DAILY POST.

The Union as it was:
The Constitution as it is!

Democratic State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
ISAAC SLENKER, Union County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JAMES P. BARR, Allegheny County.

Democratic County Committee of Correspondence.

PITTSBURGH, July 15, 1862.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

The Democratic County Committee of Correspondence met at the St. Charles Hotel at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by Thomas Donnelly, Chairman.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be instructed to call a Convention of the Democracy of Allegheny county, to meet at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 13th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices, Members of the State Legislature, and Members of Congress.

Resolved, That the Democracy of each District in the County be requested to meet at their usual places of holding Primary Elections on Saturday, the 9th day of August, to elect two delegates to said Convention; the meetings in the Townships to be held between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M., and in the Wards and Boroughs, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

On motion, adjourned.

THOS. DONNELLY, President.
SAM'L HARPER, Secretary.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 31.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

THE RAILROAD TAX.

We are almost daily inquired of "what is to be done about the railroad tax?"—This is a question of most difficult solution. The tax, to the amount of twenty-seven mills upon the dollar of valuation, has been assessed, and under existing laws becomes a lien upon real estate, which is liable to be sold therefor, if not paid. This enormous tax is levied this year in compliance with the orders of the Supreme Court in order to liquidate back interest upon the bonds. In future years it cannot be so heavy. Our people are now paying their taxes, but this railroad tax they almost unanimously omit to pay, believing that some just and equitable compromise will yet be made with the holders of our bonds. Equity between man and man—common justice under all the circumstances of the case—demand of the bond-holders a fair compromise.—Such a compromise would be met in a spirit of fairness by the tax payers of our county, but as the case at present stands they believe that the demand of the full amount will create a burthen too grievious to be borne in times like these, when national taxation is impending upon us so heavily.

GENERAL HALLECK.

The outcry against Gen. Halleck, for which the country is chiefly indebted to the editor of the Louisville *Journal*, has ended in smoke. The man who was to have preferred charges against him cannot be found. The cause of the whole matter can be traced back to the chagrin and vengeance of some disappointed speculators in cotton, who purchased a quantity of rebel houses at $20 per bale, in contravention of all military orders, and Halleck made them pay $80 per bale for it, and then confiscated it to the use of the U. S. Government. The sharks retreated to Louisville and howled like wolves disappointed of their prey. It would be well if others of those who are speculating off the chances of this war and growing rich off the necessities of the army were served likewise.

Gen. Halleck is now in Washington City, and in his position as Commander-in-Chief, to remain at the capital, seems to have the confidence, without envy, of the President, the cabinet, and the Generals of the army. His place is one of great responsibility and immense power, and the nation expects him to be equal to the position, and the occasion which has called him to that position.

A PROVOST MARSHAL.

The *Dispatch* seems to think that a Provost Marshal in this city would be a good institution. We see no need for such an officer. The laws of our State are not interfered with, and we have the accustomed officers to enforce them. We decidedly object to the extension of military authority, except where it is absolutely necessary. Our courts, our magistrates, our sheriff and police can and will protect the citizen in all his rights in any present emergency. The sovereign power of Pennsylvania is not yet so weak that her citizens desire martial law and a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

DEGREE CONFERRED.

At the annual commencement of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., last week, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Hon. Wilson M'Candless, of his city, and also, at the same time, upon Gen. Halleck and Hon. Wm. H. Tracy, of New York. The honor is appropriately bestowed upon Judge McCandless, whose literary attainments fully entitle him to the compliment.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

The rebels pretend that they do not know where this ubiquitous individual now is, yet they certainly know enough of him to send him reinforcements. The latest report is that he is concentrating an army of fifty or sixty thousand rebels on James river, above the Appomattox, and intends making a bold stand at that place.

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 25th says that twenty-two pieces of artillery, part of the eighty taken by the English from the Russians at Inkerman, and presented to the Confederacy by English merchants, have arrived at Macon. They give evidence of having seen service.

☞ Dispatches received from Missouri indicate that the rebels are advancing in great force from Arkansas. Gov. Gamble calls for reinforcements from the general army, in addition to the State troops already enrolling. Violence prevails throughout the State, every Unionist protecting himself against local secession outrages.

GUERRILLA WARFARE.

In Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, as well as to some extent in Virginia, the rebels are carrying on a system of warfare which renders the life and property of the citizens to the last degree insecure. In many parts of the country it is represented that the people are in constant terror of having their property stolen or destroyed by bands of marauders who pretend in most instances to be acting under authority of the Southern Confederacy. Almost nightly the telegraph brings us accounts of these raids in one part of the country or another, and the Union forces seem to have little power to resist them. This condition of affairs will grow worse and worse, unless an example is made of some of these land pirates. We hope to see some of them caught and under military law hung up to the nearest tree. The taste for plunder rows upon these villians, and unless their course is checked, they will create a state of society in the Border States which will render living there intolerable. We urge upon the people the importance of hastening to fill the ranks of the new volunteers, in order that the power of the government may not be underrated, at least in those regions which our armies claim to have re-possessed.

As will be seen by the following from the Secretary of War of the Confederate States, these "partizan rangers" are recognized as a part of the army of the Confederacy. Should they fall into our hands, we hope they may not be recognized as a legitimate "belligerent power":

"CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—War Department, Richmond, Va., July 16, 1862.—Hon. John B. Clark, C. S. Senator. Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., and to reply that partizan rangers are part of the provisional army of the Confederate States, subject to all the regulations adopted for its government, and entitled to the same protection as prisoners of war. Partizan rangers are, in no respect, different from our troops of the line, except that they are not brigaded and are employed officer on detached service. They require stricter discipline than the other troops to make them efficient, and without discipline they become a terror to their friends, and are contemptible in the eyes of the enemy.

"With reference to your inquiry as to the protection which the Government will extend to private citizens taken in hostile acts against the enemy, it is not easy to lay down a general rule.

"War, as conducted by civilized nations, is usually a contest between the respective governments of the belligerents, and private citizens, remaining quietly at home, are respected in their rights of person and property. In return for this privilege, they are expected to take no part in hostilities, unless called on by their government.

"If, however, in violation of this usage, private citizens of Missouri should be exposed and maltreated by the public enemy, they have unquestionably a right to take up arms in their own defense; and if captured and confined by the enemy under such circumstances, they are entitled as citizens of the Confederate States, to all the protection which that Government can afford, and among the measures to which it may be useful to resort is that of the *lex talionis*.

"We shall deplore the necessity of retaliation as adding greatly to the miseries of the war, without advancing to its objects; and, therefore, we shall act with great circumspection, and only upon facts clearly ascertained. But if it is our only means of compelling the observance of the usages of civilized warfare, we cannot hesitate to resort to it, when the proper time arrives.

"Very respectfully, your obd't servant,
"GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
"Secretary of War."

GEN. SIGEL WANTS MORE MEN.

Gen. Franz Sigel has written a letter to Dr. Dulon, of New York City, stating that he has received assurances from the Secretary of War that, with the consent of the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, a limited number of regiments and batteries could be raised in those States for the first corps under his command, and that such regiments would be assigned to the corps by the Department. The regiments and batteries to be raised are—three infantry in New York, three infantry in Pennsylvania, one infantry in each of the other States, and one battery in each of the six first named States. He wants six of the regiments American and six German.

Movements of the Rebel Armies.

Notwithstanding the rumors that reach us daily of the movements of the rebel armies in Virginia, we are inclined to believe that after all the rebels are still acting upon a defensive policy. They are menaced from so many quarters that an attacking movement on their part would be dangerous if not fatal. They have to fear (1) an attack by McClellan on the north bank of the James with his whole force; (2) an attack on the south side of the James river with most of his force, assisted by the gunboats to protect his flank, and help against Fort Darling; (3) an advance by Pope, which would cut them off from the Shenandoah valley, and lose them Central Virginia, followed (4) by a simultaneous attack of Pope on the north and McClellan on the south of the city.

It follows, therefore, that the rebels must keep three armies on the lookout—one to guard the south bank of the James river, another the north bank, and a third to watch Pope. This theory accounts for the appearance of a large rebel force on the Appomattox river, and for the rumors of an early attack on Suffolk, but we do not believe the rebels seriously intend sending any considerable force away from Richmond, or of attacking either McClellan or Pope. A few weeks will tell the story. That they will make minor attacks or feints is very likely.

They can easily do so with their large army, and it helps to keep their men in heart. It is a grievous pity that the still magnificent army under Gen. McClellan is not occasionally used to cut off parties of the enemy's force. The latter are scattered in gangs along the south bank of the river, and, as vast fleets are at the command of the military authorities, it is difficult to account for the want of enterprise which keeps the men sickening in camps, when an occasional dash at the enemy would put new life in the rank and file, and help recruiting at the North.

RUMORS are afloat in Washington that a member of the British legation has received a letter from Lord Lyons announcing that the British Government has determined to recognize the Southern Confederacy. The parties from whom this information is derived state that they have seen the letter, but it was not credited generally. If true the belief was that it would vastly stimulate recruiting all over the country.

The Blockade.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy.

A gentleman lately from Nassau brings the welcome information that very large amounts of goods from England have lately arrived in the Confederate States through Southern ports. No less than five vessels have run the blockade within a few days, laden with arms, munitions of war, and stores of various kinds for the Confederate States. The government has now, on hand an abundant supply of guns, shoes, blankets, clothing, &c., for the army next winter. The gentleman says he speaks advisedly and knowingly when he says that the supply of these articles for the army during the coming winter is abundant.

Then a very large amount of goods have lately run the blockade. Our own city is getting to be full of English goods, and the villages and even the country stores are commencing to replenish. Soon goods will be cheaper, as they become more abundant.

The gentleman alluded to says the greatest excitement prevails in England in relation to trade with the South, and numbers of iron-clad ships are now fitting out for the purpose of running the blockade with goods. Soon we shall have plenty of English goods here, which have not been polluted by the touch of Yankee fingers, and which have not greased their palms in passing through; but they will have come to us direct from England. If the Government of England chooses to recognize the blockade in theory, her people do not in fact. This will establish regular direct trade between us, to be kept up as soon as the war is over. The blockade, and the high price for goods have accomplished, and will accomplish more for us to introduce and establish direct trade than twenty years of diplomacy. Let us thank God that out of all our sufferings, inconveniences and privations a large amount of good has been secured to us and our posterity.

With propitious seasons, we shall harvest one of the greatest grain crops ever grown in America. We shall have plenty to eat; and with plenty of English goods at moderate prices, and plenty of guns in the hands of our brave soldiery, we can whip out the North and conquer peace from them without any thanks to any one for intervention, or even recognition. We have the men, with big souls, who can do the fighting, if we can keep them armed, fed and clothed—that is all. Friends, take courage. The day of triumph may be nigh; but if it be far away, it is none the less certain. Our people can't be subdued. We must and will triumph in the end, be it soon or late.

Lucid—Remarkably.

That valiant wit, Orpheus C. Kerr, of the Mackerel Brigade, after describing a fierce equestrian combat between William Brown of the United States of America and Captain Munchausen of the Southern Confederacy, closes as follows:

"Ha!" says William, gazing severely at Company 3, regiment 5, as it came pouring forward, "has the Southern Confederacy concluded to submit to the United States of America?"

What the answer was, my boy, I am not allowed to say; but you may rest satisfied that a thing has been done which I am not permitted to divulge; and should this secret, as I hope it will, to a movement I am not ordered to make public, it cannot fail to result in a consummation which I am forbidden to make known. But if, on the other hand, the strategic movement which I am not at liberty to describe should be followed by a stroke I am restrained from explaining, you will find the effect it would not be judicious in me to set forth will produce a consequence which the War Department denies me the privilege of developing.

☞ The Government has issued a new order relating to enlistments, designed to facilitate and encourage the filling up of regiments now in the field. Recruits, either single or in squads, are permitted to select the regiment in which they will serve, and single recruits will be allowed their choice of the companies of the regiment. If the company a recruit prefers should chance to be full, he can select any other of the same regiment.

☞ Congress is giving his attention exclusively to the recruiting for the old regiments. That is right. It is what everybody ought to do. The first hundred thousand volunteers raised should all go promptly to camp—instructed service, and men in actual service should officer the new regiments. Such a policy would give the country the full benefit of the military experience it has obtained.

☞ A Brooklyn paper says a lady purchased an article in Fulton street, the other day, when she received the following as change for a one dollar bill: Ferry ticket, shinplaster, counterfeit penny, car ticket, milk ticket, butcher's I. O. U., grocer's I. O. U., bread ticket, 3 cent postage stamp, 1 cent postage stamp, and an ice cream ticket.

The Happy Family.

Senator Wilson calls Senator Chandler a drunkard, Senator Wade calls Senator Cowan (one of the ablest and most respectable members of that body) a dog, and Senator Sumner accuses Senator Sherman of being a slavery eulogist; all Republicans.

☞ It is reported from several sources that on the arrival of Gen. Halleck at the headquarters at Harrison's Landing, the army of the Potomac was ordered to lay aside their pickaxes and shovels, all further digging being suspended.

☞ Uppermost in the thought of all patriotic men should be the business of rushing recruits for the army of the Union. Now is the time to do it. Now is the time to serve your country.

FOR once the course of true love has run smoothly. When the Duke of Portland died recently in England he tried to prevent the marriage of his daughter, Lady Mary Bentinck, with Sir William Topham, by stipulating in his will that her dowry of £32,000 should be withheld in case she disobeyed his commands. The lovers were warmly attached, and Sir William carried the case into court, determined to have the lady and her portion with her. The court decided that the Duke had no right to encumber the apportionment of money under a marriage settlement with such capricious conditions, and the funds were made over to Lady Mary—whereupon the lovers were made happy. Lady Topham may enjoy her married life with means enough to sustain her rank among the aristocracy of England.

SOME doubts have been expressed whether the government has arms enough for three hundred thousand additional troops called into service. But it is stated there need be no fears on that score. It is supposed that there are arms enough in the country at the present time to put an effective force of 200,000 men in the field, and as the government agents are receiving heavy and frequent consignments of arms from Europe, it is probable that by the time 300,000 men required under the new call are enrolled there will be guns enough to supply the demand.

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Rebel Troops Concentrating at Richmond.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY REPULSED BY HOME GUARDS.

Their Loss 8 Killed, 48 Prisoners and all their Horses

BLOCKADE OF MEXICAN PORTS BY THE FRENCH.

Officers Dismissed from Service.

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

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *via Washington, July 29.*—Dr. Williams, who has been a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., for several months, and who arrived here on Saturday, having been unconditionally released, states that for ten days after the battles in front of Richmond, one thousand rebel troops passed through that town daily on their way to Richmond, and more were on their way. The doctor's window overlooked the railroad and depot, giving him a good opportunity of ascertaining what was going on. These troops came from James Island and Eastern Georgia. Among other facts the Doctor ascertained that eleven thousand troops were at Charlottsville, Virginia, waiting transportation to Richmond; that thirty thousand conscripts had been raised in each of the States of Tennessee and Georgia since the 9th of July, and a proportional number in other extreme Southern States. He heard the Adjutant of Col. Goodwin, who commands the post at Salisbury, and who had just come from Richmond, state that the Adjutant of Gen. Hill told him that the rebels had one hundred and seventy-three thousand troops engaged in the battle of seven days. He was accompanied by Dr. Stone, who was taken prisoner at Bull Run, and who corroborates the statement so far as relates to the movement of troops.

On their way up to Richmond they passed long trains of empty cars on their way south. If these statements are true, and there is every reason to believe they are, it shows that the rebels are concentrating within its borders an overwhelming force.

General M'Clellan spent an entire day yesterday in visiting the different hospitals, speaking words of encouragement to the sick and wounded, and seeing that their wants were promptly administered to.

The boats to-day brought down 164 wounded from Richmond, leaving about 700 yet to come.

SANDY HOOK, July 29.—The steamship Australasian, from Liverpool, with dates to the 19th, and telegraphic advices, via Queenstown, of the 20th, arrived off this point at 5:30 a. m., and anchored to await the tide.

In the British House of Commons, Mr. Lindsay's motion to offer mediation and for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy was debated, pro and con. Lord Palmerston opposed it, and appealed to the House to leave matters in the hands of the Government. The motion was finally withdrawn.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The steamer Australasian arrived at her dock at 9½ o'clock.

The excitement prevalent when the Nova Scotia left Londonderry, under false rumors of disaster to M'Clellan, offers to surrender, &c., soon received its quietus by the Arabia's news, but during Friday the news received much credence, although the Jura's advices, two days later, fully fal-sified it.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th, Mr. Lindsay's motion declaring that the Confederates have shown such determination and ability to maintain their independence that the propriety of offering mediation with the view of terminating hostilities is worthy of the serious consideration of the government. Mr. Lindsay was pressed to withdraw his motion, but felt it his duty to proceed. He argued strongly in favor of it, as also did Lords A. Vane, Tempest, Whiteside and Gregory.

Mr. Taylor and Lord Palmerston spoke against it. The latter earnestly advised that the question be left to the Government. In the course of his speech he said that the issue of the war was a foregone conclusion, saying that the only satisfactory termination that could be anticipated was an amicable separation. This, however, he thought would be impeded, rather than facilitated, by the debates in Parliament.

He contended that an acknowledgment by England could give the North no cause of offence, but thought that the present condition of the contest would not justify a recognition of Southern independence. He again appealed to Mr. Lindsay to withdraw his motion, which was finally done.

The Times says that every man can see that the time draws nigh when the Government must give its opinion. If McClellan is proved incapable of resuming the offensive, the propriety of treating the confederates as independent may be justly discussed in the Cabinet.

The Daily News and Star applaud Lord Palmerston's views, and contend that the time for mediation has not arrived.

During the debate on the colonial military expenditures in the House of Lords, the Canadians were reproached for negligence in providing a strong military force.

The English journals all ask the Orleans Prince the reasons for the course they have pursued with the Northern army.

The Princess Clotilda gave birth to a Princess on the 18th.

The London Times, on Friday, published a third edition, containing the following canard:

BALTIMORE, July 3.—A communication from Fortress Monroe, dated the 2d, says that Gens. Gorman and Meade had arrived there wounded. They state that the divisions of Gens. M'Call and Reynolds had surrendered to the Confederates.—Gen. M'Clellan was on board the Galena; General Jackson was in the rear of the Federals, and General Price in the front. General Lee refuses to grant any terms of capitulation, and demands their unconditional surrender. The Federal flags have been taken down from the newspaper offices in Baltimore.

The above was by the Glasgow, at Cork. The arrival of the Arabia on the 19th, with the regular dispatches, from the agency of the New York Associated Press, completely upset this canard, which was from unquestionably secesh quarters.

The Latest—Liverpool, July 19, evening.—The Lord Primate of Ireland, Lord Geo. Bensford, died this morning at Donaghdee.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald again asserts that the Emperor is about to offer mediation to America, and says that the drift of public opinion is in favor of such a course.

The Monitour publishes an account of the battle before Richmond, and says one thing is certain—the army of the North is crushed on the field by overwhelming numbers; that it had to give up, foot by foot, several miles of ground; that it has lost guns, prisoners, and stores; and that, for the present, Richmond is disengaged.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The cotton market is unchanged; the sales of Friday were 7000 bales. The following are the quotations: N. O. fair 19; middling 18¼: Mobile fair 18¼; middling 17¾. The total stock in port amounts to 150,000 bales, of which 48,000 bales are American. Breadstuffs are firm, with a trifling advance.

The Liverpool cotton market was stagnant, and Americans were offered at ⅛d decline. The funds in London were slightly dejected, and dealings in American securities suspended. It was a regular canard, and on its face unworthy of a moment's belief. However, even under the Arabia's advices, the London Times thinks the news is not shown to be wholly untrue.

Breadstuffs—flour firm but quiet.—Wheat active at 2d advance; Red, western, 9s 8d@ 11s 3d; Red, southern 11s@ 11s 3d; White, northern 11s 6d@ 11s 9d; White, southern 11s 9d@12s 6d; Corn has advanced 4d@6d; Mixed 28@28s 3d.—Provisions, beef inactive; Pork heavy; Bacon steady; Lard firm at 40s@ 43s; Tallow buoyant, at 6d advance. Produce—Ashes inactive; Pot, 33s 6d; Pearl, 35s 6d; common Rosin, dull at 22s@23s; Spirits Turpentine has a downward tendency; quoted at 15s@10s; Sugar quiet and steady; Coffee steady; Rice steady; Linseed still advancing, prices improving, 9d@1s; Oil firm at 42s; Cod oil quiet but steady.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 28.—Some days ago, as was reported, I learned that there was a large rebel force of infantry, cavalry and artillery being concentrated in the neighborhood of Petersburg, and along the bank of the James river, between the junction of the Appomattox and James rivers and Richmond. On Tuesday the 26th instant, when the Union prisoners were being conveyed from Richmond to city point, at every side track and turn-out they passed trains of cars loaded with rebel troops, headed toward Richmond, and some rebel officers offered as an apology for bringing down our prisoners on freight cars, that they were using all their passenger cars in moving troops to reinforce Jackson. It is most possible that this was all a movement intended to disguise the fact that the rebels are now in strong force betwen Richmond and the Appomattox river, and still collecting forces and sending them in that direction; and what strengthens this opinion is the pains taken to inform our prisoners and officers in charge that the movement of troops was a reinforcement to Gen. Stonewall Jackson, and that no one knew where he was—but they knew how to reach him with reinforcements.

The mail steamer arrived this p. m. from Harrison's Landing, but brings no news.

PARIS, KY., July 30.—Yesterday a party of over five hundred guerrillas, from Boone county, under Gen. Bullitt, demanded the surrender of Mount Sterling, Ky. Being refused, they attacked the place, but were repulsed by the Home Guards. During the retreat the guerrillas were met by a party under Major Bracht, of the Eighth Kentucky, who drove them back towards town, where they were again attacked by the Home Guards, resulting in a complete stampede of the guerrillas. They lost all their horses, and eight killed and forty-eight prisoners. The number of wounded is not known. Our loss was three wounded.

BOSTON, July 29.—The gunboat Huntsville has arrived from Key West, on the 24th, with a steamer and schooner in tow, both having cargoes of cotton.

An individual last evening who was advocating Jeff. Davis and chivalry, was ducked in the frog pond on the commons.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Information has been received at the State Department from Charles M. Proctor, United States Vice Consul at Vera Cruz, that by an order of the commander of the French forces at that place, the ports of Tampico and Alvarado would, on the 15th instant, be blockaded by the French naval force, and that the blockade would be maintained until a cessation of hostilities.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The following officers have been dismissed from the service: Captain Samuel L. Harrison, 55th regiment N. Y. volunteers; Captain John P. Thompson, 104th regiment N. Y. volunteers; 2d Lieut. Eldridge Green, 31st N. Y. volunteers; 1st. Lieut. Enoch C. Cloud, 55th Penna. volunteers.

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COTTON BATTING—200 BALES IN store and for sale by
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Second Edition.

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

From Rolla, Mo.

Democratic State Convention

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Pennsylvanians.

WASHINGTON NEWS

REBELS LEAVING MISSOURI FOR THE SOUTH.

&c., &c., &c.

ROLLA, Mo., July 29.—At Steelville, on Sunday night, it was estimated that at least 1500 mounted and armed men had crossed the State road from Potosi to Jefferson, within ten miles of that place, for Dixie. About 500 have organized and put out from Salem and vicinity within the last three days. Within that time they have stampeded across the railroad in great numbers between Rolla and Maremec.—They take horses, clothing, arms, ammunitions, and other supplies of every kind they require, wherever they find it. A merchant was robbed of one hundred dollars worth of clothing and goods, and two fine horses, on Sunday night. Other horses were taken from the same vicinity. This species of property is openly demanded of the owners, and forcibly taken. Near Cuba, on Sunday night, a man was shot while defending his arms from seizure by bandits, and another had a rifle pointed at his head, with orders to bring his best horse from the stable and present the same to Jeff. Davis. As a train passed by yesterday there was drawn up within a short rifle range a large body of men, seemingly well equipped and estimated at 100, all believed to be bound for Price's army. At Steelville the secessionists were confident and boasting that McBride was within two days march of that place.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.—The Democratic Convention assembled in Capital Square at 10 o'clock this morning. From three to five thousands persons are present. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indianapolis, is President, Robert Lucas, Vice President, J. J. Bingham, editor of the Sentinel, Secretary. A committee, composed of one from each congressional district, was appointed on resolutions. The President, on taking the chair, remarked that no Democrat would disturb the peace of the meeting, but probably outsiders would, and he recommended passing them by without notice. No attempt has been made at disturbance—probably was not thought of. Gov. Wickliff is now speaking. He is in favor of Union, provided Southern rights and slavery are not interfered with. Before doing anything more, he would pause and see what we are fighting for. If to free the negro, let not another drop of blood be shed. He would hang the leading rebels, and balance the rope with abolitionists. He said the abolitionists control every department of the Government, and were worse than the rebels.

Richardson, of Ills., Carlisle, of Va., Voorhis, and others, were present.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The steamer Daniel Webster arrived with 177 released, wounded and sick prisoners, from City Point, Va., including the following belonging to Pennsylvania regiments:

James Collins, 2d; Allan Phillips, 8th; Wm Hinton, 5th; Capt H L Brown, 83d; Chas Valence, 42d; Wm Moffat, 53d; Benj Bennett, 3d; Capt O O Merrill, 57th; Gideon Dean, 83d; S A White, 95th; Warren Garry, 83d; Capt J T Morris, 89th; Jno B Young, 4th; Dennis M'Guire, 2d; Michael Fritz, 87th, dead; Jno Stofer, 106th; Michael Conroy, 4th; Robt Goodfellow, 95th; Jno Lynch, 9th; Cyrus S Francis, 83d; Francis J Knowlid, 83d; J A Fisher, 11th; Thos Burdee, 71st; Saml T Tingley, 83d; Wm Reid, 83d; Casper Ottenweller, 95th; Sergeant Jno C M'Laughlin, 23d; John Feusteasauacher, 42d; John M Little, Fourth; Robert Graham, Eighty-first; Bernard Kelly, 81st; Henry Wagner, 98th; Wm. Buchanan, 62d; John Hibbard, 96th; David Proud, 83d; Leander Douse, 57th; Dennis Dennerhigh, 81st; Chas. H. Grill, 96th; Christopher Snyder, 4th; Michael Carthy, 83d; William G. Marks, 72d; Henry R. Grimes, 72d; Henry J. Roe, 42d; David Harp, 105th; Evan Jayne, 11th; Patrick M'Ginnis, 31st; Cyrus Witmore, 41st. There were 9 deaths on the voyage, viz: Wm. H. Radley, 1st Michigan, Co. B, died before we left Harrison's Landing, and was buried there. Michael Fritz, co H, 87th Pa; David Harp, co F, 105th Pa; Charles H Bayley, co K, 5th N H; Richard Frank, co H, 37th N Y, and two others, names unknown, were insensible, and died on the way to Fortress Monroe, and were buried there. There were two deaths on the way from Fortress Monroe to Philadelphia. They were insensible, and names unknown.

WARRENTON, July 30.—Col. Lloyd, of the 6th Ohio cavalry, commanding at Luray, yesterday, in pursuance of General Pope's order, arrested all the male inhabitants in the town and lodged them in the Court House, preparatory to administering the oath of allegiance. This course is rendered imperatively necessary, from the fact that several left their homes and are supposed to have joined the guerrillas who infest the West side of the South Fork, and in one instance captured our river pickets. A prominent secession farmer and son, residing near Little Washington, left home yesterday for the mountain, taking with them horses, equipments and arms. Last night our pickets were fired on by guerrillas in that vicinity, supposed to be the farmer and son.

All is quiet at Culpepper at last advices.

MEXICO, Mo., July 30.—From an officer just arrived from Springfield, I get the following reliable account of the fight at Moon's Mills, twelve miles east of Fulton, on Monday afternoon:

Our force, under Colonel Guitar, was about seven hundred; the rebel force was between eight and nine hundred. Our loss was ten killed and thirty wounded. The rebels left thirty-two dead on the field, and had about one hundred wounded. The fight lasted three hours, when the rebels fled in great confusion, Porter going east, and Cobb west.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, VA., July 28.—A grand review of Gen. Banks' army corps took place to-day, two miles from town. Weather fine. Several hours were occupied in field evolutions and manœuvres by divisions. The whole review was creditable to the various commanders, but showed a necessity of more frequent drill, en masse. The magnificent movement of the artillery arm, elicited warm applause from all observers. The recent removal to more favorable ground has benefitted the health of the troops.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The private subscription to the volunteer bounty fund, exclusive of that by railroad companies, now amounts to $208,000.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, VA., July 30.—There is a report here coming through a contraband channel to the effect that large bodies of Confederate troops are crossing the James River southward. The contrabands say that they are evacuating Richmond.

CAPE RACE, July 30.—The steamer St. George, from Glasgow on the 17th, passed here to-day. Her advices have been anticipated.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Postmaster General and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to-day approved of the specimens for postage stamp currency, which will be for five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents; the designs embrace the present five and ten cent postage stamps, tastefully arranged in such a way that they cannot be seperated and used for postage.—They will bear on their face the following inscription: Postage stamps furnished by the Assistant Treasurers and designated depositories of the United States, receivable for postage stamps at any postoffice. Upon the back will be a large figure denoting the denomination with these words: Exchangeable for United States notes by any Assistant Treasurer or designated United States depository, on sums not less than five dollars receivable, in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars. Act approved July 17th, 1862.—They will be printed on bank note paper of different sizes averaging about one fifth the size of United States notes, and furnished in sheets during the next two weeks.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A prominent citizen of Texas now here, and of well known Union proclivities, desires the truth of statements general of a person calling himself Rev. C. H. Clark, of that state, who recently addressed public meetings in Boston. Sam Houston, whose son-in-law he claims to be, has none, unless his eldest daughter, about sixteen years of age, has been married within the last two months. Lieut. Gov. Clark, whom the Rev. gentleman represents as his father, has but one son, and he a mere lad. If Houston is dead his demise must have recently occurred. Gentlemen from Western Texas, where a fact of that importance would have certainly have been known, are ignorant of such an occurrence of such an event.

Col. Frank E. Howe has been here for several days conferring with the Surgeon General and the War Department upon a subject of furloughs to sick and wounded soldiers. He brought with him letters from the Governors of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Wisconsin, Indiana and Minnesota. The States he represents as military agent in New York strongly urges some modification of the order which prohibits the granting of furloughs. The Secretary of War has been disposed to act promptly and humanely on this question, and it is believed that an order will be made establishing a board of medical officers to decide upon the furloughing of such persons recommended by surgeons in charge of hospitals, and such only as may absolutely require a change.

Surgeon-General Hammond left Washington this morning on a tour of inspection to West Delaware, and to the islands and hospitals in New York and elsewhere. He is accompanied by Col. Howe.

CHICAGO, July 30.—A special dispatch from Vicksburg, of the 23d, says: By an agreement between Davis and Farragut an attempt was made yesterday to capture the Arkansas. The fleet from below was to engage the lower batteries, the fleet from above to engage the upper ones, and the gunboat Essex and the Ram Queen, in the meantime to attack the Arkansas and tow her out. In consequence of some misunderstanding only a few shells were fired from the mortars below, which it is known had no effect to divert the fire from the Essex. This vessel attempted to run into the Arkansas and jam her against the levee, but the latter swung round the Essex, grazing her side. As she passed she gave the rebel craft her three eleven-inch bow guns, and, finding herself unsupported, dropped down the river. The Queen, coming to her aid, ran into the Arkansas, making her tremble from stem to stern. Recovering herself, the Queen ran on again, so forcibly as to strain her own works badly. Both then returned up the river.

During the engagement the Essex received several shots, and had one man killed and two wounded. The Queen also was shot through several times.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—The Express newspaper was suppressed and the editor and publishers arrested, by order of Gen. Boyle, on account of the tone of the paper, which was calculated to give aid to the rebellion.

SODA PILLS, for Acidity of the Stomach.
Oxygenated Bitters, contain no alcohol:
Covel's Pills, for Rheumatism;
Lindsey's Blood Searcher, genuine;
Bunion and Corn Plasters, warranted:
Insect Powder, certain death to Roaches, &c.;
Benzine, purified, removes grease, &c.;
Holland Gin in stone jugs;
Bedford Water, fresh from the spring;
Bininger's Gin, 50 dozen;
Elixir of Bark, a tonic and stimulant;
Magnolia Balm; removes pimples, &c.;
Orange Flower Water, very fine;
Patent Medicines, large assortment, in the city, sold by SIMON JOHNSTON,
jy29 corner Smithfield and Fourth street.

☞ STATE SENATE—E. D. GAZZAM is a candidate for the nomination for STATE SENATOR. my5

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK will be a candidate for nomination to the above office, before the next nominating Republican County Convention. ap4:dtovote

THE ELDORADO,
(FORMERLY COURT EXCHEQUER,)
CORNER FIFTH & SMITHFIELD STREETS,
(Opposite the Post Office.)
THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING taken the above well-known stand, will be pleased to see his friends at all hours. His wines, liquors, ales, and cigars are of the best.
je24-3md JOHN LUNDY, Proprietor.

ITALIAN VIOLIN STRINGS,
BY MAIL, POST PAID.
Trebles, or E strings, 4 lengths, best quality... 20c
Seconds, or A " 3 " best Italian... 15c
Thirds or D " 3 " best Italian... 15c
Fourths or G " 1 " pure Silver... 50c
Best quality French or German 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Strings, each... 10c
Best quality Guitar D, A and E, silver strings, each... 10c
Second quality Guitar D, A and E, silver strings, each... 15c
Best quality Violincello A and D, each... 20c
Best quality " G and C, each... 25c
Mailed to any address post paid on receipt of the money, or in postage stamps.
BY JOHN H. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.
N. B—A large lot of fresh strings just arrived. Also, Violin cases, Flutes, Accordions &c. je14

JOHN FLEEGER,
GUNSMITH,
25 corner Ohio and Beaver sts.
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Large stock of Guns of all descriptions on hand or made to