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.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1.

☞ **Reading matter on every page.**

Democratic County Committee of Correspondence.

PITTSBURGH, July 19, 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.

THE NECESSITY OF SPEEDY ACTION.

The cause of the Government of the United States, which has for fifteen months been threatened by formidable rebellion, appears at present to be in a more precarious condition than at any period since hostilities began. The great Western army, which Halleck commanded, is lying in inglorious idleness, melting away before the maladies peculiar to the South. The army of the Peninsula, under McClellan, after a series of conflicts against superior numbers, in which our ranks were terribly decimated, now rests in comparative security, waiting to be strengthened and reinforced. Reinforcements have been called for by the Government, but there is a possibility of the concentrated thousands of the South making a rapid surge against our army in Virginia before these reinforcements are rendered available. It is rumored that the mysterious and rapid Stonewall Jackson is preparing for a furious sweep through the valley, in order to crush our forces under Pope: while, at the same time, an invasion of Maryland and the Southern border counties of our own State is included in that desperate rebel's programme. That this bold and daring undertaking is advocated by many of the leading rebel journals and generals is notorious: and should it be concluded on, Jackson is the very man to lead so desperate an undertaking. Should it be attempted, and prove successful, our border counties alluded to would in a week be overrun and devastated. The rich valley of the Cumberland would be laid waste and its abundant harvests given to the flames. We do not, however, apprehend anything of this sort: but neither did we apprehend the power with which this rebellion has been sustained since it began. If an invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebels be at all feasible, there is no doubt but that it will be undertaken—and it may be before the recent call for three hundred thousand troops is fully responded to. At all events, the new requirement for volunteers should be met as rapidly as possible, else the rebellion may gain advantages which will greatly prolong hostilities.

In addition to the advantages which the rebels will gain by an invasion, there is danger to be apprehended from foreign intervention. Private letters of an entirely reliable character have been received in Washington by members of Foreign Legations, in which it is asserted that in the approaching Congress of Sovereigns to be held in Berlin, Napoleon is going to urge upon them the necessity of terminating our civil war. The report says that the French Emperor has a plan, already matured, for the settlement of our hostilities, to which he expects the signatures of the Russian Emperor and the King of Prussia. The report further says that he expects that the moral force which a document of that kind signed by the three most powerful potentates of Europe will exercise upon the American people will be sufficient to bring American difficulties to an end." It is said, also that the offer of a mediation will contain a clause in which France, Russia, and Prussia will reserve to themselves the right of recognizing the South should their friendly interposition in American affairs be rejected by the Government of the United States."

The great point intended to be urged by the Emperor is our government's inability to conquer the rebels, except in a war of indefinite duration, in which the vanquished would be but little worse off than their victors. Fifteen months ago the President and Secretary of State informed the world that sixty days would see the rebellion put down: these sixty days and six times that number more have passed and gone: and after a series of conflicts of terrible resistance and destruction, the rebellion looms up more threateningly than when it first broke forth. In addition to these reasons for foreign intervention, we have the Secretary of State out in a recent denial of entertaining political aspirations in which he hints at the possibility of a "divided Union," which means the success of the rebellion. These melancholy utterances of Mr. Seward, who has so often predicted the speedy downfall of the rebellion will furnish the imperial Congress at Berlin with argument and pretext sufficient to warrant the intervention which we dread.

But in the meantime, let the army in Virginia be reinforced, and before Napoleon gets through with the discussion of his intervention programme, we may demonstrate our ability to crush the rebellion, if not in precisely sixty days, at least in time to save our Union and preserve our liberties, not only from the open assaults of domestic traitors, but also from the insidious wiles of "foreign influence."

after they did begin to fight, all we required was a few acts and proclamations about slavery, emancipation and confiscation. Now we have all these, with power to arm the slaves, and do anything else which abolitionism required at the beginning of hostilities. Our acute and progressive cotemporary of the *Gazette*, however, is not satisfied with its own work, and declares that it has been fooled in its estimates of the rebellion from the commencement. It now publishes another plan for the suppression of the rebels, from which we take a single extract:

"Our plan is this: Let the Governor of each State take immediate measures to enroll every able-bodied citizen, from the ages of eighteen to forty-five. After enrollments are made, and the list weeded of all unfit for active service, let them be divided into three or four classes, in such manner as may be deemed best, each class to be numbered A, B, C, etc. Then make it obligatory upon all persons upon the enrollment, to meet steadily, once a week or oftener, for drill and instruction in martial exercises. As far as possible, let the enrolled men be armed, that they may learn how to handle arms, and become accustomed to their weight. All necessary expenses should be paid by the State, and an appropriation be made, and if necessary a tax be assessed for that specific purpose."

Gen. Meagher at Niblo's Theatre.

On Tuesday evening last Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher and staff visited Niblo's Theatre, at which establishment the new Irish drama of the Colleen Bawn was being performed. The house was crowded and the General was received with loud cheers. At the end of the second act, Gen. Meagher, being loudly called for, briefly addressed the audience. He said the scenes in which the more striking incidents of the "Colleen Bawn" occur—scenes which we have have had the gratification of finding produced in this theatre under the congenial auspices of a gentleman in whom the humor, the melody, the sprightliness and dash of the genuine Irish characters richly abound [cheers]—these scenes remind me forcibly, ladies and gentlemen, of the source of that hardihood and daring which, recently displayed by the brigade I have the honor to command—displayed in support of the authority of the American Government—is here acknowledged with enthusiasm by the citizens of New York. [Cheers.] Wherever it may be the fortune of the Irish soldier to be summoned—in whatever good cause he may be called to prove the fire and metal he is made of—throughout every tempest, the fiercest and blackest even, into which he may be whirled, his heart with a vehement instinct reverts to the land of his birth, and on the battle-field, in the midst of the clouds and the lightnings of the conflict, it is not death, nor victory, nor glory itself that he beholds. It is Ireland—[vehement applause]—Ireland alone—at such a moment, revealing herself in all the beauty of her mysterious lakes, and all the calm, rugged grandeur of her mountains, that animates and ennobles. [Cheers.]—Though she be stripped of her political consequence—reduced to a province, she who was once a crowned mistress among the nations, falsified and covered with opprobrium by those who are guilty of her wreck and downfall—[cheers]—the Irish soldier, fighting abroad, fighting here under his own green flag, feels that he has the opportunity and the power to illuminate the darkest picture which statesman or patriot has been ever called upon to contemplate. [Applause.] This is the secret of the courage and impetuosity which you, ladies and gentlemen, recognize so gratefully in the Irish Brigade, and on the resistless current of which I have myself been borne so swiftly along, that an illusion seems to have taken possession of the public mind, and while I but obeyed what was not to be resisted, I am hailed as the power which evoked and impelled the torrent. [Applause.] Depend on it, ladies and gentlemen, as long as Ireland shall be found upon the map—as long as her lakes shall reflect the green shadows of the arbutus and the oak, and the phantoms of her chiefs, and the battlements of her dismantled castles be mirrored in their depths—as long as the ocean of which, radiant as the divine vision of the Ægean, she arose in the dawn of ages, shall serve as a pathway for her children to this Republic, in which for the most part, under the most liberal encouragements, the fortunes of the Irish race have been so dazzlingly retrieved [applause]—as long as this shall be the case, so long shall the Irish soldier, mindful of the land that bore him, ever discharge his duties in such a manner as to render the dear old land of his, joyful even in her sorrow, proud even in her humiliation, and illustrious even in defiance of the falsehoods and ribaldary of her enemies—enemies who in conspiracy and defamation have proved themselves the most malignant foes of this Republic, its unity at home, and its just ascendency abroad. [Applause.] All this being so, and in view of the deep and sacred source from which it flows, its inspiration in battle, I fell justified, ladies and gentlemen, in entreating your generous and earnest services in behalf of the Irish brigade, to the end that the ranks which have been so reduced may be rapidly filled up.

DRAFTING.

For the Post.

MR. EDITOR:—I was much pleased on reading your editorial on Volunteering, in Wednesday morning's *Post*. I agree with you, Mr. Editor, in every word of that article. It would be truly humiliating to the North, with the population that it contains, to have to resort to drafting to sustain the honor of the Stars and Stripes. How would it be looked upon in Europe? If my opinion is worth anything, the powers of Europe would at once conclude that the people of the North, as a whole, do not sympathize with President Lincoln to put down this rebellion; that a large majority of them are in favor of the South, and at once believe that it was their duty to interfere and stop the shedding of unnecessary blood. But the question may be asked, if enough of men do not come forward to meet the requirements of the Government, how else can they be raised but by drafting? We answer, let every inducement be offered—let those who possess wealth come forward and pledge to every man who enlists that *he* and *his* shall be well provided for in his absence; that they are willing to devote all that they have to sustain this Government; that the wife and children of no man that volunteers shall suffer for the necessaries of life while he is in the field battling for his country. Let every effort be made that is possible. And now is the time for every man who possesses a large amount of this world's goods, and who has a truly patriotic heart beating in his bosom, to show his love of this, the best government on earth, to come forward with his money and subscribe liberally to this great and noble cause.

And a word to our young single men. Where is your patriotism? Can you read the history of the Revolution, and dare stand back? Can you read the accounts of the late battles before Richmond and then not enlist? Look at the young men of the South. To a man they are all now in the ranks of the Confederate army! Will you be behind them. No! I say No! you will not. You are as brave as they are! Your fathers were as brave as theirs; and I hope, yes I know you will come forward, in this the hour of your country's need, and uphold the hands of your Chief Magistrate.

W. M. P.

have been published and are within the reach of all. The law was originally intended to go into effect to-day, the 1st of August, but by resolution of Congress a part of its provisions do not take effect until October, and none until September. Very few of the Assessors and Collectors under the new law have as yet been appointed, although Washington is said to be overrun with patriots from all parts of the country, seeking these positions. As the law is a bulky one, we lay before our readers the following brief and complete compendium of its provisions, taken from the columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

"The tax is collected in each election or representative district, for which a collector and assessor will be appointed. The income tax levies a tax of three per cent. on all incomes in excess of $600. If the income of a person is $1,000, he pays tax on $400, the excess of $600. A tax of five per cent. is laid on all incomes over $10,000. On all incomes in excess of $600, received from property in the United States, by persons residing out of the United States, and not in its service, five per cent. is imposed. On incomes in excess of $50,000 per annum, a tax of seven and one half per cent is laid. In estimating one's income, the money derived from interest, railroad bonds, or shares, is excluded; so also that from advertisements, dividends on stock, dividends on capital, or deposits in any bank, trust company, savings bank, insurance, gas, railroad, bridge, express, ferry-boat or steamboat company, and from the manufacture of any article upon which a stamp or *ad valorem* duty is laid. Incomes derived from interest on securities of the United States are taxed but one and a half per cent., and from all incomes may be deducted the amount paid for State and local taxes. The income tax is laid on all incomes for the year ending December next, and is collectable on the 1st of July, 1863, and each year thereafter up to 1866, when the time expires as regards the income tax, if the same be not renewed.

"Manufacturers must furnish the assessor with a sworn statement of the place where he intends to manufacture his articles, whether the maker for it is domestic or foreign, and the kind and quality of the article. Each month he must make returns of the products and sales, and pay the amount of taxes on them, except certain cloth and woolen goods, which are paid by the finisher. In all cases of goods manufactured in whole or in part upon commission, or where the material is furnished by one party and manufactured by another, if the manufacturer shall be required to pay under the tax, such person paying the same shall be entitled to collect the amount thereof of the owner or owners, and shall have a lien for the amount thus paid upon the manufactured goods. The taxes on all articles manufactured and sold, in pursuance of contracts bona fide made before the passage of the act, shall be paid by the purchaser thereof, under regulations to be established by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The tax on spirits commenced on the 1st of July. The tax on manufactured articles, dividends, stamps, &c., on the 1st of August. The tax on incomes is due on the 1st of July, 1863. Manufacturers are required to pay the duty at the time the goods are to be removed from his premises. Whether selling for cash or on time, this of course holds good. One per cent. tax is laid on the gross receipt of insurance companies for premiums. This clause goes into effect on the 15th of October. On passports issued after the 1st of July a duty of $3 is levied. The tax on auction sales is imposed on sales made on and after the first of August. No person subject to pay license can continue his business legally without license after the 1st of August. Persons engaged in the following business are required to take out license, for which they will be charged the amount following:

"Apothecaries, $10; auctioneers, each $20; bankers, $100; billiard tables, each $5; brewers, $25 and $50; brokers, $50; brokers in land warrants, $25; bowling alleys, each alley $5; cattle brokers, $10; coal oil distillers, $50; confectioners, $10; circuses, $50; dentists, $10; distillers, $12.50 to $50; eating houses, $10; horse dealers, $10; hotels, $5 to $200; jugglers, $20; lawyers, $10; livery stable keepers, $10; manufacturers, $10; pedlers, from $10 to $50; photographers, $10; pawnbrokers, $50; physicians, $10; retail dealers, $10; retail dealers in liquors, $20; stills, from $12.50 to $25; surgeons, $10; tobacconists, $10; theatres, $100; wholesale dealers in liquors, $100. Tavern keepers, &c., are not obliged to take out an additional license for selling tobacco.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 25th of July contains the following:

The Humiliation of the North.

As far as the war has been fought, its results, in a military point of view, are deeply humiliating to the North. The war was commenced by the North with the most intense expressions of contempt for its adversary; the idea of the contest being extended beyond a few months was derided and spit upon; in that short time it was believed that the flag of the Union would float over the cities and towns of the South, and the bodies of "traitors" dangle from the battlements of Washington.

This was not affectation. It was calculated by many people, in a spirit of candor, that a contest so unequal, in the material elements of strength, as that between the North and the South, would be speedily determined. The North had twenty millions of people to break the power of eight millions; it had a militia force about three times as strong as that of the South; it had the regular army; it had an immense advantage over the South in a navy, the value of which may be appreciated when it is known that its achievements in the war have been greater than those of the land forces, and that its strength, with proposed additions to its active war vessels, is estimated to-day in the North as equivalent to an army of half a million men.

Nor did the superiority of the North end here. While the South was cut off from the world by the restrictions of the blockade, without commerce, with but scanty manufactures, and few supplies on hand, the North had all the ports of the world open to its ships; it had furnaces, foundries, and workshops; its manufacturing resources compared with those of the South were as five hundred to one; the great marts of Europe were open to it for supplies of arms and stores; there was nothing of material resource, nothing of the apparatus of conquest that was not within its reach.

These immense elements of superiority on the part of the North have not remained idle in her hands. They have been exercised with tremendous energy. Within the last fifteen months the Government at Washington has put forth all its power to subjugate the South; it has contracted a debt of six or seven times more than that of the South; it has called out more than half a million of soldiers; it has left no resource untried, and omitted no condition of success.

Retaliation Recommended.

It is useless to attempt to disguise that our Government has been slow to apply the *lex talionis* to the enemy. The outrages and atrocities which he has perpetrated in the conduct of the war have been boasted superiority on the part of the North, coupled with the most immense exertions, is that the South remains unconquered. The result is humiliating enough to the warlike reputation of the North. It has not been separated from its feeble adversary by seas or mountains, but only by a geographical line; Nature has not interfered to protect the weak from the strong; three "grand armies" have advanced into the Confederate territory, and yet, to-day, the Yankees hold in Virginia and Tennessee only the ground they stand upon, and the South, in spirit, is more invincible than ever.

The humiliation of the North, in the eyes of warlike nations, is complete. The loud and insolent boasts with which it commenced the war only show, with the force of contrast, the little that has been accomplished by a power that had every element of superiority over us but that of soul.

When the wanton and cruel murder of Mumford, in New Orleans, horrified the South and raised a cry for vengeance throughout the land, it was believed that the Government would at least respond to the cry of the people, and punish, by retaliation, the monstrous outrage of a cold blooded and unscrupulous foe. The engrossing events then transpiring around Richmond, it was supposed, had postponed the attention of the Government to this matter; but weeks have since elapsed, and the case of Mumford seems to be drifting along the usual currents of official indifference, with no recollections left of it but in the unavailing sympathies of his countrymen.

Retaliation, to be effective, must be swift and decisive. It is a great mistake to suppose that the uses of retaliation are merely to check the outrages of an enemy. It has higher and nobler uses. In bearing submissively, as our government has done, the outrages of an enemy, where retaliation might have been applied, it acts as if we were the guilty party in this nefarious war; it places us in the wrong; it lowers our dignity and importance in the eyes of the world; it takes no account of the sensibilities of our people, and gives them a plain impression that the government is unable to protect them.

The people of the South in this war are willing to endure every privation, to give their blood, their wealth, their lives to the cause. But it is hard for them to submit tamely to the atrocities and insults of a base, vindictive enemy, when submission, without an effort at retaliation, surrenders their honor, displays to the world a weak and dastardly spirit, and outrages the memory of the dead. The mind of the South is made up as to the necessity of retaliation—the atonement of blood for blood. The Government should halt no longer in two opinions. Surrounded as we are by mourning families, wounded brothers and sons, desolated fields and firesides, it is no time for rose-water philanthropy and womanly tenderness.

Our Flag-Ships.

The following are the chief flag-ships of the United States naval forces at present:

Vessel.	Rate.		Where.
Lancaster	Steam frigate	Pacific	
Constellation	Sailing corvette	Mediterranean	
Saratoga	Sailing corvette	East Indies	
Minnesota	Seam frigate	Goldsborough, Va.	
Monitor	Iron clad	Wilkes, James riv.	
Benton	Iron clad	Davis, Miss.	
Hartford	Steam corvette	Farragut's fleet	
Octorora	Steam gunboat	Farragut's fleet	
Monarch	Ram	Farragut's fleet	
Wabash	Steam frigate	Dupont's, in gulf	

The Wabash will leave Philadelphia to-morrow to resume her recent position. It will be observed that there are only two sailing vessels in this list.

DIED:

On Thursday morning, July 31, Miss HELEN E. WALSH, in the 19th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place this day (Friday) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No 99 High street.

SODA PILLS, for Acidity of the Stomach.
Oxygenated Bitters, contain no alcohol.
Covel's Pills, for Rheumatism.
Lindsey's Blood Searcher, renounce.
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.
Jininger's Gin, 50 dozen.
Elixir of Bark, a tonic and stimulant.
Magnolia Balm, removes pimples, &c.
Orange Flower Water, very fine.
Patent Medicines, largest 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.

☞ **DISTRICT ATTORNEY—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK** will be a candidate for nomination to the above office, before the next nominating Republican County Convention.
au14dawtc

R. R. BULGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FURNITURE.
No. 45 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture,
Constantly on hand, which we will sell at the lowest prices for CASH.
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GREAT REDUCTION IN SUMMER BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,
At the
CHEAP CASH STORE OF
JOSEPH H. BORLAND,
8 Market street, second door from Fifth. jy26

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines,
NO. 27 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Awarded the First Premium at the
United States Fair
FOR THE YEARS
1858, 1859 and 1860.
UPWARDS OF **80,000** MACHINES sold in the United States.
MORE THAN
20,000 SOLD THE PAST YEAR
We offer to the public WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE, at REDUCED PRICES, with increased confidence of its merits as the best and most useful Family Sewing Machine now in use. It does equally well on the thickest and thinnest fabrics, makes the lock-stitch impossible to unravel, alike on both sides, is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machines. Circulars giving prices and description of machine furnished gratis on application in person or by letter.
Every Machine warranted for three years.
ap3 WM. SUMNER & CO.

WM. H. SMITH .....JOS. R. HUNTER

WM. H. SMITH & CO,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
NOS. 112 SECOND AND 147 FIRST STREETS
de23 PITTSBURGH.

PURE POTASH AND SODA ASH— *PURE POTASH AND SODA ASH.*
I am in receipt of another supply of superior Potash and Soda Ash. Those who make their own Soap, and have use for either of these articles, will find it to their advantage to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
JOSEPH FLEMING,
corner Market street and the Diamond.
jy25

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.
LATEST from MEMPHIS.
REBEL GUNBOATS AT MOBILE.
Skirmish Near Bollinger's Mills, Mo.
FROM WASHINGTON.
MUTINY ON BOARD OF THE BARK REINDEER.
Appropriation by the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. to Bounty Fund.
&c., &c., &c.

Chicago, July 31.—The Times special Memphis correspondent, under date of the 28th, says: Late advices from the South, by rebel sources, are important. Ten iron-clad gunboats, built in England, and fully equipped, have arrived off Mobile harbor. Three more are on the way. These constitute a fleet ordered by the Southern Confederacy to be purchased in Europe. They mount from ten to thirty guns each, and are said to be mailed with six-inch iron. The blockade was run openly, by dint of superior strength and weight of metal. Mobile is now considered open to the world, with the support of her newly acquired power.

GREENSVILLE, Mo., July 30.—Yesterday Major Lazar, with one hundred and twenty men of the 12th Missouri regiment, attacked Major Tenly and Captain Palson, with one hundred and eighty rebels, near Bollinger's Mills, Bollinger county, killing ten, wounding many, and capturing a lot of horses, guns, &c. The brush was so thick that it was impossible to find all their wounded. The rebels were well mounted and equipped. We did not lose a man.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—There are now forty vacancies in the grade of Surgeons and one hundred and twenty in that of Assistant Surgeons. Medical Boards for examination are in session here and at St. Louis. Applications must be made to the Adjutant General of the army, accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons in regard to moral character.

The treaty with the Ottowas of Kansas is officially proclaimed. Their relations with the United States as an Indian tribe is to terminate at the expiration of five years, and all of them be deemed and declared full citizens of the United States. Ample provision will be made for their improvement in all that pertains to civilized life, and, as far as possible, for the settlement of their reservation by industrious whites—the land to be sold to actual settlers at not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

The principle being recognized that chaplains should not be held as prisoners of war, it is hereby ordered by the War Department that all chaplains so held by the United States shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged.

First Lieut. Lewis T. Morris, of the 10th Infantry, has been ordered to report to Colonel Simonson, at Indianapolis, for duty as mustering and disbursing officer.

Brig. Gen. Hatch is relieved from his present command in the Army of Virginia, and will await orders from Major General Pope.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad have appropriated twelve thousand three hundred dollars, to be expended in the various counties along the road, for the payment of bounties to volunteers.

BOSTON, July 31.—A letter from the captain of the ship Minstrel, at Malaga, dated 17th inst., states that when thirty miles south-east of Malaga, his vessel fell in with the bark Reindeer, bound from Celte for New York, in distress. He boarded her, when he found that Capt. Hewitt, the second mate and three of the men had been killed, four of the crew wounded and the bark set on fire. This was the work of two of the crew, who had mutined on the previous night. He took off the dead and wounded and brought them to Malaga. No mention is made of what became of the two mutineers.

Another letter states that the mutineers were two Spanish sailors, who robbed the captain of $2,100 and escaped in a boat.

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Low Prices.
PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,
TORRENCE & McGARR,
CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS
PITTSBURGH.
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery Chemicals, &c., Lead, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c., Cream Tartar Baking Soda, Eng. Mustard, Oils, &c.
☞ Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.
Pure Wines and Liquors, for medicinal use only. je19-tc

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 " 2 " 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		15c
Second quality Guitar D, A and E, silver strings, each		10c
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

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS
We are now manufacturing a superior article of
LIME,
which we are prepared to deliver from our COAL YARD, 509 LIBERTY STREET.
Best quality of Family Coal always on hand as usual.
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OWEN BYRNE,
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GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER CHEAP FOR CASH.
HAVING RETURNED FROM NEW YORK, with a choice stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which can be purchased at prices far below the usual rates.
☞ Great inducements offered to cash buyers.
au21-3m

SHOT GUNS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE Barrel, with a fine assortment of Sporting Apparatus, for sale by
jy28 BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood street.

GREASE, FOR WAGONS, DRAYS, & Carriages, received and for sale by
jy28 HENRY H. COLLINS.

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THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.
Important Order
FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC
Collectors and Assessors Appointed.
GREAT WAR MEETING IN MILWAUKIE
FROM VICKSBURG
CAPTURE OF A STEAMER.
&c., &c., &c., &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 31.—Absent officers and privates, from duty, under various pretexts, while receiving pay, at great expense and burthen to the Government, makes it necessary that efficient measures be taken to enforce their return to duty, or that their places be supplied by those who will not take pay while rendering no service. This evil, moreover, tends greatly to discourage the impulse of those who would contribute to the support of the families of faithful soldiers. It is therefore ordered by the President:

First—That on Monday, the 11th day of August, all leaves of absence and furloughs, by whomsoever given, unless by the War Department, are revoked and absolutely annulled, and all officers capable of service are required forthwith to join their regiments, under the penalty of dismissal from the service, or such penalty as a court martial may award, unless such absence was occasioned by a lawful cause.

Second.—The only excuse allowed for the absence of officers or privates from duty after the 11th of August are, 1st, The order or leave of the War Department. 2d, Disability, as from wounds received in service. 3d, Disability from diseases that render the party unfit for military duty; but any officer or private whose health permits him to visit watering places or places of amusement, or make social visits, or walk about the city or neighborhood in which he may be, he will be considered fit for military duty, and as evading duty by absence from his command or ranks.

Third.—On Monday, the 18th of August at 10 o'clock A. M., each regiment and corps shall be mustered. The absentees will be marked in three lists and the same made, and within forty-eight hours after muster one copy shall be sent to the Adjutant General of the army and one to the commander of corps. The third to be retained, and all officers and privates fit for duty absent at that time shall be regarded as absent without cause; their pay will be stopped and they dismissed from service or treated as deserters, unless restored; and no officer shall be restored to his rank unless by the judgment of a court of inquiry to be approved by the President, he shall establish his absence was with good cause.

Fourth.—Commanders of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, and detached posts, are strictly enjoined to enforce muster and rate aforesaid. Any officer failing in duties herein mentioned will be deemed guilty of gross neglect of duty, and be dismissed from service.

Fifth—A commission shall be appointed by the Secretary of War to superintend the execution of this order in the respective States. The United States marshals in the respective districts, the mayor and chief of police of any town or city, the sheriffs of the respective counties in each State, all postmasters and justices of the peace, are authorized to act as special provost marshals, and arrest any officer or private soldier fit for duty who may be found absent from his command without just cause, and convey him to the nearest military post or department. Transportation and expenses of this duty, and five dollars, will be paid for each officer or private so arrested and delivered.

By order of the President.
E. M. STANTON, Sec'y War.

The President appointed the following named persons as collectors and assessors of taxes under the internal revenue law:

For Oregon, collector, Lawrence W. Coe; assessor, Thomas Frazier. Washington territory, collector, H. A. Goldsborough; assessor, S. C. Sparks. California, 1st Dist. San Francisco, collector, Wm. Y. Patch; assessor Caleb T. May, 2d Dist. Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties—collector, J. B. Murdock; assistant, Richard Savage. 3d district—Tuolomne and Calaveras counties—collector, Jno. Sedgwick; assessor, Thos. Campbell. 4th district—Sacramento and Nevada counties—collector, A. A. Delong; assessor, J. M. Avery. 5th district—Sonora and Yolo counties—collector, Chas. Maltby; assessor, Wm. A. Alason.

The above are the first appointments of collectors and assessors under the new law.

Information has reached the Navy Department of the capture of two rebel vessels up Chissolk's creek, on James river, near Claremont, by an expedition sent out by Commodore Wilkes. The schooners are named J. W. Lergers, owned by a person by the name of William Allen, of Claremont, and a schooner, name unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—A gentleman who arrived from Fort Delaware this morning, informs us that during yesterday afternoon there were between 400 and 500 of rebel prisoners confined at Fort Delaware that took the oath of allegiance to the Government. These men did not come from any particular State. Our informant states the Louisiana Tigers seemed to be the most anxious to take the oath. Last evening about 7 o'clock there was a disposition among some of the violent secesshers to attack their comrades who had seen their folly, but the riotous conduct was soon checked. More of the prisoners were expected to take the oath this morning.

There are two large steamers lying abreast of the Fort, and the prisoners are to be taken on board and conveyed to the James river for exchange. This fact it is supposed led to the action of last evening. Those who have returned to their allegiance are now encamped in tents upon the Island, outside of the prison barracks.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC,
Harison's Landing, July 31.

The transports have gone to City Point to-day to receive the balance of the sick and wounded from Richmond. The health of the army is gradually improving.

PORTRESS MONROE, July 31.—List of Union prisoners from Richmond, sick and wounded, admitted into Chesapeake General Hospital July 28, 1862:

Thos Swope, 6th Pa cav; Lewis Boss, do; Wm B Haywood, do; Danl Knip, do; Henry Blakely, do; Robt Cope, do: Chas [illegible], do: J J Henderson, do; F E Jack[illegible], do; Geo Vernon, do; D Price, do; J Donohue, do; Chas Atwater, do; Geo [illegible], 106th Pa; J Hopkins, 103d Pa; Geo Sontmard, 93d Pa; M Willet, 93d Pa; John M[illegible], 96th Pa; G H Thompson, 83d Pa; A R Fuller, do; J. O'Brien, 81st Pa; Thos [illegible]ott, do; Saml Dorman, 72d Pa; Wm [illegible]est, do; Peter Boyce, 67th Pa; H G Johnson, 49th Pa; A R Grier, 31st Pa; David Machamee, 49th Pa; L Gilleski, 11th reserves; Pat McLaughlin, 10th reserves; A Campbell, 9th do; Jos West, 7th do; Jos McCauley, 7th do; Alvin White, 7th do: H G Chubbuck, 5th Pa; Henry E Phillips, 3d Pa; Wm G Knicke[illegible], 3d Pa; A G Rheinfeldt, 4th Pa; James McGran, 2d Pa; W W Weiler, 3d Pa; L. Lincoln, 1st New Jersey; Geo O Chas, 1st Pa Res; G Baaum, do; C D Murphy, do. John Weidel, 1st Pa; Jno Metzel, 3d Pa; Jno Nevin, 10th; W G Cook, 1st, Wm D Lindsay, 61st Pa; Jno Rose, 102d; Thos O Smith, 102d; L M Temple, 105th; L W Luke, do; Jos A Gere, do; John W Manners, do: Jos Blackley, 103d; Jno W Rae, 106th: A Lovecall, 106th; D S Brass, 95th: Thos Fisher, 95th: P G Smith, 95th; J Wagoner, 93d; Warren Brown, 83d; Thos Stone, 81st: Daniel D Marvine, 83d; Daniel Mitchell, 83d: George Yapel, 83d; Wm McCaumon, 83d Pa.; Henry Henderston, 81st: H R Dannehowe; 71st; Jno W Chapman, 71st: Francis Perry, 72d; George Bowell, 72d: John Fagan 63d; Henry Shagle, 62d; S W Clement, 62d; A L Balcock, 57; Geo H Spaha, 1st Penn'a Rifles: Daniel Jones 52d Pa: F S Adams, 12th Res; R S McCall, H Eschbaugh, 11th Res: S Thomas, Andrew Roy, 10th Res; L G Beal, Geo W Simpson, Jno Hempletine, 9th Res: David Lintle, 10th Pa.; M Shortley, Jas Mixir, J W Mitchell 8th Pa; F S Colbecter, 9th Pa: Wm Nichel, 7th; M C Langley, 10th: Jas A McNight, 7th; L C Alexander, J Heffellinger, 7th Pa Res; M O Mathews, Chas Stable, Geo H Burrows, L K Torbett, John Wright, 7th Pa; Geo Larkin, John Henry, L Carr, 2d Pa; A Andrew, C S Wilkman, O S Whiteman, I. A James, Isaac Miller, 4th Pa; R Johnson, John L Brodie, 5th Pa; L B Potts, Henry Miller, Henry Kelly, 1st Pa; H McGingan, 22d Pa: C C Young, 5th Pa Res; Lewis Wapley, C Haber, L Kelley, Wm K Gigson, N Jones, Ben Brown, L K Long, Isaac Stieff, F Phaon, B D Keyser, Elias Evans, H T Gee, D W Quick, E Dickerson, 6th Pa cav: R H Gilliian, Geo McGohey, 11th Pa R: Josiah Shawl, 8th Pa; Patrick Henry, 14th Pa; William Burns, 12th Pa: R W Stevens, And Foley, 11th Pa; P Ford, 2d Pa: Wm Lawrence, 1st Pa cav: Jas Wheeler, 5th U S artilry; Edwd Handley, 6th U S arty: M Donaldson, 1st U S arty.

List of sick and wounded prisoners from Richmond, admitted into the hospital at Newport News, July 28, 1862:

Sergt A Weisner, 103d Pa: Wm Strawbridge; 104th Pa; Thos Brown, 6th cavalry; Silas McClermont, 83d Pa: Michael Keifer, 31st Pa; Jas A McNulty, 81st Pa; B F Nash, Quartermaster sergt U S; Frank Eastburn, 95th Pa; Wm A Sloan, 57th Pa: Wm H Meager, 47th Pa; Jas Wilkinners, do: Jos Blackley, 103d; Jno W Rae, 106th: A Lovecall, 106th; D S Brass, 95th: Thos Fisher, 95th: P G Smith, 95th; J Wagoner, 93d; Warren Brown, 83d; Thos Stone, 81st: Daniel D Marvine, 83d; Daniel Mitchell, 83d: George Yapel, 83d; Wm McCaumon, 83d Pa.; Henry Henderston, 81st: H R Dannehowe; 71st; Jno W Chapman, 71st: Francis Perry, 72d; George Bowell, 72d: John Fagan 63d; Henry Shagle, 62d; S W Clement, 62d; A L Balcock, 57; Geo H Spaha, 1st Penn'a Rifles: Daniel Jones 52d Pa: F S Adams, 12th Res; R S McCall, H Eschbaugh,