

The Union as it was : The Countitution as it is

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15.

Democratic State Ticket

AUDITOR GENERAL ISAAC SLENKER, Union County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

JAMES P. BARR, Allegheny County. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

GEO. P. H MILTON. POR PARRIDENT J. DGE COURT OF OMMON PLEAS.
R. P. FLENNIKEN. FOR ASSOCIATE LAW JUDG COURT OF COMMON CHARLES SHALER. FOR STATE SEN ALE. R. H. KERR. CAMPBELL, STEWART, A. J. B. KER, M. I. H. "BISON, J. CREY VICTORIAN

J. C. BRY NT. DAM REINEMANN. WILLIAM LINN. COL. ROBT. ANDERSON. JACOB STUCKR . TH. JOSEPH E. MCCABE.

## ar Reading matter on every page. THE DEMOCRATIC CONVEN-

When we consider the intense heat of the weather, and the extraordinary excitement of the times, occasioned by military displays and enlistments, the Democratic County Convention of Wednesday was an important and well attended assemblage. Out of the seventy-seven election districts in our county, fifty-nine were represented, constituting quite a large convention for

the season and the times. The Gazette appears surprised that the Convention was not larger than it was, and endeavors to make a point out of the fact that Judge Wilkins was not nominated for the State Senate. In order to relieve our neighbor upon this point we will state that the Judge wasn't seriously a candidate for the nomination, and the use of his name own sense of propriety, and I believe yours. was wholly unauthorized. He wasn't, we understand, even in the city, and his township was not represented in the Convention. This will explain to the Gazette same time declines to "outrage their sense why Judge Wilkins was not nominated-

of that. Every district will send in representatives, and in some of them there each other's claims to seats in the Convenaspirants for the various county nominations. and one can easily predict a full, if duty compels us to go for another. not a harmonious convention. The Gazette's advertising columns have for six How Shall the Fifty Companies months been crowded by these announcements, and the different aspirants have during that period been securing the county from its centre to its confines. Not so with Democrats; not a name was offered the 7th of July, for fifty companies, or, as through the Post, and no fulsome community was intended, five thousand men. through the Post, and no fulsome commuthrough the Post, and no fulsome communications, urging leather-headed individuty-one regiments only, and not the full proportion of the State's 300,000. It reals for legislative dignities who had tar better enlist in the ranks of our army, There they might be of some little service, but for legislators they won't answer the purpose. True, they are no worse than some who have gone before them, but that is no excuse in times like these. The country is in trouble, requiring all the made an impression on the public mind. able bodied men we can spare, and the multitude of hungry abolition office hunters of this county should furnish a regiwill be accepted, but it is evident that ment, at least, of the additional three eight or ten days more must be allowed or hundred thousand called for. But will they do it? Not they. They will take civil service, even down to the popular business of assessing and collecting taxes; but their appropriation of collecting taxes; but their appreciation of sound constitutions and whole skins is entirely too delicate to permit them to enter into the service. Even now, while the whole-souled affairs suggests. The people here are not Democrats and patriotic Republicans are less patriotic, or less deeply moved than properly impressed with their duties as properly impressed with their duties as elsewhere, as we nemove there is evidence that cannot be controverted; but for some citizens of an imperiled Union, these reason there has been a want of especial hundreds of abolition office hunters are prowling about the country, laying their traps to carry delegates, and their traps to carry delegates, and endeavoring to impress the country people with their immense patriotism by denouncing a want of it in their Democratic than if no movement had been made to come the multiple feeling in fever at the multiple feeling feel neighbors. These fellows have no fears of hereafter, although they have of rebel bullets, and their greatest desire in this transitory state of ours is, to obtain subsistence without labor and a little noto. riety by being placed occasionally upon some unimportant committee.

It will be worth the time expended for one to spend an hour or two in the coming Republican Convention. There will be assembled all the candidates—numbering them be added to that intended as the only It will be worth the time expended for several hundred-and the delegates elected, each one of whom has been promised something, and who will no doubt be our future taxassessors and collectors. There will be no difficulty in having a full Convention, when such rare inducements are held out. With Democrats it is different; we have no patronage to arouse partisan feeling, and even if we had, the Democracy are too thoroughly engaged in helping to save the Union to be tempted thereby from their glorious and patriotic pur

Cassius M. Clay.

A GREAT EMPIRE IN MEXICO.

Our own domestic convulsions have attracted so much of our people's attention, that we have neglected the schemes were impressed with the idea of his hav ing an understanding with our rebel government. Intelligence has been remen in the field than our people now pelieve necessary to save the country.

ANOTHER ASPIRANT. Mr. Josiah Copley is out in the Gazette, demonstrating the truth announced the Dovec, a cry of danger and invasion from other day by Mr. Williams, that "great France. It is a very corious and extraordinary thing. The noble lord and his friends came into office on two grounds—that they would give us a better reform occasions produce great men." Mr. Copley. like Mr. Williams, offers himself for Congress in the 28d district, and like him also, he, in a mortal column, discusses the "monentous issues" which will likely fall upon | co could always keep us on friendly terms with France. It has ended in their kickthe attention of the next Congress. Mr. Copley closes his communication with the ollowing well worded paragraph:

To meet wisely and well the rapidly varying phases of this great revolution, and to give direction to the mighty forces which impel it, is the great task that, for years to come, will devolve upon Congress. years to come, will devolve upon Congress.

It is a fearful responsibility, requiring wisdom, discretion and courage. To be a member of a body clothed with such powers, and responsible to God and men for their proper exercise, is not a position to be lightly assumed, nor one to be sought for selfish ends. If you deem me worthy

same time declines to "outrage their sense of propriety by personal solicitation," he draws it rather mild. But what is too deep yellow, and from draws it rather mild. who, if he had been, would yesterday have been denounced by that paper as "a Breckinridge traitor."

been denounced by that paper as "a bleen denounced by that paper as "a bleen denounced by gentlemen of Breckinridge traitor."

been denounced by that paper as "a brilliant green to deep yellow, and from deep yellow to dark gray; while Boston I have seen strong, hearty tellows, bare-subsides from the brightest crimson to the willingness manifested by gentlemen of Boston, which used to fit out slave.

Boston, which used to fit out slave.

brilliant green to deep yellow, and from deep yellow, and from deep yellow, and from deep yellow to dark gray; while Boston I have seen strong, hearty tellows, bare-subsides from the brightest crimson to the were full of water, a drink to almost dying furloughs, a friend who had known of his wars a case not within the were full of water, a drink to almost dying furloughs, a friend who had known of his bravery and daring applied to the Presiwill be double sets of delegates contesting charming simplicity of Mr. Copley's mode of electioneering. We can not, however, tion. Look at the long list of published hope that he may be "eminently success-

be made up? There are yet less than two thousand

men mustered into the service of the United States in this city, in response to The first five or six regiments should have been made up with promptness, and every appliance should be resorted to for this

arouse the public feeling in favor of vol on an average less than half full, though two of them are more than half full. The progress, by companies, is still less com-plete, but three or four being complete in the entire list. This is tar short of the draft, the second call for 300,000 men. It form of work will answer. If an advance on the bounties now offered will do it, let numbers offer to enlist if their families can immediately be provided for. Whatever i necessary we beg may be done, and done without delay.

We clip the above from the Philadelphia North American of Wednesday. This is a lamentable condition of affairs in the Cassius M. Clay has returned to New city of 'Brotherly love." In Allegheny York. The statement made a day or two ago that he will go back to Russia, proves have recruited at least fifteen hundred correct. He, himself, said yesterday that more men—and could swell the list to five list reported, with some foundation, and the state of the action of the people of the United States. What they ought to do is, first, It is reported, with some foundation of the state of the action of the people of the United States. What they ought to do is, first, It is reported, with some foundation of the state of the action of the people of the United States. What they ought to do regiments to correct. He, himself, said yesterday that more men—and could swell the list to five It is reported, with some foundation of their maximum strength. This is the only he would be glad to serve his country here, thousand if we had, as is the case in Philtruthfulness, that English parties in Liverway to get experienced soldiers in time to
answer the purpose. Man who go into

FOREIGN NEWS.

One of the most remarkable speeche delivered during the present session of the and operations of our foreign opponents.

Last year, when Napoleon concluded to invade Mexico. many of our public men

English House of Commons, is that in This notorious craft, once so much feared by our merchant shipmasters, is, without of the policy of the Palmerston Ministry: "I tell him now-for it is the best thing o be plain and open, and I say it to his government. Intelligence has been received by the latest foreign arrival that England has become satisfied of the Emperor's designs, and is now negotiating with our government to prevent their consummation. "The statesmen of England," says the Philadelphia own mind what amount of money the noble for England, "seem to have discovered the lord has cost this country. From 1840.

Intelligence has been reface, for I don't want to go down into the country and say it behind his back—that the go, and men in Gibraltar are positive that there are in England more than a half that there ar "seem to have discovered the lord has cost this country. From 1840. plot and informed our government of its existence." We trust the proper action will be taken in the premises. There is a deep scheme on foot to divide our country and set up a monarchy on our Southern border. While the Abolitionists are howling over the negro, regardless of the characteristics. The state of the constantly stimulated and worried Sir Robert Peel to increased expenditure—taking into account his Chinese wars, his Afghan, his Persian the flag-ship of the squadron for all practice.

The American Minister at Port James reduces the presence of the steamer Tuscarora, then lying in the port of Cadiz, at sometiments be taken ments be taken or carrorated then because the proved and now first occasioned a permanent rise in our carrorate then lying in the port of Cadiz, at sometiments are conjunction with the late Admiral Napier, he constantly stimulated and in the Mediterranean, on her return from the naval store house at Spezzia. The fine sloop-of-war Constellation is also in the Mediterranean, and is at present the flag-ship of the squadron for all pracplot and informed our government of its dating from that Syrian business, which white man's welfare, and occupying the attention of our people with their crazy and treasonable twaddle, we may "wake and treasonable twaddle, we may "wake which I suppose we must now accept with their crazy which I suppose we must now accept with their crazy which I suppose we must now accept with the suppose were taking their customary bath, a huge ground-shark approach." ap some fine morning" to find France, all its consequences of increased military expenditure—the least I can put the noble lord down to have cost us is £100 000 000 "Confederate States of America," in an attitude of hostility to the United States, Now, with all his merits, I think he is very ready to blockade our Northern ports dear at the price. [Laughter.] But how and to land men and munitions of war on has the noble lord managed to get this exand to land men and munitions of war on the Southern coast. It is time for our Northern humanitarians to turn their attention to white men's interests, and friend below by £8,200,000 sterling: cease discouraging enlistments, for the it has been a constant and systematic aginary prospect is that we shall soon need more greatest agitator I know in favor of expensive establishments. [Hear, hear.] It has always been, either in this house, or at a Lord Mayor's feast, or at a school meeting, or a rifla corps meeting, or a mediæval ceremony, such as the installation of a Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports at

> ing reform out of existence altogether, [cheers] and we have had nothing but a ery of invasion from France ever since. [Cheers.] From the London Times, July 19. The colors of the dying dolphin are said be very various and beautiful in their The colors of the dying dolphin are said to be very various and beautiful in their variety. The creature quivers and flutters in its suffocating agony, and the sunbeams in its suffocating agony, and the sunbeams glance in differing angles from its scales. Perhaps it might be just the same if we could see it as plainly in full life, sporting joyously upon the surface; and it may be therefore, scarcely logical to infer from continual change of aspect and from constant diversity of color, a gradual decrease of vital energy. Yet there is something about the varying tints and painful straggles of that spasmodic monster which now lies quivering upon the Western shores of the Atlantic, which energes that it is in the Atlantic, which energes the strain of the most of the formula continual change of the same if we should be and should be greatly the first of the first of the formula continual change of the same if we should be and should be and to assume the same to one of the hospitals in Washington, and is now in the hospitals in Washington, and is

party will, doubtless, be more largely attended than ours was; there is no doubt which they are sure will oppress the next the South, has taken to speak of it dis-Congress. The self-sacrificing spirit which prompts this is only equaled by the charming simplicity of Mr. Copley's mode slave, trade as a maritime interest, and slave, trade as a maritime interest, and Congress. The self-sacrificing spirit paragingly. The signs, which are so en-New York, which had millions invested n the planters' harvests, loved slavery as ful," for the reason that a high sense of great cities we have seen a succession of very varying demonstrations. Boston will hated us most bitterly for our anti-slavery on sympathies, and desired to go to war with

York hated us also for Abolitionist proclivities, but feared to go to war with us, lest she should for ever lose her Southern debtors and her tributary provinces.

Defiance to England had its flush and passed away; a rush on masse to arms to rush the rebellion succeeded, and is now fading like a dissolving view; sympathy with injured Fremont and sympathy with the negro took the next turn; defining to all Abolitionists and a warning to Europe an Anti-Slavery societies was the succeeding change in the color of this floundering public; and now we have a mild and flut ering agitation at New York, a succession of every hue, and a reiteration of Slavery and Abolition, protective tariffs and free commerce, the expulsion of all who dissent, and the coercion of all who remain, and, in a mild and mitigated form, a declaration that the Union is an institution of Divine right, "written by Providence as an eternal decree upon the rivers and

mountains of the Continent.'

The Confiscation Bill. From the London Times, July 30. In the meantime, what is the occupa of the federal legislators? While their chief general is shut up in a little patch of ground under the protection of his gun-boats, and the President is in vain asking for volunteers to reinforce him, while the reckless policy of the dominant party urging even the Unionists of the border States into opposition and rousing a spirit of desperate resistance in the Southwest the two houses, as they exist at Washington, are engaged in passing what they call a confiscation bill, devoting to cap tal punishmetn eight millions of people! I tai punishmeth eight millions of people! It is impossible to conceive a more potent display of spite than this piece of legislation, which the Republican party would not consent to modify, even at the instance of Mr. Lincoln. The idea of further embittering an already hopeless struggle by pittering an already hopeless struggle by threatening the whole Souther popula-tion with death, or five years' imprisonnent, could enter only into the minds of the men who were so anxious last year to carry out there political theory by executing carry out there political theory by executing a privateer's crew at the certain cost of a bloody reprisal on federal prisoners. At the present the number of Northern soldiers in the hands of the Confederates probably exceeds that of the Confederates who are prisoners at the North, and any attempt to add to the horrors of the war by a series of judical murders would provoke the just retaliation of the Confedprovide the just retaination of the Confederates. Happily, it is certain that no ruler will ever dare to put in force this scandalous law. It will only remain a monument of infamy to those who passed it, and be ranked hereafter with the atempted destruction of Charleston harbor and the savage vagaries of General Butler.

SPAIN. The Pirate Sumter--- U. S. Naval Movements in the Mediterra-

respondence of the New York Tribune.

PORT OF ALGESIRAS, SPAIN, July 18th, '62, The United States steam slcop-of-wa

some weeks ago a check was given to ne fice to put us beyond the reach of such gotiations for the Sumter by assurances from an American merchant that a transfer of the property, under present circumstances, would be hazardous and illegal. tirely unfit for active service. Her commander, Semmes, went to England some time ago, and men in Gibraltar are positive

tion of any movement of these or other Confederate privateers or naval vessels, the American Minister at Port James repeared among them, and attacking one Edward H. Tibbets, caught him immediately under the armpit on one side and dragged him to the hottom. It is the only instance of the kind known in this vicinity.

at this port two days ago, and will sail by the first fair wind for Boston. The Charleston Mercury on Gen.

more than to confer upon his soldiers the tain expressed his willingness provided his privilege of giving the females of New own captain would consent. This was Orleans in charge to a watchman at dis- soon obtained and the volunteer was in cretion. Pure Butler, innocent Butler, his place in the ranks. The attack was he has lived to edit this precious epistle is certainly a marvel. A Southern Snob's Opinion of a

common Soldier The Richmond correspondent of

Charleston Courier says: Your uneducated soldier on the contrary when Mr. Copley sends his appeal to the Republicans of his district, and at the same time declines to "outrage their sense" also.

When Mr. Copley sends his appeal to the Atlantic, which suggests that it is becoming exhausted. Every mail brings us that because they are wounded soldiers they describe and obstinate in the hospital till such time as the surgeons.

comforts, ignore the existence of every-body else but their soulless selves. This is what I mean by the difference always perceptible between the ignorant

Letter from Gen. Rosecrans. HEADQUARTERS ARMY MISSISSIPPI, ) July 26th, 1862. Eds. Commercial: -My fellow-citizens

THE PRESENT SATIONAL CRISIS. Southern conspirators and traitors arrogantly despised our friendship. We told them we could maintain at all costs and hazards the constitutional rights of the South, holding them as sacred as our own. South, notting them as sacred as our own. They cared naught for this, and adopted "Rule or Ruin" for their motto.

They have driven us into this cruel war against a people whose interests and ours

For more than a year we have been engaged in this struggle, into which an arrogaged in this struggle, into which an arrogant and dictatorial slave oligarchy has driven a tree, happy and peaceful people, fighting for the rights of all. With true bravery and invincible patience our citizen soldiers have stood on this ground to the present moment, against violators of the laws of war and humanity Remaining true to their principles, they have said by words and actions to their fellow-citizens in the South: "We fight for common sights: "The said of the south of the said of the sa rights; if we win, you win; if the Government is maintained, you will dwell under its protecting shadows as freely as we." And there we stand and thus we say.

But if the Confederates prevail, farewell peace and safety to us—farewell freedom forever! Their principles and leaders are known to us. They cheated us, crying out no cocreion, holding out false hopes and ceitful assurances of friendly regard. while issaes like they were preparing to destroy our Government, and reduce us to anarchy or servitude. The past year's experience renders it certain that, if they riumph, blood and desolation. fire and word, or arbitary subjection to their will await every man who has manhood enough to dislike their system of Slavery, tolerable only as a cruel necessity, but as a principle, hateful to God and man. They will omit no means, honest or disonest, to insure success. Misrepresent ing and calumniating our motives, ridiculing our honest efforts to mitigate the horrors of war, and inflaming the passions of the populace by low epithets, are among the milder and more ordinary means reported to by this pseudo "chivalry," the

meanest aristocracy that ever stood at the head of a civilized society.

They now force peaceful citizens of the United States into their ranks, on the grounds of an allegiance set up by them-selves against that which they owe to a lawful and just Government. With the neel of military despotism on the necks of a prostrate people, they hunt them from their homes under a relentless conscription, and drive them before their cavalry, or force them to become outlaws or gue

They hold men who have served their time out, and if they cannot be coerced into remaining in the service, shoot them.

If the poor fellows try to get away, they hunt them with guerrilla bands of cavalry; and, in some instances, have used bloo and, in some instances, have used blood hounds for that purpose.

Thus, by conscription and detention, they fill up their thinned ranks and keep up their forces. Such are the men and means against which we have to combat.

Under these circumstances, I do not hesitate to say that life and liberty depend he would be glad to serve his country here, but found his views of the mode of conducting the war, as far as slavery is concerned, couldn't be harmonized with those of the Administration. It would not, therefore, do for him to go into the war, because he would be constantly hampered, and if he attempted to do what he thought necessary, would be constantly hampered, and if he attempted to do what he thought necessary, would be able in a day would probably be shelved like Fremont.

Thousand if we had, as is the case in Philatonia in time to pool have either bought or are negotia. The latter vessel. An official from can definite answer, from authority, that the definite answer is pool have either bought or are negotia.

Gioraltar has visited her, and the question very properly arises—what was his mission?

Was it to ascertain her tonnage, to deliver an official measure from the Governor of Gioraltar, or to dine on friendly terms with rebel officers? It is well known that disasters as have occured elsewhere, and the nation's life or death lies in the issue. 2d. The greatest care should be taken after this has been done, to give those who go into new regiments good officers. Those cowards and skulks, old grannies, fogies and good for-nothings of every class and grade, who have left or been driv-

en from the service, and are han try's disgrace by an incompetent or worth less officer can hardly be atoned for by 3d. Let the officers for the new regi

ments be taken from those, tried, ap-proved and now in the field. This will give promotion to the meritorious no Let the motto in every mind be-Do what you do well, but above all, do t quickly. W. S. ROSECRANS.

much annoyance to our workmen, and sidered reliable. The Ocean Spray, Capt. Stubbs, arrived The scoundrel assumes that he is a gen-mined to make a night attack—the men hours the rebels withdrew. tleman; his soldiers are all, every man of were drawn up in front of the camp, in a Therefore his orders meant no has no file closer can't I go?" The cap-

ignorant Butler! Transparent hypocrite made; the rebels driven from their work. and unblushing liar, as well as beast. That but not without loss, for one-third of the brave men were left on the field as the rest rushed forward upon the enemy. Our friend escaped, and upon his return was presented with a corporal's chavrons. Through all the fights about Fair Oaks he was one of the foremost, and at last re-ceived a ball which entered his wrist and passed up into his elbow, shattering the

> bravery and daring applied to the Presi den expressed deep sympathy for him but de clined to cut the red tape which binds our government together. He said, the Corporal's case is hard one, and reminds me of a story told by Judge B., of Ilinois of the officers of some county town in Ireland, who met and resolved: First, to build a new jail: second to build it out of the old and third, to keep the prsoners in

will excuse a few words addressed to them on the old jan the new one was part and thus the country loses the service of as brave a soldier as she has in her ranks, and a true man is kept caged in the hospi-tal while panting to be in the field. Good! A radical paper in Worcester prints its

leading editorials in the form of letters addressed to President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, &c., urging ultra measures; and The Best Quality of HOOP SKIRTS against a people whose interests and ours are common, and compelled us to fight our cites, as an illustration why he ought to own brethren in defense of our laws and listen to the editor, the story of Gen. Blu the commencement of one to Mr. Seward cher, who inquired of a cow-boy the road to Waterloo. To this the Boston Post re lies as follows: - 'The editor of the Wo cester Palladium thinks because Gen. Blucher talked to a cow boy, Secretary Seward should listen to a calf.

The Right Spirit. Commend us to the women of Somer ville, N. J. They know how to do things Here is a resolution which some of then dopted at a meeting held recently:

Resolved, That if the men of Somerville will not enlist to rescue our country from her extreme peril, the women will; and when they go will leave their superfluous garments to those men who choose in glorious ease at home.

MARRIED. Thursday, August 14th, by the Hev. Dr. How ard, Masor ROY STONE, 1st Penn, Rifles, MARY, daughter of B. D. Marker, Pittsburgh. CONGRESS WATER-5 GROSS Brockedon's Soda Pills, another suppl Cement for Fruit Jars Bininger's London Dock Gin Corks for Fruit Jars Lindsey's Blood Searcher, Genuine Coginac Brandy, Very Old Magnolia Balm, Removes Freckles, &c. Patent Medicines, Largest Assortment ity, For sale by

SIMON JOHNSTON, corner Smithfield and Fourth street aul1 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.

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First Edition. Second Edition

News from Rebel Sources. Reported Battle at Cumberland. Important from Gov. Curtin

From Baton Rouge---The Ram Arkansas. MORGAN'S FORCES SURPRISED AT GALLATIN, TENN.

&.

Memphis, August 11.—The Grenads Appeal, of the 8th, has a dispatch from Sumberland Gap saying there had been battle there between Gen. Raines and Gen. Carter, resulting in the defeat of the latter and capture of the entire Union army, stores, &c. It is stated that 7,000 The Corporal and the President.

strength and its surroundings, and, if posstrength and its surroundings, and its surro strength and its surroundings, and, it possible, to carry and destroy the work. Accordingly a company of sixty men were detailed from one of our bravest regiments verely wounded—not killed, as previously

General Sigel at Sperryville, and the main attack of the enemy would be at Culpepter of the confederate army, was severely wounded—not killed, as previously

Brigadier General Bayard, with part of Brigadier General Bayard, with part of

them. Gentlemen always pass by "com- cold, drizzling rain, awaiting the order to would be renewed, but no further mention them. Gentlemen always pass by "common women" unheeded, except to call a watchman if annoyed. No other way of treating them was ever heard of among C., there is one man in your company who inclined to doubt it.

Shell reports reported by the formula of the man always pass by "common women" unheeded, except to call a to march, when a private of another company came up to the captain and said "Capt blowing up of the ram Arkansas. but is trated at Capt blowing up of the ram Arkansas. but is friday night, Banks' corps, were rapidly concentrated at Capt blowing up of the ram Arkansas. But is forward from the part of the divisions of Rebel reports represent Buell as having Kirby Smith in the front, with Polk and

Bragg in the rear.
It is openly stated that Van Dorn and Breckinridge are combining their forces for an attack on New Orleans. It is intimated below that it will not be long delayed.

NASHVILLE, August 13. -Col. Miller, commanding this post, left for Gallatin last evening with two regiments and surlast evening with two regiments and surprised a party of Morgan's force at Gallatin, killing six, whereof three were officers, among whom was Captain W. C. P. Breckinridge, son of Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, who joined John Morgan in his late raid upon Lexington. No loss on the Federal side. Various rumors which can't he verified are in circulation to-night of skirmishes in the vicinity of Howling Green.

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of Cottages have been erected for the accommodation of families, rendering Cresson one of the
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LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH FROM GEN. POPE'S DIVISION

> Correspondence between Gen-eral Halleck and the Robel General Lee. THE NEGRO BRIGADE A FAILURE.

The Great Scull Race. HAMILL AGAIN VICTORIOUS. de., de.,

CEDAR MOUNTAIN; Aug.:et 18, 6 p. m .-General Halleck, General in Chief: —On Thursday morning the enemy crossed the Rapidan at Barnell's Fork, in heavy force, The Corporal and the President. President. The same paper While our army lay before Yorktown Says that Buell is in a precarious position. the rebels had a small work which caused These are rebel reports and are not conpike between Culpepper and Sperryville, General McClellan ordered a dash to be made upon it, with a view to ascertain its

The news from below is conflicting.—

The news from below is conflicting.—

Early on Friday it became apparent that the move on Madison Court House was tailed from one of our bravest regiments verely wounded—not killed, as previously part of Danks and AcDowell's corps.

for this desperate undertaking. On the reported. The Federal General Williams and AcDowell's corps, with part of the rear of McDowell's corps, who was in the advance near the Rapidan, fell slowly Breckinridge's dispatch says the attack would be renewed, but no further mention turing some of the men. The forces of forward five mites south of Culpepper with Rickett's division of McDowell's corps three miles in his rear. The corps of Sigel, which had marched all night, was halted in Culpepper to rest for a tew

hours. On Saturday the enemy advanced rapid-On Saturday the enemy advanced rapid-ly to Cedar Mountain, the sides of which they occupied in heavy force. General Banks was instructed to take up his posi-tion on the ground occupied by Crawford's brigade, of his command, which had been thrown out the day previous to observe the enemy's movements. He was distinctions the distinction of the command of the distinction of the disti rected not to advance beyond that point, and, if attacked by the enemy, to defend his position and send back tim It was my desire to have timely notice. It was my desire to have time to give the camp of Sigel all the rest possible, after their forced marches, and to bring forward all the forces at my disposal. The artillery of the enemy opened early in the afternoon but he made no advance until nearly five o'clock at which time a few skirmishers were thrown forward on each side, under cover of the heavy woods, in which his force was concealed, and by which his force was concealed, and by pushing forward a strong force in the rear of his skirmishers and Gen. Banks advanced to the attack. The engagement did not fairly open until co'clock, but for one and a half hours was furious and unceasing throughout. The cannonading, which, at first, was desultory, directed mainly against the cavalry. I have conmainly against the cavalry, I have con-Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Pure Wines and Liquors, for medicinal use only.

Pure Wines and Liquors, for medicinal use only. tinued to receive reports from Gen. Banks that no attack was apprehended, and that nemy had come forward yet towards him In the evening the increase of the artillery firing having satisfied me that an engage-ment might be at hand, though the late-ness of the hour rendered it un-likely, I ordered General McDowell to advance General Ricketts' division to the advance General Ricketts' division to the support of Banks, and directed General Sigel to bring his men upon the ground as soon as possible. I arrived personally on the field at 7 o'clock p. m., and found the action raging furiously. The infantry fire was incessant and severe. I found Gen. Banks holding the position he had taken up early in the morning. His losses were heavy. Ricketts' division was immediately pushed forward and occupied the right of Banks; the brigades of Crawford and Gordon being directed to change their position from the right and mass themselves in the control of the series of

their position from the right and mass themselves in the centre. Before this change could be effected it was quite dark, though the artillery fire conitnued at short range, without intermission. The artillery fire was continued at night by the 2d and 5th Maine batteries, in Ricketts' division. This fire was most destructive, and was readily observable the next morning in the dead man and horses and beckers. the dead men and horses and broken gun carriages of the enemy's batteries which had been advanced against it. Our troops rested on their arms during

the night, in line of battle, the heavy shelling being kept up on both sides until midnight. At daylight the next morning the enemy fell back ten miles from our front and stilling her up the mountain. Our pickets at once advanced and occupied the grounds. The fatigue of the troops from long marches and excessive heat made in the fatigue of the troops. long marches and excessive heat made it impossible for either side to resume the action on Sunday. The men were al-W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO., and in getting on the wounded. The slaughter was severe on both sides, most of the fighting being hand to hand. The dead hodies of both armies were found mingled together armes were found mingled together in masses over the whole ground of the conflict. The burying of the dead was not completed until dark on Monday, the heat being so terrible that severe work was impossible. On Monday night the enemy fled from the field, leaving many of enemy fled from the field, leaving many of his dead unburied and his wounded on the ground and along the road to Orange Court House, as will be seen from Gen. Buford's despatch. A cavalry and artillery force under Gen. Buford was immediately thrown forward in pursuit and followed the enemy to the Rapidan, over which he passed with his rear guard by 19 o'clock in the morning parts of our over which he passed with his rear guard by 10 o'clock in the morning; parts of our infantry followed—the remainder moved forward in the morning. The behaviour of Banks' correducing the forward in the morning. The behaviour of Banks' corps during the action was very fine. No more gallantry and daring could be exhibited by any troops. I caunot speak too highly of the intrepidity of Gen. Banks himself during the whole of the engagement. He was in the front, and exposed as much as any man in his command. His example was of the greatest benefit to his troops, and he merits, and should receive, the commendation of his Government. Generals Williams, Augur, Gordon, Crawerals Williams, Augur, Gordon, Craw-ford, Prince, Green and Geary behaved with conspicuous gallantry. Augur and Geary were severely wounded, and Prince, by losing his way in the dark while passing from one flank to the other fell into the enemy's hands. I define the other appropriation of the publicly to appropriate the publicly to express my appreciation of the srompt and skillful manner in which Gan. erals McDowell and Sigel brought for-ward their respective commands and se-tablished them on the field, and of their cheerful and hearty co-operaton with me from beginning to end. Brigadier General Roberts, chief of cavalry of this army, was with the advance of our forces on Friday and Saturday and was conspicuous for his gallantry and for the valuable aid he rendered to Gens Banks and Crawford. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing was about 1500, of whom 290 were taken prisoners. As might be expected from the prisoners. As might be expected from the character of the engagement, a very large proportion of these were killed. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, we are satisfied, is much in the

cess of our own.
A full list of the casualties will be trans mitted as soon as possible, together with a detailed report, in which I shall endeavor Jro. Pors, Maj. Gen. Com