Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG 15.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OUR OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the Gazette, by G. R. Shaw, Optician, No. 65 Fifth street—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	90	56
12 " M.	120	91
6 " P. M.		96
Barometer		29 7-10

House Burned.—Charge of Arson.

A somewhat singular case came before Mayor Alexander, on Friday evening, the circumstances of which are as follows: Hugh Gilleland, a highly respectable and worthy citizen of Ohio township, made information before the Mayor, charging Samuel Bixley with arson. Mr. Gilleland sets forth that his dwelling-house was destroyed by fire, on the morning of Friday, together with most of its contents, and from threats previously made by Bixley, he had reason to believe that the house had been maliciously fired by him. On the hearing of the case three witnesses were examined for the prosecution, each of whom testified that Bixley had threatened to be revenged on Gilleland, if it cost him his heart's blood. It appeared, however, that Bixley and Gilleland had been on very intimate terms, and that the accused had boarded with the prosecutor until recently. It is also stated that Bixley aspired to the hand and heart of a sister of Gilleland, and that the nuptials had actually been arranged, but were broken off by some interference of Gilleland. How true this is we cannot say, as the matter was not made the subject of legal inquiry. On the day on which the draft for Ohio township was made, Bixley got quite drunk, as he chose that way of expressing his joy at not being drafted. It was while in this condition, and while smarting under the alleged bad treatment which he had received from Gilleland, that he threatened to have revenge. The lady in question, Miss Mary Gilleland, was one of the witnesses against him. Bixley did not deny the threats, but he alleges that his only purpose was to thrash Gilleland, and not to harm his property. After the difficulty, Bixley went to live with Jacob Robinson, a worthy gentleman residing in the same vicinity. Nothing further occurred until the house was burned, when the threats were freely talked of, and Bixley was arrested as stated. After hearing the three witnesses for the prosecution, the Mayor required Bixley to enter bail in five hundred dollars to answer a further hearing on Monday next, at ten o'clock.

It is proper here to state that Mr. Robinson, who was present at the hearing, expresses a willingness to testify that Bixley was not out of his room from the time he went to bed until after the fire; that he could not get out of the room without his (Robinson's) knowledge, as his wife was aware the greater part of the night with an aching tooth. Gilleland's house is a mile and a half from Robinson's. This testimony was not heard, for the reason that there are other witnesses to examine on the part of the prosecution. The case has created considerable excitement in the immediate neighborhood, and the result will be looked for with interest. Bixley is a discharged volunteer, and is said to be a man of good character.

Board of Missions to the Freedmen of the South.

This Board met in the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny city, August 13th. In the absence of the Secretary, Rev. J. B. Clark, Corresponding Secretary, acted. It is the design of this Board to furnish the freedmen of the South with a common school education, and to give them the gospel. Although the Board is under the appointment and direction of the U. P. Church, yet generous anti-slavery men belonging to churches which have not moved in this matter are contributing to our support. The Board does not strictly confine itself to the U. P. Church in the selection of its teachers. And now, when thousands of these unfortunate beings are obtaining their freedom, and in view of the fact that most of them are utterly illiterate, too much importance cannot be attached to the work which this Board has undertaken. Every lover of humanity and of an educated and moral citizenship, should be willing to contribute to its support. The Board has appointed the Rev. Thomas Calohan, of Indiana, and John Lackey, of New Wilmington, Pa., as Missionaries, and Misses Henrietta Lee, of Manchester, Agnus Frasier, of Allegheny city, Agnes E. Hammond, of Washington, Iowa, Margaret A. Smith, of Smithville, Illinois, and Lizzie M. Findley, of New Wilmington, as Teachers. As soon as the best season abates, these persons will forth go to the work. It is the expectation of the Board to send out a second corps of teachers before the commencement of winter. This, however, will depend upon the liberality of the friends of the colored race.

Any person desiring to contribute to this cause, can send their contributions to Rev. John B. Clark, Corresponding Secretary of the Board.

Mr. Murdoch's Lecture this Evening.

We remind our readers that James E. Murdoch, Esq, the distinguished actor, elocutionist, and patriotic lecturer, will appear in the last named character this evening, at Masonic Hall, as has been announced in these columns for some days past, to deliver a lecture on "Principles, not party"—a subject so evidently appropriate to the times—so full of suggestions of the noblest sentiments—so instinct with inspiration to fire the soul of the orator—that we can easily promise a glorious hour of company with high thoughts and manifold glowing and generous emotions, to all who will hear Mr. M. to-night. We trust there will be an audience worthy of the speaker and of the occasion.

MOUNTAIN MAX; OR, NICK WHIFFLES OF THE BORDER. By Dr. J. H. Robinson.—This is a story of the Bushwhackers of Missouri, and contains a great number of illustrations very appropriate to such a subject, and doubtless very much to the taste of readers who seek the strongest kind of stimulants, and the most feverish class of excitements: Seventy-seven closely-printed, double-column octavo pages of such pabulum may be had for 25 cents by the purchaser of this book, at W. A. Gildersleeve's, 45 Fifth street.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS AT DIXMONT HOSPITAL.—On Friday afternoon Campbell's Minstrels paid a visit to the Insane Hospital at Dixmont, and gave a parlor concert for the amusement of the patients. The occasion was exceedingly pleasant to the troupe, as well as to the officers and inmates of the institution. The Campbells expressed themselves highly gratified at the manner in which they were entertained.

HELD TO BAIL.—George Froelich, Philip Holter and Elizabeth Froelich, charged with assault and battery on oath of William J. Croker, were yesterday held to bail by Mayor Alexander, in the sum of $400 each, to answer at Court. Old man Croker, who was so severely beaten by the same parties, is now getting better, but no hearing has yet been had in his case.

COL. MCCOMBS' REGIMENT.—This fine regiment, comprised of Lawrence and Mercer county men, will reach this city in a day or two, from Parkersburg, Va., for the purpose of being mustered out of service. A dispatch to this effect was yesterday received here by Mr. W. D. Clark, of Lawrence county.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLIES, together with all the latest eastern literary papers and periodicals, can be had to-day, at Pittock's news depot, Fifth street, opposite the post office. Call and get a supply.

A HORSE, valued at one hundred and fifty dollars, fell dead yesterday, on Robecca street, Allegheny, while being driven in harness to a light wagon. It belonged to a widow residing in Manchester.

FIVE HUNDRED Card Photographs received weekly at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice. Only $1 per dozen. Call and select two or three dozen.

CALL and purchase a good pocket-book at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice. All prices and styles constantly on hand.

ALL the Eastern Weeklies can be had at J. W. Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

The Washington County Affair Again.

A gentleman who served with the Night Scouts, during their late expedition through Washington county, and who was an eye witness of the disturbances both in Washington and Burgettstown, called upon us yesterday, and assured us that our statement, so far as it went, was substantially correct. He gave us some additional facts, however, which we will briefly record, since the copperhead press of Washington county have accused us of writing "an infamous and libelous account, scarcely one word of which was true."

Our informant states that after the troops reached Washington, some twelve or fifteen of them got out through the borough, and some of these were soon under the influence of liquor. A guard was sent out under Lieut. McKelvy and Orderly Sergeant (now Lieutenant) James Littell, to gather up these stragglers. While engaged in this duty, the guard was hooted at and insulted in various ways, by parties whom conduct clearly indicated their political status. No attention was paid to these miserable creatures, so long as they refrained from violence, and they were permitted to hoot, and sneer. As the guard was proceeding up the main street, a large man (named Woods, we believe,) ran against Lieut. Littell, and jostled him for the sole purpose of picking a quarrel. He immediately after sang out "hurrah for Jeff. Davis." He was then taken into custody, and placed in advance of the guard. This raised quite a hubbub among the copperheads, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to rescue Woods. The rowdies, fearing the arms of the troopers, concentrated behind a lot of lumber in front of a new building, and awaited the passing of the guard. As the rear of the column passed, a volley of pistol shots was fired from behind the lumber pile, followed by a shower of brick bats. As many as half a dozen shots were fired, but none of the soldiers were injured. The column was ordered to fire, and did so—but the rowdies escaped injury by dodging behind the timber, which lay about breast high. There was not a man of them to be seen half a minute later—all having disappeared in the darkness, and got out of harm's way. The column then marched to camp, taking their prisoner with them. After the guard left, they came out of their holes again, and began to sing songs, etc., when the guard arrested some of them and dispersed the others. The prisoners were placed under guard all night, and were discharged in the morning—not because they could not have been held, but for the reason that the officer in command did not wish to encumber himself with them.

In reference to the Burgettstown affair, we have positive information that Stevenson and his men came into town for the purpose of making a "demonstration" against the soldiers. They were all armed, and purchased powder and caps in the village. After nightfall they galloped through the street, and took no sundry aims. One of the soldiers remarked, in the hearing of some of these men, that they would be among the first to show the white feather, if it was necessary to enforce the draft—or words to this effect. In a few moments after, the shot was fired by Stevenson, who in turn was shot in the arm, and the arrest of six of the party was soon after effected. The story about Stevenson "firing up into air" is simply ridiculous. Stevenson and his party did not dump the ex. intent of on expedition to resist the draft, but it was asserted that W. O Stevenson had not acted as Captain. That office, they said, had been filled by a cousin of Stevenson, who *has since fled to Canada*. Stevenson admitted that he had been a member of the company, but he all maintained that the company had been broken up and disorganized. These men were kept in custody for a few days, and released upon condition *that they would not hereafter behave with the draft*. This is the character of the "young Democrats" whom we have so "grossly libeled," and who, according to the Washington *Examiner*, are *patriotic* and *loyal citizens!*

Return of Battery A

This company arrived here direct from Hancock, Maryland, at 5 o'clock last evening, looking as hearty and robust as "Regulars." They marched to Wilkin's Hall, and the men were allowed to go home till this morning. The Battery, it would appear, attained full as high a reputation abroad as it had won at home during the emergency in June.

The men were encamped in the burying grounds of the Episcopal church, adjoining the grounds also of the Roman Catholic church, at Hancock. They paid that respect to the dead which is due from all Christians, and so won the good opinion of the people whom they were thrown among.

On learning that the Battery was to be relieved and sent home, a few of the leading men of Hancock waited on Capt. Knap, and handed him the following paper, with a request that it be published in their papers at home:

HANCOCK, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD., } August 10th, 1863. }

The undersigned citizens of Hancock, learning that Capt. Knap's Battery, of Pennsylvania Militia, is about to leave us, cannot allow them to do so without expressing our high regard for the Captain and his command as gentlemen, and our approbation as to their soldierly and manly deportment during their sojourn with us, assuring them of the pleasure we have known in our short association with men, who know and respect the rights of citizens as well as soldiers.

On their leaving, they take with them our warm friendship and kindly wishes.

S. M. STEPHENS, J. J. BOWLEN, WILLIAM H. LOWE, S. OLIVER, JOHNSON GRAVES, JOHN S. HEDDING, GEORGE W. BENNETT, GEORGE A. FRAY, RICHMOND GREGORY, HENRY B. HIGGS, SAMUEL M. DAVIS, R. E. TANEY, F. SPONSELL, JACOB FRY, JOHN FRY.

We wish the officers and men of Battery A a pleasant rest after their warm trip.

CALL and leave your address for an Eastern daily paper at Pittock's, opposite the Post-office.

REAL BARGAINS are offered in boots, at Masonic Hall Auction House, to close out summer goods.

A GREAT variety, all sizes and various makes, of hoop skirts, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street.

THE finest and cheapest Albums in the city are at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. P. CHANOFF, General Agent. No. 15, Fifth street.

THOMAS PARRY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap8:6m

CHEAP DENTISTRY.—At the Dental Institute, No. 251, Penn street, twix of teeth for four dollars, better than those at five dollars at the other dental establishments. All persons are requested to call at the Institute after having ascertained the lowest prices at the other cheap places. All work done at the Institute is guaranteed superior to any cheap Dentistry in the city.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY HOLDERS, AGENTS AND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED.—For repairs or alterations to stores or dwellings, new roofs, or anything else in the Carpenter line, call at Cuthbert's Carpenter Shop, Virgin alley, above Smithfield streets. All orders promptly attended to.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—Rev. H. V. Degen, Boston, Mass., writes—"That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promote the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, I have the evidence of my own eyes." Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 193 Greenwich st., New York. daw

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!—Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet will be unavoidable, but armed with HOLLOWAY'S PURIFYING AND STRENGTHENING PILLS you can endure all these and still retain good health. Only 25 cents per box. 230

OMNIBUS and CARRIAGE CALLS will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 405 Liberty street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance. 6m.

C. HILL, Dentist, 346 Penn street, attend to all business of his profession.

FACTS IN THE PRESENT CRISIS OF THE WAR.

Important Letter from Mr Whiting, Solicitor to the War Department.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes an able and highly important letter, addressed by Mr. Wm. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, to the Union League of Philadelphia. The subject is, the "Dangers of our National Future." After remarking that "the deadly struggle is between civilization and barbarism—freedom and slavery—republicanism and aristocracy—loyalty and treason," Mr. Whiting leads us to consider the difficulties of our position. He says:

"As the success of the Union cause shall become more certain and apparent to the enemy in various localities, they will lay down arms and cease fighting. Their bitter and deep-rooted hatred of the Government and of all Northern men who are not traitors, and of all Southern men who are loyal, will still remain interwoven in every fibre of their hearts, and will be made, if possible, more intense by the humiliation of conquest and subjection. The foot of the conqueror planted upon their proud necks will not sweeten their tempers, and their defiant and treacherous nature will seek to revenge itself in murders, assassinations, and all underhand methods of venting a spite which they dare not manifest by open war, and in driving out of their borders all loyal men. To suppose that a Union sentiment will remain in any considerable number of men, among a people who have strained every nerve and made every sacrifice to destroy the Union, indicates dishonesty, insanity, or feebleness of intellect.

"The inhabitants of the conquered districts will begin by claiming the right to exercise the powers of government, and under their construction of State rights, to get control of the lands, personal property, slaves, free blacks, and poor whites, and a legalized power, through the instrumentality of State laws, made to answer their own purposes, to oppose and prevent the execution of the Constitution and laws of the United States, within districts of the country inhabited by them.

"Thus, for instance: When South Carolina shall have ceased fighting, she will say to the President, 'We have now laid down our arms; we submit to the authority of the United States Government. You may restore your custom houses, your courts of justice; and if we hold any public property, we give it up; we now have chosen Senators and Representatives to Congress, and demand their admission, and the full establishment of all our State rights and our restoration to all our former privileges and immunities as citizens of the United States.'

"This demand is made by men who are traitors in heart; men who hate and despise the Union; men who never had a patriotic sentiment; men who, if they could, would hang every friend of the Government. But, for the sake of getting power into their own hands by our concession, which they could not obtain by fighting—and for the sake of avoiding their national crimes, they will demand restoration under the guise of claiming State rights.

"What will be the consequences of yielding to this demand?

"They will gain the right of managing their affairs according to their will and pleasure, and not according to the will and pleasure of the people of the United States.

"They will be enabled, by the intervention of their State laws and State courts, to put and maintain themselves in effectual and perpetual opposition to the laws and Constitution of the United States, as they have done, for thirty-five years past. They will have the power to pass such local laws as will effectually exclude all Northern men, all soldiers, all free blacks, and all persons and things which shall be inconsistent with the theory of making slavery the corner stone of their local government, and they may make slavery perpetual, in violation of the laws of the United States and proclamations of the President. They may continue the enforcement of those classes of laws against free speech and freedom of the press, which will forever exclude popular education and all other means of moral, social, and political advancement. They may send back to Congress the same traitors and conspirators who have once betrayed their country into civil war, and who will thwart and embarrass all measures tending to restore the Union by harmonizing the interests and the institutions of the people; and so, being introduced into camp, as the wooden horse into Troy, gain by fraud and treason that which they could not achieve by feats of arms. The insanity of State rights doctrines, will be nourished and strengthened by admitting back a conquered people as our equals, and its baleful influence cannot be estimated.

LEGAL DEFINITION OF THE REBELLION.

Two questions must be considered:

1st. When did the rebellion become a territorial civil war?

2d. What are the rights of the enemy under the laws of war?

The first question has been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Hiawatha, decided on the 9th of March, 1863. In that case, which should be read and studied by every citizen of the Union, the members of the court differed in opinion as to the *time* when the war became *territorial*. The majority decided that when the fact of general hostilities existed, the war was territorial, and the Supreme Court was bound to take judicial cognizance thereof. The minority argued that as Congress alone has power to declare war, so Congress alone has power to recognize the existence of war; and they contended that it was not until the act of Congress of July 13th, 1861, commonly called the non-intercourse act, that a state of civil, territorial war was legitimately recognized. All the judges agree in the position "that since July 13th, 1861, there has existed between the United States and the Confederate States a civil, *territorial war*.

"That since that time the United States have full belligerent rights against all persons residing in the districts declared by the President's Proclamation in a state of rebellion."

"STATE RIGHTS."

Suppose that all the inhabitants living in South Carolina should be swept off, so that solitude should reign throughout its borders unbroken by any living thing, would the State-rights of South Carolina still exist as attached to the land itself?

Can there be a sovereignty without a people, or a State without inhabitants? State rights, so far as they concern the Union, are the rights of persons, as members of a State, in relation to the general government; and when the person has become a public enemy, then he loses all rights except the rights of war. And when *all* the inhabitants have (by engaging in civil, territorial war) become public enemies, it is the same, in legal effect, as though the inhabitants had been annihilated. So far as this government is concerned, civil war obliterates all lines of State or countries; the only lines recognized by war are the lines which separate us from a public enemy.

I do not place reliance upon the common law doctrine of forfeitures of franchises as applicable to this revolution, for forfeiture can be founded only upon the admission of the validity of the act in which forfeiture is founded.

Nor does the belligerent law of civil, territorial war, whereby a public enemy loses his rights as a citizen, admit the right of secession. It is not any vote or law of secession that makes an individual a public enemy. A person may commit heinious offences against municipal law, and commit acts of hostility against the government, without being a public enemy. To be a personal enemy is not to be a public enemy to the country in the eye of belligerent or international law. Whoso engages in an insurrection is a personal enemy, but it is not until that insurrection has swelled into territorial war that he becomes a public enemy.

It must also be remembered that the right of secession is not conceded by enforcement of belligerent law, since, in civil war, a nation has the right to treat its citizens either as subjects or as belligerents, or as both. Hence, while belligerent law destroys all claims of subjects engaged in civil war, as against the parent government, it does not release the subject from his duties to that government. By war the subject loses his right, but he does not escape his obligations.

The inhabitants of the conquered districts will thus lose their right to *govern* us, but will not escape their obligation to obey us. Whatever rights are left to them, besides the right of war, will be such as we choose to allow them. It is for us to dictate to them, not for them to dictate to us what privileges they shall enjoy.

NEW METHOD OF RESTORATION.

Allow the inhabitants of conquered territory to form themselves into States, only by adopting constitutions such as will *forever* remove all cause of collision with the United States, by excluding slavery therefrom, or continue military government over the conquered district until there shall appear therein a sufficient number of loyal inhabitants to form a Republican Government, which, by guaranteeing freedom to all, shall be in accordance with the true spirit of the Constitution of the United States. Those safeguards of freedom are requisite to render permanent the domestic tranquility of the country, which the Constitution itself was formed to secure, and which it is the legitimate object of this war to maintain.

LOUISIANA COTTON AND SUGAR.—The supply of cotton in Louisiana is much more extensive than was expected, and it is now coming into New Orleans in large quantities. The rebel cotton burning theory, it seems never worked, and immense supplies of cotton, thought to be destroyed, are continually coming to light. Twenty thousand pounds are reaching the city daily. Sugar is held at 8c, and the supply is ample, though it is thought that only 50,000 tuns were raised in the State of Louisiana during last year.

DIED:

GAROTHERS—On Friday morning, August 14th, 1863, at the residence of her husband, Mrs ANN GAROTHERS.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Robert Garothers, Bravo street, Lawrenceville, SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES, of Pittsburgh, meet statedly, in the IRON CITY COLLEGE BUILDING, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. Preaching LORD'S DAY—Morning and Evening—at the usual hours. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock p. m. Prayer Meeting every THURSDAY EVENING. The public are respectfully invited. au8:1t

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, ALLEGHENY CITY, ELDER JOSEPH King, Pastor, meet in EXCELSIOR HALL, corner of Federal and Prescott streets. Preaching on LORD'S DAY, at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Prayer Meeting Wednesday EVENING. The public are cordially invited. 2au8:1t

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FREE LECTURE, ON SATURDAY EVENING, August 15th, 1863, AT MASONIC HALL.

SUBJECT—"Principles, Not Party"

In the course of the evening Mr M. will read the "Appeal of the army of the West to the Citizens of the West." au8:2t

MEETING OF THE UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—There will be a meeting of the Union Executive Committee, at the Office of Marshall & Brown, corner of Fifth and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, 12th day of August, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. All the members are earnestly requested to attend.

Byrd Ex. A. M. BROWN, President.
J. S. MARSHALL, Secretary. au8:1d

ELECTION NOTICE.—An Election will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, in the City of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of August, at 10 o'clock m., to select Seven Directors of the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company, to serve for the ensuing year.

STEPHEN GLASSMAIRE, WM. BIGHAM,
JOSH S. CAMPBELL, JOHN SCOTT,
W. McCREERY, and others,
jy31:td Corporators

TAKE NOTICE.—$402 BOUNTY is offered to men who have served as Soldiers for a term not less than nine months, with choice of Regiment or Company.

For further information inquire at No 76 Fifth street, up stairs. L. B. BUCHARD,
1st Lieut 9th Regiment P. R. V. C.
au3:eod1f

OFFICE OF WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Pittsburgh, May 23th, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Subscribers to the Stock of the Western Transportation Company that an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS ($5 00) PER SHARE has been levied upon the stock subscribed, payable at the office of the Treasurer, at Pittsburgh, on or before the 12th day of June, 1863, and a like amount every thirty days thereafter, until otherwise notified

By order of the Board.

A. J. McDOWELL, Secretary.
jy23:td

MILITARY NOTICES.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 22d DISTRICT OF PENN'A, 88 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Aug. 14, 1863.

EXEMPTED FROM DRAFT.—In accordance with orders, I publish the following list of persons exempted from draft by the Board of Enrollment in this District, to this date, with the reasons of their exemption:

BY REASON OF FURNISHING ACCEPTABLE SUBSTITUTES.

Name.	Residence.	Substitute.
Frederick Boot,	Ninth ward,	Jno Waterson.
Allen Simmons,	Moon tp,	John Bell.
Christ Fraser,	Eighth ward.	Geo Johnson.
Wm Filson,	Eighth ward,	Chas J Jones.
Peter Hamlein,	Eighth ward,	Wm Roberts.
Henry Conrad,	Eighth ward,	Adam Miller.
Dan Haggerty,	Eighth ward,	Wm Morrison.
Geo Strobel,	Ninth ward,	Alex Barnard.

ALIENS WHO HAVE NOT DECLARED INTENTIONS.

Terrance McKee, 8th ward. Witnesses, John Seiffert, David Tomer.

James Quick, 9th ward. Witnesses, Mathew Mockie, Jas Dugan.

Elliom J Jaffe, Lawrenceville. Witnesses, Rev W H Andrews, Jas T Jones, Mc Cunningham.

Wm Anderson, Lawrenceville.—Witnesses, Patrick Hooker, Wm Lewis, Pat Dwyer.

Paul Lepper, Lawrenceville.—Witnesses—P Reymensnider, Justice Kotwis.

Michael Blaskenbuhler, Lawrenceville. Witnesses—Leonard Holcker, Lewis Hamlinger.

Zacharie Kachiss, Lawrenceville. Witnesses—Thos T Jones, David J Thomas.

Michael Foley, First ward. Witnesses—Thomas Foley, James Foley.

TWO MEMBERS OF SAME HOUSEHOLD IN ARMY.

Christ Kemmerer, Ninth ward. Witnesses—George Hill, John Gossel.

James B Thompson, Sixth ward. Witnesses—Geo W Gillespie, Alex M'Curdy.

ONLY SON OF A WIDOW.

Washington Wood, Ninth ward. Witnesses—Wm Williams, Francis Bates.

Patrick Curry, First ward. Witnesses—Michael Gaasn; John Tarney.

UNCERTAINTIES OF AGE.

Henry Schrader, Ninth ward, over 35 and married. Witnesses—John B Schrader, J P M'Brier.

Francis L Johnson, Ninth ward, over 35, married. Witnesses—W O John, John K Jones.

Jas O Stewart, Ninth ward, over 35, married. Witnesses—James and Thos s McGovern.

John Coyle, Ninth ward, over 35, married. Witnesses—Patrick Coyle, Elizabeth Coyle, Joseph L Hanna.

Timothy Sullivan, Ninth ward, over 35, married. Witnesses—Michael Walsh, John Mulraney.

Michael Walsh (enrolled Walsher), Ninth ward. Witnesses—Owen Walsh, Edward Bailey.

Robt S Stett, Ninth ward, over 35, married. Witness—Jas Steth, John Graham.

Lewis W Hirian, over 45, married. Witnesses—Hannah Sanborn, Wm Britton.

Thos Pardice, Lawrenceville, under 20. Witnesses—Patrick Pardice, Michael Barrett.

EXAMINED BY SURGEON AND REJECTED.

Robert Ramsey, Ninth ward, inguinal hernia, left side.

John Hendricks, Ninth ward; gunshot wound, left wrist battle of Antietam.

Body Evans, Ninth ward; gunshot wound in right leg, at South Mountain.

Sergt. John T. Wilson, Ninth ward; varicose vein both legs; no to th in upper jaw.

John Scose, Ninth ward; defect in spinal column.

Joseph L. Havens, Ninth ward; organic disease of the heart, discharged from Ordnance corps, at Allegheny Arsenal, Sept. 11, 1862.

John Murdock, Ninth ward; confirmed stammerer.

Robert Brown, Lawrenceville, scrofula.

PAID THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Wm. G. Waidon, Temperanceville.
Jas. M. Creighton, Lawrenceville.
Lewis Weaver, Second ward.
Wm Lambe, Lawrenceville.
John Bakewell, Second ward.

REPRESENTS OF AGED PARENTS.

Lewis Falkenhagan, Ninth ward. Witnesses—Jas. M'Closky, John John.

IN SERVICE MARCH 3D, 1863.

Henry Bornhuff, Seventh ward.

J. HERON FOSTER, Captain and Provost Marshal 22d District, Pa.
aug 5:12d

STONE QUARRY TO RENT—On the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad and Ohio River, Sand Park House.

R. M. DAVIS, 68 Water street, Allegheny.
au15

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1863.

THE CAVALRY QUESTION.

The Government has still under consideration the proposition of General Rosseau, to organize a heavy force of mounted men for service in the West. The importance of his project is conceded, but some difficulties of a practical nature must be disposed of, before a definite, favorable answer could be given.

DEFICIENCY IN INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Efforts are being made to create an impression among the people that the Internal Revenue receipts are so deficient that new rates will have to be levied. It proceeds from copperhead influences, and are part of the war on the government carried on by them. The receipts were below the estimate of Commissioner Boutwell for some time, owing to an oversight in not calculating the effect of manufacturers accumulating large stocks in anticipation of a tax law; but they now show a steady and healthy increase, which will meet all the expectations formed.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

The sentence of court martial, condemning private Reuben Stout to death, for the murder of Solomon Huffman, in Carroll county, Indiana, in March last, and for desertion, has been approved, and the sentence will be executed at a time and place designated by the Commandant of the Department of the Ohio.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Seward, accompanied by Lord Lyons and other members of the corps diplomatique, will leave here to-night for a Northern pleasure tour. Count Mercier will join the party in New York, when the whole party will proceed to Saratoga, Niagara and other points of interest.

GEN. MEADE

Arrived here last night, and had an interview with the President and Secretary of War today. He returns to his command immediately.

FALSE RUMORS.

The rumors of Cabinet meetings upon the subject of French intervention are but sensation items for eastern papers, and are totally untrue.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14, 1863.

Everybody but the copperheads are cheerful in this city as to the expected news from Charleston, which may be received on Sunday, when it will be definite, it is thought, one way or the other.

I have just arrived from Fort Delaware this evening. There are at least 9,000 prisoners of war there. Col. Charles C. Tevis, having authority, has four officers there, recruiting for the 3d Maryland cavalry. They are careful in picking the men. Already six hundred are enrolled, and it is only a question of time in getting four hundred more. He may extend the number to fifteen hundred. The officers now recruiting are Capts. Gregory and Pemberton, and Lieuts. Eakin and Davis. These new recruits are Southern men generally, have taken the oath of allegiance, and are willing to fight for the country. This movement staggers the leading copperheads of Philadelphia.

I have seen a gentleman just from North Carolina. He says the Union people there are crushed down by the tyranny of the demon of the rebellion, and all they can now do is to watch and pray for the advance of the Union army, and the coming of their hour of deliverance.

It is expected that something will take place in North Carolina in the latter part of September ensuing, that will thrill the Union heart with joy.

There is nothing new from the Army of the Potomac Recruits are going to it at the rate of from 500 to 800 daily. It will not take long at this rate to fill the ranks. H. A. W.

Order Relating to Iowa Soldiers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GEN'S OFFICE, } Washington, Aug. 7, 1863. }

By act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved Sept. 11th, 1862, the right to vote for certain State officers is given to volunteers or soldiers from that State, in the military service of the United States, and provision is made for the appointment of one Commissioner to each regiment of Iowa volunteers, for the purpose of carrying out this act. It is hereby ordered that all such duly accredited commissioners from Iowa be furnished with proper facilities for visiting the volunteers from that State, and be allowed access to them for the purpose indicated. By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't Gen.

Latest from the Army of the Potomac

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Information has been received from the Army of the Potomac that, early this morning, a body of rebel partisans came upon our signal party on Water Mountain, three miles north of Warrenton. They captured three signal officers and some small telescopes. All the officers subsequently effected their escape. The large telescope used by the party was conveyed from the station, and, therefore, did not fall into the hands of the rebels.

Gen. Meade is on a brief visit to Washington.

Major General Warren took temporary command of the 3d Army Corps to-day.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Commodore Henry W. Morris, U. S. Navy, died to-day.

The Common Council passed an ordinance to-day appropriating three million dollars to exempt poor men from the draft, by furnishing substitutes. Firemen are exempted therefrom without regard to their pecuniary resources. The *Express* says, that on its passage by the Aldermen, who met to-morrow, it will be signed by the Mayor.

A resolution was also adopted, asking Gov. Seymour to prohibit all persons from recruiting in this city for other States.

Dispatches from Admiral Dahlgren.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Dispatches are received from Admiral Dahlgren to-day. They are principally of a business character, and not, therefore, proper for publication, from the preparations made by himself and Gen. Gilmore, as stated by these officers. The prospect of success in the pending attack on the enemy's fortifications is in the highest degree encouraging. Their representations are of such a character as to admit but of little, if any, doubt of a triumphant result.

The Draft to Commence in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—One of the men concerned in the hanging of the negro, in Clarkson street, during the riots, an Irishman named John Nicholson, has been arrested.

The draft, it is understood, will commence in this city on Wednesday next.

Chas. Jarvis has been appointed, by the President, Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

From Gen. Sibley's Command.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Advices from General Sibley are to the 23d ult. He had reached a camp where 400 lodges had been, but the Indians had left. When he wrote he was on their trail, and said he should follow them wherever they might lead.

Forts Still Held by the Rebels.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—Advices from Venezuela, July 30th, say the rebels still hold ports Cabello and Laguayra, which was considered blockaded.

Nine Months Men.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—The 20th Main and the 47th Massachusetts regiments, nine months men, arrived at Memphis on the 13th from Fort Hudson.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A Diplomatic party set out this evening on an excursion among the lakes and rivers of New York. This party consists, as we understand, of the Secretary of State; Baron Geralts, Minister from Prussia; Mr. Milina, Minister from Nicaragua; Mr. Tassara, Spanish Minister; Lord Lyons, Baron Stoekel, Russian Minister; M. Mercier, French Minister; M. Schleiden, Hanseatic Minister; M. Berrnatti, Cuban Minister; Count Piper, Swedish Minister; M. Astburage, Chilian Minister, and several secretaries and attaches of the different legations. The first place they will stop is Sharon Springs.

An agent of the Treasury Department, who went to England several months ago, has returned to Washington. His mission was entirely successful. He secured the conviction of the two counterfeiters of United States notes at the York assizes. One party swore that over 3000 $10 bills had been printed and the plates destroyed. It is believed this is the only attempt which has been made to utter such paper in England. The specimens brought hither are only tolerably well executed, and could be easily detected in this country by the poor quality of ink and rudely engraved likeness of President Lincoln.

Lieut. Com. English, in a communication to the Navy Department, dated July 28, states that under instructions from Acting Rear Admiral Bailey he assumed command of the Blockading Squadron off the eastern coast of Florida.

He despatched an expedition up Mosquito Inlet, which captured a sloop laden with cotton. A schooner, unladen a large quantity of cotton on the shore, was burned, and several vessels destroyed, one of which had her cargo in, and about to sail. A force was landed, which destroyed all the houses that had been occupied by the troops. On landing, this party was fired upon by a few stragglers. The conduct of all connected with the expedition was most praiseworthy. No one was injured. The boats sounded the extensive lagoon for 20 miles, as far up as a blockade runner could go.

The Navy Department has heard nothing of a battle off the coast of Maine, between a gunboat and a pirate, except what the newspapers contain this afternoon.

The Postmaster General has ordered that all mails for places, letters &c, from Atlantic ports, will continue to go by sea, unless otherwise directed by the writers.

Opening of the Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, C. W., Aug. 14.—Parliament assembled yesterday and elected Hon. Lewis Walbridge, speaker, by 8 of a majority. To-day the Governor General delivered the opening speech. He directed special attention to the existing militia law which required extensive amendments in order to place it in a condition of efficiency.

Ice for the Soldiers and Sailors at Charleston.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The bark Growler cleared to-day with a cargo of ice, purchased by the Government for the soldiers and sailors at Charleston.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Cotton quiet and unchanged at 67@68c. Flour heavy and 5 to 10c lower on common; $1,17@4.85 for Ohio; $5,20@5,50 for Extra; $5 70@6,50 for Extra Ill; and $5,65@7 for trade brands, closing heavy and the demand confined chiefly to parcels of fresh ground. Whisky is less active at 45½@46½c. Wheat—Sound parcels are scarce and bring a little more money, while common and inferior grades are dull and 1 to 2c lower; 92@$1,12 for Chicago Spring, $1,09 $1,19 for Milwaukee Club, and $1,17@1,25 for winter red western. Corn opened quiet and firm, and closed heavy and drooping at 67½@68c for shipping mixed Western. Oats selling slowly at 59@62c for western. Wool quiet and nominally unchanged. Pork without decided change. Beef dull, with small sales. Rice—Sales quiet. Lard steady but active at 9¾@10¼c. Cheese firm at 8@10c.

Sugar may at 6@8. Sterling lower and dull at 133¾@134. Gold lower; opening at 26⅞ and closing at