# The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING,.....AUG. 13.


THE *Gazette* of Saturday says that if the Republicans had tendered a Union ticket to the Democracy it would have been rejected. Perhaps the editor did not read the resolutions of the Democratic Convention, which recited distinctly the purpose of the party not to make a nomination.

It would have been at least modest to have made the tender, without taking so much for granted. Conservative Republicans everywhere exclaim against party strife, this fall; at least they protest, if such is to be the case, they will abstain from vulgar abuse of old political opponents, who are now standing shoulder to shoulder with them in this great struggle for constitutional liberty.

### ENCOURAGING.

The "Tribune" of Saturday evening says:—"Though the journals very properly avoid the publication of all news which might be made to convey intelligence to the enemy, and only gen ral intelligence respecting the movements of the National armies is made known, and we are most happy to be able to assure the public, from facts beyond dispute, which have been communicated to us, that at no time since the commencement of hostilities has the National cause been so strong or hopeful as now. In point of numbers, organization, discipline and efficiency, the army of the East, under Gen. McClellan, and the army of the West, under Gen. Fremont, are immensely superior to their highest previous condition. Of what Gen. McClellan has accomplished we already know something, and are also aware that he has inspired both the forces under him and the country at large with that confidence which is one of the first requisites of successful generalship; but of Gen. Fremont's progress we are, from the fact that his theatre of action is remote from us, not so well informed. On this head, however, a single fact can well represent many; and when we state that the three months' volunteers of his army have re-enlisted for the war, we say enough to show fully the popular feeling of the great West toward both the General and the Union of which he is a champion."

### A THREAT.

The Democrat or Republican who will not vote at the primary elections, upon the Republican call, is to be denounced as "factious," according to the *Gazette*—opposed to the war, in favor of the South, and a great many other horrible things. So far as we are concerned we shall not attend the Republican primary meetings, and risk the consequences. This "will you walk into my parlor" dodge won't do. Neither Republicans nor Democrats will be coerced by the lash of office seekers. Party hacks and small fry ward politicians must stand back for honest, full grown, reputable men.

### TO THE MOUNTAINS.

Everybody not belonging to the Stay-at-Home club flee to the Mountains, where the health-giving air yields a new lease of life. You will stop certainly at the Cresson House, where the amiable Mullen will convince you that it is just the place you have been looking for. A wag remarks to us that he liked Cresson uncommon, for, whilst there, he had plenty to eat and nothing to do, whilst at home it was very much the reverse.

THAT excellent Catholic journal, the New York "Tablet," has some very sensible observations on the present mode of providing pupils for the Military Academy at West Point. It says;

"Give those youths who are neither politicians nor the sons of politicians a chance. Let admittance to the Military Academy of the Great Republic be based upon democratic principles. Let a boy's own intelligence, genius, moral worth, be the needed qualifications, and not his father's wire-pulling talents or the number of votes he can control. Let a board of examiners be appointed in every Congressional District, and let all youths between certain ages be enabled to present themselves for examination, and the most worthy be selected."

—True, every word. Merit, and not favor, is the right principle in this case as in every other connected with public affairs. Our army can never be all that it should until the fundamental vice of West Point is removed.

### A Romantic Freak.

From the Baltimore Patriot, August 9.

Some days ago, two ladies, one married, a resident of Howard county, the other a rich heiress of this city, made the acquaintance of Miss Dix, the philanthropist, and succeeded in getting a pass from General Mansfield to go over to the National army in Virginia. After receiving the "pass," they engaged a horse and buggy—the heiress holding the reins—and proceeded as far as the Confederate army. The married lady, closely veiled, met a gentleman, addressing him familiarly as Mr. D. He responded by saying, "I am not Mr. D.—that is not my name." She then threw aside her veil; he recognized her, when she was told they would have to be arrested and sent back. *It appears, however, that the ladies had deceived Miss Dix, as they were both Secessionists, and were trying to get to Richmond!* Mr. D. was not willing that they should risk their lives unprotected by proceeding to Richmond, and had them sent back to their homes. It is supposed by some that the rich heiress was looking for a "loving swain" or a wayward brother, and had induced the married lady to accompany her. The mission, however, failed.

### General Wool.

The Troy *Times* says:

"We stated briefly in the second edition of the *Times*, yesterday, that orders had been issued for General Wool to repair to Fort Monroe and assume command of that department. The information was based upon a telegraphic despatch received from General Scott by General Wool stating that it was desirable that he should direct the operations of that wing of the army, and inquiring if his health was such as to be equal to the responsible duties of the position. General Wool immediately replied by telegraph as follows:

"'TROY, August 8, 1861.—I am ready—never in better health. JOHN E. WOOL.'

"The enquiry being thus answered satisfactorily, General Wool is now awaiting the reception of his orders, and preparing for his departure for active duty. It is expected that his orders will be received here to-day or to-morrow, and the General intends to be ready by Tuesday or Wednesday of next week to leave the city."

### Dean Richmond and the New York Democracy.

There has been some controversy relative to the reply of the New York Democratic Committee to the Republican Committee, on invitation to unite Conventions. We publish below the reply of Dean Richmond, as chairman:

GENTS: The resolutions communicated to us by you had been duly considered by our committee, who have directed us to reply thereto. None can be more profoundly impressed than we are with a sense of the duty of the foregoing of partizan views and purposes in the present critical condition of our unhappy country. The Democratic party has, in every crisis of public danger, risen to the magnitude of the occasion and devoted its energies and its sacrifices to the call of patriotism. It will not be less faithful to the duties of citizenship now, when the perils which menace us equal, if they do not exceed, those which surrounded us in the war of independence and in the formation of the Constitution. As to the spirit in which Democrats are disposed to meet the emergency, we point to the hundreds of thousands of our brethren who took arms at the first warning, and to the readiness with which they have offered their means to the country.

You suggest a conference of political conventions for the nomination of State officers, as a mode apparently of uniting the people in support of the country. That it would be well, at this time, to fill the leading public officer, especially in the Federal government, to which the conduct of public affairs belongs, with men whose purity of character and capacity for administrative labors were so well known as to command the confidence of the people, is most true; as it is also probable that if this example were set in the conduct of Federal affairs, it would be followed by the people in the selection of their State officers.

But we would be false to the party which we represent, if we considered any proposition of union with former political opponents, except upon the basis of principle. It is of little importance what men of what party occupy public positions, whether of power or emolument, but it is of the utmost moment that citizens of common principles should unite at this time in support of the government, and in the vindication of the Constitution and the Union. We believe we utter the sentiments of all Democrats when we say that they are ready to unite in political action with every citizen who looks to the preservation of the Constitution and the perpetuation of the Union as the great end to be arrived at, and who estimate all measures, whether of war or peace, only as they conduce to that end; who are opposed to any war and equality to any peace, which is based upon the idea of the separation of these states; while they hold that the war can only be successfully prosecuted by more vigorous command in the field and efficiency in the national blockade, they regard it as the duty of the federal government at all times to hold out terms of peace and accommodation to the dissevered states—that as our political system was founded in compromise, and has been so perpetuated, it can never be dishonorable in any administration to seek to restore it by the same means.

Above all, they repel the idea that there exists between the two sections of the Union, such an incompatibility of institutions as to give rise to an irrepressible conflict between them, which can only terminate in the subjugation of one or the other. Repelling the doctrine that any state can rightfully secede from this Union, they hold next in abhorrence that aggressive, and fanatical sectional policy, which has so largely contributed to the present danger of the country.

They propose, therefore, to invite to union with them, all citizens, of whatever party, who, believing in these views, will act with them to secure honest administration in Federal and State affairs, a rigid maintenance of the Constitution, economy in public expenditures, honesty in the award of contracts, justice to the soldier in the field and the tax-payer at home, the rigid safeguard of public credit, and the expulsion of corrupt men from public office.

As such union must necessarily spring from the people, instead of being dictated to them, we are instructed by our committee to say, that in issuing the call for the usual Democratic State Convention, they will invite all good citizens who are willing to co-operate with the Democrats to these ends, to come together at the primary meetings, and unite in selecting representatives to a State Convention, to nominate candidates upon this platform of patriotism.

We have the honor to be, &c.,

Very respectfully yours,
DEAN RICHMOND,
P. CAGGER, Secretary. Chairman.

### General McClellan.

Few persons in Washington know this man by eye-sight, but he is the stronghold in which all hearts assemble. He never reviews regiments on parade—he goes through their quarters thrice in forty-eight hours—and at the expiration of that time they are grumbling because he has never given them a sight of him. Perhaps he dances badly. He is not a brilliant object in saloons. He might be likely to break fans on a large scale if asked to hold them during the waltzes. He does not blossom in stars and shoulder straps.

But if you happen to be stopping to perspire under the shadow of a broad white oak on the road between the Potomac *tete-du pont* and Arlington House, you may see a man about the size of our gallant color-rescuer Stedman, with a significant high-bridged nose, keen blue grey eyes, mouth not unlike that of a generous mastiff, who bites on no small provocation, but when he does, bites immediately, and leaves a *souvenir*. Clad in a blue blouse—like that of a Parisian carpenter—and pantaloons which might have been any color before the sacred soil in pulverized form was half an inch deep on them; you may see this man, I say, rushing his horse through a cloud of dust, and an aide-de-camp puffing twenty rods behind him, in the vain endeavor to keep up with the rider who, to quote his acquaintances, "rides like the devil." As he pulls his brown mustache to wipe away the honest sweat of a man in earnest, he may turn his face towards you—be sure he will see you, at any rate, for there is nothing he does not see—and you will have a glimpse of George B. McClellan.

In the first place, be the fact morally defensible or not, the effect of a *new* name is wonderful in this world. Still more so, a new name which is synonymous with invariable success. Then, again, men like the incognito under which McClellan travels—all the more as it is not assued, but inevitable from the necessities of his character. It is impossible to imagine a McClellan done in pipe clay. He cannot, in nature, sit for his statue, to any other artist than a worker in granite.

He knows very well what we boys use to know at boarding-school, when the principal on examination day got up a magnificent dinner, and put the youngsters into their best clothes, addressing the younger classes with an invariable suave "my dear," and paternally pressing the astonished lads to a second instalment of semi-annual plum-pudding—the examination days are the exception to a dreary rule of daily life. He will have nobody "gotten up" to receive him. He wants the habitual condition of the boys—not their holiday sham appearance. Hence that blouse, that unheralded approach to camps who have no idea of his *personnel*, who suppose they see a sapper and miner eccentrically on horseback, or at the farthest one of the Sturgis Rifles, who are McClellan's body guard, and so devoted to him that they would go this day to Manassas behind him, an unsupported corps.

The fact of McClellan's having brigaded the army has now become an old tale to the public. He unostentatiously goes on after the same method with that great body of troops who are constantly arriving. But for the implied parole of honor above mentioned, I should like to state the exact numeral amount of the work enjoined upon him by the necessities of this method as applied to the vast impouring.

It is only possible to say that nothing on so gigantic a scale in the shape of military disposition has ever been demanded of a man on this continent—scarcely on the European. And though the fact of this new arrangement be now well known, its results are to be immeasurable. For the knowledge of their field officers, by sight, and still more by personal confidence—the position of the right field officers over any given body—the discipline of the brigade as distinguished from that of the isolated regiment—these desideratas are of the utmost importance in our future advance. We may add, that it is the conviction of some of the ablest commanders with whom our editorial delegation consulted in Washington, that these would have made Bull Run a victory after as well as before three o'clock p. m., of July 21st.

Washington, since McClellan, is no longer a field for target-shooting, with an after pic-nic under the marque of Willard's and Brown's. It is now possible to reach the door from the clerk's desk or bar of either without elbowing epaulettes or getting tangled in dress-swords. Let not these words be thought to indicate a demoralization of the army before McClellan came. Up to that day we had heard the sermon of Bull Run in eloquent cannon-voice, but the fist of the preacher had not come down on the desk in personal application.

We said: "The panic happened equally to the French after Solferino; it was only a chance; it may never happen again." So we took our cobblers at Willard's when we should have been in our camps on the hills, moralizing over the straw at midnight about "remarkable Providences," forgetting that our soldiers needed an eye to their comfort and discipline, if that eye would be their talisman and inspirer of victory. McClellan came and said, not "there may be," but "there shall be" no more panic. And he has taken the means. He has made the officer as responsible for the men as the man to the officer.

Without his pass, neither bands nor stars can junket at midnight. But a night or two ago a sergeant approached a gentleman high in military rank, taking his Hock and soda at the spout of the little drug store under Willard's. He asked him for his pass and received indignant answer that he was addressing an officer. "My instructions," said the sergeant, "are to see you to your quarters." "I give you my word of honor that I will go there," replied the officer. "I am obliged, sir," replied the sergeant, "to give you *my* word of honor that I will see you there." And they marched away together.—*Correspondence N. Y. Post.*

### The Scottish Descent of our Generals.

MCCLELLAN AND M'DOWELL DESCENDED FROM GALLOWAY CHIEFTAINS.

Mr. William Nesbitt, of New York, communicates the following interesting statements to the *Scottish American Journal*:

"By accounts I have lately received from Kirkcudbright—my native place—I learn that General McClellan is a descendant of a very ancient and illustrious Galloway family—the McClellans of Kirkcudbright and Bombie, allied to the ancient 'Knights of Lochinvar.' The family were ennobled by Charles I, in 1628; the then representative, Sir Robert McClellan of Bombie, being created a peer under the title of Lord Kirkcudbright. The last lord of that name died about thirty years ago, in rather reduced circumstances, leaving no issue. The title is now extinct.—The ruins of the old family castle now form the most conspicuous object in the ancient burg of Kirkcudbright, on the banks of the river Dee. Many of the deeds of the McClellans are still recounted in the legendary lore of the district. The name of McClellan has been always associated with all that is noble, patriotic and daring, and I am proud to think that in the person of the worthy American scion it is still so. Sir William McClellan, an ancestor of the above family, also fell at Flodden."

In point of fact, Camden Grey McClellan, tenth Baron Kirkcudbright, in the peerage of Scotland, died in 1832, when, for want of a male heir, the title became extinct. His widow survives. She was a daughter of the late Colonel Thomas Gorges. Lord Kirkcudbright left an only daughter, Camden Elizabeth, who was married in 1832, shortly before her father's death, to James Staunton Lambert, who also survives.

Mr. Nesbitt adds: General McDowell, I believe, is also a decendant of another renowned race of potent Galwegian chieftains, the McDowells of Logan and Garthland; an ancestor, Charles McDowell, of Logan, having fallen bravely fighting at the head of his clan, at the fatal battle of Flodden Field, in 1513. The name is said to be synonymous with Dowgall, Donegal, Donald, and McDougall. They have been a leading family in western Galloway from time immemorial; and like many other ancient Scottish families, their name and origin are hidden in the night of antiquity."

LORD JOHN RUSSELL—or, as he is now to be called, Earl Russell—has recently pronounced his farewell speech as a commoner. The London *Times* honors him with an editorial written in its cleverest style, beginning as follows:

Lord John Russell yesterday took leave of the city he had represented twenty years, and the House of Commons, of which he had been a leading member forty-seven. It may seem to many but the other day that he surprised his aristocratic friends by accepting the more recent of these obligations, but it takes an odd man to remember with any sharpness of recollection the commencement of the earlier. An illustrious career of nearly half a century was yesterday so far concluded that it remains to be seen whether Earl Russell will be more than the monument of Lord John. No one can tell how it will fare with a great man's influence when he is raised to that thin upper atmosphere and those realms of silence. What, indeed, is a peer, in many cases, but one of those second existences by which eastern tales suppose a man's body to be animated and his memory belied? Lord John Russell we know, but who is this that presents himself in the region above, among so many bygoners that are indeed bygones?

After rehearsing the reform achievements of Lord John, the editor dismisses him as follow:

All this is now past. Lord John Russell himself is now as much a part of the existing state of things as he was then a part of the great movement against it.—Will he ever again resume the lead of that "pressure from without" which forced a dozen great monopolies to surrender at discretion? We doubt it. We doubt even his power of adapting himself to the new state of things ever arising. He has done his great work. Over and over again has he striven to renew it, and has failed. Such a life cannot be repeated. The great tribune of the people is now a peer. Lord John Russell is no more; Earl Russell takes his place.

### The Rebels Responsible for the Slave Trade.

The telegraphic despatches by the Europa misrepresented Lord Palmerston, whose late parliamentary speech upon the subject of the African slave trade did not lay the onus of treaty violation upon the United States in its corporate capacity, but upon the influences operating in government quarters which have now unmasked themselves in the shape of open rebellion. We subjoin so much of this speech as refers to our American action:

"There are some Portuguese shipments from the east coast of Africa, but the trade is mainly carried on under the American flag. Lately there has been some little amount of slavery carried on under the French flag, but not to any great extent. We have been constantly remonstrating with the American government against that prostitution of their flag. In one piece of correspondence I told them that a piece of bunting ought not to be a national pass port. They took offence at that and said I had insulted their flag. It was not the expression that nettled them, but the reproach that their flag was prostituted to base purposes. We tried to persuade them to grant a mutual right of search, but we were unsuccessful. We tried other plans, and at last we proposed to Mr. Buchanan that English and American cruizers should sail in company, and when any ship under the American flag should be taken with slaves on board she should be prize to the American cruizer, and treated according to the American law; but when a ship was taken without a flag or papers with slaves on board she should be prize to the British cruizer, and be subject to our law. That proposal seemed too well calculated to accomplish its purpose to be accepted by the American government, and accordingly it was declined. The honorable member from Galway says that now that the North and the South are at variance is the time to get the assistance of the North against the South. It is true that at the time of the disruption of the Union—if we may assume it to have taken place—or before this civil contest broke out, it was the influence of the South which prevailed at Washington—[hear, hear]—and prevented the government there from accepting any of the offers we made for the purpose of enlisting the support of the United States government in the execution of their treaty engagements. There is a treaty engagement by which they are bound to cooperate with us for the suppression of the slave trade. For a time they sent one or two small vessels to the coast of Africa, and lately they have increased the number. But this I have observed, that when an American cruiser is commanded by a captain from the South, no effective assistance whatever is given for the suppression of the slave trade [Hear.] The Southern captain shuts his eyes to what is going on and runs off to Madeira for supplies of water; but the cruisers commanded by captains from the North do give us very effective and vigilant co-operation. [Hear.] That would lead to the hope, no doubt, that if the course of events should give to the North a more sovereign existence, possibly the spirit of the North would prevail over the influence which has hitherto controlled them, and although most of the cruisers were fitted out at New York and Boston, and, perhaps, with capital from the North, yet it was the spirit of the South which animated these expeditions.

### Observations on Storms.

1. The Atlantic ocean is the source of nearly all the rains that visit this part of the country. The moisture collected from the great lakes is small in quantity, travels but a short distance, and usually falls to the northward of this parallel. The Gulf of Mexico sheds its vapors on the great western valley. From the northern ocean and the rivers flowing into it hardly any moisture is evaporated.

2. The heated air descending from the surface of the Atlantic, especially from the Gulf Stream, is wafted over the land, by winds which usually blow at a right angle to the general coast line.

3. No rain storms are experienced, or even heavy showers, after the wind has been blowing steadily from the northwest, this being a dry current, and absorbing instead of giving out moisture.

4. After hot days, during the summer season, the sea breezes usually set in towards evening. On reaching the mountains this current comes in contact with a cooler one from the opposite direction, when there is apt to be a thunder shower followed by the ordinary northwester. The storm occurs along the line of collision between those opposing currents, and of course travels in the direction of the ocean.

5. When a southeaster has prevailed for a time at any season, it is reasonable to expect a corresponding heavy rain, as the clouds have a great quantity of moisture to deposit. At the same time the coolness which succeed will usually be in about the same ratio, the wet surface of the ground absorbing much of the caloric in the lower atmosphere.

6. The northeast storm is probably in every case caused by one of those circular storms, termed "Cyclones," whose centre is some distance to the eastward. In such a case the storm travels from southward to northeast, or in the contrary direction to that in which we feel the breeze blowing. If accurate observations were made as to the changes in the wind, the centre of the tempest might be calculated with tolerable accuracy. In proportion to the length of time and the strength and coldness of current, the storm will be more or less severe. A correspondent, who has long made this subject a study, remarks that the northeasters are seldom experienced west of the Alleghanies.

7. It is remarkable that on this side of those mountains, storms scarcely ever blow from any of the cardinal points of the compass. Any exceptions are believed to be only cases when the wind is turning, or rather when persons are entering into or passing out of the track of the tempest.

These observations might be multiplied to a great extent; but probably comprise the most important facts in relation to the storms which are experienced in this part of the country. To those who are not familiar with the subject, they will serve to explain in part, the more immediate causes of those phenomena.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

### The Order of Battle at Stone Bridge.

GENERAL M'DOWELL'S PLAN OF OPERATIONS—THREE DAY'S RATIONS ISSUED.

The following is an official copy of the orders issued by General M'Dowell on the day before the battle of Stone Bridge:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT ARMY EASTERN VA.,
CENTREVILLE, July 20, 1861.

"The enemy has planted a battery on the Warrenton turnpike to defend the passage of Bull Run; has seized the stone bridge and made a heavy abatis on the right bank, to oppose our advance in that direction. The ford above the bridge is also guarded, whether with artillery or not is not positively known, but every indication favors the belief that he proposes to defend the passage of the stream.

"It is intended to turn the position, force the enemy from the road, that it may be re-opened, and, if possible, destroy the railroad leading from Manassas to the valley of Virginia, where the enemy has a large force. As this may be resisted by all the force of the enemy, the troops will be disposed as follows:

"The First division, General Tyler's, with the exception of Richardson's brigade, will, at half-past two o'clock in the morning precisely, be on the Warrenton bridge, but will not open fire until daybreak.

"The Second division, (Hunter's) will move from its camp at two o'clock in the morning precisely, and led by Captain Woodbury, of the Engineers, will, after passing Club Run, turn to the right and pass the Bull Run stream above the ford at Sudley's Spring, and then turning down to the left, descend the stream and clear away the enemy who may be guarding the lower ford and bridge. It will then bear off to the right and make room for the succeeding division.

"The Third division (Heintzelman's) will march at half past two o'clock in the morning, and follow the road taken by the Second division, but will cross at the lower ford after it has been turned as above, and then, going to the left, take place between the stream and Second division.

"The Fifth division (Miles's) will take position on the Centreville Heights (Richardson's brigade, will, for the time, form part of the Fifth division, and will continue in its present position.) One brigade will be in the village, and one near the present station of Richardson's brigade. This division will threaten the Blackburn ford, and remain in reserve at Centreville. The commander will open fire with artillery only, and will bear in mind that it is a demonstration only he is to make. He will cause such defensive works, abatis, earthworks, &c., to be thrown up as will strengthen his position. Lieutenant Prime, of the Engineers, will be charged with this duty.

"These movements may lead to the gravest results, and commanders of divisions and brigades should bear in mind the immense consequences involved.—There must be no failure, and every effort must be made to prevent straggling.

"No one must be allowed to leave the ranks without special authority.—After completing the movements ordered, the troops must be held in order of battle, as they may be attacked at any moment. By command of

Brigadier General McDOWELL.

"JAMES B. FRY, Adjutant General."

The following was General McDowell's order for the issue of rations for three days:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA, CENTREVILLE, July 29, 1861.

"The commanders of divisions will give the necessary orders that an equal distribution of the subsistence stores on hand may be made immediately to the different companies in their respective commands, so that they shall be provided for the same number of days, and that the same be cooked and put in the haversacks of the men. The subsistence stores now in the possession of each division, with the fresh beef that can be drawn from the chief commissary, must last to include the 23d instant. By command of

"Brigadier General McDOWELL.

"JAMES B. FRY, Assistant Adjutant General.

"To the Commanders of Divisions and Brigades."

### Why they did not Pursue.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.]

RICHMOND, Monday, July 29, 1861.

Amidst the rejoicing over the victory of Stone Bridge, dissatisfaction is expressed that we did not reap the advantages we might have reaped. Under such a thorough defeat, rout and disorganization of the National Army, it might have been driven from Virginia; and Alexandria, Arlington, and all their intrenchments and guns on this side of the Potomac, taken. Great as the victory has been, its results would have been incalculable could we have pursued the flying and terror-stricken enemy to the Long Bridge. And why was it not done? Simply because Beauregard had not the force. Though only a part of the Army was engaged in actual battle, all had been on active duty the whole day. The combined forces of Beauregard and Johnston did not exceed 85,000 men in the field. At least half of these were engaged in the fight. The rest were under the fire of the enemy's guns, with an occasional encounter. All, in fact, were on the battle field and in the battle array, from the earliest hour in the morning till the defeat in the evening.—Every man was needed. There were no reserves; there would not have been any with such a small Army compared to that of the enemy. How was it possible, then, for Beauregard to have pursued the enemy twenty-five to thirty miles into Washington? His entire force was exhausted. Had his Army been large enough to have admitted of a reserve corps of five to ten thousand men, he would have pursued them into the National Capitol. It was not Beauregard's fault that he had not a larger force. He had importuned and urged the Government to send him more regiments. He felt keenly the responsible and critical situation he was in. Not Beauregard, or Johnston, or any other General, is to blame for not having driven Lincoln's Army across the Potomac. The Executive is to blame for rejecting twelve months' volunteers, and not having given the Generals the means.

I intimated, in a former communication, that some secret and important movement, by Johnston or Beauregard, or by both, was under way, looking to the destruction of Patterson's *corps d'armee*.—Rumors are current here to-day, that a large amount of our forces, supposed to be Johnston's command, is moving in the direction of Harper's Ferry. There is, as usual, no information to be obtained of the Government. I should rather expect to see Agents of the War Department running about the street to learn the news.


SICKLES' EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

30 MEN WANTED,

TO FILL UP

Company E, 5th Regiment,

SICKLES' BRIGADE,

Now quartered at

CAMP SCOTT, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK.

Apply at THIRD STORY, WILKINS HALL, FOURTH STREET.

W. J. PHILIPS,
Recruiting Sergeant.

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.

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,
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. MILWAIN, 13th Regiment.
A. P. CALLOW, Sergeant Maj 13th Reg.

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.

Apply at "TIME HOUSE," Market alley.

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. RUTGHINS,
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.

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.

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 Messrs. 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:d1f

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, New York.

oct:dawy

DORHAVE'S

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. H. KEYSER, Agent,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

jy18:dawlm

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, 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.

aug6daw.

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

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| 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,
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 Enameled Collars for 1861.
10 Shirt Collars of any style for 25 cents.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
aug12 Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF,

ROBERT WATSON,

OF THE FOURTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,

offers himself to his friends and fellow citizens of Allegheny county as the Union and Workingman's candidate, at the October election. aug13:s

A SOLDIER OF THE WAR OF 1812, FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE—LAURENCE MITCHELL, of Lawrenceville, formerly of the Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh.—

*Fellow-Citizens of Allegheny County:* Having at the request of many of my friends and fellow-citizens presented my name for your suffrages for the office of Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, at the ensuing election, in October, I have determined, in view of the present distracted state of our beloved country, unhappily involved in civil war, to solicit the nomination of no party, believing that the present contest is one which calls on all good patriots to cast aside all mere party issues as subservient to the vital question of self-preservation be a nation. While our brave volunteers, without distinction of party, have forsaken their families and homes to aid in preserving the Union, it would be discordant with my sense of duty to present my name as a candidate to their parents, brothers and friends who remain at home in any other manner than as a friend of the Union. In my youth I had the pleasure to serve under the command of Commodore Chauncey, on Lake Ontario; it was also my good fortune to be engaged in the vindication of the honor of our national flag and in repelling British aggression in the battles of Little York and Fort George.

I was also at the surrender of Fort Erie, on Lake Erie, opposite the present city of Buffalo, when about 800 British troops were taken prisoners by the American army under the command of Gens. Brown and Winfield Scott, the present Commander-in-Chief of our Union armies.

I was then, as I always have been, anxious that our flag should wave in glory over a free, happy and united people, and am convinced that the best way to restore the happy state of affairs which made our country the most prosperous on the face of the globe, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, is by ignoring all minor party issues during the present contest, and joining as one man, heart and soul, in sustaining the efforts of the present Administration to re-establish the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws over the whole land. It is my firm determination to do all in my power for the accomplishment of this object, and I therefore respectfully submit my name for your suffrages, subject to the decision of no Convention except one which may be selected by THE PEOPLE, irrespective of party.

LAURENCE MITCHELL.

Lawrenceville, aug 12:d1w1t:w

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of CHRISTOPHER PFEIFFER, late of Pittsburgh, will present the same, and all persons indebted to the estate will make payment to the undersigned.

JOHN WEISELL,
Executor of Christopher Pfeiffer, deceased.
aug8:d1w No. 16 Penn street.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON MINING CO.,
PITTSBURGH, August 10th, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Co. have declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share upon the Capital Stock.

Payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after MONDAY, the 19th inst.

THOS. M. HOWE, Treasurer.

TERMS CASH!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

WILL OPEN THIS DAY.

NEW PRINTS AND GINGHAMS.

CHINTS, TICKINGS and SHEETINGS.

GREY LAVELLAS 6¼c and upward.

A large lot GREY LAVELLAS and DEBAGES, damaged by water, price 4 cents per yard.

A large lot DUNNELLS PRINTS, (old style,) price 6¼c, usual price 12½c.

BEAUTIFUL DARK DRESSES.

RED, WHITE, BLUE, GREY, YELLOW and PLAID FLANNELS, all Wool, and Cotton and Wool, Plain and Twilled.

CANTON FLANNELS and COTTON DIAPER.

40 INCH DUCK, for covering Government Wagons, approved by the Inspector.

SUMMER GOODS, closing out without regard to cost.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

Virginia and Missouri money taken at what it is worth.

C. HANSON LOVE,

74 Market Street.

aug13

TERMES CASH!—NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!—OPEN THIS DAY.—New Prints, Ginghams, &c. Grey Goods at 6¼ cents and upwards, a large lot damaged by water, price 4 