Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 27.

CITY AFFAIRS.

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.	98	74
12 " M.	100	90
3 " 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.

Sword Presentation at Camp Howe.—Yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., Dr. McAbey presented a sword and other military accoutrements to Lieut. Matt. Harbison, on behalf of the ladies of Bakerstown and vicinity, as follows:

The times in which we live are of thrilling interest, and the future before us, of vast moment, because of the great events which are quickly to follow. To-day the eyes of the whole world are turned to the Western Continent to see what shall be this grand finale of the impending crisis. You are in the Providence of God to take part in the great struggle. Let the religious element enter into your minds and fire your zeal. Remember the cause. Freedom is sacred, and that you are called upon to contend for the perpetuation of those rights and privileges of freemen, which were bought by the blood of our forefathers of the American Revolution. Their deeds of valor and suffering are the household words of this nation. So shall be with the heroes and martyrs of this war; they may die, but their names and deeds of valor shall never die. You are called to put down a rebellion, which, for cruelty and atrocity, has no parallel in sacred or profane history since the days of Absalom. Go then, in God's name go, defend the right, and maintain it, and the God of Battles go with you, and crown you with victory. And what shall I say to you of this company, who are the sons of my most devoted friends in the church, over which God has set me as a watchman, with whom I have been intimately associated from your infancy until now, upon whom those hands poured baptismal water, thus introducing you into the church of our Glorified Redeemer? My dear sons in this Gospel, act well your parts, and remember the admonitions and consolations you have so often heard from these lips, when you are far away. Be men of God, as well as soldiers of this glorious Union. Fight the good fight of Faith, as well as the battles of your country, and you shall conquer, though you die. Look to God for protection, and be assured, in common with your fellows in the battle-field, you will never be forgotten when in private or public, we ask for His Divine blessing.

Lieut. Harbison, this sword and these useful equipments, are from the fair hands of the ladies of your home circle. They bid me present them with their best wishes for your success and return.

Take this sword, and remember when you unsheath that you strike for liberty and its glorious perpetuation. Remember the solemn duty of your charge as you are set in authority.

Do what is right for the men under you and for your country.

God grant you success and victory, and when you return, keeping time to the "Star Spangled Banner," (long may it wave!) we will meet you, and greet you with three cheers for the "Red, White and Blue."

But, if in the ordinations of His counsel whose ways are past finding out, you are never to return, may the blessing of Heaven be upon you in the camp, upon the field, in life or death, and may we meet at last in that land where parting is unknown, where the weary rest, where the wicked cease from troubling.

THE ECLECTIC FOR SEPTEMBER.—Mr. Bidwell has a wide and rich field—the whole periodical literature of Europe—from which to select the contents of his magazine, and on the whole he does the work he undertakes admirably. Here in his *Eclectic* we are sure to find the best and most striking articles from all the leading reviews, etc. of Europe, many of which are neither republished nor circulated in this country. We have, for instance, in the present number three excellent articles from the British Quarterly, and several others from hardly inferior sources, which, but for the medium of the *Eclectic*, would have hardly ever reached the reading public on this side of the Atlantic. A beautifully executed portrait of the Empress of Russia forms the embellishment of this number, which in every respect will be found an attractive one. Mr. W. A. GILDENENNY, 45 Fifth street, is the agent for the *Eclectic* in Pittsburgh.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST.—The August number of Blackwood has just been issued by the American publishers, Messrs. L. Scott & Co., of New York. Since Old Ebony has abstained from discussing American affairs, everything goes smoothly between him and his readers on this side. How the French will lick his "Ten Years of Imperialism" we can only guess; but at the worst, he will come off better, on *any* European question, than he did on those American ones he ventured to elucidate some months ago. The other articles in this number of Blackwood may have a general good word of commendation—some of them are deserving special praise. Mr. W. A. Gildenenny, 45 Fifth street, is agent for Blackwood.

ENROLLMENT IN UPPER ST. CLAIR.—John Gillilan, Esq., has just completed the enrollment of Upper St. Clair township, which foots up as follows:

Whole number enrolled	148
Number already enlisted	53
Subject to duty	95

The number enlisted is divided as follows: 624 Regiment, 21; 1st Cavalry, 8; 10th Reserves, 2; 9th do., 1; 8th do., 3; 4th Cavalry, 1; New companies, 11; 13th, 2; 85th, 1; 101st, 1.

TALE OF TWO CITIES.—This new drama was produced for the first time in Pittsburgh last night, at the theatre, and it will be repeated to-night. We are informed that arrangements were completed, yesterday, by which we are to soon have the renowned rope-walker, Mr. Will H. Donaldson, in our midst, who will walk a rope suspended from the roof of the theatre to the top of a building on Wood street. Mr. Donaldson is the same gentleman who astonished the Philadelphians, a short time since, by walking a rope across the Schuylkill. He is said to be a second edition of Blondin.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA—DEDICATION OF THE COLLEGE BUILDING.—The friends of agricultural education throughout the State are respectfully invited to attend the dedication of the buildings of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, to take place on Wednesday, the 3rd of September next.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has generously agreed to sell excursion tickets to Sprucecreek station at half the usual fare on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of September, good to return until the 6th of September.

Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny.—The regular session of this Seminary will open on Monday, September 8th, at 4 p. m., in the chapel, when the distribution of rooms will take place. Students should be promptly present. The opening lecture will be delivered by the Rev. Prof. Paxton, on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock p. m., in the chapel.

The corps of instruction is full, and any inquiries may be addressed to either of the Professors, Elliott, Jacobus, Plumer, Wilson or Paxton.

The PECUNIARY EXPENSES of the term need not exceed $100. Students who are in need of aid, and are well recommended, will be sustained to the extent of their need. The Board of Education will furnish the same support as hitherto. Openings sometimes occur for teaching an hour or two a day.

Instruction in the modern languages can be had by able instructors in the city. Students have abundant opportunity for exercise, in distributing tracts, seeking out the destitute, and conducting Sabbath schools. Furnished rooms and tuition free of expense.

T. H. NEVIN, Treasurer.

DETAILED FROM THE 77TH REGIMENT.—We learn from Corporal D. McNulty, of Allegheny, (a member of the 77th Pennsylvania Regiment) that Gen. Buell has detailed twelve men to recruit for that regiment in this State, viz: Capt. Samuel R. McKesson, Sergt. A. Stark, Sergt. A. S. Murphy, Sergt. D. B. Coon, Corp. D. McNulty, Corp. J. E. Thomas, Lieut. W. H. Thomas, Sergt. Frank A. Kreppe, Sergt. Ezra Boyer, Sergt. D. B. Martin, Sergt. C. Glatzer, Private James Rouser. They will be assigned to Westmoreland and Lancaster counties.

TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.—All companies of volunteers mustered into the service of the United States by Captain Ludington, will be mustered for payment of United States bounty, at Camp Howe, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M. on Wednesday Aug. 26. Squads will not receive their bounty until consolidated as companies. Three copies of the enlistment of each man must be in readiness before bounty is paid.

A. MONTGOMERY,
U. S. Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

ALMOST A RIOT.—A number of soldiers got into a difficulty in front of the National hotel last evening, during which paving stones and brick-bats were used quite freely for a short time, but we were unable to learn of any one being injured. It is said that pistols were fired by some of the parties, but this is probably untrue. We were unable to learn how the difficulty originated, but presume it may be attributed to the effects of whisky.

THE NEW ENGLAND APPLE CROP.—The Boston *Courier* says: The apple crop of New-England this season will greatly exceed that of any previous year. The supply of winter apples will be unusually full, and the fruit will be large, fair and of a very superior quality, the season having been uncommonly favorable for its growth.

SALES OF STOCK.—The following sales of stock were made last evening, by J. G. Davis, auctioneer, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street:

Exchange Bank	$62 00
Iron City Bank	55 25
Mechanics Bank	55 00
Allegheny Bank	52 25
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank	52 00

IN THE FIELD.—Harvey Van Voorhis is in the field by special permission to raise a company of cavalry.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

The Stamp Currency.—Specimens of the new stamp currency, under the denomination of one dollar, have already been received here, but are not yet in general circulation. They are finely and artistically executed. The twenty-five note is about one-third as large as a dollar bill. The centre is composed of five five cent stamps, with the head of Jefferson upon them. The figures "25" are upon each upper corner. At the top are the words, "Postage Currency. Furnished only by the Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositories of the United States," and under the design are the words, "Receivable for postage stamps at any Post Office." On the reverse side are, the figures "25" in the centre, and the words "Exchangeable for United States notes by any Assistant Treasurer or designated United States Depository in sums not less than five dollars. Act approved July 17, 1862." The fifty-cent notes are printed on white paper, and are of the same description, except that the stamp bears the head of Washington. The designs are well executed, and the effect will, no doubt, be to materially relieve the inconvenience of the retail trade for want of small change. The five and ten cent notes will be in general use in a day of two. All of this small currency is delivered in sheets, which are perforated like the postage stamps. They are printed on the best bank note paper, and, therefore, more difficult of separation. The public must be cautious when separating this currency, and not mutilate the notes, as their receipt and redemption by the Treasury are subject to the same regulation now in force for the United States notes, viz: if any part of the note is missing, a proportionate amount is deducted from the nominal value.

The 139th Regiment under Marching Orders.—The following companies have been assigned by Adjutant General Russell, to the "One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers," now in Camp Howe, under command of Col. F. H. Collier, Lieut. Col. Owens, and Major Moody:

Co. A, Semple Infantry, Capt. Moody;
Co. B, " " Capt. Munroe;
Co. C, " " Capt. Jenkins;
Co. D, " " Capt. Stewart;
Graham Rifles, Capt. Sample;
Rudd Infantry, Capt. Donald;
Logan Guards, Capt. Marsh;
Armstrong Guards, Capt. M'Kean;
Dudley Infantry, Capt. Barclay;
Mercer Guards, Capt. Snyder;

It will be seen that seven of the above companies are from Allegheny county.

The regiment is now under marching orders, and will proceed without unnecessary delay, to the camp of rendezvous near Harrisburg. They will receive their uniforms here to-morrow, and will be fully armed and equipped at Harrisburg. All who have leave of absence, from any of the companies (whether those leaves have expired or not) must report to-morrow morning.

Col. F. H. Collier arrived to-day from Harrisburg, bringing the commissions of the regimental officers above named, so that its organization is fully consummated.

Efforts to Avoid a Draft.—A New York letter writer, under date of the 23d inst., says:

"It is understood to-day that Gov. Morgan has opened a correspondence with Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and Gov. Olden, of New Jersey, looking to a united request on the part of the Executives of those States, that the Secretary of War consent to delay the draft until the 15th of September, with the assurance that, if the request be complied with, all the troops required by the Government will be forthcoming by voluntary enlistment. It is not ascertained as yet whether the other Governors will join in the request; but if they see fit to decline, it is said Gov. Morgan will himself take the responsibility on the part of New York."

We have no doubt that Gov. Curtin will use his influence to that end; and if New York can furnish her quota, by the 15th of September, without a draft, we are certain Pennsylvania can, as our State is now far in advance of New York in the number of men furnished under the late calls. The time for volunteering has been extended in Maine, and there is reason to believe that a similar extension will be granted to other States where a proper spirit has been shown.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW FOR JULY, 1862.—Mr. W. A. Gildenenny, 45 Fifth street, agent for Messrs. L. Scott & Co., of New York, has received their reprint of the *Edinburgh Review, for July*, which contains the following articles: The Explorers of Australia; Wellington's Supplementary Dispatches; Sir G. C. Lewis's Astronomy of the Ancients; Earl Stanhope's Life of Pitt; Troyon's Lacustrine Abodes of Man; Weber's Gleanings from German Archives; Iron—Its Uses and Manufacture; Remains of Mrs. Richard Trench; Dollinger on the Temporal Power. The article on "Iron" may usefully direct the attention of some of our readers to several important works, which it reviews, connected with the history and uses of this metal, which forms our chief staple, both of production and manufacture.

THANKS.—Messrs. J. S. Dilworth & Co., will accept our thanks for a late file of New Orleans papers.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1862.

The week now closing has been one of painful anxiety. The very air has seemed to palpitate with rumors of all sorts, but especially of disaster. Secession has held the market for news. At the street corners, where the o vile copperheads congregate in a quiet way, there has been interesting confabs, all ending in the one expressed opinion, I judge, that "Stonewall" might be here at any hour of the day or night. I doubt not many an anxious secesh "female" has looked hopefully over the heights beyond the Potomac for the dirty rebel rag they would like to see floating from the Capitol.

HEINTZELMAN.

But at the bottom of all rumor there lies a vast mass of very substantial facts—not, as far as I know, of disaster, but of active and stirring movements, likely to be fruitful of great events. Perhaps they have been even before this. Heintzelman's *corps d'armie*, it is no longer improper to publish, arrived on Thursday at Alexandria, whence it was shipped last March much stronger than now. It was pushed on, toward Warrenton, to reinforce Pope. As to new levies arriving, we do not know much, except that we see certain regiments coming down from Pennsylvania, of very substantial looking men. The hill tops and valleys around this city again are becoming quite populous, and the streets are again like Broadway. Soldiers of all arms of the service, throng the thoroughfares, and every corner improvises its ginger beer, its nuts and its candy. Splendid specimens are many of the men who are now "marching on." Col. Clark, with his 123d, arrived here yesterday with full ranks and went into camp. The other regiments which have reached here from Harrisburg, went at once into camp on the hills opposite this city. Glory to Pennsylvania! She is the theme of conversation among loyalists everywhere. Already, under the new call, she has more regiments in the field than all the States lying East of her. But none are behind in effort; all will be here in time, from the pine-clad hills of Maine, the workshops of Massachusetts and the hills of New Hampshire and Vermont. Their steady tramp is already heard in the distance, and from over the Eastern hills gleam their swaying bayonets. The people are awake to the awful solemnity of the hour, to the exigency that presses upon the nation, calling for every heart to join in doing and in suffering. Yes! and not far behind the people is the power that, for the time, directs their mighty forces. Let not your hearts be troubled. In scorn of the hypocrisy which you still tolerate in more than one locality, crying from the pulpit even, "Peace, Peace, when there is no Peace," the great day is coming in the glory of its power that shall dash to the ground every fetter in this nation, and bid the oppressed go free. God speed the time!

GEN. HOWARD.

This gentleman, who was appointed a Brigadier for good behavior at Bull Run, lost, as you may remember, his right arm at the battle of Fair Oaks, on the 31st of May last. He arrived here to-day from his home in New England, and reported for duty at once. He is a remarkable man. He is the Havelock of our army. He is as pious as he is brave. Every morning and evening he calls around him his staff, and engages in religious exercises. He is strong-willed and self-poised, and, relying upon his God, goes into the shock of battle with the world behind him, his eye fixed upon the rewards of the just, and a clear title to "mansions in the skies." When this war broke out, he was Professor of Mathematics at West Point, but resigned at once, went home, and in one week was at the head of a full regiment, and *en route* for the field.

At Fair Oaks, early in the fight, he received a shot through the right wrist. He bound it up, and still retained his place at the head of his brigade. An hour later, his horse received three bullets at once, the General another through the elbow joint of the same arm first wounded, and two more through his clothes. He still, however, kept his place for some time, till loss of blood forced him to withdraw. His arm was amputated at once, and he sent out for his home, in Auburn, Maine. He kept his house but two days. One week after his return, he rode by rail thirty miles to attend a conference which already afflicts his country so lately prosperous. At this moment, they have nothing more at heart than to see that consummation which the President speaks of in his answer to the Governors of eighteen States, namely: "Hastening of this unnecessary and injurious civil war is a speedy and satisfactory conclusion."

As to the course of opinion in this country, the President is aware that perfect freedom to comment upon all public events, is, in this country, and is invariable practice—sanctioned by law, and approved by the universal sense of the nation.

Nor, on the other point to which I have adverted, have I anything new to say. From the moment that intelligence first reached this country that nine States and several millions of inhabitants of the great American Union had seceded, and had made war on the Government of Mr. President Lincoln, down to the present time Her Majesty's government have pursued a friendly course towards that government. They have been neutral between the two parties to civil parties. Neither the loss of raw material of manufactures, so necessary to a great portion of our people, nor the insults constantly heaped upon the British name in speeches and newspapers, nor a rigor beyond the usual practice of nations, with which the Queen's subjects, for attempting to break loose from the blockade of the Southern ports, have been treated, have not induced her Majesty's government to swerve an inch from an impartial neutrality.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

Indian Massacre.—ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 26.—The latest dates from New Ulm state that on Saturday night the village was mostly burned up.

An arrival from Crow Wing direct brings the intelligence that "Hole-in-the-Day," the great Chippewa chief, issued a proclamation that he would not be responsible for the conduct of the Indians after Tuesday, and warning the whites to leave the country before that time. He sent a message to Commissioner Dale and Judge Cooper to come and make a treaty.

The Chippewa agent, Walker, against whom complaints have been made by the Chippewas, it is reported, has committed suicide, in a fit of insanity.

The Chippewa difficulty, following so close upon the Sioux raid, causes great alarm. The northern part of the State is making earnest application for military aid.

Dispatches from Col. Sibley, on the 25th, say that he arrived at St. Peter on the 22d, and has been actively engaged in affording all the aid possible to the besieged villages.

Major Fowler, with 50 mounted men, made a reconnoissance at Fort Ridgely on the rout of the previous day. He returned to St. Peters at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, having buried the bodies of some women, killed within twenty-five miles of St. Peters. He reports the destruction of property is beyond calculation.

The Indians attacked New Ulm on Saturday. The fight continued until late in the evening. Nothing has been heard from there since.

Gov. Sibley asks for a full regiment, to be at once sent up, armed and equipped. He thinks that they and still more will be needed before the Indians are subdued; that he will have 4,000 or 5,000 warriors to meet, sooner or later.

L. A. Evens, Mayor of St. Cloud, writes to the Governor that a Committee of reliable citizens appointed to visit the scene of the recent reported murders, had just returned. They went as far as Pineville, and found some 200 persons murdered in the vicinity of that place and Norway Lake.

Paynesville petitions the Governor to send a company to protect the lives and property in Stearns, Meeker and Monongahela counties. Many persons have been driven from their homes, leaving their crops but partially harvested.

Arrivals at this city from New Ulm, report the usual shocking scenes, too horrible to recount.

Guerrillas Surprised.—DANVILLE, Aug. 26.—Last night 200 guerrillas encamped on the Shelby farm, six miles from here, near the line between Boyle and Lincoln, they were eating and feeding their horses, when the Harrodsburg and Danville Home Guard, sixty-two strong, surprised them, killing three and wounding eight, some of them fatally. They took thirty horses, and are still pursuing them. The Federal loss was one killed and two wounded.

To be Tried for Discouraging Enlistments.—TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 26.—By an order from Washington, Messrs. Roggler and Wright, now prisoners in Burlington county jail, for discouraging enlistments in Hunterdon county, in this State, are to be removed to the Washington city prison to be tried by a military commission.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

[Special Dispatches to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1862.

WOUNDED WESTERN SOLDIERS.

The following are only western soldiers yet known here to have been wounded in the recent skirmishes in Virginia: Geo. W. Fults, M. McCormick, Wm. Morgan and M. Laughlin, of the 61st Ohio; John Betts and Wm. Burtness, of the 75th Ohio; George Ogden, of the 25th Ohio.

GEN. SLOUGH A BRIGADIER GENERAL.

Gen. Slough, late of New Mexico, but formerly of Cincinnati, having failed through mere omission of confirmation by the Senate, has been re-appointed a brigadier, and sent down to Alexandria as Military Governor.

The town was in a state of gross disorder, owing to the passage of large numbers of undisciplined soldiers. Slough will soon bring order out of confusion.

THE DRAFT.

As the time approaches for enforcing the draft, applications for permission to have the draft suspended in certain regions for a brief period, and to allow volunteering to continue for regiments now partially made up, begin to pour in on the War Department. Early this morning, a few such applications were granted, under very strict regulations, and with only limited extension. As the Secretary began to perceive the extent to which this relaxation of rules would speedily go, he at once refused all remaining applications.

Among those granted, were one for a Philadelphia Regiment, permitted to continue recruiting up to September 3d, and one from Lancaster up to September 1st. All the Regiments to which such permission was granted, were nearly full, and no doubt was entertained in any of the cases that a draft could be wholly avoided by a few days more volunteering. In these cases, the same extra bounties, etc., are allowed as prior to the expiration of the regular time for volunteering.

The belief begins to be entertained that on one pretext or another, the draft will be postponed in many cases, and that the rigid rules of the department on the subject will be relaxed to satisfy the wishes of those who regard the draft as a disgrace, and wish to avoid it.

TWO THOUSAND PRISONER STORY.

The two thousand prisoner story is partially, but not entirely untrue.

GENERAL CORCORAN.

Gen. Corcoran brought in the 69th this afternoon, and left quietly for New York, on the 5 o'clock train. It has been decided that he will accept the invitation to go to Boston some time this week, and speak in Faneuil Hall.

TESTED.

Gallagher's rifled breech loading carbines were tested to-day. They throw balls, with great accuracy, a mile and a half. The Government is begining to introduce them in arming the Kentucky cavalry.

DR. BROWNSON ON EMANCIPATION.

Orestes A. Brownson, the eminent Catholic reviewer, made a stirring speech in response to the Secretary, this evening, at Willard's Hotel. He declared himself strongly in favor of emancipation, and said that he agreed with the President in colonization, but he was committing a fatal mistake by making emancipation depend on colonization. Freeing the slaves of rebels he declared to be an instant necessity of the hour, demanded and justified as a war measure.

It is a noteworthy fact that every strong declaration in favor of freeing slaves, and using them in any way they can be made available for military purposes, was cheered to the echo.

He electrified his audience with his stirring declaration that timid measures were almost treason, and that we must not look for the safety of the nation to the soft shell conservatives, whose conservatism consists in having no eyes, save in the backs of their heads.

He eulogised the draft as the first evidence of national vigor and purpose in the war, and deprecated the efforts of some Governors and other functionaries to avoid it by begging for more time to volunteer. His remarks were loudly applauded throughout.

MACHINES FOR CLIPPING TREASURY NOTES—THE WOMEN TO BE DISMISSED.

Machines having been invented and put in operation for clipping Treasury notes, the services of the large number of women now engaged in that business at the Department, will not be required much longer. A heavy pressure is being brought to bear, of course, to retain them, but it is understood that they will all be speedily discharged. Complaints have been made from time to time in local papers and elsewhere that numerous secessionists had found occupation among these women, but it is believed that all justly chargeable with secession sympathies were weeded out sometime ago.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet had a meeting to-day. The general feeling over public affairs was doubtedly more hopeful than for some time past.

GEN. CORCORAN'S BRIGADE.

Gen. Corcoran is back here to-day to take his old regiment on to New York. He is expected to have his brigade fully raised by the first of September.

GEN. PHELPS' RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

It is stated that Gen. Phelps' resignation has been accepted, and that if it had not been forwarded he would have been speedily recalled.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

Attack on Fort Donelson—The Rebels Repulsed—Gen. Morgan's Position at Cumberland Gap—Clay's Brigade.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—A special to the *Commercial*, from the Chaplain of the 71st Ohio, dated Fort Donelson, Aug. 25th, says the rebels, under Woodward (the same that took Clarksville), made an attack on the fort, and were repulsed, with a loss of thirty killed and wounded. Col. Woodward had his horse killed under him. His saddle pistols are now in our possession.

The rebels sent a flag of truce previous to the attack, demanding a surrender. The question was put to the officers and every man voted "No."

The enemy's force consisted of four hundred and fifty infantry, and three hundred and thirty-five cavalry, and two field pieces.

The fort was under the command of Major Hart, with four companies of the 71st Ohio, Col. Rodney Mason's regiment.

The *Commercial's* Lexington dispatch says that there is no occasion for alarm about Gen. Morgan's position. A courier just arrived reports that there is no fear of starvation. The rebels number 15,000 in front and 30,000 in the rear, commanded by Bragg, Floyd and Kirby Smith.

Cassius M. Clay left to-day with his brigade.

Gen. Nelson has relieved Gen. Lew. Wallace and he will now take the field.

Col. Charles Anderson, of the 93d Ohio, is appointed commander of this post.

A negro brigade, to repair roads, leaves to-morrow.

Gen. James S. Jackson, late Congressman from the Second District, here, takes the field immediately.

The *Gazette's* Frankfort correspondent's dispatch says an arrival from the mountains brings cheering news. Gen. Morgan had repulsed a large force of rebels on the other side of the Gap. He has provisions and forage for thirty days; is in no danger. Col. Garrard had several skirmishes with the enemy, repulsing them every time.

Interesting Letter from Earl Russell.—FARNEN POINT, Aug. 26.—By the steamship Hibernian, which passed this point this morning, we have received the following highly interesting letter, written by Earl Russell, to Mr. Stuart, in reply to a dispatch from Mr. Seward:

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. STUART.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *London, July 28th, 1862.*

SIR: I have left hitherto unanswered and unnoticed the dispatch of Mr. Seward, which Mr. Adams delivered more than a month ago. I have done so partly because the military events referred to in it were, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, far from being decisive, and partly because there was no proposal in it upon which Her Majesty's Government were called upon to come to any conclusion. Events subsequent to the date of Mr. Seward's letter have shown that Her Majesty's Government, in their opinion of the first of these points, were not mistaken. Victories have been gained, reverses have followed—positions have been reached in the near neighborhood of the Capital of the rebels, and these positions have been accompanied by great loss of life, in battle and in the hospitals. While such measures as the Confiscation bill have passed through both Houses of Congress, and with the proclamations of Gen. Butler at New Orleans, bear evidence of the increasing bitterness of the strife. Withdraw, if a servile war so much insisted upon by Mr. Seward, in his dispatch, only forewarns us that another element of distruction may be added to the loss of property and waste of industry which have already afflicted a country so lately prosperous. At this moment, they have nothing more at heart than to see that consummation which the President speaks of in his answer to the Governors of eighteen States, namely: "Hastening of this unnecessary and injurious civil war is a speedy and satisfactory conclusion."

As to the course of opinion in this country, the President is aware that perfect freedom to comment upon all public events, is, in this country, and is invariable practice—sanctioned by law, and approved by the universal sense of the nation.

Nor, on the other point to which I have adverted, have I anything new to say. From the moment that intelligence first reached this country that nine States and several millions of inhabitants of the great American Union had seceded, and had made war on the Government of Mr. President Lincoln, down to the present time Her Majesty's government have pursued a friendly course towards that government. They have been neutral between the two parties to civil parties. Neither the loss of raw material of manufactures, so necessary to a great portion of our people, nor the insults constantly heaped upon the British name in speeches and newspapers, nor a rigor beyond the usual practice of nations, with which the Queen's subjects, for attempting to break loose from the blockade of the Southern ports, have been treated, have not induced her Majesty's government to swerve an inch from an impartial neutrality.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

Indian Massacre.—ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 26.—The latest dates from New Ulm state that on Saturday night the village was mostly burned up.

An arrival from Crow Wing direct brings the intelligence that "Hole-in-the-Day," the great Chippewa chief, issued a proclamation that he would not be responsible for the conduct of the Indians after Tuesday, and warning the whites to leave the country before that time. He sent a message to Commissioner Dale and Judge Cooper to come and make a treaty.

The Chippewa agent, Walker, against whom complaints have been made by the Chippewas, it is reported, has committed suicide, in a fit of insanity.

The Chippewa difficulty, following so close upon the Sioux raid, causes great alarm. The northern part of the State is making earnest application for military aid.

Dispatches from Col. Sibley, on the 25th, say that he arrived at St. Peter on the 22d, and has been actively engaged in affording all the aid possible to the besieged villages.

Major Fowler, with 50 mounted men, made a reconnoissance at Fort Ridgely on the rout of the previous day. He returned to St. Peters at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, having buried the bodies of some women, killed within twenty-five miles of St. Peters. He reports the destruction of property is beyond calculation.

The Indians attacked New Ulm on Saturday. The fight continued until late in the evening. Nothing has been heard from there since.

Gov. Sibley asks for a full regiment, to be at once sent up, armed and equipped. He thinks that they and still more will be needed before the Indians are subdued; that he will have 4,000 or 5,000 warriors to meet, sooner or later.

L. A. Evens, Mayor of St. Cloud, writes to the Governor that a Committee of reliable citizens appointed to visit the scene of the recent reported murders, had just returned. They went as far as Pineville, and found some 200 persons murdered in the vicinity of that place and Norway Lake.

Paynesville petitions the Governor to send a company to protect the lives and property in Stearns, Meeker and Monongahela counties. Many persons have been driven from their homes, leaving their crops but partially harvested.

Arrivals at this city from New Ulm, report the usual shocking scenes, too horrible to recount.

Guerrillas Surprised.—DANVILLE, Aug. 26.—Last night 200 guerrillas encamped on the Shelby farm, six miles from here, near the line between Boyle and Lincoln, they were eating and feeding their horses, when the Harrodsburg and Danville Home Guard, sixty-two strong, surprised them, killing three and wounding eight, some of them fatally. They took thirty horses, and are still pursuing them. The Federal loss was one killed and two wounded.

To be Tried for Discouraging Enlistments.—TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 26.—By an order from Washington, Messrs. Roggler and Wright, now prisoners in Burlington county jail, for discouraging enlistments in Hunterdon county, in this State, are to be removed to the Washington city prison to be tried by a military commission.

Latest from Washington.—WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has established the following regulations in regard to individual stamps for proprietary articles enumerated in schedule C, of the excise law: First, Every proprietor can furnish a design for a stamp, which, if approved by the Government will be engraved by the Government engravers at the cost of the proprietor. Second, In such case, the proprietor will be entitled to the discount specified in the one hundred and second section of the excise law. Third, If the designs do not exceed in superficial area thirteen-sixteenth of an inch, for the denomination of one and two cent stamps, or sixty-three sixty-fourths of an inch for the denomination of three and four cent stamps, these being the size established by the office for the above specified denominations, there will be no additional charge to purchasers. If, however, proprietors desire to increase the size of the stamps for the denomination above mentioned, then an additional charge will be made for the cost additional of paper and printing. This additional charge will be ten cents per thousand for stamps of three and one-eighth inches superficial, are a proportionate sum for intermediate sizes. Fourth—Every stamp must be rectangular in form. Fifth—All dies and plates will be retained by and be under the exclusive control of the Government. Sixth—The general stamps must be cancelled by writing thereon the initials of the proprietor of the stamped article and date of cancelling, while the private stamp must be so affixed on the package that on opening the same the stamp shall be effectually destroyed.

The following named persons are among those wounded during the recent skirmishes in Virginia. They are at the several hospitals in Alexandria:

Lieut. Ford Hicks; privates Gottfried Pritzer, Gustavus Schaaf, Fred. Water, William S. Kane, Mathias Buck, John McIntyre, Henry Whittle, Ernest Miller, Jasper Filmore, Oliver Schaar, Frank Isley, of the Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania.

The remains of Lieut. Col. Crane and Capt. M. O. Bryon, of the Third Wisconsin regiment, left here this afternoon in charge of G. M. O'Brien. The Colonel's body will be conveyed to Beloit, and the Captain's to Milwaukee. These officers died from wounds received at Cedar Mountain.

Numerous applications have already been made to Senator Pomeroy for passage to Central America, by free colored persons, who are anxious to be among the first to enjoy the benefits of the proposed colonization.

Conclusion of Senator Pomeroy's Address.—WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1862.

You consider this as an opening; by the wisdom of Divine Providence, when you are called of God to go with me to a country which your oppressed people are soon to receive for their inheritance. I propose to examine and, if found satisfactory and promising, to settle you at Chiriqui, in New Granada, with the approval of the Government, only about one week's sail from Washington, D. C. All persons of the African race, of sound health, who desire to go with me the lead in this work, will please send their names, the number, sex and ages of the respective members of their families, and their postoffice address, to me, at this city, Washington, D. C.

No white person will be allowed as a member of the colony. I want mechanics and laborers, earnest, honest and robust men, for the interests of a generation, it may be of mankind, are involved in the success of this experiment, and with the approbation of the American people, and under the blessings of the Almighty God, it cannot, it shall not, fail.

S. C. POMEROY, U. S. Senate.

Skirmishing in Missouri.—GREENVILLE, Mo., Aug. 25.—Maj. Lippert, of the 13th Illinois Cavalry, with 200 men, met a body of rebels, 350 strong, yesterday, between Bloomfield and Cape Girardeau, and after a fierce engagement, routed them. Thirty of the band were killed and 50 wounded and 16 taken prisoners. A number of horses, several wagons, side arms, ammunition and their entire camp equipage was captured. The survivors were scattered through the woods and it is not probable that they will again join together.

Parties of National troops, thoroughly armed and equipped for guerrilla chasing, are after other rebel bands.

General Blunt has probably ere this engaged Coffee's forces, provided the latter gained sufficient courage to stop running, after forming a junction with Rain's forces at Greenfield.

Latest from Memphis.—MEMPHIS, Aug. 23.—No list of the passengers of the Acacia has yet been received. Mrs. Robert Dale Owen and Mrs. Richardson, wife Capt. Richardson, of the Fifth Ohio, were lost. It is ascertained that not more than thirty persons perished.

Breckinridge is reported to be moving his entire army to Sanatobia. Cavalry are scouting in Northern Mississippi, impressing every man under fifty years of age.

General Grant has ordered that non-residents here be enrolled. In case of a draft in their respective States, a proportional draft will be made among them. Persons thus drawn will be assigned to regiments in their own States.

Skirmish with Guerrillas.—LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26.—*Madisonville, near Henderson, Aug. 25.*—A party of guerrillas, about two miles distant, ambushed, made an attack on our cavalry, who fell back and dismounted, and drove the guerrillas back a mile and waited for the infantry. After fifteen minutes firing, the rebels broke and fled, being attacked by two companies of infantry. Five rebels are reported killed, wounded not ascertained, and seventeen taken prisoners. Six Federals were wounded, two of whom mortally. Lieut. Col. Johnson, of the Sixty-fifth Indiana, commanded the infantry, Capt. Platter the cavalry, and Lieut. Col. John W. Foster the whole. The rebel force is preparing for another attack.

Men Leaving Kentucky to Join the Rebel Army.—LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26.—Gen. Wright left for Frankfort to-night.

Nine recruits from this county, on their way to join Morgan, were captured this morning. Great numbers are leaving Kentucky to join the Confederates, since the promulgation of the intention to draft for the Federal army.

The American Flag Insulted.—NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—A letter from Nassau, N. P., states that the American Consul's flag has been frequently hauled down and trampled on, by the secession sympathizers, in that neutral British city.

Markets by Telegraph.—NEW YORK, Aug. 26—Evening—Cotton firm; 2,500 bales sold at 47½@48. Flour heavy; 14,000 bbls sold; State $4.80@4.95; Ohio $5.35@5.50; Southern $5.35@5.75. Wheat