The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING,.....AUG. 15.

THE NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

The news from Missouri yesterday morning of the defeat and death of Gen. Lyon fell like a funeral pall upon our people, scarcely relieved in the afternoon by the news of victory accompanied as it was by the death of one of the best trained and accomplished soldiers of the day. The rebels, numbering three to our one, have been taught a bitter lesson by a handful of regulars and volunteers which may admonish them that their days are numbered in Missouri. Gen. Siegel will drive them beyond the border within the next thirty days.

MARYLAND.

Sad and humiliating as is the present situation of Maryland, her people have, nevertheless, before them a still more gloomy future. If the objects of the present war were merely what the government declares them to be, we might be content to await, with something like patience, the results of the campaign. If the reconstruction of the Confederacy was what the Administration really expected to accomplish by means of its fleets and armies, we might endure our present position for the little time that will elapse before the final success or failure of the enterprise in which the government professes to be engaged.—We could manage, perhaps, to bear the wrongs to which we are now subjected, if we could but have the consolation of knowing that we should be allowed to pursue our own course in peace, as soon as all questions about the possibility of preserving the Union is settled one way or the other. But it is very evident that the Administration is now contending for something else besides a reconstruction of the Union. It realizes the fact that the restoration of the Republic is, at best, a doubtful matter; and it is looking toward the contingencies which will present themselves, when the recognition of the Independence of the Confederate States becomes inevitable. The government has manifestly made up its mind that, if it cannot reduce all the seceded States to obedience, it can at least subjugate and hold some of them, together with Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri; and this it will desperately attempt to do.

The above is from the Baltimore *Exchange*, a secession paper, which has done more to injure Baltimore, as a city, than all other influences combined. Edited with ability and energy, it has succeeded in rallying a majority of the business men to the belief that Baltimore could not fail to become the leading city of the South, and all that was necessary was to preserve neutrality in the present contest. They started wrong, and every day admonishes that bankrupt city that it will never again enjoy the commercial importance it once enjoyed. Occupying the pathway to the National Capitol, this government will never permit Maryland to occupy a hostile attitude, that at least can and will be attended to. They may call it military occupation, or subjugation, or whatever term best suits their nature, but the seat of government must be removed from the District of Columbia, be this war long or short, before the city of Baltimore is released from frowning cannon or bristling bayonets. This may be very hard, and doubtless is annoying to her reputation and destructive to her trade; but overruling necessity and her own misconduct must square the account. The *Exchange* laments for the future of Maryland; we can afford no comfort unless genuine patriotism takes the place of rebellion. There can be no neutrality in this war; she cannot get out of this union unless she fights out, and proves physically stronger than the States which remain united. If ever a Southern Confederacy is acknowledged, Maryland will not be permitted to join it, so that she might as well yield now as again, to an unquestionable authority amply able to protect and preserve her.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Baltimore *Patriot*, in speaking of the recent attempt of Mr. Breckinridge to speak in that city, says:—"And what, after all, was the argument which Mr. Breckinridge complains he was not permitted to present? An argument in favor of "personal liberty" and constitutional rights. We would have had no objection to his having been heard through on these topics. And then the merest tyro in logic or information might have answered him conclusively. Any plain man in the crowd might have said, 'Go, sir, and deliver your lecture upon the personal liberty and constitutional rights of American citizens to the conspirators against that government under which, through all the vicissitudes of politics and parties, the citizens of the United States have enjoyed a larger share of freedom, happiness and prosperity than those of any other land beneath the sun. Tell those insurgents of their crimes against the rights of persons, against the rights of property, against public faith and private honor. But do not you, a sworn Senator of this Union, in the Union State of Maryland, talk here about liberty which your confederates have ignored, or about constitutions which they have trampled under foot.'"

NO MORE JULEPS.

The New York *World* commends Gen. Butler for his strict orders in relation to wines and other liquors. Every commanding officer should enforce the rule of sobriety not only among the men, but officers—regular and volunteer. We have had enough of drunken Generals. It is entirely too expensive. The *World* says:

Gen. Butler struck the right chord in his late order forbidding the use of whisky in the camp, and it would be well for all officers of volunteers to carefully weigh his words. "Boys," he says, in effect, "whisky is doing us a great injury. Your general has no wish to conceal the fact that he has been in the habit of using wines and liquors at his headquarters, and offering them to his friends. He will not ask a sacrifice from his men he is unwilling to make himself, therefore, no liquors or wines will be allowed either at his headquarters or in the camps which he has the honor to command."

When Colonel Burnside so gallantly led his Rhode Island Regiment, he dismounted that he might know when his men were weary. Who wonders at the bearing of men in battle fighting under such a leader?

No country but the United States could have raised such an army in so short a time. To judge it by the old world standards, or apply to it the rules which govern the mercenaries of despotism, is to make a mistake at once ruinous to its morale and fatal to its efficiency. The common soldier is the peer of the President; yet he goes about face or shoulders arms at the command of his officer as promptly as if he were a slave. It is an exigency of the service demanded by the necessities of his country, and he does not dream of disobeying. But he cannot see the justice in the distinctions that are recognized between himself and that officer as a man. "Come boys" is always better than "go boys," and efficient commanders never forget the fact. When Napoleon, seizing the colors, rushed across the bridge at Lodi, not a man of his army but burned to follow him into the danger, and at the very sight of his daring the battle was half won. Though a general, he gained the hearts of his men by his sympathy and care, so that they loved the "little corporal" more than the grand commander. For the commander was to swear by, but the "little corporal" to live under and die for.

We repeat it, then, General Butler has struck the right chord. There will be no more triumphs of whisky in the camps of "Old Hair-trigger." Now that the campaign is fairly open will not our officers emulate his example in other things, and ask of their men no sacrifices "they are not willing to make themselves."

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

This band of filibustering pirates have been organizing for years, embracing in its secret lodges the principal men of the South, intent upon plunder and the invasion of their neighbor's rights and property. These are people who ask to be let alone. An exchange gives a few precious extracts of their programme:

We have now before us the address of the convention of the K. G. C., held at Raleigh, N. C., on the 7th of May, 1860, to the people of the Southern States. In this pamphlet the purposes of the K. G. C. are declared in language most emphatic.—It declares the K. G. C. to have been organized in 1854 as a military organization intended to make the South independent of the North, either in or out of the Union. Its great object is the establishment of a defensive (?) colony in Mexico, though what is to be defended is not explained, and cannot be conjectured. It affirms the North to be radically abolitionized, and declares the possession of Mexico by the South an absolute necessity of political equality in the Union or out of it. All of its eloquence and logic enforces this cardinal doctrine. For this the North is slandered and the South excited; Mexico is painted as the slaveholder's paradise; her unhappy condition is contrasted with the possibilities of her future improvement, and the establishment of slavery throughout her land declared the religious duty of all pious slaveholders. Sick of their party strife and civil wars, the miserable Mexicans are represented as pining for southern protection. "Southern citizens," exclaims the tender-hearted K. G. C., "we ask you to contemplate a nation which has had thirty-five separate and distinct governments in thirty-six years, with seventy-six rulers, only two of whom have served their full terms, and that an adjoining country asking you to rescue them [wretched grammar] from war and blood shed—from murder and pillage—from rape and arson—willing to divide with and be governed by your counsels. Can you find it in your hearts to respond negatively? We have sympathy for the Turk, the African, the Moor, the Hungarians, the Poles, Sicilians, Italians and Irish, yet we have none for our neighbors, the poor Mexicans! *On other considerations than those of humanity*, you must do it in self-defence, as we shall hereafter show."

* * * * *

Whoever reads this copy of an original unpublished letter, now in our possession, written by Governor Pettus, of Mississippi, to Gen. Bickley, dare no longer doubt the complicity of all the secession leaders with the rascally plottings of the K. G. C. It shows that a southern invasion of Mexico is only suspended; that the invasion is taken out of the control of the K. G. C., and that the success of this rebellion is intended to give the dignity of national authority to an act which would otherwise be too palpably piratical.

[COPY.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JACKSON, MISS., September 29, 1860.

Gen. George Bickley:

MY DEAR SIR: It is the opinion of your friends here that you ought to arrest your movements until after the result of the presidential election is known. As the governor of this state, I have the right to ask you to suspend operations for a while. If Mr. Lincoln is elected, Mississippi will resist, and I demand of you all the assistance possible. You have now nearly 70,000 of the first men in the South united. Do not carry off these men till you see whether you are needed at home. If Mr. Lincoln is not elected you may rely on this state for an appropriation of $500,000. If he is elected you must take the field for us. No odds, General, how much you may be abused, take the field for us and trust to Mississippi to protect you. Will you obey me or not? If so, go to Texas and organize that state as you have this, but suffer no move until Perry, Gist, Moore, and myself write you. Brown will not act, but the Georgians will force him. Allison will give you 1,000 men at any hour. Do not receive him yet. Wait and be circumspect. Keep your own counsels, and believe me always your best friend, here or elsewhere. J. J. PETTUS.

Speech of Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island.

The following extracts are from the address of Governor Sprague, on the opening of the extra session of the Rhode Island Legislature, on Thursday last. It will be remembered that he commanded the troops of his State at the late battle of the 21st.

After stating that he has been induced to call the Legislature together to see if they were willing to continue their liberal course in support of the war, which he says will be a long one, he adds:

We have been in error as to the strength of the enemy and as to the long and persistent course which has been pursued by the South tending towards this point; while we have been occupied in our business they have been creating revolution. We were under the impression that they were lacking in all the resources which go to raise and maintain armies.—Whereas, in almost every particular, we have found them superior to ourselves; we have found not only the physique of their men equal to ours, but their clothing, their arms, their subsistence and their means of transportation—everything which goes to make up military efficiency, superior to ours. And when we have been obliged to be the attacking force, marching under a Southern sun, exhausted, without provisions and without shelter, they have been encamped and in fortified positions in a country unfriendly to us and friendly to them, where they could receive information of every move of ours, and we could learn nothing whatever as to theirs.

The probabilities are that in no case on the record of the world's history has an army been called into the field possessing so little knowledge of the strength and position of the enemy; and, such being the case, it was impossible for any troops in the position in which ours found themselves, to have sustained themselves any considerable length of time. It has opened the eyes of the country to the immensity of this struggle, and in that view of the subject the result may be bearable.

* * * * *

Everything that a grateful State can do for her sons who are willing to sacrifice themselves in such a cause should be done; but it is important that the State should know its ability, and should have at its disposal resources to avenge the defeat of those they sent at first, for if you nearly exhaust your resources at the outset, you will find yourselves less able to continue to support those that you have already placed in the field.

A Strange Statement.

A letter from Louisville says that James Hewett, of the firm of Hewett, Norton & Co., of Liverpool, New York and New Orleans, has lately arrived from Richmond, and is authority for the following strange statement, now rumored extensively about the city:

Since the battle of Manassas the utmost demoralization and disorganization among the army and financial distress among the people generally have existed. The city was filled with men and women from the most distant States, hunting information of relatives—information which, owing to the secrecy maintained by the Government they could not obtain. No report of the killed and wounded had been made up, nor was it likely that any ever would be. The greatest distress prevailed, and complaints were loud, deep, and earnest. Soldiers were demanding their release and their pay, refusing to fight again, and expressing their determination to return home. There was no money in the city except current notes of the State banks, coin, especially British, being a particularly scarce article.

To these murmurings of the mob at Richmond city, there were added other murmurs not so loud nor so insolent, but murmurs distinctly uttered and distinctly heard, that were coming up from every part of the Confederacy, complaining of the existing state of affairs. These complaints and the financial troubles of the Government were having their effect, and learning of a scheme it had on hand, Mr. Hewett telegraphed to Richard Atkinson, of this city, his agent, to write by the first steamer to the house in Liverpool to sell all the cotton on hand at existing rates as soon as possible. Mr. Hewett has since reached this city, and his agent has been hurriedly despatched to New York. The plan of the Confederate Government, which had had such an effect on Mr. Hewett, was that of reconstruction. A proposition is to be made in a few days to the United States Government for an armistice of sixty days during which time it is proposed to hold a Convention at Louisville, Kentucky, for the purpose of reconstructing the Union.

Washington City News Items.

ARRESTED FOR TREASON.—Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, of east Tennessee, the gallant and eloquent orator, who has persistently opposed secession and battled for the Union in Tennessee, was arrested in Lee county, Virginia, last week. He was on his way to Washington to take his seat in the House. He has been carried to Nashville to be tried for treason to the state of Tennessee.

HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY.—At the arsenal, in this city, there is much activity in the repair of arms, and the ordnance department is availing itself of the skill of many of the Union men who were banished from the Harper's Ferry armory by the confederates on the 18th of April. A memorial, we understand, is about to be submitted to the government, asking the establishment of repairing shops at the site of the armory, where the water-power is abundant. The memorialists have property there, the earnings of their whole lives, and they pray that they be not abandoned in their hour of need.

GENERAL ANDERSON.—Brigadier-General Anderson, of Sumter fame, arrived in this city to-night from the mountains of Pennsylvania, where he has been spending some time for the benefit of his health. Impromtu orations greeted him at nearly every station on the route. The general is here on government business.

GENERAL WOOL TO TAKE COMMAND AT FORTRESS MONROE.—I am satisfied that Brevet Major General Wool has been ordered to take command at Fortress Monroe, to supersede General Butler. The latter, being a full Major General, cannot honorably do otherwise than resign, as he will doubtless do. The public sentiment in favor of putting General Wool in command of a column has induced the government to take this step, the argument being that there is no other place but Fortress Monroe where he could be profitably ordered. If General Wool had been ordered to report to Fortress Monroe, General Butler would have still been in command. Instead of that, General Wool was ordered to proceed to Fortress Monroe and take command of the forces there, which necessarily supersedes General Butler.

ADMIRAL DUNDAS AND THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.—The alleged semi-official announcement in the Richmond papers that Admiral Dundas intends to take his fleet into Charleston, regardless of President Lincoln's blockade, is of no practical significance, even if the statement is true, for the war vessels of any nation with which we are at peace have a right to enter our ports, notwithstanding the blockade, which is intended to operate against commerce with the disloyalists.

LORD LYONS AND THE SPECIAL MESSENGER TO ENGLAND.—There is good authority for saying that there is no truth in a recently reported conversation between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward in the matter of sending a special messenger to England with an account of the Bull Run battle. Whatever Lord Lyons may have transmitted on that subject, was through the ordinary channel.

The Government Loan in Wall Street—Ignorance of Congress—Prospects of a Panic.

Secretary Chase has been spending several days in our city, endeavoring to negotiate a loan with the moneyed men in Wall street, but owing to the strict features of the law passed at the extra session of Congress he has thus far met with little or no encouragement. The law under which this loan is asked prevents the least modification in terms on the part of Mr. Chase; but on the other hand, the Wall street financiers will have to take it at the terms fixed by the government, or not at all. Such is the ignorance exhibited by Congress on this question of a loan that a refusal on the part of the moneyed interest to acquiesce in their terms is likely to produce one of the greatest panics known in the history of this or any other country, and render many of the securities carefully stowed away in vaults worthless trash. Let us for a moment glance at the provision of the law and view the financial precipice upon the brink of which we are now tottering.

Among the bills passed at the extra session of Congress was one authorizing Secretary Chase to borrow $250,000,000, either by issuing seven per cent bonds, which he is obliged to sell at par, or, failing to find purchasers at par, another provision of the law gives him the power to issue Treasury notes of various denominations, drawing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. These he is also restricted to selling at par. Now the Wall street financiers being able to obtain United States sixes, already in the market, at eighty-eight cents on the dollar, refuse to take either the new issue of bonds or Treasury notes for par unless they are made to draw eight per cent, which they consider the present market rate equivalent to. At this point we find the Secretary of the Treasury at a standstill. He can no more fix the rate of interest at eight per cent than he can sell the bonds or notes for less than par. He is unable to compromise with Wall street upon either terms, but, with the government calling for money, remains with his hands tied. His estimates are for $120,000,000 for the next four months' operation, or at the rate of $1,000,000 per day. The bankers refuse to furhish that amount at his terms—the only terms on which Congress has permitted him to receive it—and he cannot abate one iota if he would. What, then, is to be the result?

The ignorance of the politicians in Congress in regard to the financial affairs of the country has thus placed the government, as a borrower, in an exceedingly critical position. They have arranged the provisions of the loan that they asked for on such terms that the leading financiers of the Union will not touch it, and the very means necessary to prosecute the war are thus apparently cut off and the government crippled. Congress has adjourned, and cannot be convened to meet the emergency and change the terms to suit Wall street in time for the requirements of the government, owing to the length of time necessary for the proclamation of the President to be issued under the constitution. Fortunately there is one other alternative left for Secretary Chase; but the resort to that opens the monster financial precipice, and precipitates into it all the banking institutions of the nation, the greatest as well as the least, with a sweeping and universal crash: not one can escape.

There are at the present time upwards of two hundred and fifty millions on deposit in the savings banks of the Northern States, to say nothing of the amount on deposit in other banks by small depositors. These sums are the savings of the industrial classes, upon which the savings banks are paying from five to six per cent—a majority only five per cent. We understand that, since Mr. Chase finds the financiers of Wall street will not respond under the terms upon which the loan is offered, he proposes to issue the Treasury notes in denominations that will answer the purpose, and proclaim a popular or people's loan on Napoleon's plan. There is no question but that in this way the loan will be rapidly taken up, at least fast enough to meet all the requirements of the government. He will thus offer to the industrial portion of our citizens an opportunity for increased interest and better security than is the banks. In the place of five per cent in institutions based on public confidence, they will receive seven and three-tenths per cent, or two and three-tenths per cent increase, and the very best security in the world. The moment that a loan is offered on that, or Napoleon's plan, there will be a rush upon the banks without parallel in our history. The superior inducement of increased interest and better security will cause those who have laid their money by in the savings banks—the small depositors, and those whose funds are lying unemployed in the other banks—to immediately call in their money and invest in the Treasury notes, and receive the benefit of the increased interest, which to them will be no small item.

This at once opens the doors for a sweeping crisis amongst the banks, which, of itself, will make the rush for the Treasury notes all the greater, as the only safe security. Depositors will be found demanding of the banks the sums due them; the banks, in turn, will be compelled to throw their mortgages on real estate, bonds, &c, on the market to meet these demands, thus increasing the excitement and hurrying each other in confusion over the financial precipice with greater consternation than that which characterized the army in its fright at Bull Run. Thus has the action of Congress, in refusing to permit the bonds or Treasury notes to be sold for less than par, brought us to the verge of an enormous financial panic. Should Wall street decide to take the loan at the terms fixed by Congress, the storm may be averted; if, however, they persist in their present decision, the popular loan will be resorted to, and nothing can prevent their banking institutions from being drawn into the maelstrom whose gurgling waters already await them.—[N. Y. Herald.

Black Spies.

UNSAFE "CONTRABANDS."—There is reason to fear that the great number of "contrabands" who seek protection in our forts are not all loyal. Some, without doubt, are in the rebel service, and act as spies. They can come and go at pleasure; and some undoubtedly "go" wiser than they came.

Nor are all the vegetable hucksters who visit the forts as innocent as they seem.—Some of them are frequently more intent on observing the objects around them than in selling their potatoes or string beans.

The facilities afforded these two classes of visitors within our lines, may account for a great deal of the information mysteriously conveyed to the enemy.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

The Big Bethel and Bull Run defeats ought to convince our army officers how little they can rely upon the stories told by the negro fugitives of the condition and number of the rebel forces. Whether because they were negroes, or because they were spies, about all their statements have turned out to be false. In many instances, doubtless, they conveyed to our officers precisely the reports which it was for the interest of the rebels to spread, and permitted as they have been to roam about our camps at will, coming and going as it pleased them, even when white strangers were under strictest surveillance, it would be strange if some of them have not conveyed to the rebels all they could desire to know.

It is one of the false conceptions engendered by the loose statements, and exaggerated harangues of the abolitionists—that every negro in slavery at the South is pining for his freedom and eager to take the first means to secure it—and that he looks upon his master and the white men of his region with hatred and as natural enemies. It may be doubted, all the circumstances considered, if there are not as many blacks to fight for their masters as to fly from them. At any rate, among the negroes who lounge hither and yonder as they please within our lines, there are nearly as many spies as fugitives, and the military authorities will act wisely to have nothing to do with them, treating them precisely as white stragglers are treated, and above all, to give them no access to information which can be used to our disadvantage either by their treachery or their garrulity.—*N. Y. World.*

Antecedents of Brigadier Generals.

I resume, by your permission, the consideration of the Brigadier Generals appointed by President Lincoln, with a farther list, as follows:

No. 34.—Alexander McDowell McCook, of Ohio. Comment unnecessary. He graduated at West Point after the Mexican war, but has seen service enough among Indians.

35.—Darius N. Couch, of Massachusetts; 13th in rank in the class of 1846 at West Point, which numbered 59. Promoted by brevet for gallantry at Buena Vista.

36.—Ambrose E. Burnside, of Rhode Island; 18th in the class of 1847, numbering 38. Colonel of the 1st Rhode Island Volunteers.

37.—W. R. Montgomery, of New Jersey; 28th in the class of 1825, which numbered 37. Brevetted for gallantry at the several battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Molino del Rey. Wounded at Resaca de la Palma, and again at Molino del Rey. Colonel of the First New Jersey Volunteers.

38.—Isaac B. Richardson, of Michigan; 38th in the class of 1841, numbering 52. Brevetted for gallantry in the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and Chepultepec. Colonel of the 2d Michigan Volunteers.

39.—A S. Miller, of Michigan. A gentleman by this name graduated at West Point, in the class of 1823; 34th in rank, the class numbering 35, and was brevetted for gallantry at Monterey. This may be the man.

40.—Gov. Wm. Sprague, of Rhode Island. The New York Herald says that this very gallant gentleman has been appointed and confirmed as a Brigadier General. If any appointments are to be made of civilians, no one can object to Gov. S.

41.—John W. Phelps, of Vermont. I know nothing of this gentleman beyond the fact that he was Colonel of the 1st Vermont Volunteers, and has been in command at Newport News until quite recently.—[Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.

☞ A SOLDIER OF THE WAR OF 1812. FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE—LAURENCE MITCHEL, of Lawrenceville, for merly 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 occasion is one which calls on all good patriots to cast aside all mere party issues as subservient to the vital question of self-preservation as 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 600 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, and 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, 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 MITCHEL.

Lawrenceville, au8 au13:4td4t&w

☞ 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,

au13:5t Recruiting Sergeant.

☞ McCULLOUGH GUARDS.—A few more men wanted immediately, being desirous of swearing in and sending a further detachment of men to Camp Wilkins, for Col. Hays' Regiment. Apply at Armory, 2d story Henry Miner's Book-Store, Fifth street. MAURICE WALLACE,

au14:6t Captain.

☞ 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 "LIME HOUSE," Market alley.

au13:1t

☞ 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

au13:d

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.

au13:1w THOS. M. HOWE, Treasurer.

☞ 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,

jy18:daw:1m Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ 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:ddf

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 prescription 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,

oct:ddaw Williamsburgh, Kings county, New York

BORHAVE'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

☞ 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

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. 22 Fifth street, Up Stairs.

ap20:dawtf:is **W. B. Lascell.**

GLASGOW'S

AMBROTYE 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 87 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh.

R. H. LONG & GEORGE HEFLICK,

UNDERTAKERS,

No. 112 Grant Street and 180 Wylie Street, Next Door to Good Intent Engine House,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ AS GOOD A HEARSE AND CARRIAGES as can be had in the city. Office open day and night. jy15-1ydap

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, 50, 62 and 75.

Straw Bonnets at half price.

Osborne & Cheeseman'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. au10

SEA-BATHING.—THE U. S. HOTEL, 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 shaded 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,

am10:1md Proprietor.

GUNS, PISTOLS, RIFLES—The attention of those in search of GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c., &c., is directed to our splendid stock.

W. W. YOUNG,

my4 No. 97 Wood street

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the entire stock and interest in the

SEED AND IMPLEMENT BUSINESS,

NO. 47 FIFTH STREET,

On very favorable terms, being desirous of devoting his whole time to the interest of the Sewickley Nurseries of T. L. Shields & Co. Terms on application at the Seed Store, or A. M. Stevenson, Esq., Manchester.

au15-1wd2p JAMES WARDROP.

Kenwood Boarding School for Boys,

WILL re-open Sept. 13th. Terms reduced. Address, Rev. JOS. P. TAYLOR,

au15-2taw-was New Brighton, Pa.

TEACHERS WANTED.—The School Directors of Moon township, Allegheny county, will meet at Sharon school-house on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at two o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of employing seven teachers for the different schools in said district. Teachers having good certificates are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Board.

Attest, P. H. STEVENSON,

JAMES CLARK, Secretary. President.

au15-3tw August 12th, 1861.

LOST.—A certificate of deposit to A. J. BAKER, with KRAMER & BEHM, for $550, dated March 23, 1861.

Also, certificate of deposit to A. J. BAKER with N. HOLMES & SONS, No 4694, for $205, dated August 9th, 1861. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same as payment has been stopped.

au15 3t*

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS,

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SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS,

For relieving Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, &c., and for purifying the breath and strengthening the voice.

Just rec'd by JOSEPH FLEMING,
Just rec'd by JOSEPH FLEMING,
Just rec'd by JOSEPH FLEMING,
Just rec'd by JOSEPH FLEMING,

corner Market street and the Diamond.
corner Market street and the Diamond.

au15 corner Market street and the Diamond.

FOR RENT—At a low rate, from now to April 1st, No. 11 Rose street, a comfortable dwelling house, of seven rooms and bath room. Call and examine, if you want a good house.

au15 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 91 Market st.

TO LET.—A DWELLING HOUSE, of hall and six rooms, on Third street, near Market. $16 per month.

au15 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st.

TERMS CASH!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

WILL OPEN THIS DAY.

NEW PRINTS AND GINGHAMS.

CHINTS, TICKINGS and SHEETINGS.

GREY LAVELLAS 6¾c and upward.

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

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

BEAUTIFUL DARK CHEITZES.

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.

au13-1w

SILK BUNTING

—AND—

CHINTZ FLAGS,

—AT—

R. WILLIAMSON'S,

NO. 47 ST. CLAIR STREET.

jy3

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS

ISAAC JONES.....JOHN L. BORB.....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, [no23:1y] PITTSBURGH, Pa.

FIFTY NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS,

FOR SALE AT GREAT BARGAINS.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHING TO reduce his stock of Pianos, offers for sale during this and next month, Fifty New and Second Hand Pianos at great bargains, for cash. These Pianos have nearly all been made especially for the subscriber, for renting purposes by the best makers in the country, and can be relied on as durable and substantial instruments.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine them. For sale by

JOHN H. MELLOR,

jy16 81 WOOD STREET.

MILITARY BOOKS.—Gilham's Manual for Volunteers and Militia; by Maj. Wm. Gilham, U. S. A., of Indiana, adapted by the State of Pennsylvania; 743 pages, 200 illustrations. Price $2,50.

Letter of May 23, 1861.—Headquarters of the Department of Ohio, from Maj. Gen. B. McClellan, U. S. A:

"I have examined Major Gilham's Manual, and think it an excellent work to be placed in the hands of the volunteers.

"Very respectfully yours,

"GEO. B. McCLEL