The Daily Post.

JAMES P. BARR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

CITY MATTERS.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Duquesne Depot Destroyed.

Several Dwellings and Stables Burned.

Loss $160,000 *to* $170,000.

The vicinity of Liberty and Penn streets, from Marbury to the river, was yesterday afternoon the scene of the most destructive conflagration that has visited our city for some years, involving a heavy loss, and rendering homeless many poor people.

About half past three o'clock, four men in the employ of the Cornplanter Oil Co., who had some twenty-five hundred barrels of rock oil stored in the basement under the lower end of the Duquesne freight depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., on Liberty street, were engaged in filling up oil, which the City Gauger was measuring, the lot having been sold, when one of them lit a gas-burner and dropped the candle or threw down the match he had used, which ignited the gas and soon communicated to the barrels. In five minutes the flames burst furiously forth and seized upon every part of the immense building, which was very dry. The fire spread with fearful rapidity and in half an hour the entire depot building was consumed, the weight of the roof and its expansion by the heat throwing down the whole wall along Liberty street, as well as that at the two ends, leaving the rear wall, which abuts on Exchange alley, standing.—The burning oil created an intense heat and fierce flame, rendering it impossible to save any property in the depot building. All the oil and five hundred barrels belonging to the Lubric Oil Co., three thousand barrels in all, worth, perhaps, $18,000, was consumed. Some $10,000 worth of merchandise, sugar, coffee and dry goods, (the latter belonging to Wilson, Carr & Co.) which were in the depot, were also destroyed, and ten freight cars, worth $600 each, which could not be taken out, owing to the fact that no locomotive was at hand.

Duquesne Depot was 640 feet in length, on Liberty street, by 110 feet in width, extending from Marbury street to the river. The front was composed chiefly of large sliding doors, (for convenience of shipping from the platforms) separated by columns, which rendered its fall almost certain in case of fire. The building was erected in 1854, and cost $110,000—making the loss, including cars and merchandise, $126,000. The building was a very fine one and a most imposing structure, being the largest of its character in the State. The insurance upon the building is about $40,000, chiefly in Philadelphia companies; $5,000 in the Eureka, here. There was an insurance of $5,000 on the oil stored in the cellar.

Two boys were slightly injured by the falling of the wall on Marburry street, and though it was rumored that some of the men in the depot were unable to escape and were burned to death, so far as we could learn the story was without foundation, no other casualties having occurred.

From the depot building the fire soon communicated to a number of small brick and frame tenements on Exchange alley and thence to dwellings on Penn street.—We give below as accurate a statement of the damage and loss as we were able to obtain, beginning at the lowest limit of the conflagration on Penn street:

No's. 26, 28, 30 and 32 Penn street, occupied respectively by J. T. Shallenberger, James W. McFarland, Samuel Crow and John B. Bell, and owned by Capt. Chas. Frisbee, were, except the last named, completely gutted and the roofs burned off.—No. 32 was less injured, the roof being left. The houses were all two-story bricks.—Two two-story brick tenements, in the rear of 26 and 28, also owned by Capt. Frisbee, were entirely destroyed. It will require some $6,000 to repair the loss of Capt. F.

The next building on Penn street was a frame carpenter shop, occupied by a German named Lindsay, but whose tools had fortunately been removed. The building was destroyed, but the loss is trifling—probably $200. Next above this was the wrought nail manufactory of Peak & Olcott, a brick building, from which the tools, &c., had been removed, so that their loss is trifling. The building was worth some $400.

In the rear of this property, owned by James Sterrett, Esq., of Allegheny, were four three story brick dwellings, also belonging to him, worth about $1200 each. These were entirely destroyed, with nearly all the furniture they contained. They were occupied by John Gracey, river blacksmith, John Armstrong, machinist at Preston & Co's. Jno. Loughrey, drayman for Leech & Co., at the outer depot, and Wm. Bunton, of Rehelman, Bunton & Co., steamboat joiners. Their joint loss in furniture, &c., was about $1,000. Mr. Sterrett was, we were informed, uninsured.

Above these were two stables, one frame and one brick, the latter occupied by Bernard Conway, stevedore, who owned both, and the former rented by F. Schild, grocer. Conway had five horses in the stable and Schild two in his, but they were removed in safety. Mr. Conway loses $800 by his stables and $300 worth of furniture from his residence, above, saving nothing but his watch. He has no insurance. Three pigs in his stable were burned.

The front portion of the lot upon which Mr. C's stables were erected belongs to the estate of Mr. Hall, hatter, late of Allegheny. On Penn street it was occupied as a metal yard, and there was also a small frame shop or stable on the upper corner, which was burned, worth not more than $100.

The next building on Penn street, (No. 44,) was owned and occupied by Timothy McGraw, teamster. The back building was injured, and Mr. McGraw's stable, fronting on the alley, destroyed. Loss $400.

No. 46 was owned and occupied by John Fitzsimmons, wrought nail manufacturer. The house was injured by water and scorched in the rear. A double brick house in the rear, one half of which was occupied by Mr. Conway, mentioned above, the other part vacant, was totally destroyed. Loss about $1,500; covered by insurance.

No. 48, owned by Thomas Murray and occupied by Andreas Lentz; back building damaged and house injured by tearing off doors, &c. Insured for $2,000 in the Delaware.

No. 50, lately occupied by G. A. Mundorff, and belonging to the Ross estate, was burned a little in the rear and injured by water.

Above this is a vacant lot, in the rear of which were the extensive stables of Messrs. Leech & Co., a brick building in which some thirty or forty horses, used in hauling freight from the outer depot, were kept. The stables were entirely destroyed. The horses were safely removed. Loss about $2,000.

No. 56, Penn street is owned and occupied by Jas. McKee, blacksmith. His back building was injured and a two story brick building on the rear of the lot, occupied by the foreman at Hartupec & Co.'s, destroyed. Loss covered by an insurance of $2,200.

Nos. 60 and 62 are owned by Mr. J. Warden, Allegheny City. No. 60 is occupied by his son, Wm. G. Warden, manager, and No. 62 by John Gill, Esq., queensware dealer. The houses are uninjured but the furniture in both was damaged by water. Mr. Warden's loss consisted of two brick tenements on the rear of the lot, one occupied jointly by Arthur Clinton, laborer, and Wm. Elliot, drayman, the other by a drayman for Leech & Co, named McCue. They lost nearly all their movables. Mr. Warden's loss here is about $1,200; covered by insurance.

The rear portions of No. 64, occupied by Joseph Haigh, late of Haigh, Hartupee & Co., and No. 66, occupied by Wm. Collop, were slightly injured, and No. 68 was damaged by water.

At this point the flames were checked. A number of frame houses in this vicinity were saved with difficulty, and some brick dwellings on Marbury street were also in imminent danger, the wood work being much blistered. The day was calm, and but for this circumstance and the exertions of the firemen, the damage would have been far greater. The steamers did the lion's share of the work, but also took the lion's share of the water, leaving the hand engines comparatively useless, and engendering much complaint among those who had the management of the latter. A number of our returned volunteers and recruits in companies about to leave made their appearance at the fire, and did good service in checking the progress of the flames.

The aggregate loss will not fall short of $160,000, and as the insurance on the whole will not exceed $60,000, the loss will be about $100,000.

Many families, mostly poor ones, lost all and some a portion of their furniture and household goods, and there was much breakage by removal, always a considerable item where the fire extends over a large district.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. have promptly made arrangements for the erection of a temporary building to accommodate their business, which will suffer no interruption by reason of the destruction of their fine freight depot.

United States District Court.

Before Hon. Wilson McCandless.

TUESDAY, July 30, 1861.

At the opening of Court this morning the case of U. S. vs. James M. Bannon, for passing counterfeit money, was resumed.

Mr. Carnahan produced in evidence the pardon of Henry Newcomer, the defence having brought out, on cross examination, the fact that he had been an inmate of the Ohio Penitentiary. Newcomer was sentenced to five years imprisonment at hard labor in the Ohio Penitentiary, from the Northern District of Ohio, at November term, 1855, for counterfeiting coin. The pardon was dated 30th December, 1859, when defendant had served more than four years of his time, and was granted by President Buchanan, because his revelations had brought other offenders to punishment and that he might be useful in the same capacity thereafter.

Mrs. Jane McMunn saw Bannon in the early part of last summer, with money—good so far as she knew; never saw him with any counterfeit money.

Officer Gumbert testified to assisting in the arrest of Bannon, on the same day with Copper and Cunningham, in October or November last.

Officer Riddle also assisted in the arrest. Searched an out-house, but found nothing.

U. S. Commissioner John H. Bailey testified that the warrant for Bannon's arrest was issued on the 13th day of September, and he was brought before him for hearing on the 17th of November, 1860.

Here the case for the United States closed and Mr. Purviance opened the case for defendant to the jury.

The testimony for the defence was now proceeded with. That of the first three witnesses was to contradict Newcomer, who swore that he had seen Bannon at New Brighton two months before the camp meeting.

James Dickey stated that a camp meeting was held at Palestine about the middle of August, 1860.

James Fleming testified that Bannon took possession of the hotel at New Brighton about the 1st of August, 1860.

Dr. A. J. Foster, of Lowell, Ohio, testified that Bannon left Lowell to move to New Brighton early in August last.

Capt. Hiram Cook, about October last, heard a conversation between Newcomer and Bannon, in the house of the latter. Saw Newcomer come to the house with his carpet-sack in his hand, while he and Bannon stood on the step. Newcomer came up and he and Bannon went down into the saloon. Witness followed; Newcomer wanted B. to take some money; Bannon said "no, I would rather you would not come here any more; if you are a friend you will stay away; I want nothing to do with you or your money." Newcomer then went up stairs. Witness saw no money. As Newcomer came up Bannon said: "That's the man that sold my brother some money and I'm going to give him h—l for it." The brother is about eighteen.

Job. G. Patterson, Chief of Police, had heard persons say they would not believe Newcomer. Would not like to believe him on oath.

Jas. Fleming was recalled and stated that the character for truth and veracity of Lavinia Cole was not good: he could not believe her upon oath.

Sylvester Hunter testified to the same effect, and also Dr. Thos. Hunter, John Cook and James Reed. The same witnesses and others testified to the good character of Bannon for honesty up to the time this charge was made.

Officer Gunbert swore he would not believe Newcomer on oath; his general character for truth and veracity is bad; Hague says he is a d——d rascal and he cannot trust him with anything.

Mayor Wilson testified that the character of Newcomer was bad and he would hesitate to believe him on oath.

James Anderson, Dr. A. J. Foster and Robert Anderson also testified to the good character of defendant.

James Craven, bar-tender at the Bannon House, testified that there was no drawer or place where one had been in the saloon, when he opened the bar in June of this year. [This to contradict Brown, who said Bannon threw the quarter he gave him into a drawer in the saloon.]

Mr. Carnahan called John Fox, who testified that he had never heard the reputation of Newcomer as to truth questioned, and would believe him.

Bernard Dougherty had known Newcomer for about a year; in the general community believe his reputation for veracity is good; would believe him under oath.

Jos. A. Butler had known Newcomer for six months; could not say whether his reputation for truth is good or bad; would believe him as soon as some other officers.

Mr. Swartzwelder now addressed the jury on behalf of defendant, arguing forcibly upon the character of the evidence offered, its admissibility and weight—and the law governing the offence with which the defendant was charged.

He was followed by Mr. Purviance, who dealt chiefly with the facts and commented upon the evidence.

At the close of Mr. Purviance's address to the jury Court adjourned until Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

TRUE BILL.—The Grand Jury in the United States Court have found a true bill against Levi S. Montgomery, of Johnstown, charged with passing a counterfeit quarter dollar on the 20th of May, with intent to defraud Henry Newcomer.

They also found a true bill against Geo. R. Slick, of Cambria county, for making counterfeit half dollars, quarters and dimes, and passing on Charles Wendell, on the 20th day of May last, a counterfeit half dollar, with intent to defraud him.

CAPT. LEASURE, of the Twelfth, has been authorized to raise a regiment, with the assurance that it will be accepted. He desires to form it from Mercer, Lawrence, Beaver, Washington and other Western counties. He is a fine officer and will soon get a regiment of hardy farmers.

THE TWELFTH.—By the following dispatch it will be seen that the Twelfth regiment, Col. Campbell, will reach here at nine o'clock this morning. We predict a rousing welcome for "the boys."

ALTOONA, July 30th, 1861.

JAS. P. BARR:—The Twelfth regiment will arrive at nine o'clock, a. m., tomorrow. WM. BENNETT.

In our telegraphic columns will be found a dispatch from the Captains of the regiment, who indignantly deny the stories so industriously circulated to the detriment of Col. Campbell, who has ever been known and highly esteemed as an honorable and high-minded gentleman, who would not be guilty of the acts imputed to him. He is fully competent to vindicate himself and, with the aid of those who have served with him, will certainly do it when he returns. Some may be called upon to verify their assertions who will find it no easy task.

COL. GEARY'S REGIMENT.—On Saturday Col. Geary's regiment left their camp at Oxford Park, near Philadelphia, and took up the line of march for Harper's Ferry, leaving the Baltimore railroad depot about dark. The uniform of the regiment is gray cloth and most of the men were armed with Enfield rifles, with the formidable sword bayonet. The drill to which the men have been subjected while encamped at Oxford Park has brought them into a good state, and the regiment is almost in a condition to take the field for active work. The regiment number one thousand men, and Capt. Costello remains in Philadelphia for the purpose of recruiting the command up to fifteen hundred men.

The following are the field and company officers of this regiment:—Colonel, John W. Geary; Lieut. Colonel, Gabriel De Korponay; Major, Hector Tyndale; Adjutant, John Flynn; Surgeon Henry Earnest Goodman; Assistant Surgeon, Samuel Logan; Chaplain, Charles W. Heisley; Quartermaster, Benjamin F. Lee; Sergeant Major, Samuel D. McKee; Quartermaster's Sergeant, David B. Hilt; Commissary's Sergeant, John P. Nicholson; Regimental Postmaster, Thomas B. Hurst; Wagonmaster, George W. Keller.

The regiment embraces four Philadelphia companies, one from Mauch Chunk, one from Hazleton and four from this vicinity, viz:

Company B—From Westmoreland, Captain, Robert Warden; First Lieutenant, William M. Jordan; Second Lieutenant, Alfred Robertson; Orderly Sergeant, Geo. W. Newmeyer.

Company F—Elizabeth and Allegheny Valley.—Captain, Joseph B Copeland; First Lieutenant, David Mills; Second Lieutenant, Caleb Greenswault; Orderly Sergeant, Peter Kaylor.

Company G—Sewickley, Captain, Conrad U. Myers; First Lieutenant, Wm. C. Shields; Second Lieutenant, Jno. J. Nevin; Orderly Sergeant, W. R. Stokes.

Company H—Pittsburgh, Captain Thos. J. Ahl; First Lieutenant, Thomas H. Elliot; Second Lieutenant, William W. Wattles; Orderly Sergeant, G. B. M. Martin.

THE THIRTEENTH.—The nine companies of the thirteenth regiment now in this city and Captain Stewell's Kittanning company, of the Ninth turned out on dress parade yesterday, in command of Col. Thos A. Rowley, forming a full regiment. The men, although their uniform exhibited marks of hard service, looked well and drilled admirably, showing that three months' training had not been expended upon them in vain. They passed through the principal streets of both cities attracting universal attention. The Thirteenth has not yet been paid off, as the Paymaster has not made his appearance. As the men are nearly all at home they bear the delay quietly and there is no indication of a re-enacting of the disgraceful proceedings in Harrisburg last week. They will be paid off and disbanded in a few days. The re-organization of the regiment has already commenced and it will not be long before the Thirteenth is again ready to take the field, with a full complement of men, under the lead of their popular commander, Col. Rowley.

CROSSING THE POTOMAC.—Blythe, the artist, who spent several weeks among the camps of our Pennsylvania soldiery, and was more than once arrested for a secessionist, by reason of his suspicious employment of sketching, has returned home. We see the first production of his pencil in Gillespie's window, Wood street, where it attracts a crowd of spectators continually. It is a representation of the crossing of the Potomac, at Williamsport, by Gen. Patterson's Division, and is said by those who saw the passage, to be a faithful picture. The likeness of Capt. Doubleday is so strong as to be recognized at once by all who know him. The picture is well colored and attractive, and will add not a little to the reputation of the artist.—Blythe has some fine sketches in his portfolio and we expect ere long to see other fine war pictures from his pencil.

PRESENTATION.—On Tuesday night the employees in the establishment of Mr. Henry W. Oliver, sadler and harness maker of Wood street, presented their employer with a magnificent silver service, in token of their high esteem of him as a man and in gratitude for affording them liberally paid employment in these times, when business of all kind is languishing, which he has been enabled to do on account of having government work. In connexion with the presentation a splendid collation was given at the shop. Mr. S. C. Robb made the presentation speech in happy style, to which Mr. Oliver responded. The whole affair was a pleasant surprise to Mr. O. who had no knowledge that such a thing was in contemplation.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.—The Washington *Star*, in noticing the arrival of this regiment in Washington City, pays the following merited compliment to it:

"This regiment has been organized and working for three months, and is in a first rate state of discipline. The men are the best people of Alleghony, Beaver and Crawford counties, and their *morale* is excellent. We have seen no Pennsylvania regiment equal to them in a military point of view. The officers are intelligent and gentlemenly, and are not too dignified, at the same time trying to attend in person to the comfort of the men. The Ninth Pennsylvania will be favorites here."

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, a German carpenter named Henry Boot, residing in the Third Ward, Allegheny, met with a most distressing accident. It seems that while engaged on the roof of a new building in the vicinity of East Liberty, he lost his balance and fell to the ground. Upon examination, it was found that one arm and leg were badly fractured, as were also several ribs. His head, too, was shockingly cut and bruised. In this painful condition he was taken to his home, where, after suffering the most intense agony, he expired on Sunday afternoon. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and family.

THEATRICAL.—Manager Henderson opened the Theatre to a good audience last evening, and although the company is small the performance was a very creditable one. A good bill is offered for to-night, viz: "The Little Devil," Mrs. Henderson as Carlo, a dance by M'lle. Marie Olive, "Our Gal," Mrs. Henderson as Caroline, and, in conclusion, the "Magic Flute."—Let us see a full house for such a bill.

MR. R. G. MCGREGOR arrived from Washington City yesterday and will go back again this evening. Any person having friends or relatives in the 8th, 9th, 10th or 11th Regiments can send small packages or letters by him, as he will be pleased to take anything of this kind with him, if left at the Mansion House between 3 and 5 o'clock this afternoon.

SIMON SMALL has been appointed Steward of the U. S. Marine Hospital at Manchester, a position new occupied by Thos. Farley, Esq.

Letter from a Marine who was at Bull's Run.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter received in this city by the friend of one of the United States Marines who were engaged at the battle of Bull's Run:

I was in the fight at Manassas Gap or Bull's Run, as it may be called. The place has two names but I think Bull's Run is the right one, by the way they treated us there. Out of our band of 320 marines that entered the field we only brought about 150 home with us. We were the first called to assist the Sixty-ninth. We faced them on the left of the battery, and when about fifty yards from it our men fell like hail stones. I had only fired three shots when my musket received a ball right at the lock, which put me back about three feet. As soon as I came to my ground again two men were shot down on my right and one on my left; about this time I began to look very warlike. As for my part I thought I would lose all presence of mind in such a place, but it was quite different; I was as cool as a cucumber. Then we got orders to retreat and the Sixty-ninth and Ellsworth Zouaves played on them again. This was the time they suffered; they only stood a few minutes when they retreated without orders. Then we were again called on to face the enemy, fifty thousand strong, while we had only about 200. This time we got the Seventy-First to relieve us, but to no purpose; we had to retreat. Then it was a general retreat all round; every one looked out for himself, but they took the short road and caught us again. If you had seen us swimming across Bull's Run, you would have thought there was something after us then. We had to come to Washington, a distance of forty five miles, in our wet clothes, which were badly used up.

The route we took in going to Manassas Gap was by Arlington Heights and thence by Fairfax Court House, where several batteries had been erected. This was the first time we knew we had to fight; they never told us where we were going till then. When we were about a mile from the place they got us to load our muskets. We were the first up to the battery, where we were drawn up in line of battle, when we found that the rebels had fled to Manassas. Then the cavalry were sent in hot pursuit of the enemy, but failed to overtake them. We camped in Fairfax that night, and the boys enjoyed themselves by burning down the houses of the secessionists. Next morning we took the march again, and went to Centreville by night; here we encamped two days.

On Monday morning at three o'clock we marched to the field, and as well as I can mind it was ten or eleven o'clock when we got there. It then looked very hot. The Seventy-first was the only regiment then at them. When we arrived, just as we got out of the woods in the rear of the battery, we lost three men by cannon balls. I could not describe to you what the battle field looked like. At the time of the retreat we ran over the dead and wounded for a mile from the battery and to hear the wounded crying for help would have made the heart of a stone ache. All along the road we had men, only wounded a little, who, when the long march came, had to give out and lie down to die. For ten miles this side of the field they could be seen lying here and there on the roadside.

Only four or five of the Pittsburgh boys, that I know of, were killed. One young fellow, named Frank Harris, who joined the Irish volunteers in Pittsburgh, was my right hand man; going up to the battery he did not fire a single shot; he was one of the first to fall.

There were but few of the marines who were not wounded. I believe there are not thirty in the barracks who are not wounded more or less. I think they intended to fix me when they hit the lock of my musket. You could hear the ball playing "Yankee Doodle" around your ears, but could not move. It was about as hot a place as I ever want to be in. I saw a horse's head taken off by a cannon ball at the time of our retreat; but he kept on ten or twelve yards before he found out that he was dead, then dropped and the poor fellow that was on his back had to take the hard road for it.

I cannot tell you any more about the battle at present, as I am very tired, have not slept any for forty-eight hours and marched from forty to fifty miles; fighting our way. I wish you would send me a Pittsburgh paper with an account of the battle, that I can see the difference in it

W. B.

CHARGE AGAINST OFFICERS.—Michael Glennon, a police officer, yesterday made information before Mayor Wilson, charging Geo. Smith, constable for Alderman Taylor, and R. Johnson and J. K. Jones, constables for Alderman Jones, with refusing, when called upon, to aid him in the arrest of some parties at the canal bridge who had raised a riot and rescued a prisoner from him. Johnson and Smith gave bail for their appearance.

CONTRABAND MUSKET BALLS.—Yesterday evening, in searching among the debris at the Dequesne depot, a number of kegs were found, addressed to the South, marked "spikes," but containing ounce musket balls. The discovery created quite a sensation. The matter will doubtless be fully investigated and the shippers, if possible, discovered.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT—MAN KILLED.—Between seven and eight o'clock yesterday morning, a laborer named Patrick M'Kinley, employed at Woods' rolling mill, at the mouth of Saw Mill run, was instantly killed by being crushed under a mass of falling iron. The deceased was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a son about twenty years old.

ICE WATER.—Mr. J. R. Hartley furnished ice water to the Thirteenth Regiment yesterday, at City Hall, after they had returned from parade. It was an attention for which the soldiers were most grateful, and was a most thoughtful act on Mr. Hartley's part, to supply the cool luxury in which he deals, to the tired soldiers.

JOHN COVERT, a young man of Evansburg, Crawford county, committed suicide by hanging on Sunday last, because he could not obtain admission to a volunteer company on account of his youth.

THE Sixth Wisconsin regiment arrived from the West about six o'clock yesterday morning and after partaking of refreshments, went East by Pennsylvania Railroad.

DELEGATES FROM ELIZABETH.—Robt. C. Walker and John F. Richards are the delegates chosen for to-day's convention from Elizabeth borough, and Wm. Power and Jas. Patterson from Elizabeth township.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Bill, No. 246 Penn street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

EIGHTH CENSUS

OF THE

United States of America,

1860.

In Advance of the Official Publication.

THIS small volume contains the results [illegible] with Census of the United States, [illegible] reference to population, and [illegible] of the official census, for the [illegible] many inquirers who, under the present unhappy position of our country, are desirous of ascertaining with exactness the population of its several political and civil divisions.

Price, 25 cents. For sale by

W. S. HAVEN, Wood Street.

This pamphlet shows the regular advance from the time when the United States numbered 3,929,827 souls, to the present time when it numbers not less than 31,450,000 souls. jy9

FIRST EDITION.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MILITARY.

WASHINGTON CITY ITEMS.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

HANOVER JUNCTION, July 27.—*Editor Evening Chronicle:*—Having learned with amazement, when en route, that some of the men returned home from this regiment have circulated rumors which reflect seriously upon Col. Campbell, we, the officers of the eight remaining companies, met at Parktown this afternoon and resolved, that we have every confidence in the ability, integrity and skill of Colonel Campbell; that we were entirely willing to remain the fifteen days, as requested, or any reasonable time longer, and did remain until honorably relieved this day by the War Department; and that we will hold a meeting on our arrival at Pittsburgh to verify these resolves, and defend the honor of our Commanding Colonel. [Signed.]

S. A. M'Kee, Captain Company A.
J. S. Kennedy, Capt. Company B.
W. A. Tomlinson, Capt. Company D.
Jas. Armstrong, Capt. Company E.
Ed. O'Brien, Capt. Company F.
R. F. Cooper, Capt. Company G.
Dan'l Leasure, Capt. Company H.
Geo. W. Tanner, Capt. Company I.
W. C. Denny, Capt. Company K.

ALEXANDRIA, July 29.—On Saturday night the buildings known as Riche's Mills, four miles out on the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, were burned. Ten members of the 29th New York regiment are under arrest, charged with being the incendiaries.

A recruiting party of the Thirty-second New York regiment on Saturday encountered five of the secession cavalry, eight miles out on the Fairfax road. A man, supposed to be the captain, was killed, as was also his horse. They made good their escape with his body.

A member of the Twenty-ninth New York regiment, was killed yesterday by one of his own regiment, while robbing a potato patch in violation of orders.

The tampering with the soldiers by secessionists resident here has become so bold within the last few days, that Gen. Runyon issued an order to-day for the arrest of all parties suspected.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Advices from Harper's Ferry state that none of Johnston's troops had returned to Winchester or Charlestown up to yesterday. One rebel regiment of Loudon county volunteers have returned to Leesburg, and reported that two more are on their way thither from Manassas. Gen. Johnson was still at Manassas.

Gen. Lee has been assigned to the command on the upper Potomac, in place of Gen. Wise, and is to unite his force with the remains of the late Gen. Garnett's command, for movement against General Rosencrans.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Douglas Democrats have repeatedly mentioned the fact, that although their party has largely contributed volunteers for the war, they have been neglected in the appointment of Generals. This complaint is likely to be soon obviated in part by the selection of Col. McClernand, of Illinois, a member of the House, as Brigadier General.

SAPONIFIER!

Important to Families!

Save Time, Trouble, and Expense.

THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET FOR MAKING

SOFT SOAP!

One pound equal to Six pounds

POTASH!!

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Penn'a. Salt Manufact'g. Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

And by all Druggists & Grocers in the United States.

SILK BUNTING

—AND—

CHINTZ FLAGS,

—AT—

R. WILLIAMSON'S,

NO. 47 ST. CLAIR STREET.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between JOHN P. HUNT & HENRY MINER, under the firm of HUNT & MINER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by HENRY MINER, who is authorized to sign the firm's name in liquidation.

JOHN P. HUNT,
HENRY MINER.

July 16th, 1861.

HENRY MINER,

Successor to

HUNT & MINER,

Wholesale and Retail

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER & NEWSDEALER

Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,

Next door to the Post Office,

jy29 Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRIVATE DISEASES—DR. BROWN'S MEDICAL and SURGICAL Office, No. 50 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dr. BROWN is an old citizen of Pittsburgh, and has been in Practice for the last twenty-five years. His business has been confined mostly to Private and Surgical Diseases.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS

in need of a medical friend, should not fail to find out the sure place of relief. The Doctor is a regular graduate, and his experience in the treatment of a certain class of diseases is a sure guarantee to the sufferers of obtaining permanent relief, by the use of his remedies and following his advice.

DR. BROWN'S REMEDIES

never fail to cure the worst form of Venereal Disease, Impurities and Scrofulous Affections. Also, all diseases arising from a hereditary taint, which manifests itself in the form of blotches, pimples, and a great many forms of skin diseases, the origin of which the patient is entirely ignorant. To persons so afflicted, Dr. Brown offers hopes of a sure and speedy recovery.

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Dr. Brown's remedies for this alarming trouble brought on often by that solitary habit of sensual gratification, which the young and weak-minded often give way to, (to their own destruction,) are the only reliable remedies known in this country—they are safe, and make a speedy restoration of health.

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Dr. Brown's remedies never fail to cure this painful disease in a few days. He will warrant a cure. He also treats Piles, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Stricture, Urethal Discharges, Female Weakness, Monthly Suppressions, Disease of the Kidneys, Pustuls in Acne, Nervous Affections, Pains in the Back and Kidneys, Irritation of the Bladder, together with all diseases of an impure origin.

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SECOND EDITION.

THE VERY LATEST.

Missouri Convention.

A Provisional Governor to be Appointed.

Rebel Commander Resigned.

ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 30.—HOUSE.—Mr. Olin, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill adding to the West Point Cadets a number equal to that of the Senators and Representatives from the States on recommendation of members of Congress, as prescribed by former law.—When districts neglect to send representatives to Congress the President shall fill the vacancies corresponding with the representatives of such districts. All the cadets now, or who may hereafter enter the Military Academy, shall swear to support the Constitution, and bear true allegiance to the National Government, and maintain and defend the sovereignty of the United States, paramount to any and all allegiance to sovereignty or country whatsoever, and that they will obey all orders of the superior officer. Any cadet refusing to take the oath to be dismissed from the Academy.

Mr. Rice, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill authorising the construction of twelve small side wheel steamers, of light draught and great swiftness, and appropriating $1,200,000 for this purpose. Mr. Rice said our naval force was inadequate to maintain an effective blockade and the suppression of privateering. The department is engaged in ascertaining what vessels belonging to private parties are available, and has procured all which are suitable for these purposes. The steamers proposed by this bill to be of light draught, can penetrate into bayous and inlets, and will each carry one or two guns. The bill was passed.

Mr. Washburne moved to take up the Senate bill prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drinks to soldiers or volunteers in the District of Columbia; those offending to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $25 or thirty days imprisonment. Those, he said, who had lately witnessed the drunken scenes in Washington would agree to the passage of the bill.

Mr. Sterling, of Pa., ineffectually moved to table the bill, which was subsequently passed.

Mr. Spaulding, of N. J., offered a resolution, which was adopted, that, with the Senate's concurrence, both Houses shall close their present session on Friday next, at noon.

SENATE.—The tariff bill was taken up and passed—yeas, 22—nays, 18.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the bill to suppress this insurrection was taken up.

A resolution was received from the House announcing the passage of the tax bill and a joint resolution to adjourn on Friday.

The tax bill was taken up and on motion referred to the Committee on Finance.

After some discussion the consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow, for which day it was made the special order at one p. m.

A message was received from the House that branch had disagreed to the Senate's amendments to the tariff bill, and asked a Committee of Conference. A committee was appointed.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., made a report from the Committee of Conference of the bill, to provide iron clad steamers. A long discussion ensued on the question of agreeing to the report in regard to the amendment, to include the ships not yet completed in the provisions of the bill, having reference to the Stevens' battery. On voting, and it being found there was not a quorum present, the Senate adjourned.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—The Memphis *Appeal* is urging planters to keep their cotton at home. It says should the usual quantity be brought to Memphis, say 400 bales, it will be stored in our warehouses this fall. The temptation for the enemy to assay its capture, would be extremely great, particularly as cotton will be very scarce at the north next winter. It would be tantamount indeed to offering twenty millions bonus for the invasion of Mississippi Valley and for a successful expedition against Memphis.

A dispatch from Richmond to the Charleston *Courier* of the 25th says that Col. Wade Hampton and General E. H. Smith, who were wounded, are doing well. The same despatch says the Federals at Manassas lost about 800 killed and 3,000 wounded and 1,000 prisoners. The Confederates lost about 300 killed and 1,200 wounded.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 30.—The Convention to-day declared vacant the offices of Governor, Lieut. Governor and Secretary of State, by a vote of fifty-six to twenty-five; and the seats of the members of the present General Assembly were vacated by a vote of fifty-two to twenty-eight. The Convention adopted without material alteration the whole balance of the report of the Committee of Eight, as heretofore reported. The Convention will to-morrow appoint a provisional Governor, Lieut. Governor and Secretary of State. Judge Gamble, of St. Louis, John B. Henderson and Gen. Thomas L. Reid are spoken of for Governor. They are all Union men. The Convention will doubtless adjourn to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—It is stated on reliable authority that Gen. Watkins who has been in command of the Rebel forces in the South-east of Missouri sometime past, resigned on Saturday last and strangely urged all his troops to disband and have nothing more to do with this rebellion. Watkins is a man of large property, and the sudden change in his conduct in the contemplated confiscation bill by Congress. The payment of the three months Missouri Volunteers commenced to-day, $300,000 having been received here for that purpose.

HARRISBURG, July 30.—Col. John A. Wright, having retired, from active duties of aid to the Governor, Col. Craig Biddle, of Philadelphia, has been appointed to that position, to be especially connected with the formation of the regiments recently called for by the United States.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ESPECIALLY the ignorant and falsely Modest Physicians of all denominations treat secret and delicate disorders, self abuse and diseases or situations common and incident to youths of both sexes, and adults, single or married. Because DR. BRANDRETH publishes the fact of his doing so, the ignorant and falsely modest are dreadfully shocked, and think it a great sin, very immoral, and for contamination and corruption among their wives, promising sons and daughters. Their family physicians should be cautious to keep them in ignorance that they do the same as Dr. BRANDRETH, (except publishing) lest a lucrative pay fee might be lost to them among stupid, falsely modest and presumptuous as mushrooms, and who compare society, intelligence, or lily gotten. It is to a publicity, however, that numerous parents and guardians are thankful for, that scores of fathers (and mothers, too, in some have been restored to health and vigor. BRANDRETH'S Medicines have been before and after taking through his hands tested much underfing, of over thirty years, experience and observation, consequently let honest men suffer ill in the hands of special diseases, and what is daily consulted by the professors, as well recommended by numerous able citizens, put up in pocket properties, at Office 24 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Private communications post paid, will receive the strictest attention of Dr. Brandreth.

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