is over, to be returned in safety to the loved ones at home, or to be marshalled amongst the redeemed in the army in Heaven, you may feel assured that your ultimate safety is secure. May the God of battles go with you and bless you.

Departure of Col. Clark's Regiment.

The regiment of nine months men, under command of Rev. J. B. Clark, as Colonel, left this city yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, in a special train, for Harrisburg. The several companies composing it formed on the West Common, Allegheny, in the presence of thousands of their friends and well-wishers, and at three o'clock took up the line of march for the depot in this city, headed by a splendid brass band. All along the route the streets were densely crowded, and Liberty street, in the vicinity of the depot, was one dense and impenetrable mass of humanity.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company furnished the men with comfortable passenger cars, and the train moved off at the designated hour amid the shouts and cheers of those on board, followed by the prayers and benedictions of the "loved ones at home."

City Mortality.

The number of deaths in this city, from Aug. 9th, to Aug. 16th, as reported by Dr. A. G. McCandless, physician to the Board of Health, is as follows:

Males, ...13 } Adults,.....9 } Total, ...20
Females, ...7 } Children,...11 }

The disease were: Diarrhœa, 3; inflammation of bowels, 2; debility, 1; jaundice, 1; congestion of brain 1; old age, 1; disease of heart, 1; consumption, 1; disease of brain, 1; scarlet fever, 3; liver disease, 1; cholera infantum, 2; effusion of brain, 1; spasms, 1.

THE NEW STAMP CURRENCY.—The first lot of the new stamp currency is expected here to-day, and by Friday, probably, our worthy Surveyor of the Port will have them ready for distribution. At first, it is said, no orders will be filled except for small amounts, so as to throw them into a general circulation as soon as possible. They will be delivered to the public in sheets. A sheet of five cent notes will be one dollar; a sheet of ten cent notes will be two dollars; a sheet of twenty-five cent notes will be four dollars; a sheet of fifty cent notes will be eight dollars.

THE "OLD THIRTEENTH."—Men who desire to enlist in this fine and popular regiment, have now ample opportunity for doing so. At the Mayor's office, in this city, recruits will be mustered in by Lieut. Moreland, Sergeant Clark, Sergeant Daft, Sergeant Gross, or Private Porter. In the Diamond, Allegheny, by Sergeant Workman, Corporal Forster, or Private Carson. In Birmingham, by Sergeant Thomas; and at Coal Valley, by Sergeant De Garmo. There are all members of the "Old Thirteenth," detailed on recruiting service.

ANOTHER COMPANY FROM BUTLER.—Another company, numbering 112 men, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon from Butler county. They are under command of Capt. Hays, of Middlesex township. While passing through Allegheny, they were presented with a beautiful flag by Mr. Newell, hotel keeper, in the Diamond. They left for Harrisburg last night. This is the fifth company from Butler, and another is ready to march.

WAR MEETING IN THE SIXTH CHURCH.—The citizens of the hill wards are urged to attend a war meeting in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Franklin street, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Gen. J. K. Moorhead, P. C. Shannon, Esq., and others. Let the people of the new wards rally to the colors.

LEAVE TO-DAY.—The four remaining companies of nine months men—those commanded by Capt. Seibert, Capt. Wright, Capt. Bayne and Capt. Larimer, will leave for Harrisburg this afternoon, transportation having been furnished them.

PRESENTATION.—Lieut. J. M. Hays, of the Wall and Butcher Infantry, was presented, to-day, with a beautiful sword by John Watt, Esq.

Political Correspondence.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., July, 1862.

Hon. Robert McKnight, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, Republicans and voters in the District which you so ably and fairly represent in the National Congress, request that you will allow the use of your name as a candidate for re-election.

We do not deem it necessary to present any argument or apology in support of this request; we believe that you have fully and faithfully met the views of the great majority of your constituents, during your past public career; and we are unwilling, in the existing crisis of our national affairs, to hazard the experiment of an inexperienced and untried representative in the National Congress.

We desire to again avail ourselves of your experience, integrity and ability; and we believe that the Republican voters of this District will ratify your acceptance and nomination at the ballot box by an overwhelming majority. Very respectfully and truly,

YOUR FRIENDS.

John T. Logan,	Allegheny,	L. R. McAboy,	Pine Tp
H Childs,	"	George Green,	"
Samuel Riddle,	"	Arch. S. McCord,	"
Robt. T. Kennedy,	"	Oliver Anderson,	"
John McDonald,	"	Jesse Plankinton,	"
John G. Curtis,	"	J. H. Allen,	Richland Tp.
J. A. Beares,	"	Richard Morrow,	"
Edward Gregg,	"	John Dickey,	"
James Gardner,	"	John Allison,	"
Benj. Patterson,	"	John Mahan,	"
Casper Ganz,	"	Nath'l. Miller,	Fawn Tp.,
J. C. Lappe,	"	Thos. L. Stevenson,	"
Lewis H. Broerman,	"	J. M. Porter,	Tarentum,
W. Bader,	"	Jos. Horner,	"
M. Voegtly,	"	J. Clark,	"
M. Holeman,	"	James McCall,	"
George Gerst,	"	A. Pillow,	East Deer Tp.,
John Myers,	"	A. Marvin,	"
Louis Neeb,	"	Jas. Henderson,	"
A. Kapper,	"	J. Magill,	West Deer Tp.,
Thos. Harper,	Manchester,	Allen Aber,	"
W. H. Phelps,	"	Jas. C. Lewis,	Sharpsb'rg.
D. E Adams,	"	J. G. Comstock,	"
Henry McCune,	"	Jos. A. Paul,	"
Jas. A. Speer,	"	John Reid,	"
Isaac Stewart,	"	F. H. Collier,	"
Henry Burchfield,	"	A. G. Loyd,	Shaler Tp.,
D. Leuther,	"	John Shaw, Sr.,	"
James Old,	McClure Tp.,	Joseph Hatch,	"
Hugh S. Fleming,	"	T. Wilson Shaw,	"
John Phillips,	"	J. M. Dyser,	"
C. H. Hartman,	"	Geo. Warner,	"
Robert Campbell,	"	Wm. C. Shaw,	"
John English,	Ross Tp.,	Geo. Kelt,	"
John Brown (Judge)	"	O. Heilber,	"
David Reel, sr.,	"	John Shaw, Jr.,	"
M. L. Wortman,	"	R. Scott,	Hampton, Tp.,
J. A. McCune,	"	Josiah Scott,	"
J. M. Brown,	"	Wm Keeb,	Reserve Tp,
John Crider,	"	A. Miller,	"
Jacob Whitesell,	"	Adolph Heilman,	"
Thos. G. Kennedy,	"	J. F. Ross,	Allegheny,
J. Harvey Scott,	"	John Blair,	"
Robert Straw,	"	John Ramsey,	"
Robert H. Davis,	Ohio,	M. Borland,	"
Fras Little,	"	Alfred Slack,	"
Robt. P. Nevin,	Sewickly,	S. S. Bryan,	"
Thos. L. Shields,	"	Simon Drum,	"
John Fleming,	"	Robert Enis,	"
Thro. H. Nevin,	"	George Hutchison,	"
W. Henderson,	Ind'n Tp.,	Simeon Bulford,	"
Adam Walter,	"	And others.	

ALLEGHENY, August 20, 1862.

Messrs. Logan, Voegtley, Neeb, Shaw, Porter and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 14th inst., asking me to be a candidate for the next Congress, is received. I feel gratified that my course as your representative has thus far met your approbation, and thank you for the kind expression of your confidence. If selected by the new District I can but promise the same zeal and fidelity to my country and constituents, in the future, which it has been my honest endeavor to give in the past.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT MCKNIGHT.

A Card.

Messrs. Editors: I am not accustomed to give attention to anonymous squibs, but I depart so far as to reply briefly to one in your paper of yesterday, entitled "Hon. R. McKnight and the Central Church."

I do not "approve the course of the pastor with reference to the existing National crisis." My love for the order of the church as one of its office bearers; and the hope that the existing difficulties would have been shortly settled, have led me to remain thus long, and unless the position of the church shall be clear and distinct in its sympathies with the Union, I can not remain. I have waited and still wait the operation of good, sound judgment to cure these unhappy divisions.

August 20, 1862. ROBT. MCKNIGHT.

Arrival of Cassius M. Clay--His Reception and Speech.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, arrived in this city yesterday at noon, from Washington, *en route* for Louisville. As soon as his presence here became known, a Committee of citizens was appointed to wait upon him at the Monongahela House, and tender him the hospitalities of the city. The Committee endeavored to prevail upon him to remain over until to-day, but he was compelled to decline, as his business was urgent. Our citizens, being determined not to let the distinguished stranger pass through without hearing a few words from him, honored him with a serenade at seven o'clock in the evening—Young's Brass Band playing the "Star Spangled Banner" in a spirited and effective manner. It had been announced in the evening papers that Mr. Clay would speak from the Smithfield street balcony of the Monongahela House, and a tremendous crowd collected to hear him.

On motion of Judge Shannon, Hon. J. K. Moorhead was called to preside, and after making a few preliminary remarks he introduced Mr. Clay to the audience, who was received with vociferous cheers, manifesting a desire to speak for considerably over half an hour, and we can not do more than present a mere outline of his remarks.

The first subject which Mr. Clay discussed, was the attitude of the leading powers of Europe in the present war. The English Government was decidedly hostile to us, and desired to see our glorious Union broken and dismembered. The fact was, this nation had become too powerful for England, and Johnny Bull actually dreaded the Yankees more than any other people on earth. She was not afraid of the iron ships of France, but looked on complacently while Napoleon was building his iron-clad vessels. But as soon as Johnny gets a glimpse of the Yankee Monitor, he cries out, "for God's sake fortify Liverpool!" (Laughter and applause.) The reason why England could see no evil in slavery now, was because the slaveholding aristocracy of the South was engaged in waging war against the Union, which the aristocracy of England wishes to see dissolved. As long as the British aristocracy lasts, so long will England be our enemy. The working people of England are with us in our struggle for free government, but they are an oppressed class, and although they suffer more than any other class in consequence of the war, their cry is—"let us starve—but God speed the American cause." (Loud applause.)

The speaker then alluded to the sentiment of the Irish people towards us, and their oppressions from their own government. The hearts of the Irish people were with us, and he hoped that we would one day return the compliment by helping them to achieve their independence. (Tremendous applause.)

As to France, he said it was all false about Napoleon going to interfere. (A voice—"We dont care a d—d if she does." Mr. Clay—"Well, I'll join you and say—Let all the world rip!" (Loud laughter and cheers.)

The speaker then passed up to Russia, and declared the Emperor was in sympathy with our cause, and would always be found so. In a word, there was no danger whatever of European intervention. As to England, we had whipped her twice already, and will do so again if she only dares to come on. (Loud applause, and cries of "that's so.")

In reference to affairs at home, Mr. Clay said that, although we contributed largely in men and money, we had not reaped so much fruit as was expected. He was not going to say anything against Mr. Lincoln, because he believed him to be just as the Republican party represented him—"honest old Abe." He was doing all he could to bring us successfully out of this war, and his intentions were upright and honest. But there was one thing, which, in the opinion of the speaker, Mr. Lincoln might do. Instead of having 4,000,000 Union men fighting against us in the South, Mr. Lincoln might say to them (without regard to whether they were blue, black or green,) "you have fought long enough against us—lay down your arms and fight for us." (Applause.) He would also say to the 8,000,000 white men in the South—men who were forced into the rebel ranks—"lay down your arms, and I'll give you the lands of the slave-holding, traitorous aristocrats, and defend and protect you in its possession." (Applause.) Thus he would settle *that little matter!* (Laughter.)

It is all in vain to dampen with the soil. If you restore the "Union as it was," you restore the "rebellion as it is." The leaders of the South would blot out all liberal sentiment, and upon the slightest pretext the trouble would be renewed. If the speaker was managing the war, he would say to every man in the South, of whatever color—"Are you for or against the flag of the United States?" If he answered—"for it," he would bid him shoulder a musket and help to defend it. If he said "no," he would *hang him up on the spot!* He would make clean work of it—and wherever the flag would go, he would proclaim the soil sacred to freedom forever. [Loud applause.] If the flag had to be borne from Virginia to Louisiana, then Congress would have no more work to do. Rebellion would never startle the land again. He concluded by expressing the ardent desire that God would ever guard and protect our Republic, and preserve it one and indivisible. The speaker retired amidst loud applause, and the band struck up "Hail! Columbia."

Mr. Clay left for Louisville in the midnight train.

FOR COL. COLLIER'S REGIMENT.—Two full companies of stalwart fellows from Armstrong county, commanded by Capts. Parr and McKean, arrived from Kittanning yesterday evening by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and were escorted to Camp Howe by Lieut. Col. Owens. These companies have joined the regiment to be commanded by Col. Collier, Lieut. Col. Owens and Maj. Moody. This regiment is now full.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The Canonsburg company, under command of Capt. Fraser, arrived yesterday and went into Camp Howe. They number 104 men. Two companies from Kittanning, under command of Capts. Parr and McKean, also arrived, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and were escorted to the camp.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

Affairs at Camp Howe.

The work on the buildings necessary to make the camp what it should be, progresses steadily. There are barracks now nearly completed, which will accommodate 1,000 men, and additions will be made so as to furnish room for 1,500 men. Something has been said about the ventilation being deficient, but we need only reply to this—that the barracks are not finished, and windows will be placed in them for the purpose of ventilation. At all events, they will not be taken off the hands of the contractors until they are pronounced suitable in every particular.

Quarters have been provided for the Commissary Department, and Capt. A. Forsyth, Commissary, took possession of them this morning. He will be assisted in his duties by D. C. Kammerer, who has been appointed Assistant Commissary. Heretofore the men have had to do their own cooking, but to-day they will receive camp kettles, etc., and rations will be issued from the Commissary Department. Thus they will enter upon the untried experience of "cooking their own victuals."

The water used in the camp is taken out from the city, and the men naturally complain of it; it gets very warm, and soon becomes unfit for drinking. Wells will have to be sunk, and the sooner it is done the better.

The Hospital building is not yet finished, nor is there any need for it at present. Still it is a necessary part of the camp, and will be completed in a few days.

Dr. Barbour has been appointed Surgeon, and will take charge of the camp. His appointment is made by Surgeon General Smith, and he is every way qualified for the discharge of his responsible duties.

There are now five companies in camp, and three more are expected to-day—two from Armstrong county, and one from Canonsburg. All the companies in camp adhere to the regimental organization, with F. H. Collier, Esq., as Colonel; Maj. J. D. Owens as Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. Wm. H. Moody as Major—and these appointments are regarded as definitely fixed.

The affairs of the camp are very well conducted. The Commandant, Capt. Smith, necessarily spends much of his time in the city on business, and the command devolves upon the senior Captain, Mr. Moody. The discipline is as strict as it is advisable or proper to make it; guards are regularly mounted, and the best order and decorum are preserved. There have been no dress parades as yet, but the number of visitors attracted to the camp is quite large.

We are assured that Major Montgomery, the Quartermaster at this place, is doing all in his power to complete the camp, and place it in proper training order.

War Meeting in Temperanceville--Discouraging Enlistments.

A very large and spirited war meeting was held on Wednesday evening, in the borough of Temperanceville. James Trunick, Esq., presided, and Burgess Cochran acted as Secretary.

Able addresses were delivered by Rev. Calhoun, Rev. McCartney, Capt. Samuel Harper, Lieut. Snodgrass, Capt. McElwaine, and Rev. McPherson. The speeches were very patriotic, and were received with great enthusiasm.

Two or three disreputable persons, at the close of the meeting, began to circulate an infamous story among the working men, that all the poor men would be compelled to enlist or be drafted, while the rich men would be let off. A number of men, who designed to enlist on the spot, were prevented doing so, in consequence of this absurd story, and great indignation was expressed towards those who had fabricated it. Not content with this, they acted in a very disorderly manner, and rendered the interference of the Burgess necessary. Three of the principal offenders were arrested by Burgess Cochran, Wm. J. Richardson, Esq., and officers, and while conveying them to the magistrate's office, several attempts at rescue were made, and several "knock-downs" occurred. The prisoners had to succumb, however, and were held to bail until to-day. Their names are James Moore, Wm. Coddington, and James Patterson. They will be required to give bonds to answer charges of riot; and if the evidence will justify it, they will be turned over to the Provost Marshal; and sent to Fort Warren, or some other quarters suitable for secession sympathisers.

A Sad Incident of the War.

F. W. Jenkins, Esq., of the Iron City College, has received a letter from his brother, a Lieutenant of the 96th New York Regiment, enclosing a letter written by Mrs. B. Lynch, of this city, to her son in the army. The letter is endorsed as follows:

"Found in the pocket of a soldier, who died this morning. He served his country, and died for it!"

[Signed] J. L. DUNN, Brigade Surgeon.

The letter written by Mrs. Lynch is addressed "My dear James," and contained her own likeness. The likeness was found folded in the letter.

Lieut. Jenkins, is writing to his brother, states that the soldier died from the effects of wounds received in the late battle at Cedar Mountain, and he desires the letter and picture to be returned to Mrs. Lynch. He also states that her son was buried on the battle field.

Mrs. Lynch, or any of her friends, can obtain the letter and picture by calling at this office.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

The friends of this enterprise will be glad to learn that in no time in its history has its business been so heavy as now. Both in freight and passengers the traffic is unusually heavy, and the receipts are, of course, proportionately large. The rolling stock of the road, having been found insufficient to meet the increased demand upon its capacity, seven powerful first class locomotives were recently ordered from Philadelphia. One of these has been named in honor of Mr. Wm. Stewart, the popular and gentlemanly Freight Agent of the road, to whose efficient exertions the company owes much of its business prosperity. He is every way worthy of this compliment, and if the career of the "Wm. Stewart" be as smooth and prosperous on the track, as that of the Agent has been in the office, the company will have no scores to settle on account of collisions, smash-ups, or such like catastrophies.

Bank Note Quotations.

Corrected especially for the *Gazette* by Messrs. Feld & Larey, of the *National Bank Note Reporter*. Rates uncertain at present.

PITTSBURGH, August 20, 1862.

	Discount.		Discount.
New England States	½	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. Dk. Pittsb'gh. pr.	1½	Ohio	par
Pa. Country Banks	½	Indiana, free	2
Delaware	par	Indiana, b'k state	par
Dist. of Columbia	1½	Illinois	1½
Maryland, Baltimore, par		Wisconsin	2a50
Maryland, Interior	1½	Iowa	1
Virginia, Wheeling	½	Michigan	1
Wheeling branches	1	Missouri	2a50
Virginia, Interior	1a50	Canada	prem.
North Carolina	50		

EXCHANGES—Selling rates on New-York and Philadelphia 1 @ 1½ cent over bankable funds.

GOLD—Selling at 16@15 and Silver at 9@10 over bankable funds.

List of Casualties in Co. I, 109th Regiment, Col. H. J. Stainrook.

Killed—Orderly Sergeant James Corken, of Allegheny city, instantly.

Wounded—Corporals Joseph Murray, John Greenwood; privates John Durces, Richard Merriman, Arthur Dogherty, James Jamison, Peter O'Neill, Edward Barry, Daniel Tanney, Robert Wallace, John Cook.

Missing—Sergeant John Long, Corporal Elijah A. Leech, Drummer Alphonzo Cannon, Privates Thomas Callahan, Jacob Moretz, Jacob Shuler.

Total dead, wounded and missing, 18; total number lost into action, 32; number brought out, 14.

This company was raised in Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Philadelphia, Penna., and is officered as follows: Captain, Hamilton Lacock, Allegheny City; 1st Lieutenant, F. A. Schmucker, Pittsburgh; 2d Lieutenant, Robt. F. Hurlburt, Philadelphia.

Lieut. F. A. Schmucker commanded the company during the engagement, Capt. A. Lacock being afflicted with rheumatism, which has so lamed him that he has been unable to perform military duty for over a month past. We were under a very heavy fire of musketry for three hours and a half.

Our Pennsylvania regiments stood it nobly. The 46th and 109th suffered more than any other State regiments, losing over one-half in the 109th and, reported, fully two-thirds in the 46th.

Our Orderly, James Corken, had been unwell for several days, and during the march up to the battle-field, some eight or ten miles, was obliged, several times, to fall out and rest by the wayside. But like a true soldier, full of love of his country, he went with us to the field of battle, and died bravely defending her cause. He sleeps calmly on the ground where he fell.

Of the Pittsburghers wounded, Corporal Jos. Murray, John Cook, Richard Merriman and Robert Wallace, I consider mortally wounded.

Joseph Murray was shot through the head. He is is from Allegheny city, Robinson street.

Robert Wallace, shot through the bowels; bullet lodged in the hip; also shot through the arm while being carried to the rear. He is from Allegheny city, off Federal, above market house.

John Cook, shot through the neck, down the whole length of the arm, and through the arm, above the wrist, breaking the bone, and nearly cutting the arm off. He is from Girty's run, Duquesne borough.

Richard Merriman, shot several times in the limbs and body, according to report. He was carried back through a galling cross fire, which cost us two men. He is from Killbuck Station, Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad. F. A. S.

The Brown Infantry--A Patriotic Record.

The Canonsburg Brown Infantry, commanded by Capt. John Fraser, Professor of Mathematics in Jefferson College, is ready to march, and is expected here by-day. The Professor commenced recruiting on Monday afternoon, the 11th inst., and before the close of the same week, he reports his company ready for marching. This is unprecedented in the recruiting line, especially if we take into consideration that this is the third company recruited from Canonsburg and the country round, for three years. The first company that went out—the Jefferson Guards—commanded by Captain McDaniel, contained a large number of students, at old Jefferson Cadets. Capt. Fraser's company was recruited from the very best men of the town and neighborhood, and under their popular and energetic commander, will make their mark.

There is one very notable fact connected with the volunteering that we think will not be surpassed by the same amount of population anywhere. The following families sent forty-nine sons to the Union army: John Cassady upends much of his time in the city on business, and the command devolves upon the senior Captain, Mr. Moody. The discipline is as strict as it is advisable or proper to make it; guards are regularly mounted, and the best order and decorum are preserved. There have been no dress parades as yet, but the number of visitors attracted to the camp is quite large.

We are assured that Major Montgomery, the Quartermaster at this place, is doing all in his power to complete the camp, and place it in proper training order.

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[Signed] J. L. DUNN, Brigade Surgeon.

The letter written by Mrs. Lynch is addressed "My dear James," and contained her own likeness. The likeness was found folded in the letter.

Lieut. Jenkins, is writing to his brother, states that the soldier died from the effects of wounds received in the late battle at Cedar Mountain, and he desires the letter and picture to be returned to Mrs. Lynch. He also states that her son was buried on the battle field.

Mrs. Lynch, or any of her friends, can obtain the letter and picture by calling at this office.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

The friends of this enterprise will be glad to learn that in no time in its history has its business been so heavy as now. Both in freight and passengers the traffic is unusually heavy, and the receipts are, of course, proportionately large. The rolling stock of the road, having been found insufficient to meet the increased demand upon its capacity, seven powerful first class locomotives were recently ordered from Philadelphia. One of these has been named in honor of Mr. Wm. Stewart, the popular and gentlemanly Freight Agent of the road, to whose efficient exertions the company owes much of its business prosperity. He is every way worthy of this compliment, and if the career of the "Wm. Stewart" be as smooth and prosperous on the track, as that of the Agent has been in the office, the company will have no scores to settle on account of collisions, smash-ups, or such like catastrophies.

Bank Note Quotations.

Corrected especially for the *Gazette* by Messrs. Feld & Larey, of the *National Bank Note Reporter*. Rates uncertain at present.

PITTSBURGH, August 20, 1862.

	Discount.		Discount.
New England States	½	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. Dk. Pittsb'gh. pr.	1½	Ohio	par
Pa. Country Banks	½	Indiana, free	2
Delaware	par	Indiana, b'k state	par
Dist. of Columbia	1½	Illinois	1½
Maryland, Baltimore, par		Wisconsin	2a50
Maryland, Interior	1½	Iowa	1
Virginia, Wheeling	½	Michigan	1
Wheeling branches	1	Missouri	2a50
Virginia, Interior	1a50	Canada	prem.
North Carolina	50		

EXCHANGES—Selling rates on New-York and Philadelphia ¼ @ ½ cent over bankable funds.

GOLD—Selling at 16@15 and Silver at 9@10 over bankable funds.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1862.

ARRIVAL OF UNION PRISONERS.

One hundred and fifty six of our Union prisoners arrived to-day from Richmond, just released by the rebels. Among them are Lieutenant Colonel Neff, (of Cincinnati) of the 2d Kentucky; Capt. George Austin, of the 2d Kentucky; Capt. Cox and Lieut. Faran, of the 1st Kentucky; Capt. Joseph Berrse and Lieutenants Gitman and Schaeffer, of the 6th Ohio; Capts. Symms and Kirkpatrick and Lieutenants Dick and Fisher, of the 6th Ohio; Capt. G. W. Shurtleff and Lieut. Wilcox, of the 7th Ohio; Paymaster Stockwell, of Cleveland; N. V. Marx, 1st Michigan; Sergeant Major Rainworth, 8th Illinois cavalry. Capt. A. M. Davis, 3d Kentucky cavalry; Adjutant Brunot, 1st Michigan cavalry; Lieut. King, Ohio artillery; Capt. R. B. Smith, 29th Ohio; Capt. Kilpatrick, 5th Ohio, and Lieut. Watkins, 66th Ohio.

There include all the Western officers returned.

Col. Neff is looking admirably, and is in perfect health. He will leave for Cincinnati in a day or two.

The returned prisoners add ten-fold to the horrors we have already had accounts of, in the way of rebel atrocities. Their stories are so shocking as to be utterly incredible were not the narrators known.

THE NEW TREASURY NOTES.

Proofs of the new one dollar Treasury notes have been sent back to New York for a few minor corrections to-day. This will delay the issue of these notes a day or two longer than had been expected.

DRAFTING TO BE ENFORCED.

Secretary Stanton stated to-day that the order for drafting to fill up the old regiments will be enforced without fail on the 1st of September. Old regiments which have not been recruited up to full strength before that time, will at once be filled by draft. This matter has only been delayed thus long by a desire to have the old regiments filled up with men whose term of service would last as long as the rest of the regiment. Men drafted into the old regiments can only be held for nine months, while the rest of the regiment is of course held for the full term of enlistment.

BOUNTIES.

The bounties paid and to be paid by the government to new volunteers already amount to seven million. Of these four million have been paid. For a day or two all other payments at the Treasury have been suspended for the sake of closing these up. It is supposed that another day or two will pay off the remaining three millions. These, of course, are only the bounties paid by the national government. It is estimated that other bounties, paid by the state governments, counties, towns, corporations, etc., will swell the amount expended, beyond the legitimate payment of soldiers' wages and outfit in raising volunteers under the President's call for three hundred thousand, to fifty millions.

THE FIFTH OHIO REGIMENT.

Theodore Marsh, of the City Council, is here attempting to get the 5th Ohio allowed to return to Cincinnati to recruit. The trouble in the case is that the 7th Ohio, also, as well as several other regiments, are almost equally reduced, and have an equal claim to being permitted to return. Gen. Tyler, who formerly commanded the brigade to which the 5th and 7th belonged, recommends bringing them to the forts around Washington, while recruits are raised and sent forward from home. Gov. Dennison will give them the benefit of his well-known influence with the Department, in securing some arrangement by which these noble Ohio regiments, that have borne the heat and burden of every battle in the valley, and are literally decimated, may be promptly cared for.

Gen. Corcoran in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 20.—General Corcoran received the citizens at the Eutaw House this evening, which was thronged from five to seven, with an immense concourse anxious to see the martyr patriot and welcome him to the city. A large number of Irish also called, to whom he made personal appeals to arouse their countrymen of Baltimore to rally to the standard of the Union. He consented to address the people to-night at Monument Square, and the front of the Court House was beautifully decorated and illuminated for the occasion. Mayor Chapman presided and introduced General Corcoran, who was received by an immense concourse, nearly filling Monument Square with long repeated cheers. He returned thanks for the enthusiasm of his reception, and attributed it rather to the glorious cause in which he was identified, rather than to any claim to personal merit. He then proceeded to give an account of his imprisonment, and detailed a number of incidents of outrage at Richmond, Charleston, Columbia, and Salisbury. He described the prison at Salisbury, of three hundred Union citizen prisoners, among whom he found a number of Irishmen, who had refused to fight under any other flag than that which they had sworn allegiance to on their arrival in this country. Their treatment was more brutal than that of the military prisoners; and among them old grey-haired men, bowed down with suffering and sorrow, but firm in their allegiance.

The deaths among them averaged two a day for the last six weeks. He appealed to all who loved the old flag and hated tyranny, to rally with him to the succor and relief of those suffering martyrs. He gave a graphic description of the condition of Richmond under the rule of the arch fiend and tyrant, Jeff. Davis, and declared that liberty no longer existed there, and would never be vouchsafed to the people until the old flag was restored. The streets presented a most deserted and sorrowful condition. No able bodied man dared walk on the streets, unless provided with a military pass; and all that was to be seen on its throughfares was jaded and ragged soldiers, and women and children, dressed in mourning.

If any of his hearers sympathised with the rebellion, it was only necessary for them to see what he had seen to drive all such feelings from their hearts. He verily believed that no such tyranny and oppression existed on the face of the earth as the despotism of the Southern Confederacy.

He concluded with a strong appeal to his countrymen of Baltimore whom he could not believe were disloyal to the country that gave them freedom, liberty and citizenship, to rally to the support of the government in crushing the rebellion.

He was followed in eloquent speeches by Reid O'German, Michael Connally and Councilman Stephenson, of New York.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—At a dinner party recently, a prominent Louisianian said, in the presence of Reverdy Johnson, that with the latter as Governor of Louisiana, and General Dix in place of General Butler, the people would rally, and, through a convention, bring the State back into the Union. From this private remark, doubtless, has arisen the rumor that such an arrangement is to be consummated. It has no other basis.

Gen. Corcoran left Washington at eleven o'clock this morning for the North.

Gen. Burnside is here.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, has made his report to the Government upon the points in the administration of affairs in New Orleans. He long since went thither to investigate, and the President has approved its conclusion. It is understood that he recommends the return to the Consul of the Netherlands the eight hundred thousand dollars seized by Gen. Butler; that the seven hundred and sixteen thousand he returned to the French Consul; also, that a large amount of sugars and other merchandise be relinquished to Greek, British and other foreign merchants in New Orleans, as, according to Mr. Johnson, these seizures cannot be justified by civil or military law.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 20.—Last evening one hundred and sixty officers, who have been incarcerated in Southern prisons, arrived at Fortress Monroe. They are from Salesbury, N. C., and other Southern prisons, and came here via Richmond. They left for Washington this forenoon by a special boat. Southern papers were received by them.

The Richmond *Examiner*, August 16th, says: We have no news of interest from the enemy on the south side.

The Petersburg *Express*, whose columns for a time were filled with the latest from City Point, and innumerable other points, now comes to us with the admission that we could learn nothing of the enemy's mov