The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING,.....AUG. 12.

THE CLOVEN FOOT—HYPOCRISY EXPRESSING ITSELF.

Our readers will remember that when, a few weeks ago, the Democracy of the North responded with such amazing enthusiasm to the call of our government for protection against southern invasion; the Republican press and politicians of this county could not be too lavish of their praises of such magnificent patriotism. In order to evince the sincerity of their appreciation of our party's services and sacrifices in support of their Administration, they *hinted* at the propriety of having but *one* party in this momentous crisis. Party, said they, should be forgotten in unity, in defence of our country. These feelings and sentiments are doubtless entertained by the masses of all our parties, but are likely to be crushed out by the management, dissimulation and rascality of mousing, hypocritical politicians. Knowing the material of which the Republican leaders of this county is composed, we had little confidence in their promises or professions. Believing, however, that the masses of the people were and are in favor of their government, independent of party, we have pursued a course calculated to give expression to their feelings. All that the politicians alluded to desired was the flimsiest possible excuse to show their devotion to party, instead of country, and that excuse, slight as it is, it seems has been furnished, and to it we desire to direct the special attention of our readers.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, of Saturday, in an editorial article, speaks as follows, and we desire to have it read attentively:—

CO OPERATION REFUSED.—The Democrats of Ohio and New York have refused to co-operate with the Republicans in bringing out and supporting but one ticket for State officers. In Ohio the invitation was addressed to the masses of the party, but refused; while in New York it was addressed to the Democratic State Committee and unceremoniously refused.

The experiment having been thus tried in these two States, it is not likely that it would succeed any better in other States. It was worth while, however, to make it. The Republicans have thereby shown their willingness to forget party in their desire to serve their country, and the Democrats, by refusing the magnanimous offer, have shown that they prefer their party to their country. Let them have the full benefit of their choice.

This extract is simply a compound of impudent assertions. It was written and published for a purpose, and that purpose was to foreshadow the action of the Republican County Committee of Correspondence, which was to [and did] assemble on Saturday forenoon. The action of the Committee endorsed the holding of a Republican Convention, to nominate a party ticket, and so explodes all the professions of Republican politicians in this county, save those which are intended for the basest partisan purposes.

Allowing the statements of the *Gazette's* article to be true, what possible application have they to political affairs in this county? Supposing the politicians of New York, Ohio and all creation, outside of our county, were to resolve each other scoundrels, would that constitute us dishonest men? And yet this is the extent of our neighbor's logic. No, no, Allegheny county abolitionism desired a pretext for the exhibition of that fell spirit of proscription and hatred which has driven the country to the very verge of ruin. It desired a pretext to bamboozle the thousands of liberal men—old line Whigs and others, nominally belonging to its organization, and it found it by impudently falsifying the citizens of other States. Is this terrible monster of abolition to still keep stifling the liberal, patriotic spirit of the people? Are the masses of the Republican party—American men of intelligence and patriotism, whose hopes, affections and aspirations cluster around and are centered in the existence of our Union, going to follow in the lead of that abolition spirit which is governed solely by hatred of Southern institutions?

Before closing this article, we wish to direct our reader's attention to another extract from the same article from which we have quoted the foregoing. Speaking of the Democratic party, it says;

The party dare not oppose the war, openly; it dare not make itself the anti-war party; but, while pretending to be in its favor, it will do all it can to destroy the unity and harmony of the North, and watch its chance (should any occur) to come in with propositions of compromise for the sake of peace.

We scarcely know how to reply to such cowardly assertions. The wretch who could conceive and utter such falsehoods upon the bounding sincerity and patriotism of his countrymen, is too despicable to merit any reply. To gratify their hatred of everything save abolitionism, these destroyers of their country's peace would sacrifice ten thousand Unions. They have been at it for years, and now that we are in war, they tolerate nothing but an open and unqualified endorsement of their fanaticism. Nothing but blood and slaughter will satisfy this savage crew, although quite careful in keeping themselves out of harm's way.

But we have a whisper that this sanguinary set are about expiring; six months more of war will prove to our well meaning Administration and to the old hero, Scott, that abolition counsels are fatal to our Union. Fanatics' cry for blood and slaughter will not be permitted to long sway the counsels of an Administration which desires the perpetuity of the republic.

The course of policy suggested by these *Gazette* partisans is sure to create suspicion where the greatest confidence existed. It is sure to engender and arouse old prejudices which, if indulged, may lead to the most lamentable consequences. Whenever abolitionism succeeds in creating a divided North in relation to this struggle for national unity—whenever it causes its neighbor to suspect his neighbor's patriotism, thereby causing division among ourselves—in a word, whenever it succeeds by its infamous teaching in producing apathy or division among ourselves, then indeed *civil* as well as sectional war will have been inaugurated, and abolitionism will have accomplished its mission, foretold by patriots not long since departed—the destruction of this once proud, majestic and glorious Union.

HON. JOSEPH HOLT.

This gentleman, who now occupies so large a share of the public attention, in consequence of his energetic, bold, statesman-like and patriotic action while a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, and the thrilling eloquence of his speeches on behalf of the Union, is personally known, comparatively, to but few persons, beyond the bounds of his own State. For the information of his many admirers, we copy the following article in regard to his personal character from the Louisville *Journal*. Mr. Prentice, we believe, has never, before the present difficulties, acted politically with Mr. Holt. Therefore the tribute which he pays to Mr. Holt's personal integrity and worth are all the more valuable:

"This gentleman left here on Saturday for the Falls of Niagara, greatly to the regret of the many devoted friends he has in this city. We envy not the being who does not admire his genius and eloquence, for they are a portion of the national wealth; nor do we envy the condition of any one who does not know him. We have known him intimately for the space of twenty-nine years, and have always known him as one of the most modest and unassuming of men. His character is as pure as that of a lovely maiden of sixteen, and no one, with any knowledge of the man, would ever think of attempting to corrupt him or to weaken the secure anchorage of his integrity. He is, too, one of the most unselfish of mortals. He has largely contributed to the Union cause in Kentucky by his matchless services, and his pecuniary means were offered within our knowledge, to an extent that his friends refused to receive. While he freely gave his services to the cause in Kentucky, he refused tempting offers of liberal pay for his services elsewhere. His character is as stainless in all things as his genius is preeminent, and, by common consent, he is placed among the immortals of his country's history by his genius and oratory. What a vast degree of confidence the nation would feel if it had in some of the chief places of counsel the talents and integrity of Joseph Holt. Yet, we believe it would be much more easy to induce the President to offer him such a position than it would be to obtain Mr. Holt's consent to accept it. Wherever he may be, in public or private, may his life be as blissful as his virtues are exalted and noble."

CRITTENDEN AND THE WAR.

We dislike very much to see, in many Republican prints, sneers at the venerable Crittenden and his efforts to effect a reconciliation. He has proved his devotion to the Government—he voted for millions of money and hundreds of of thousands of men in Congress—he is for a vigorous prosecution of the war and sustaining the arm of authority, and unlike most of the senseless parrots who deafen the public ear with loud hurrahs for blood, he is able to give a reason for what he does. On his way to his home in Kentucky, from which perhaps he will never again emerge, he passed through Columbus, Ohio, where he delivered a brief speech to his fellow-citizens. He said:

"We must meet it like men. It is not a war that is to be prosecuted for the sake of war, and ought to be conducted with none of the common barbarities of war. It must nevertheless be prosecuted by no half-way measures. My friends, we must gather the utmost strength of the country, and gird up the energies of our minds in this momentous contest. And let it be prosecuted only for the purpose that it ought to be carried on, and concluded for the restoration of our government and the Union.

* * * * *

"It becomes, therefore, a duty to maintain this great government, and this magnificent land from the terrible calamity of disunion. This I would aim by all the powers of my life to prevent. Hence it is that I have just come from voting millions of money and hundreds of thousands of men; and in order that the issue may be decided more speedily and our erring brethren united to us once more. For, fellow-citizens, I believe we shall be re-united.—And I have confidence in the belief that, instead of destroying or weakening us, this war will make our Union stronger than ever before."

The Richmond Whig Don't Like It.

The Southern press, having run the game of brag until it is about played out, are now engaged in underrating the North. The Richmond Whig is very much concerned about us lately, in fact gets out of humor because we can't ride horses and shoot guns. If these amiable and honest gentlemen will give us a little time we will learn, Yankees, as we are all termed, are wonderfully apt in gathering knowledge. The Whig says:

"The fact is, the Yankees are very little better than the Chinese. They lay the same stress on the jingle of their dollars, that the Celestials do on the noise of their gongs. Originally endowed with no single amiable trait, they have cultivated the arts of money-getting and cheating, until gain has become their God, and they imagine it to be omnipotent. With money in their pockets, won from a generous and chivalrous race—as multitudinous as Norway rats, they are swollen with conceit, and fancied that they were fit for empire. And yet they do not possess one gentlemanly attribute, nor a single talent that buoyed them for war. Of the very first elements they are destitute. They don't even know how to ride a horse—a talent only to be acquired in youth and gentle avocations. And as to arms, ninety-nine out of a hundred never shot a gun, and we have it on very good authority that Old Scott lost all patience in attempting to teach them how to load a gun. The vile old wretch! He reaps a just reward for his treason and his talents misapplied."

THIRTY or forty Chicago sailors have struck for higher wages. They have been getting $20 a month, but want $25.

A NEPHEW of Louis Kossuth is adjutant of the 3d Kansas volunteers.

IMPORTANT TO THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Friday last says: It is important to the Administration that Democrats should execute its commands, share in its counsels, pay their money and carry its muskets; and the friends of the Administration, recognizing how necessary this aid must be, are endeavoring to secure it by the most honorable arrangements in its power.

All Democrats desire is to see this glorious Union restored to its original condition—for it they are willing to fight, for it they are ready to die. They did not ask this Administration whether their services were required or not, but boldly and quickly they were found in the ranks in defence of a flag and a country, not owned by an Administration, but the joint inheritance of all. We do not desire now to be insulted and told we "dare not oppose the war." Let these taunts go forth among the mustering legions of the great West, and the President will call in vain for his five hundred thousand men. The Republican leaders may make all the profit they please out of the war, but they shall not be permitted to doubt the patriotism and sincerity of those whose bodies are now breasting the surging waves of the wildest fanaticism.

WEST POINT GRADUATES.

The New York *Tribune* of Saturday last contains a list of names of graduates of West Point from the Register prepared by Lieut. Colonel Cullum—being those who have resigned from the army—the majority of them a number of years ago. This list is prepared with a view to ascertain how many of such can be induced to enter the military service at the present crisis.

Among the number from Pennsylvania, we notice the names of Elias Phillips and Henry C. Morehead, both well known in this community, and but recently deceased.

Also the names of Alex. Hays and John P. McCalmont, who have both gallantly answered the call of the country.

Gen. M'Dowell's Official Report.

After some excusable delay Gen. McDowell has at length completed his official report of the battle near Manassas. It indirectly but fully confirms the opinion we have several times expressed, that the advance to meet the rebels was prematurely hazarded by an infirm yielding to popular clamor, in which prominent members of Congress participated. The administration quailed before the indignation which they supposed would attend longer inaction. They feared that Congress would not intrust them with the means for a successful prosecution of the war unless they yielded to the headlong urgency which demanded an immediate battle, and so the 8th of July was fixed upon for the advance toward Manassas. When that day arrived it was found that, in spite of the vigorous co-operation of Lieutenant General Scott, Quartermaster-General Meigs, and Secretary Cameron, the army lacked horses, wagons, ambulances; that a considerable portion of the troops necessary for the expedition were not yet across the Potomac; and that the necessity for sending reinforcements to Gen. Patterson was a further cause of delay. It took eight or nine days after the time appointed for the gratification of Congress before all the regiments that were to form a part of the advancing force could be got across the river. They went forward without Gen. McDowell having even seen them, and without ever having been together before in a brigade. But Congress and an obstreperous popular clamor was behind the army, goading and hounding it on, and on the 16th it was put in motion, though still deficient in subsistence wagons, the commander trusting that they would be sent after him. The trains thus hurriedly gathered together' says Gen. McDowell, "with horses, wagons, drivers and wagon managers, all new and unused to each other, moved with difficulty and disorder, and was the cause of a day's delay in getting the provisions forward, making it necessary to make on Sunday the attack we should have made on Saturday." In this state of affairs the forward movement would have been sheer foolhardiness had it been voluntarily undertaken, but entered on from fear of the Congressional and popular outcry in the rear it was sheer (to use Gen. Scott's strong word) cowardice.—N. Y. World.

Dean Richmond.

This extraordinary politician is again about, and has issued a call for a Democratic Convention to be held in Syracuse on the 4th of September next.—He says:

"All citizens are requested to unite in the selection of these delegates who agree that the present crisis demands the subordination of the interests of 'party' to those of the country; who believe that the vigorous prosecution of the war should be accompanied by the most liberal proffers of peace; who seek the restoration of the Union by extending equal justice to all the States; who regard no war or peace as defensible which is based upon the idea of the ultimate separation of these States; who, while willing to oppose to secession all the resources of the country, consider sectionalism at the North as a pregnant source of the evils that afflict us, and demand that public affairs shall be conducted henceforth upon broader principles of constitutional duty and patriotism; and who agree that justice to our soldiers and our tax-payers requires the immediate institution of a more rigid administration of expenditures and the expulsion of corrupt men from office.

"DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman.
"PETER GAGGER, Secretary."

INFLUENTIAL REBEL KILLED.—Mr. James S. Lightner, an influential and popular citizen of Lexington, Missouri, was shot on Monday night. He was a rank Secessionist, and had been arrested upon suspicion of being interested in one or more outrages committed upon Union men. On Monday night he attempted to make his escape from a guard of Federal troops, and after he had knocked down one of the guards, he was fired at and killed.

Won't Come to Tea.

The banks of Louisiana have declined participating in the Confederate Bank Convention to aid the rebel government. The banks of New Orleans possess nearly all the specie in the South, and they have no notion of giving it away without a tangible quid pro quo and this they cannot obtain from Jeff. Davis and his associates. They are looking out for the speedy emancipation of the Union element in their midst, by the federal armies, and until that happy time comes they will hold on to their money. So nothing is remaining, in default of coin, but for the Richmond government to flood the South with irredeemable, worthless Treasury notes, and to buy up with them them the rice, cotton, sugar and tobacco which planters cannot send abroad. But this will avail but little; for the coast is so blockaded that Davis & Co. will be unable to send any Southern produce out of the country, and it must remain in store until it is confiscated by the loyal soldiers who are engaged in the work of suppressing rebellion.

FROM THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.—The New York Tribune says: Letters have just been received here, one dated 23d and the other 28th of July, from Captain Withington, of the First Michigan Regiment, stating that he was not wounded at Bull Run, but taken prisoner while attempting to assist Col. Wilcox off the field. Col. Wilcox's arm is badly shattered. Capt. Ricketts is also wounded. Dr. Lewis, of the Third Wisconsin, is in attendance. Mrs. Rickett is with her husband. Capt. Withington writes that they are treated with great kindness. They are all on their parole of honor not to escape or take up arms against the South. These parties are now probably in Richmond, as the prisoners were to be removed thither as soon as circumstances would permit.

THIRTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.—The pay of privates and non-commissioned officers has been increased only two dollars per month, although it has been reported that the increase was four dollars. The Senate did pass a bill adding a larger sum, and after the bill had been amended by the House, the Senate concurred in the amendment, and the bill stood passed. Subsequently, however, on motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate reconsidered its action, and adopted a new bill, giving only two dollars increase, and for lack of time for any other course, the House concurred in the new bill, which received the President's approval, and is consequently the law.

How to Relieve the Families of Volunteers.

The New York "Post" in an article speaking of the rush for relief at New York of the families of volunteers, says:

The rush of these, in some cases, almost frantic women to-day at the relief office suggests once more the imperative necessity of compelling the New York troops at the seat of war to make an allotment of a portion of their pay to the support of their families. A few are doing so voluntarily, and have given the Paymasters of their regiments power of attorney to reserve so many dollars every month to be paid to their families in this city. Major General Dix has promised to do everything in his power to bring this matter to the attention of every Colonel.

Where there are so many families which are no doubt suffering from the, in all cases voluntary, absence of men who have gone to the war, there are other cases where men have enlisted, who, for many years, have derived their own support from the earnings of their wives, who have been washerwomen or employed as tailoresses, shoe binders, &c. And yet, now that their husbands are away, and, besides their living, are receiving eleven dollars per month, every farthing of which is expended in whiskey and tobacco, the families which never pretended to derive a dollar from their so-called "heads" now come forward as applicants for relief. They think that so long as there are three dollars per week for volunteers' wives that they may as well "need" it as not. This will continue until the allotment system is introduced in every regiment, and the men are compelled (some of them for the first time in their lives) to do something for the support of their own families. The unavoidably necessitious cases will exhaust all the money that the liberality of the city or private citizens can furnish.

HEAVY ORDER FOR ARMS.—A gunsmith in Broadway, New York, has received an order from the Government to manufacture twenty thousand rifles. Several cases of arms have been forwarded from the same establishment to "Major General John C. Fremont, St. Louis, Missouri."

AN HONEST FIRM IN CHARLESTON, S. C.—A draft for the sum of five thousand dollars has been received in Boston, within a few days from a firm in Charleston, S. C., in payment of an old debt. A remarkable circumstance is, that the letter, instead of being full of boasting about fighting to the last man against the bloody invaders of the North," does not mention the war at all.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Gen. Rosecrans is opening a line from Clarksburg via Weston, Sutton, and Bulltown, to Gauley Bridge, to which last point, General Cox has advanced by the Valley of the Kanawha. Clarksburg is on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. These arrangements, with others in contemplation, will protect Western Virginia from further invasions.

THE Chicago papers mention the failure of Mr. S. B. Carter, the oldest dry goods merchant of that city.

The Rebel General Lee.

The following is a letter written by the now rebel Gen. Lee, to a young lady in the North, who, before the estrangement had altogether taken place, had asked him for his photograph. He would not sit for it, but Mrs. Lee having some, sent one to the young lady. This explains what would otherwise be obscure in the opening of the letter:

RICHMOND, May 5, 1861.

MY DEAR LITTLE H——: I am very grateful for your kind letter, and the cordial expression it contained. You are not only welcome to that *severe* representation of me, but anything else you may fancy. I pray you will not exhibit it, however, as it will only serve to bring down denunciations on my head. You, I hope, will make allowances for my position and failings, and think as kindly of me as you can.

I shall never forget you, and require work of at to keep you vividly before me. It is painful to think how many friends will be separated and estranged by our unhappy disunion. May God re unite our severed bonds of friendship, and turn our hearts to peace. I can say in sincerity that I bear animosity against no one.—Wherever the blame may be, the fact is that we are in the midst of a fratricidal war. I must side either with or against my section of country. I cannot raise my hand against my birth-place, my home, my children.

I should like, above all things, that our difficulties might be peaceably arranged, and still trust that a merciful God, whom I know will not unnecessarily afflict us, may yet allay the fury of war.

Whatever may be the result of the contest, I foresee that the country will have to pass through a terrible ordeal, a necessary expiation, perhaps, of our national sins.

May God direct all for our good, and shield and preserve you and yours.

Very truly and sincerely,
R. E. LEE.

Slightly Modified.

The Hon. Charles Sumner was formerly a non-resistant, but having thought better of it, he wades in like a regular. The following extracts is from a peace oration delivered in 1849:

"Confessing the Brotherhood of Mankind, we find at once a divine standard, of unquestionable accuracy and applicability, by which to estimate the achievements of battle. No brother can win "glory" from the death of a brother. Cain won no "glory" when he slew Abel; nor would Abel have won "glory," had he, in the exercise of strict self-defence, succeeded in slaying the wicked Cain. The soul recoils in horror from the thought of praise or honor, as the meed of any such melancholy, hateful success. And what is true of a contest between two brothers, is equally true of a contest between many. No army can win "glory" by dealing death or defeat to an army of its brothers.

The ancient Romans, ignorant of this sacred and most comprehensive relation, and recognizing only the exclusive fellowship which springs from a common country, accounted civil war as fratricidal.—They branded the opposing forces—even under the well loved names in the Republic—as *impious*, and constantly refused "honor," "thanksgiving," or "triumph," to the conquering chief whose sword had been employed against his fellow-citizens, even though traitors and rebels. As the Brotherhood of Mankind—now professed by Christian lips—becomes practically recognized, it will be impossible to restrain our regard within the exclusive circle of country, and to establish an unchristian distinction of honor between civil war and international war. As all men are brothers, so by irresistible consequence, all war must be fratricidal. And can "glory" come from fratricide? No, no. In the clear light of Christian truth, shame and sorrow must attend it; nor can any war, under whatevor apology of necessity it may be vindicated, be justly made the occasion of "honor," of "thanksgiving," or of "triumph." Surely none can hesitate in this conclusion, who are not fatally imbued with the Heathen rage of nationality, that made the Venetians say "they were Venetians first, and Christians afterwards."

Siegel's German Turner Regiment.

SPRINGFIED, MO., July 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORLD:—I received to-day a letter from Pittsburgh, in which a number of Turners offered to enter the Third Regiment. I need not say that I accept the offer with pleasure. On the strength of it, I should desire to organize a Turner Regiment, and receive it into the brigade under my command. As the three months' engagement of many regiments are just on the point of running out, and as we are in want here in Missouri of a good rifle regiment, I hope this idea will find support and wider circulation. Requesting you to contribute your best to the object, I am, with friendly salutations,

Yours F. SIEGEL.

EX-POSTMASTER FOWLER, of New York, is pleasantly located at the city of Tepic, in Mexico, about fifty miles from the Pacific, and employed as chief agent of Messrs. Barron, Forbes & Co., the wealthy Bankers and Manufacturers.—Both of the principals are now in Europe, and Mr. Fowler has entire charge of their affairs.

THE COMET.—Astronomer Thatcher says the comet now visible is not a new one, but the bright comet of July 3d. Its position now is 10 degrees southsoutheast of Benetnash, the last star in the handle of "the Dipper." It appears at 10 p. m. as a star of the fifth magnitude. It will yet be visible to the unassisted eye for one week, and to the telescope of the Earl of Rosse for four months.

ODD COIN.—A new kind of bogus coin has been put in circulation in Newark, New Jersey. A piece of lead pipe, the size of a new penny, cut to lengths corresponding to twenty-five cent rolls is wrapped in a piece of paper, and in that condition is offered to the dealer, who in many cases unsuspectingly takes it as a roll of pennies.

IT is stated that the Hon. Edward D. Baker, Senator from Oregon, declines the appointment of Brigadier General.

THE Brockport (N. Y.) Exchange Bank closed its doors on Monday, and will go into liquination.

THE bills passed by the House of Representatives increasing the number of cadets and midshipmen failed in the Senate.

TENNYSON is expected to write the poem for the opening of the great World's Fair at London, during the coming year.

EDWIN BOOTH, the tragedian, and Mrs. Booth, sailed from Boston on Wednesday, in the Arabia, for Liverpool.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The End is not Yet.

Let not our people deceive themselves with the notion that either the first or second battle of Bull Run is decisive, or likely to terminate the campaign on the Potomac. *Facts do not justify such hopes, nor our position warrant the expectation.* The forces of Scott must, of necessity, be demoralized by the brilliant action that has crowned the Southern arms with victory over great odds. But the invading army is neither destroyed nor captured.—Our forces are comparatively quite small. Washington is not taken. It is strongly entrenched, and Scott has available many more troops than ourselves. *The forces that have just been routed will be rallied, reinforced and brought back into the field with every precaution and advantage that generalship and military resources can furnish.* The prestige and position of the abolition government, no less than Scott's reputation, urge them to prompt and peculiar efforts to retrieve the late severe check they have met with. McClellan has already been sent for. Circumstances all point to a speedy renewal of battle on the Potomac. The next struggle will be one of life or death to the invaders—of great importance to us in regard to the time of the war. It is to be hoped that our own brave forces will be properly strengthened, and our able and indefatigable Generals put in condition not only to defeat and discomfit, but to annihilate the enemy, and drive his remnant from the polluted soil of Maryland, and soon end the war.

THE BLOCKADE.—Washington dispatches intimate that the Southern Press will not much longer exult over the fact that in some localities on the coast the blockade is inefficient. Congress has conferred ample power on the Navy Department to render it perfect along the whole range of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and it will probably soon be made so, so far as the stationing of vessels is concerned. These vessels, however, must be commanded by reliable and vigilant men, and not by those who will allow the rebel privateers to run out of the Southern ports in spite of their presence, as Capt. Poor, of the *Brooklyn*, stationed at the mouth of the Mississippi, seems inclined to do. The *Sumter*, it will be recollected, was allowed by him to escape; and now we have information that on the 30th ult. the privateer steamer *McRea* succeeded in running him into the Gulf.

MAKING THE ISSUE.—A day or two before the Kentucky election, the Paducah *Herald*, a strong secession organ in that State, said:

"Let us make the fight for the Legislature. Let it be done upon the fair issue of secession or no secession—to remain with the Abolition North or join the South—to remain a Slave State or abolish Slavery. *Let us be honest. We all mean Secession. Magoffin means it. Breckinridge means it. Powell means it. Burnett means it. We all mean it.* Then why not say so, and come out and advocate it openly and honestly?"

WE hear very frequently of messages from merchants at the South to their creditors here, begging them not to consider them dishonest and declaring that their lives would be in danger at home if they did not openly and ostentatiously repudiate their Northern debts. But whenever the time shall come that they can be released from the terrors of the mob, they declare their purpose to pay every dollar they owe, both paincipal and interest.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MARYLAND POLITICS.—Thirteen Maryland Senators and forty-three Representatives, met at Frederick, on the 5th inst., and adopted a series of resolutions recommending the citizens of Maryland who are opposed to the war to organize into conventions for the nomination and election of candidates for Governor and other State officers, to be voted for next fall. The State Convention will meet at Baltimore on the 10th of September next.

COTTON.—The Memphis *Avalanche* of July 29th says:—"For the first time for at least five years not a bale of cotton has left Memphis for a week. The receipts of the week were seventy bales."

THERE were one hundred and forty-five deaths in St. Louis last week. Fourteen were from excessive heat.

THE new Czar of Russia is declared to be very profligate in his private life.

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 crack company can do so by calling at WILKINS HALL, second story, over the Mayor's office.
aug5:w 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.
aug4:w WM. EICHBAUM, City Treasurer.

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. aug2

THOMAS A. HINTON, LATE OF THIRTEENTH Regiment P. V., is about recruiting a company under Col. Rowley, [by authority,] and wishes all his old members of company I, who desire to enlist to give him a call, as well as all others who intend to serve their country during the war. The company will be mustered on Wednesday next, at the farthest.
ⁿ⁸ Apply at "TIME HOUSE," Market alley.
aug1:tf

TO THE 12TH AND 13TH REGIMENTS, P. V.—Authority has been given me to commute the Rations of the 12th and 13th Regiments, P. V.—the former for six, the latter for nine days. As soon as funds are received from the Treasury of the United States the same will be paid to the Quartermasters of the Regiments.
BENJ. F. HUTCHINS,
1st Lieut. 3d Cavalry, U. S. A.
Due notice will be given through the papers of the receipt of the above commutation, and the money paid to the representative of each Company.
JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Reg't.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Reg't
aug1:3

McCLELLAN INFANTRY.—WANTED—FIFTY able and reliable men, to fill up this company, now recruiting at No. 84 FOURTH ST., near Market, for Col. Hays' regiment. Persons enlisting in this company have the assurance of immediate and honorable service; the benefit of all the late laws passed by Congress in behalf of the volunteers, and $100 IN CASH at the expiration of their term of enlistment, and the assurance that the company will be uniformed and equipped before leaving the city. Persons desirous of enlisting will apply immediately at No. 84 FOURTH STREET, above the old stand of the Adams Express office, to
aug2:3t* CAPTAIN CHARLES F. PORTER.

SICKLES' EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

30 MEN WANTED,
TO FILL UP
Company E, 5th Regiment,
SICKLES' BRIGADE.
Now chartered at
CAMP SCOTT, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK.
Apply at THIRD STORY, WILKINS HALL, FOURTH STREET.
W. J. PHILIPS,
aug1:3t Recruiting Sergeant.

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. NESBLET, and Captain WM. J. KANE, 21 Diamond, Pittsburgh, or to my Headquarters.
JAMES S. NESBLET,
Brigadier General Commanding.
Capt. F. H. Gross, Aid-de-Camp. aug1:w

BROOM BRUSH.—20 bales just received and for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS.
aug10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS 84 REGIMENT PA. VOLS.
PITTSBURGH, August 11th, 1861.
Colonel D. H. Williams having several companies of his regiment now uniformed and in camp, will receive a few more men and leave for the seat of War at an early date. Companies east of the mountains will report to Lieut. Col. Vallee, Philadelphia. Companies near Pittsburgh will report to the Colonel at Camp Wilkins. All companies will be sent to Camp in Philadelphia as soon as complete and clothed with their uniforms. Companies will receive their uniforms as soon as mustered into service.
The Field Officers of this regiment are—
Colonel, D. H. Williams, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lieut. Col., F. Vallee, Philadelphia, Pa.
Major, A. J. Swartz, Reading, Pa.
Doctor D. D. Clarke, of Philadelphia, has accepted the appointment of Surgeon.
The remaining permanent staff appointments will not be made until the regiment is in camp together, when good men will be selected, the Colonel having declined making any promises in advance, excepting to appoint his staff from those who have enlisted unconditionally.
A band of music, consisting 24 pieces, ample provision for which having been provided for by the government, will accompany the regiment.
The pay of the soldiers will now be thirteen dollars per month, with the extra allowance of three dollars and fifty cents per month for clothing, and an increase in daily rations.
The pay of the non-commissioned officers is according to rank, fifteen dollars, sixteen dollars, nineteen dollars, and so on up to twenty-four dollars per month.
The Colonel expects to make an arrangement whereby soldiers having families may have such portion of their wages as they may direct, secured and paid to the family in weekly instalments during their absence.
In addition to the above payments, the volunteer is entitled to all emoluments, pensions, &c., allowed in the regular army, also, in case of honorable discharge, (or to his family in case of his loss in battle or by sickness in discharge of his duty,) an extra allowance or bounty of One Hundred Dollars!
DAVID H. WILLIAMS,
aug12 Col. Commanding.

FOR SHERIFF,
ROBERT WATSON,
OF THE FOURTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
As the Union and Workingmans candidate at the October election.
aug12:d

OF all the preparations that have ever been discovered for stimulating the growth of the whiskers and moustache, rendering them beautiful and glossy, none have ever been found equal to
BELLINGHAM'S STIMULATING ONGUENT,
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For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING,
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For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING,
For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING,
For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING,
corner Market street and the Diamond,
corner Market street and the Diamond. aug12

GREEN APPLES.—24 barrels choice Apples, just received and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER, corner Market and First sts.

POTATOES.—New brands large White Potatoes, just received and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER, corner Market and First sts.

RYE FLOUR.—5 bbls choice Rye Flour, just received and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER, corner Market and First sts.

10 SHIRT COLLARS FOR 25 CENTS.—
Approved style of
Gents' Patent Enamelled Collars for 1861.
10 Shirt Collars of any style for 25 cents.
EATON, MACHUM & CO.,
aug12 Nos. 70 and 72 Fifth street.

CLOSING OUT SALE—
CHARLES GIPNER,
78 MARKET STREET.
Black Lace Setts for 50 cents.
Linen Collars for 25 cents, worth 75.
Misses' Leghorn Hats for 37½ cents.
Straw Bonnets at half price.
Osborne & Cheesemann's 50 Spring Hoop Skirts for $2.00 worth $2.50.
Embroidered Setts for 75 cents to $1.00.
Bonnet Ribbons and Flowers at much less than the usual prices.
All are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
aug10

R. H. LONG & GEORGE REFLICK

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

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

SEA-BATHING.—THE USE HOUSE, Atlantic, N. J., is now open for visitors. This is the largest and best furnished hotel on the island, and being convenient to the beach, and surrounded by extensive and well stocked grounds, is a desirable house for families. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with pure water. The Germania Society will furnish the music for the season. The cars stop at the door of the hotel for the convenience of guests.
JEREMIAH M'KIBBIN,
aug10:1md Proprietor.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE—A 2 story double frame house for two families, with lot of ground 121 feet front on Webster street, by 141 on Mercer street, to an alley. Price, $2,500. Also, a three story brick house of eight rooms and bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Lot of 21 feet on Logan street, near Franklin. Price $4,500. Also, two 2 story brick houses on Elm street—Price $1,300.
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
aug5 67 Market street.

WILLIAM MEANS, DAVID M'CANDLESS
HARRISON A. COFFIN, Special Partner
General Partners.
MEANS & COFFIN,
(Successors to M'Candless, Means & Co.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Corner Wood and Water Sts.,
feb1:m PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS
(late JONES, JOHN L. POTT, WM. M'CULLOUGH)
JONES, BOYD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST Steel; also, Spring, Plow, Tire, R. R. SPRINGS and AXLES, corner 2d and Liberty streets. [aug22:d] PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUSTIN LOOMIS & CO., Dealers in Promissory Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, and in securities for money.
Money loaned on Checks at short dates, with collateral securities.
NOTES AND DRAFTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Persons desiring loans can be accommodated on reasonable terms, and capitalists can find safe investments with good securities at remunerative prices.
Also, attend to the Sale, Renting and Purchase of Real Estate.
Office, No. 62 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh.
AUSTIN LOOMIS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO.,
Pittsburgh, July 27th, 1861.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is prepared to make all payments only 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 same Company, to be issued to be organized under a plan approved by the Committee of Stockholders and Bondholders of the said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, dated October 2nd, 1860.
Parties holding such claims will apply immediately at the office of the undersigned, No. 55 Fifth street.
A. D. MCKEE,
Attorney for the Purchasing Committee.
aug7:w2p