The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING.....AUG. 9.

THE WEEKLY POST.

The Weekly *Post*, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at our Counting Room. To single subscribers the price is one dollar per annum in advance.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

When Congress met on the Fourth of July the members were full of patriotism and praiseworthy desire to save their country. They went to work with vigor to save the country according to the best of their judgment. But they made one mistake at the outstart, and that was in supposing that this contest could be carried upon the same principles as a political campaign. They brought their influence to bear upon the executive and the commander-in-chief, and hastened a battle, the result of which has taught the country a great and bitter lesson. The defeat at Bull's Run opened the eyes of the congressmen, and they became wise and better men.

When they began their work their zeal ontran their discretion, and they seemed to think that the rebellion would be ended by their voting of half a million of men and $500,000,000 in money. They did not proceed with that cool and statesmanlike sagacity which the great conjuncture in our national affairs demanded. They thought that the war could be fought upon the principle of buncombe and not of rifled cannon.—They urged on a fight before the army was ready to fight, and the result has shown them their mistake.

The means for prosecuting the war were not produced, and yet the battle must be fought, because popular enthusiasm and congressional desire to rule everything seemed to demand it.

The battle of Manassas convinced them that it was not of their business to command the war, but to furnish means to carry it on by passing measures calculated to strengthen the government, and render loans possible. The best acts of the session have been passed since the congressmen ran away from Bull's Run. The errors of the early portion of the session were at once repaired when Congress saw how entirely it had misappreciated the military necessities of the contest. They have stood by the loyal heart of the country, and now, the means having been provided, the war will be left to be carried on by military men. They have made provision for the great object of sustaining the credit of the government.

Of the nearly fifty acts passed during the session just closed we do not now feel called on to speak in detail. The great measures of the session—those relating to loans, to the increase and organization of the regular army and the volunteer force, to the increase of the navy, and to the public revenue—are in the main judicious. In reviewing the acts of the session as a whole, the country will award to Congress the praise due to bold and unflinching patriotism, which holds no parley with treason or traitors, to an honest desire to strengthen, in every possible way, the hands of the administration in the prosecution of the war, and to the final passage of measures calculated to maintain the public credit, without which all its after legislation would hardly be worth the white paper on which the bills were engrossed.

THE DIRECT TAX BILL.

The income and direct tax bill, we ascertain, has been incorrectly published. The error has been owing in part to the confused manner in which the details of the Congressional proceedings have been reported, and in part to the haste with which the bill was passed. After it was legislated upon by the House, it was sent to the Senate; where, on a second reading, the two houses got into a deadlock upon it, which was surmounted by its being referred to the joint Committee of Conference on the Tariff. By a plan agreed upon in the committee all further difficulties, both on the Tariff and the Direct Tax bill, were obviated.

It now appears that in the measure, as amended, the proposed tax on carriages and watches, and the excise duty on beer and spirits are entirely dropped. The direct taxes, therefore, resolve themselves into a tax of three per cent. on all incomes in excess of $800, and of five per cent. on the incomes of non-residents. This would have been more clearly understood but for the muddiness of the Congressional reports, which left it to be inferred that all the original provisions of the bill had been retained.

This will afford to our agricultural population an opportunity of patriotically contributing their portion of the expenses of this war. The mean or net profits of their farms will be subject to this tax, according to the provisions of the bill.—Hitherto the people of the cities have borne the heavy burthens of this war. They have contributed most largely of men and almost all the money. The people of the country are quite as patriotic and enthusiastic in the cause of their country, and all they lack is the opportunity to come forward in their strength in aid of this patriotic cause.

This war is to be finished only by the whole people of the North devoting themselves and their means to the cause of their country. The sooner it is finished the better; but, to do it, there must be no selfishness—no disposition to hold back—no desire to save our own pockets, at the risk of losing the great blessings of the Union and a free government.

SIGNED.—All the bills which passed both Houses were approved by the President, who yielded a reluctant approval of that for the confiscation of property used for rebellious purposes.

The "Regulars" who fell at Bull Run.

In the heartfelt eulogiums which the loyal people of the nation have been pouring forth in honor of the volunteers who fell at Bull Run, we have thoroughly sympathized, and we have performed our part in swelling the tide of praise. But we think that there is a disposition to neglect the honor due to the small body of regulars who were engaged in that deadly conflict, and who stood their ground to the last. For instance, in two of the batteries of regulars there were 120 officers and men engaged; out of this number one battery lost forty killed being much heavier than the losses suffered by full volunteer regiments numbering one thousand men. In Major Hunt's battery, Lieut. Presley Oldham Craig, a graduate of West Point of 1857, and son of Col. Craig, of the Ordnance, fell dead at his gun, in the very flush and pride of his youth. In Capt. Rickett's battery the commander was taken prisoner after being badly wounded, and Lieut. Ramsay was killed instantly while inspiring his men with his own joyous energy and bravery. Capt. Tillinghast, of the Quartermaster's department, also a graduate of West Point, and for several years in the First Artillery, remained of choice among his brother officers, who were actively engaged, and fell fighting like a hero.

The instances narrated here, are a few of the proofs of the heroism of the regulars, and we are proud to chronicle them as among the most heroic incidents of the day almost without parallel for self-sacrificing bravery, in the history of the world.

New York.

The Republican State Committee, of New York, which met at Albany on Tuesday, wisely took the preliminary steps for securing a joint nomination by the Republican and Democratic Conventions of a Union ticket, "pledged to a vigorous prosecution of the war for the restoration of the authority of the Constitution, and the execution of the fed- laws in all sections of the country."

Bills Passed by Congress.

Among other bills which were passed are the direct and income tax; the revised tariff; increasing the regular United States army to 40,000 men; authorizing the President to call out 500,000 volunteers, defining and punishing certain conspiracies; increasing the medical corps of the navy; creating the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy; providing for the suppression of rebellion; for the better organization of the marine corps; fixing the compensation of the officers of the revenue marine; regulating the navy rations; providing for the appointment of assistant paymasters in the navy; increasing the pay of the regular army and volunteers two dollars per month; providing for the confiscation of property used for rebellious purposes; suspending the sub-treasury system, by allowing the public money to be deposited in State banks, besides several appropriation bills and other measures of less importance. The joint resolution to legalize the war measures adopted by the President previous to the assembling of Congress failed to pass the Senate, no vote having been taken on them previous to the final adjournment.

The Provost Guard.

An amusing incident has occurred at Washington. In making their rounds the guard met an officer (lieutenant) of one of our regiments, and demanded to see his pass. He had none to show, but in place of it exhibited his badge of authority, and haughtily inquired if that was not a sufficient pass for an officer of his rank. He was informed that it was not. Then, you can have no other. Well, sir, it is customary to allow officers of your rank to pass on receiving an assurance that they will report themselves at the guard house; but, as you are disposed to be rather unaccommodating, you will please to fall in and march round till we receive a few more stragglers, when you will be conducted to the guard house. Two hours after the lieutenant was seen in the squad, near the post office, marching round, under a hot sun, in quest of a "few more," with which to return to the guard house. This will teach the young man not to put on airs.

General McClellan and the Press.

The exertions of General McClellan in regard to the newspaper agents here will at least have a tendency to check that system of overdoing the reports of events as they transpire. There is a disposition to exaggerate, not alone by reporters, but by those connected with the army, not excluding in some instances those in command. Very many of the valorous feats of the memorable 21st of July, sent abroad by writers, telegraphers, and publishers, are without a shadow of foundation in truth, while a still larger number of them are so overdone in exaggeration that the facts are entirely lost sight of. The nation is given to lying.

THE increase of two dollars per month on the pay of soldiers, sailors and marines, as authorized by Congress, will increase the expenses on a force of 300,000 men seven millions per annum, or, on a force of 500,000 men, twelve millions. There is no increase of officers' pay.

THE liabilities of Claflin, Mellen & Co., of New York, it is now ascertained, are near four millions, of which about a million is "bank debt." The surplus of the firm is probably not over a million and a quarter, as on the first of January last the yearly statement showed an excess of but two millions.

GEN. SCOTT has pronounced Gen. McClellan to be the only man in the Federal army capable of manoeuvering one hundred thousand soldiers in the field.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP CAMERON, NEAR HARRISBURG, August 7, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—Presuming that the readers of the old *Post* would be pleased to hear from their husbands, sons, brothers, lovers and friends, who left Pittsburgh for the seat of war in command of Colonel Black, on Saturday last, I have concluded, on this bright, beautiful morning, under the inviting shade of a huge oak, to give you a few dottings in regard to our movements thus far.

We reached Harrisburg at nine o'clock on Sunday morning, and encamped on the State Capital grounds. On Tuesday morning it was announced that a place for a camp had been selected on the farm of General Cameron, our much respected and efficient Secretary of War, and between twelve and one o'clock in the day, the regiment was formed and the line of march taken up for our new quarters, which are some two or three miles from town. The Colonel showed his usual foresight and good judgment in selecting the ground for the camp, it being admirably suited to the purpose; while the liberal and patriotic proprietor gave the public another evidence of his genuine philanthropy, in offering it. Our tents are pitched in a fine, large field, from which an excellent crop of rye was cut a short time since; while just along side there is a beautiful and shady grove, which has been used for several years by pic-nic parties from Harrisburg. Within two or three squares, also, we have two fine springs of clear and sparkling water, and a pure stream to bathe in. So far we are well fixed.

As a matter of record and information I will give you the full organization of our regiment, which is as follows:

Colonel—Colonel Black;
Lieutenant Colonel—T. F. Lehman;
Major—J. B. Sweitzer;
Adjutant—J. S. Brown;
Quartermaster—A. T. Howden;
Sergeant Major—S. B. Kennedy;
Postmaster—J. W. Fienniken.

The companies are, as lettered:

Company A—Captain Hull;
" B— " Patterson;
" C— " Monks;
" D— " Beck;
" E— " Kerr;
" F— " Wraght;
" G— " O'Brien;
" H— " Espy;
" I— " Means;
" K— " McDonald.

It is not certainly known how long we will remain here, but it is thought we will not move for two or three weeks, which time will be spent in fully equipping and thoroughly drilling the regiment.

Doctor James Kerr, an eminent and skillful physician, of Birmingham, is our surgeon, and E. G. Krehan, of the same place, an experienced druggist, is steward of the hospital.

So far we have got along very smoothly, not the slightest circumstance having occurred to mar the general good feeling. The whole regiment has unlimited confidence in the field officers, while the men seem to respect and love, while they most cheerfully obey, their captains and other superior officers. I have noticed the latter fact to be the case in all the companies, but it was more strikingly brought to my attention by observing the intercourse between our own captain, Patterson, and his men. "Patterson's Lambs," or "Dew-Drops," as our men are familiarly called through the camp, will not suffer through any neglect of their captain.

To show you that our field, staff and commissioned officers are none of your kid-gloved parlor knights, I would mention that every man connected with the regiment, from the colonel down, although the accommodations on the first night were necessarily rather limited, took quarters in Camp Cameron. It is the intention of Colonel Black that every man in his regiment shall do his duty, and make the camp his home, instead of running about the country attending to everything else but legitimate duties.

Our regiment, both in its capacity as such and individually, have been the recipients of many acts of kindness, as well on starting from home as on the route here. To the many thousands who assembled at the depot to take leave of us, and cheer us on with their approving smiles, we will all ever feel grateful, and I am convinced from present indications that they will never have reason to believe their confidence in Colonel Black's regiment was misplaced.

I have been requested by Sergeant McCurry, of Captain Patterson's company, to return his sincere thanks to Messrs. Cunningham & Co., his former employers, for a very nice present, in the shape of a revolver and bowie knife, which were handed to him very unexpectedly just as we were leaving.

Colonel Black issued his first general order yesterday. It is a model document. If I can get a copy of it I will send it to you.

This is a little long, but as our movements are now all chalked down, up till to-day, hereafter I will be more brief. Yours, as ever,

CUSSEWAGO.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1861.

Dear Post:—At no time during the past six months has such perfect order and quiet reigned throughout our city as at present, and from the earnest which Gen. McClellan has already given us of his ability and determination to thoroughly discipline his soldiers, we have no apprehensions of a return of the disreputable scenes which have, until recently, too frequently transpired in our midst. But very few soldiers are seen on the streets unless on duty, and at an early hour last evening but three officers, one wounded, were visible at one of our principal hotels, where a week since, a score or more might have been seen loitering at almost any hour of the day. The regimental drills, which had been for some time almost totally suspended, have been resumed with the utmost rigour, and with a marked improvement in the proficiency of both officers and men. A wonderful change has been wrought with in the past week, not only in the condition of the army itself, but in the confidence of the people.

The good effects of the prohibitory liquor bill are even thus early plainly visible, and already several of the venders, principally lager-beerians, have been arrested by the Provost Guard for violating the law, and turned over to the civil authorities. All "packages" of the ardent seized while in transit to the various camps, are summarily confiscated. On Sunday last a pretty large assortment of Champaignes, Burbons and Lagers, mostly consigned to officers, was seized in this way at the Long Bridge, and "consigned" to the care of your Uncle Samuel. Some of the interested officers were present at the seizure, and "kussed" not a few at the high-handed proceeding, but it was of no avail. Ye "Provo" were possessed of hearts of iron, and could not be induced to bestow even a "smile" on ye deluded victims. This is as it should be. If officers will not set good examples to the men they should be made examples of.

The arrangements entered into between Gen. McClellan and the members of the press, to avoid the publication of information, likely to be of benefit to the enemy, is a good move if it can be effectually carried out, but I do not believe it will be. There are too many ways in which such information may be easily obtained by the reporters, and when they once get hold of an item, the dear people must have it, and will, undoubtedly, get it. It was suggested at the meeting that the enemy did not obtain their *reliable* information so much from the newspapers as from the scores of emissaries employed by them who have free access through the lines both ways. This is undoubtedly true, and it is singular that more stringent measures are not enforced with regard to these "itinerants" who, if not known, might be easly ascertained. I will venture to assert that no information is received *from* the enemy in that way. It is asserted and believed that Gen. Beauregard peruses the Baltimore *Sun regularly*, on the day in which it is issued, and it will be observed that no other paper is so often and so *"kindly"* furnished with late Southern papers as that journal. These loop-holes should be stopped on *both* sides.

Gen. Butler arrived from Fortress Monroe on Saturday. His visit was set down as strictly of a private nature, but I am inclined to think that it had special reference to the reorganization of his forces, which are said to be in a no very flattering state of discipline. The statement in several Northern papers that he is to be superseded by Maj. Gen. Wool, is not credited in the least.

Prince Napoleon has completed his "grand rounds" through the Capitol and its fortifications, and leaves to-morrow, for New York first, and afterwards, Harrisburg, your city, Cleveland and so on through the West. His visit here has been of the most quiet and unostentatious nature, and contrasts very strikingly with those of the various "Tycoons" who have preceded him.

The weather has been intensely hot for two or three days, the thermometer ranging from 89° to 93° in the shade. Yours, W.

JOHN DELLINGER & Co., of Lancaster, have received a contract for making 20,000 flannel shirts for the volunteers.

LETTER FROM THE WILD CAT DISTRICT.

BROOKVILLE, Pa., Aug. 2d, 1861.

Dear Post:—I have been sojourning here for a few days without discovering much to interest or amuse me until this afternoon.

A Conferee Convention to nominate a candidate for State Senator, was held to-day, represented by delegates from Clarion, Forest, Elk and Jefferson counties. C. L. Lamberton, (Clarion,) J. C. Chapin and A. J. Wilcox, (Elk,) P. W. Jenks and G. W. Zeigler, (Jefferson,) were placed in nomination. Mr. Jenks declined. The remaining candidates were strongly urged by their respective friends, but the overpowering voice of the banner county of the West, together with the well known popularity and ability of her candidate, gave to Clarion county the honor of the nomination.

Col. C. L. Lamberton, who received at the primary meetings in his own county, one thousand more votes than the highest competing candidate, was nominated by the Senatorial conference on the first ballot, and will, in all probability become the successor of Kennedy Blood, Esq., (a gentleman whose acquaintance I have not made, but who is spoken of very highly here,) who filled the office of Senator during the last three years with marked ability.

Colonel Lamberton, whose acquaintance I made in Clarion, is a young man of more than average talent, and is possessed of great moral strength and indubitable courage. He is a lawyer by profession, and is one of the ablest speakers in the State. I am told to-day that he will canvass the district, taking the side of "the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws."

The people in this section are for the Union, though many contend that a proper adjustment of our difficulties could and should have been made last winter. Of this class many are called "Southern sympathisers," and are lookked upon by the Greely-Sumner school as spies for Jeff. Davis. Colonel Lamberton, Mr. Blood and hosts of others are not charged with any defection, but are for maintaining the Union at every hazard, and for remedying the causes of our troubles afterwards.

UNION.

Death of Ex-Governor Trumbull.

The Hon. Joseph Trumbull, grandson of the Gov. Trumbull, of the Revolution, died in Hartford, Conn., the 3d inst. He was born at Lebanon, December 7, 1782; in 1801 graduated at Yale College, and was admitted to the bar in the State of Ohio in 1802. In 1804 he settled in Hartford. In 1828 he was elected President of the Hartford Bank, and then withdrew entirely from the practice of the law. This presidency he resigned in 1839. In politics Governor Trumbull was a Whig, and afterward a Republican. He was elected to the General Assembly in 1832, 1848 and 1851. In 1834-'35 he was elected to Congress, and afterward served two terms, 1839 to 1433. In 1849 he was elected Governor of Connecticut for one year—the third Governor Trumbull of the State. He received the title of Doctor of Laws in 1849 from Yale College. The Hartford and Providence Railroad Company elected him its first president. He was twice married. A daughter of Gen. Henry Champion was his first wife; the second, a sister of the late Chief Justice Storrs, survives him.

These are the leading facts in a life long devoted to the public good. Governor Trumbull added new honors to a name famous in American annals. His intelligence, patriotism and pure character is already matter of history, and other States than Connecticut will long look with pride upon the record.

POCKET MONEY FOR CHILDREN.—There is no error more fatal than imagining that pinching a youth in his pocket money will teach him frugality. On the contrary, it will occasion his running into extravagance with so much more eagerness when he comes to have money in his own hands; as pinching him in his diet will make his appetite the more rapacious. If you put into the hands of your child more money than is suitable to his age and discretion, you must expect to find that he has thrown it away upon what is not only idle, but hurtful. A certain small, regular income any child above six years of age ought to have. When he comes to be capable of keeping an account, he ought to be obliged to do it; he will thereby acquire a habit of frugality, attention, and prudence that will be of service to him through his whole life. On the contrary, to give a young person money to spend at will, without requiring any account of it, is leading, or rather forcing, him upon extravagance and folly.

THE REBELS "TAKING A TODD."—Dr. Geo. R. C. Todd, brother-in-law of President Lincoln, was arrested in Richmond on the 23d of July, for making use of what was termed incendiary language. "An examination of the circumstances connected with the case," says a secession cotemporary, "resulted in his honorable discharge."

HAVING FOUR GOVERNMENTS.—Mr. Faulkner, late American Minister to France, who is still at Paris, says that he considers his political position the most anomalous on record—for he is claimed by four governments—the Government of the United States, the Government of the Confederate States, the Government of Eastern and the Government of Western Virginia, while the two opposing armies are marching around his farm. Mr. Faulkner lives at Martinsburg.

A WOMAN dressed in the uniform of the Twenty-fifth New York Regiment, was found strolling around the camps near Alexandria, and was arrested as a spy. Several letters addressed to Beauregard were taken from her person.

THE London *Observer* says Lord John Russell will retain in his Earldom the name of Russell. He has not the slightest notion of giving up public life.

A LONDON PAPER gives the rumor that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matthews have separated, because Charles took Madame's salary to pay his own debts.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, Sandy Hook, Md., Aug. 4, 1861.

I AM authorized by the Secretary of War to raise two Regiments of Infantry, to be mustered into service as soon as formed. Intending to give special attention to the Organization and Equipment of these Regiments, it is desired that the Companies should be composed of men willing to do soldier's duty, commanded by competent officers. For further information apply to Maj. WM. B. NEGLEY, and Captain WM. J. KANE, 21 Diamond, Pittsburgh, or to my Headquarters.

JAMES S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier General Commanding.
Capt. F. H. Gross, Aid-de-Camp. au8:1w

PITTSBURGH, August 3, 1861.

COLONEL ALEXANDER HAYS.—By virtue of authority derived from the Honorable Secretary of War, I will organize a Regiment for service during the War, to rendezvous at Pittsburgh, on or before the 15th instant. The Regiment will consist of ten (10) Companies, and each Company will be organized as follows: One Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, four Sergeants, eight Corporals, two Musicians, one Wagoner and eighty-two Privates—101 aggregate. Assurance is given of prompt, active and honorable service. Commander of Companies or Detachments and individuals desirous of taking part in the struggle which will determine the permanence of our free institutions can report at once at No. 64 FOURTH STREET, formerly Adams' Express Office.

au6:1w d. ALEXANDER HAYS, Colonel.

ATTENTION!—MAJOR ALEX. HAY wishes to inform the public that he is recruiting a company called the SIMPSON LIGHT INFANTRY, for COL. O. H. RIPPEY'S REGIMENT. Able-bodied men desirous of enlisting in a first-class company can do so by calling at WILKINS HALL, second story, over the Mayor's office.

au6:1w ALEX. HAY, Captain.

MERCANTILE STATE TAX for 1861.—The books are now ready for receiving the Mercantile State Tax for the year 1861, and all who wish to save costs will do well to call and take out their license without delay.

WM. EICHBAUM,
au6-1w City Treasurer.

RALLY TO THE FLAG OF OUR COUNTRY.—Fifty good able-bodied men wanted to fill up the ranks of the Wilson Infantry, Headquarters, City Hall. This company, as soon as the roll is complete, will be put in service at once. The opportunity is a rare one, as the Company will be under command of an old and experienced officer, who served through the entire Mexican war, and has been first lieutenant in Co. A, Twelfth Regiment. Application must be made at once to Captain James Chalfant, or David M. Spence, at City Hall, Headquarters of the Company.

au7-3t* JAMES CHALFANT, Captain.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, ATTENTION—A few more men wanted to fill up a company, now recruiting for COL. ROWLEY'S REGIMENT. Apply at COLLEGE HALL, (2d story) corner Fifth and Smithfield streets, to

LIEUT. M'ILWAIN, 13th Regiment.
A. P. CALLOW, Sergeant Maj. 13th Reg. au2

ROWLEY GUARDS.—Lieutenant Thomas A. Hinton is now enroling a company for three years, to go with Col. T. A. Rowley's regiment. Rendezvous at the "Time House," Market alley, near Fifth street. Fall in, men. au1.1w*

To Consumptives.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescriptions to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings county,
oc1:daw New York

BOERHAVES
HOLLAND BITTERS.

PREPARED FROM THE
Choicest and most grateful Tonics and Carminatives in the Vegetable Kingdom. Universally approved as a Family Remedy for
INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH, COLIC, HEART-BURN, HEADACHE & ALL DYSPEPTIC COMPLAINTS
The Weak and Nervous should try it.
BEWARE OF IMPOSITION! But one size of the genuine, half pint bottles.) Price One Dollar. Dose, a tea spoonful.

BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr. & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
Sold by Druggists generally. daw

A PYRAMID OF FACTS!
Concerning
CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE!
It is
pure,
poisonless,
instantaneous,
imparts a perfect black,
or a magnificent brown, in the
space of ten minutes; is odorless, does not stain the skin, and has never been known to fail!

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE! Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

GEO. R. KEYSER, Agent,
jy13:daw:1m Pittsburgh, Pa

TO RESTORE THE SICK TO HEALTH.—The blood must be purified, and all medicines are useless which do not possess the quality of stimulating the blood to discharge its impurities into the bowels. BRANDRETH'S PILLS possess this quality in a high degree, and should be in every family. They are equally useful for children, and adults; adapted to both sexes, and are innocent as bread, yet MOST EFFECTIVE AS A MEDICINE.

The Hon. Jacob Meyers, of Springville, Indiana, writes to Dr. Brandreth under date of May 11, 1861.

"I have used your Invaluable Vegetable Universal Pills in my family since 1838; they have always cured, even when other medicines were of no avail. I have been the means of my neighbors using hundreds of dollars' worth and I am satisfied they have received a thousand per cent in blessed health through their use. They are used in this region for Bilious and Liver Diseases, Fever and Ague, and in all rheumatic cases with the most perfect success. In fact, they are the great reliance in sickness, and I trust your venerable life may be long spared to prepare so excellent a medicine for the use of man. * * * *

Please send me your lowest price by the gross."
Sold by THOS. REDPATH,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
And by all respectable dealers in medicines.
aug6:daw

IMPORTANT TO INVENTORS.

Great Union Patent Agency.
ROBERT W. FENWICK,
Counsellor and Patent Agent
AT WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

From Hon. Chas. Mason, late Commissioner of Patents.
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1860.

Learning that R. W. Fenwick, Esq., is about to open an office in this city as a Solicitor of Patents, I cheerfully state that I have long known him as a gentleman of large experience in such matters, of prompt and accurate business habits, and of undoubted integrity. As such I commend him to the inventors of the United States.

CHARLES MASON.

Mr. Fenwick was for nearly four years the manager of the Washington Branch Office of the Scientific American Patent Agency of Mess rs Munn & Co., and for more than ten years officially connected with said firm, and with an experience of fourteen years in every branch relating to the Patent Office, and the interest of inventors. je28:df

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LINEN THREAD AND LACE MOSQUITO NETTING.—GEORGE R. WHITE & Co., No. 25 FIFTH STREET, have on hand a large stock of Linen Thread; 11-4 and 12-4 Pink, Yellow and White Bobbinet; also, an extra quality of Pink and White Mosquito Bar, by the piece, at *low rates.* au5:1wd

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R. H. LONG & GEORGE HEFLICK,

UNDERTAKERS.
No. 112 GRANT STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
AS GOOD A HEARSE AND CARRIAGES as can be had in the city. Office open day and night. jy15-1ydsp

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SILK BUNTING
—AND—
CHINTZ FLAGS,
—AT—
R. WILLIAMSON'S,
NO. 47 ST. CLAIR STREET.
jy3

CHARLES GIPNER,
78 *Market Street,*
IS closing out his stock of Summer Goods at greatly reduced prices.
Bonnets, Misses' Hats,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Flounces and Ruches,
Lace Mitts, Gloves,
Hosiery, &c.,
Embroideries,
Sets, Collars,
Handkerchiefs,
Bands, Insertings,
Edgings and Flounceings,
English Corsets for 25 cents,
Mechanic Corsets,
Real French and Embroidered Corsets,
Hoop Skirts, (best quality,)
Lace and Grenadine Veils.
A full assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods at prices to suit the times. au6

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, July 27th, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is prepared to settle all claims duly authenticated, against the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, incurred for purposes of transportation prior to September 7th, 1859, by paying therefor twenty-five per cent in cash and the remainder in scrip, convertible into the Third Mortgage Bonds of the new Company, about to be organized under a plan agreed upon by the Committee of Stockholders and Bondholders of the said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, dated October 22nd, 1860.

Parties holding such claims will apply immediately, at the office of the undersigned, No. 23 Fifth street.

TH. D. MESSLER,
Attorney for the Purchasing Committee.
au7:2w2p

HALF PRICE IS WHAT WE ARE selling out a great many kinds of our Summer Dress Goods, Lace Mantles, &c., for the best bargains. Call early. C. HANSON LOVE,
au3 74 Market street.

PRICES REDUCED ON ALL KINDS of WALL PAPER, for sale by
au3 W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood st.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

I, GEORGE WILSON, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, issue this my proclamation called forth by the fact that the excessive use of intoxicating liquors in this city is daily producing riotous and disorderly conduct, and greatly disturbing the public peace, so that many good citizens are alarmed and apprehensive of disturbances of a serious character: Therefore, to the end that the public peace and tranquility may be maintained, I hereby order and direct that all Public Saloons, Taverns and Beer Halls, where intoxicating drinks are sold, shall be closed against all parties, from this date, until MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1861.

Given under my hand and seal, this 7th day of August, A. D. 1861, at the city aforesaid.

au8:3td GEORGE WILSON, Mayor.

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 the lowest prices for CASH. my14:ly:is

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JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,
HOPE COTTON MILLS,
Allegheny City, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SEAMLESS BAGS,
AND OF
OSNABURGS,
32 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.
Orders may be left at H. CHILDS & CO'S., 133 Wood Street, Pittsburgh. oct15:ly:is

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JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,
NO. 74 WATER STREET, BELOW MARKET,
fa15:ly PITTSBURGH.

A PLEASANT RESORT FOR GENTLEMEN.

THE undersigned keeps nothing but Pure LIQUORS, and first-class ALES and CIGARS. Gentlemen visiting the house need be under no apprehension of meeting rough or disorderly characters, as they are not countenanced. A cool quiet sitting-room in the rear of the house, can be reached through the private hall.

WILLIAM MEANS,
HARRISON A. COFFIN, General Partners.
DAVID M'CANDLESS, Special Partner

MEANS & COFFIN,
(Successors to M'Candless, Means & Co.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Corner Wood and Water Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
fe10:ly

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS
ISAAC JONES.....JOHN L. BOYD.....WM. M'CULLOUGH
JONES, BOYD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST Steel; also, Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel SPRINGS and AXLES, corner Rose and First streets, [no23:ly] PITTSBURGH, Pa.

D. B. ROGERS & SON.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ROGERS' IMPROVED PATENT
STEEL CULTIVATOR TEETH
AND GRAIN DRILL TEETH,
Office, 68 Fifth Street,
fe13:ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. WEST & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES,
ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, SULKIES & SLEIGHS
No. 197 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
All work warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship. my12:ly:dis

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Co-Partnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of PERKINS, MERRICK & CO., in the Paper, Rag and general Commission Business.

JNO. M. PERKINS,
C. HENRY MERRICK,
EDWARD C. CLAPP.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1st, 1861.

JNO. M. PERKINS.....C. HENRY MERRICK.....E. C. CLAPP
PERKINS, MERRICK & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Paper, Rags, Twine, Cordage, &c.,
Manilla Rope, Broom-Twine,
and Wire, Paper-Makers
Materials, &c., &c.
Warehouse No. 82 Third Street,
mar1 PITTSBURGH, PA

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PA., Pittsburgh, August 7, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 15th inst., for erecting the wooden structure of the bridge over Bull Creek, in the borough of Tarentum. The bridge to be of same description as the one now there. The contractor to make allowance in his bid for the iron and plank in the present structure. Bids for the superstructure to be made by the foot lineal, from end to end of the cords. Bids by the perch of twenty five cubic feet for repairing the stone work of same bridge will also be received.

By direction of County Commissioners,
au8-2t HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

I AM THIS DAY IN RECEIPT OF another supply of
Superior Havana Cigars,
Superior Havana Cigars,
Superior Havana Cigars,
Superior Havana Cigars,
Superior Havana Cigars,
Superior Havana Cigars,
Superior Havana Cigars,
Superior Havana Cigars,
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Superior Havana Cigars,
Superior Havana Cigars,
Superior Havana Cigars,
Superior Havana Cigars,
Superior Havana Cigars,
JOS. FLEMING,
JOS. FLEMING,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.

LADIES CONGRESS HEEL GAITERS, $1,50;
LADIES CONGRESS HEEL GAITERS, $1,50;
LADIES CONGRESS HEEL GAITERS, $1,50;
LADIES CONGRESS HEEL GAITERS, $1,50;
At D. S. DIFFENBACHER.
au3 No. 15 Fifth street.

SACK FLOUR.—41 sacks containing half barrel, each choice Flour. Just received and for sale by J. A. FETZER,
au5 Corner Market and First streets.

TWO ACRES OF WELL IMPROVED ground, with a dwelling house of six rooms, orchard, &c., situate near Manchester, and convenient to Passenger Railway; price $3,500, for sale by
au8 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st.

TWO ACRES OF GROUND, JUST below Manchester, for sale by
au8 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market street.

A VALUABLE FARM OF 160 acres in Beaver county, with good improvements, and one mile from R. R. station, for sale, by S. CUTHBERT & SON,
aug3 51 Market street.

DWELLING HOUSES IN VARIOUS parts of the city, for sale and to let by
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
aug3 51 Market street.

FOUR BRICK HOUSES ON DUQUESNE street, on ground rent. Price $600 for the four houses. Lease for 15 years.
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
aug3 51 Market street.

CHEESE.—150 boxes Prime Cheese, this day received and for sale by
au8 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LAKE FISH.—
50 half barrels White Fish;
50 " Herring;
20 " Trout.
for sale by [au8] HENRY H. COLLINS.

FOR THE CHEAPEST DRY GOODS in the city call at
au8 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street.

CARBON OIL.—10 barrels, first quality, received and for sale by
au8 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LINSEED OIL.—20 barrels received and for sale by
au8 HENRY H. COLLINS.

GLASGOW'S
AMBROTYPE GALLERY,
IN
LAFAYETTE HALL,
FOURTH STREET ENTRANCE.
TO THOSE PARTIES WANTING real fine Ambrotypes at a moderate price, and all who have been unable to obtain a good likeness elsewhere are respectfully solicited to call.
Large variety of cases and frames always on hand. Prices moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.
my10 G. GLASGOW,
87 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh.

HOWE'S NEW SHUTTLE
Sewing Machines,
ARE ADAPTED to all kinds of FAMILY SEWING, working equally well on the lightest and heaviest fabrics, making the
LOCK STITCH SEAM
alike on both sides, which cannot be
Raveled or Pulled Out.
And for Tailoring, Shirt Making, Gaiter Fitting and Shoe Binding, these have no superior. Call and see them at No. 26 Fifth street, Up Stairs.
ap20:dawtf:is W. H. Lascell.

READ
NEW
TESTIMONY.
FROM W. H. SCOTT, ESQ.

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER OPERATED on my ears very skillfully, and to my entire satisfaction. I have much pleasure in adding my testimony for the benefit of those who require his services for the removal of Deafness.

W. H. SCOTT, 81 Fourth street.
Pittsburgh, July 17th, 1861.

READ!

For some time I have suffered from Deafness and continual noise in the Head, which occasioned me considerable pain and annoyance. I consider it therefore my duty to state that DR. VON MOSCHZISKER has entirely restored my hearing and totally removed the noise by his very skillful treatment