The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING,.....AUG. 17.

INTERFERENCE.

Since Greeley surrendered charge of the army movements and bravely confessed his grevious faults in sackcloth and ashes, we have been laboring under the impression that military men would regulate the war movements for the future. We are never, it would seem, to get clear of the editors, politicians or preachers of New York city. They know more than all the world beside, and are very uneasy lest Generals Scott and McClellan will not profit by their wisdom The Secretary of War, Hon. Simon Cameron, is made the medium of communication with the Generals in Chief by the New York Evangelical Alliance, who propose the following.—

1st. That no more troops shall be transported to or from the seat of war upon the Sabbath, unless in cases of extreme necessity. 2d. That no more battles be fought upon the Sabbath, except to repel the attacks of the enemy. 3d. That all drills, parades and unnecessary labor shall be dispensed with upon the Sabbath in the various camps. 4th. That each entire regiment shall be mustered for Divine service once at least upon the Sabbath — This same association is making arrangements for a thorough distribution of valuable reading matter to the respective regiments here from New York.

The Hon. Simon Cameron is a very religious man hims lf, and will at once give notice that hereafter fighting must cease at twelve o'clock Saturday night, and that each man will drop his musket, take up a tract, and be ready, with clean faces, Sunday morning, to be catechised by the Evangelical Alliance Association. Of course, General McClellan will issue the necessary orders as soon as he hears from him.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

After a consultation of several days, the representatives of the banks of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, who met in the former city to consider upon the propriety of taking a portion of the government loan of $500,000,000, have agreed with the Secretary of the Treasury for the money required by the Government. The Committee met on Wednesday morning, and, after some discussion, agreed to report in favor of the purchase by the banks of $50,000,000 of 7 3-10 per cent Treasury notes, the banks retaining the privilege of subscribing for another $50,000,000 on the 15th of October, and $50,000,000 on the 15th of December; provided that the Secretary issue no other Treasury notes or bonds until February 1st, 1862, should the associates avail themselves of both privileges—or until December 15, 1861, should they avail themselves of the first only—or until October 15, 1861, if they take but the present $50,000,000—except that the government may negotiate in Europe, or through subscriptions to the national loan. The report of the committee was adopted and the negotiation is thus secured. This will give the government ample means for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and it is equally gratifying as showing the confidence of capitalists in the stability and resources of our government.

THE DEMOCRACY.

The New York *Times*, a Republican print, tells the following truths:

"It would have been easy, perhaps, for the democratic masses of the free States to have overthrown the government and permanently dissevered the Union, by refusing support to Mr. Lincoln when his inauguration was menaced, and when, later, the supremacy of the constitution was assailed by the practical assertion of the right of secession. But the Democracy did not so read their honor or their safety. They loved their country more than party; and in Mr. Lincoln they saw, not the successful partisan candidate, but the constitutional President of the United States. And, therefore, they supported—not grudgingly, but heartily—as earnestly and zealously, in fact, as if he had been their own party leader in the canvass that preceded his election."

We commend this to our rabid partisan friends who insist upon reviving the wasted issues of the past, and in the very midst of a desultory war, clutching for the spoils of office with as much avidity as if we were in the midst of prosperity and peace. If President Lincoln believes the above extract let him practice upon it. If his followers and chieftains desire to end this war and re-establish the Union, they must cultivate the good will of all, and prove their devotion to principle by some other process than a greedy monopoly of public offices.

FROM EUROPE.

The Persia has brought us European news of the 4th inst. Most of the London journals are vehement in their opposition to the idea of negotiating a United States loan on the Stock Exchange. They affect to dread that, should the federal government and the Jeff. Davis Confederate leaders become reconciled, a general repudiation of foreign debts would immediately ensue.—England had ordered additional war vessels, with naval reinforcements to the American coast. It is said that Kingston, Canada, will be declared a permanent naval as well as military station.—The United States blockade of the Southern ports is denominated "inefficient" and "contemptible" by the London *Herald*, while other English papers call on both France and England to unite in action for its annihilation if it is not effective, as they assert it is not.

The Arago had reported in England the news of General McDowell's engagement with the rebels and temporary repulse, on the 18th of July, at Blackburn's ford, near Bull Run, and we are told that the Persia, coming out, passed the Canada going in, near Queenstown, and on exchanging papers with her the passengers on board the Persia were informed of the retreat of our troops from the last named place. We have no report, however, of the effect produced in Great Britain by the advices of the Canada.

SOUND AND TRUE.

The Pittsburgh *Catholic* of this week, as it has been in the past, is clear and manly in its opinions of the present struggle. We take great pleasure in transferring to our columns a portion of its editorial. The editor says: "Our only hope, then, is in a united North.—Now, if ever, we may say, 'united we stand, divided we fall.' We are much mistaken if the record of the present Administration, notwithstanding all its faults, will not present one of the brightest pages in our history. It has had a herculean work to do—a work which no Administration that was ever framed could do, without errors and failures in details. Yet, so far, its errors are not worth considering. Give it, then, a cordial, a united support. Advise it, enlighten it, if you will, but do not carp at it. An ungenerous hostile criticism of the Administration, in the present circumstances of the country, is nothing less than constructive treason; for it tends to weaken the Government in the face of an enemy who seeks to destroy it. We are advocates of free discussion, but free discussion has its proper matter and its proper limits, beyond which it is out of place, if not reprehensible. Under ordinary circumstances, we would accord to the effusions of crotchety, sore-headed, and even venal politicians, the largest possible indulgence; but, in the actual condition of the country, such men cannot be silenced to soon."

* * * * *

"From time to time, we see the Catholics of the Northern States blamed for their unanimity in upholding the Government, on the ground that, in supporting the Administration, we are but strengthening the hands of a fanatical party, which in the past sought to proscribe us; and which, should it succeed against the South, will turn its energies towards the extirpation of Catholicity.—We have yet to meet Catholics who have been influenced in any degree by considerations of this kind. Catholics know very well they must not serve the Church at the expense of principle. Expediency may be, and is, a very good rule in its place, but it may not be followed at the expense of principle. The course we have taken is that which duty and conscience dictated, and with God's help, we shall follow it regardless of consequences. We are not unmindful of what Virginia did towards breaking down the anti-Catholic and anti-American Know-Nothing faction. Still, where Virginia is in the wrong, we cannot side or sympathize with her. Should the Government triumph in its present struggle for existence, as triumph it certainly will, it is more than probable that "No Popery" will become the party cry of many of its present supporters. Nevertheless, we must now fight with them, side by side, for the supremacy of the Government; for this is a sacred duty which we and they owe to God and our country. We must do this, and leave the rest to God. The Church has nothing to fear from any party in this country. Her beauty and her strength are from within; from the virtues of her children, from the Spirit that has promised to abide with her for ever. Catholics can and ought to support the party that is disposed to protect them and their rights, as opposed to the party that assails them in those rights; but they cannot, to gain the whole world, be wanting in a single duty they owe the Government."

FIRE ZOUAVES.

Although this regiment suffered severely in killed and wounded and did some good fighting, it was desultory and ineffective. Their proper place was on the flank, and to fight according to Zouave tactics, say their friends, and not in front to be peppered by masked batteries; but their duty was to fight wherever they were placed. The New York *World*, speaking of the return of this regiment home, says:

"It is not to be disguised that the popular feeling with regard to this corps is very different from what it was when they left this city under the command of Colonel Ellsworth. Why this is so is explained by the text of Colonel Heintzelman's official report, which, together with Colonel Porter's report, settles the vexed question as to what caused the panic on the battlefield. It was not the civilians nor the teamsters; it was the Fire Zouaves, who broke and fled on the first fire, and whose bad example was followed by the New York Fourteenth and other regiments, who communicated the panic to the rest of the army. The following extract from Colonel Porter's report settles this matter:

* * * "'The evanescent courage of the Fire Zouaves prompted them to fire a hundred shots, when they broke and fled, leaving the batteries open to a charge of the enemy's cavalry, which took place immediately. The Marines, also, in spite of the exertions of their gallant offices, gave way in disorder. The Fourteenth on the right and the column on the left hesitatingly retired, with the exception of the Sixty-ninth and the Twenty-seventh New York, who nobly stood and returned the fire of the enemy for fifteen minutes. Soon the slopes behind us were swarming with our retreating and disorganized forces, while riderless horses and artillery teams ran furiously through the flying crowd. All further efforts were futile. The words, gestures and threats of our officers were thrown away upon men who had lost all presence of mind, and only longed for absence of body. Some of our noblest and best officers lost their lives in the trial to rally them upon our first position.'

"With such a record as this, it is not wise to attempt to reorganize this regiment. Let the men, if they will, join other volunteer organizations, but recruits cannot be expected to swell the ranks of this unfortunate corps.

The Mississippi Gun Boats at Mound City, Illinois.

A letter from Mound City, Ill., says:—The famous gun boats arrived here last evening from New Albany.

All is quiet at Bird's Point and Cairo. Our forces are making extensive preparations at Bird's Point. They commenced yesterday cutting a road 100 feet wide from the Point to Norfolk, five miles below; from thence to Charleston, westwardly from the river, eight miles; so that they can communicate with each other without much difficulty. The Seventeenth Illinois regiment is stationed at Norfolk and the Eighteenth at Charleston. Yesterday three families (Unionists) arrived here from Mississippi county, Mo. They report the rebels growing worse every day. They were compelled to leave crops, plants, guns and about all they had. In fact it is a perfect reign of terror.

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM.

Congress, by a vote nearly unanimous, passed the following resolution declaring the origin and object of the war:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capitol; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease"

It would be well to keep this resolve before our eyes when passion struggles for the ascendancy, and, smarting under the infliction of terrible injuries, the frequent wish is thrown out that vengeance should rule the contest. This "war is not waged in any spirit of oppression." Let us not lose sight of this declaration made by an almost unanimous Congress.

Gun Boats and Iron Clad Steamers.

The building of the twenty-four gunboats for the United States is progressing as fast as possible. Twelve of them are being built in New York. The Novelty Iron Works have contracted for seven; the Morgan Iron Works for three, and the Allaire Iron Works for two. Of those being built by the Novelty Works, four are to be constructed after the pattern and mould of the gunboats recently built at the same Works for the Russian Government. The other three are to be of the same dimensions as the gun-boats now building at other Works. They will be 155 feet long, 26 feet breadth of beam, and 12 feet depth of hold The engines will be double acting, and will have 30-inch cylinders, with a stroke of 18 feet. The first will be launched and ready for her machinery in about four weeks. The machinery and boilers will be ready to be put in as soon as the boats are launched. The time appointed for the first to be ready is about the middle of October, and each of the others in succession, fifteen days after, until the whole are finished. The gun-boats which Mr. Eads, of St. Louis, has contracted to build, are to be completed within sixty days from the fifth of August. The aggregate cost to the Government is to be $630,000, of which about $400,000 will be expended for labor. Two of the seven steam sloops authorized by the last Congress, now in course of construction at the Kittery Yard, are being fast completed. One will be launched in three weeks if the engines are ready, and the other in about five weeks.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued orders for the construction of five of the twelve new side wheel gun boats authorized by the last Congress. They are to be constructed at the following Yards:—Kittery, Maine, two; Charlestown, one; Brooklyn, one; Philadelphia, one. The other seven steamers are to be constructed outside of the Navy Yards by contract. There are two or more iron-clad steamers also to be built by contract, the proposals having been issued.

From Washington City.

MUTINY IN THE SEVENTY-NINTH.—The friends of the 79th will deeply regret to hear of a mutiny in that fine regiment. The alleged violation of a promise, made upon parade, that they should visit their friends, and an alleged unwillingness to go into Sickle's brigade, induced four hundred of the men to flatly refuse to strike their tents this morning when the order to move camp was given.

The non-commissioned officers took from the men their arms, struck the tents and placed the tents and muskets in wagons and sent them off. Of the whole regiment, only 100, including the musicians, obeyed their Colonel.—These confined the mutineers to the limits of the broken up camp. The city was painfully excited by the movement of a regiment of cavalry, a battalion of regular infantry, and a battery of three guns to the neighborhood of the mutiny.

On being surrounded by these troops, the men obeyed an order to fall into line of march. It was necessary to handcuff three only. An order was then read, reciting their many acts of insubordination, and the long forbearance of the Government, and declaring that the leaders would be dealt with according to the rules of war. The ringleaders, about seventy in number, were then named, disarmed, placed in the center of a hollow square, and marched to the guard-house. The rest of the regiment were then marched over the bridge to Virginia.

Two squadrons of cavalry, six companies of the 3d Infantry, and a battery of artillery were used. The regiment marched two minutes after the order was given. By order of Gen. McClellan the colors of the regiment were taken away, to be restored when the misconduct of to-day shall be effaced. His orders were, that every man refusing to obey the commanding officer should be shot down. The 79th are now encamped with the rest of the "Sickles Brigade," near the Lunatic Asylum.

THE Secretary of State, on receipt of the news that the pirate Sumter had been allowed to enter the port of Curacoa, at once removed our Consul at that place, Moses Jesurun, and appointed in his stead Richard E. Morse, of Iowa.

Mr. Bright on Cotton.

On the 1st a public election meeting was held at Rochdale, at which Mr. Bright made a speech. We quote so much as refers to the cotton supply:

Mr Cheetham has referred to another question, as to which I should like to say one or two words before I sit down, and that is with regard to the perilous position in which this country is placed in consequence of the unhappy transactions which are now happening on the the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Cheetham did not tell you what I can tell you He paid me some compliments which, as I am not a candidate, will not be of much service to me just now; but without complimenting Mr. Cheetham, I can tell you that he is a most active—I believe the most active—member of an asseciation formed in this district for the purpose of promoting a better supply of cotton, not from India alone, but from all parts of the world where cotton can be grown, and although perhaps it would be too much to say that that association had been able to produce any great results, because so short a time has elapsed since its operations began, yet it has now sown the seed, as it were, of a production of cotton in very many parts of the world where that production probably would never have been heard of or thought of if it had not been for the labors of that association. With regard to the supply from India, I may tell you this, that there is no man from Lancashire of late who has been more assiduous in his attendance in London whenever anything was to be done with the Minister for India, or with the House of Commons, with the view to promote the opening out of the industry of that vast country, so as to increase the production and export to this country. I think that just now, if you can find a man who, on questions of great State policy, agrees with us, at the same time having a deep personal interest in this great cotton question, and having paid so much attention to it as Mr. Cheetham has, I think there is a double reason why he should receive the votes and have the confidence of this division of the county. [Cheers.] Now, is this cotton question a great question, or not? I met a spinner to-day; he does not live in Rochdale, though I met him here—and I asked him what he thought about it; and he said, "Well, I think cotton will come somehow." [Laughter.] And, I find that there is that kind of answer to be had from three out of four of all the spinners I ask. They know that in past times, when cotton has risen 50 or 80 per cent., or some extravagant rise, something has come—the rate of interest was raised, or there has been no commercial panic from some cause or other, and down the price has gone, and when every body said, "There would be no cotton at Christmas," there proved a very considerable stock at Christmas. And so they say now. I don't in the least deny that it will be so; all I assert is that this particular case is new, that we have never had a war in the United States between different sections of the country, affecting the production of cotton before; and it is not fair, nor wise, but rather childish than otherwise, to argue from past events, which were not a bit like this, of the event which is now passing before our eyes. They say, "It is quite true there is a civil war in America, but it will blow over; there will be a compromise; for the English Government will break the blockade." Now recollect what breaking the blockade means. It means a war with the United States; and I don't think myself it would be cheap to break the blockade, at the cost of a war with the United States. I think that the cost of a war with the United States would give, probably, half wage, for a very considerable time, to those persons in Lancashire who would be out of work if there was no cotton, to say nothing at all of the manifest injustice and wrong against all international law, that a legal and effective blockade should be interfered with by another country. It is not exactly the business of this meeting, but my opinion is, that the safety of the products on which this country depends, rests far more on the success of the Washington Government than upon its failure; and I believe nothing could be more monstrous than for us, who are not very averse to war ourselves, to set up for critics—carping, cavilling critics—of what the Washington Government is doing. I saw a letter the other day from an Englishman resident for 25 years in Philadelphia, a merchant there, and a very prosperous merchant. He said, "I prefer the institutions of this country (the United States) very much to yours in England;" but he says also, "If it be once admitted that here we have no country and no government, but that any portion of these United States can break off from the central Government whenever it pleases, then it is time for me to pack up what I have, and to go somewhere where there is a country and a government."

Well, that is the pith of this question. Do you suppose that if Lancashire and Yorkshire thought that they would break off from the United Kingdom that those newspapers who are now preaching every kind of moderation to the Government of Washington would advise the Government in London to allow these two counties to set up a special government for themselves?—When the people of Ireland asked that they should secede, was it proposed in London that they should be allowed to secede peaceably? Nothing of the kind. I am not going to defend what is taking place in a country that is well able to defend itself. But I advise you and I advise the people of England to abstain from applying to the United States doctrines and principles which we never apply to our own case. At any rate, they have never fought for "the balance of power" in Europe.—They have never fought to keep up a decaying empire. They have never squandered the money of their people in such phantom expeditions as we have been engaged in. And now at this moment, when you are told that they are going to be ruined by their vast expenditure, why the sum that they are going to raise in the great emergency of this grievous war is no greater than what we raise every year during a time of peace. [Loud cheers.] They say that they are not going to liberate slaves. No; the object of the Washington Government is to maintain their own Constitution, and to act legally, as it permits and requires. No man is more in favor of peace than I am; no man has denounced war more than I have, probably, in this country; few men, in their public life, have suffered more obloquy—I had almost said more indignity—in consequence of it. But I cannot, for the life of me see, upon any of those principles upon which States are governed now—I say nothing of the literal word of the New Testament—I cannot see how the state of affairs in America, with regard to the United States Government, could have been different from what it is at this moment. We had a heptarchy in this country, and it was thought to be a good thing to get rid of it, and to have a united nation. If the thirty-three or thirty-four States of the American Union can break off whenever they like, I can see nothing but disaster and confusion throughout the whole of that continent. I say that the war, be it successful or not, be it Christian or not, be it wise or not, is a war to sustain the Government and to sustain the authority of a great nation; and that the people of England, if they are true to their own sympathies, to their own history, and to their own great Act of 1834, to which reference has already been made, will have no sympathy for those who wish to build up a great empire on the perpetual bondage of millions of their fellow-men. [Loud cheers.]

War News.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN we learn that two or more rebel regiments are in the vicinity of Point of Rocks, on the oposite side of the Potomac. The latest reports say that all was quiet, but that an attack was hourly expected.

ON Tuesday a severe skirmish took place near Grafton, Virginia, in which our troops were signally successful.—Information of a secretly organized band of Rebels who were within a few miles of Webster, having reached General Kelly, he dispatched Captain Dayton, of the 4th Virginia Regiment, with 50 men, to break them up. After an hour's hard fighting the Rebels, who numbered 200, were utterly routed, with the loss of 21 killed and several wounded. On our side there was no loss.

THE army of the Potomac has been almost entirely brigaded, and, as far as possible, each brigade is to be encamped separate from the others. Clothing, shoes, and supplies, are furnished as rapidly as possible to the troops needing them, and scrupulous care is bestowed on the soldiers, to the end that they want for nothing and suffer from no avoidable cause.

CAMPS of rendezvous and instruction are to be formed at New York, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati—Every volunteer is to be mustered into the service as soon as enrolled, and is immediately to be sent to one of the camps.

THE ENFIELD RIFLE has a mean deviation, at 500 yards, of between two to three feet. A first rate American rifle, such as is used by Bredan and his regiment, will, at 440 yards, with telescope sights and fired with a rest, throw all its shot into a circle eight inches in diameter. To do this, however, the barrel has to be carefully wiped out and dried after each shot, and a false or loading muzzle is used. Mr. Thomas Scott has invented a new trigger for the Enfield rifle, which requires no pull, but is worked by a pinch motion with the thumb and finger. This is intended to obviate the throwing of the piece out of range by the act of pulling the trigger.

THE Surgeons who have charge of our wounded at the battle of Bull Run all agree in representing that the treatment they received from the rebels was all that could be desired, that every attention was paid to our wounded that could be given under the circumstances, and they pointedly contradict the representations that barbarities were committed on our men. The dead on the battle field were all buried, though not as soon or as deep as could have been wished. The wounded as well as the prisoners were all taken to Richmond; the first are doing well, and the latter are properly cared for.

☞ 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, Captain. au14:4t

☞ THOMAS A. BINTON, 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. au10: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 Regiment.

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
au10:tf

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. au13-1w

☞ RETURN THE BOOKS—MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, and all other persons, having books in their possession belonging to the Association, are earnestly requested to return the same to the Library without delay, for the purpose of making a new catalogue. au12:2t

☞ POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—I AM PREPARED to exchange ENVELOPES of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue, during a period of SIX DAYS from the date hereof; the latter will not THEREAFTER be received in payment of postages on letters sent from this office. S. E. VON BONNHORST, P. M.

Post-office, Pittsburgh, August 16, 1861. au16

☞ 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. [illegible]

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 is 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:daw

BERRAVE'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. N. KEYSER, Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy13:daw1m

☞ 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. RIDPATH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

And by all respectable dealers in medicines. aug6:daw

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

DR. JOHN HARVEY, having for upwards of twenty years devoted his professional time exclusively to the treatment of *Female Difficulties*, and having succeeded in thousands of cases in restoring the afflicted to sound health, has now entire confidence in offering publicly his

"Great American Remedy,"

DR. HARVEY'S

CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS,

Which have never yet failed (when the directions have been strictly followed,) in removing difficulties arising from

Obstruction, or Stoppage of Nature,

or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering from DEBILITATING ATTACKS, PROLAPSUS UTERI, THE WHITES, or other weakness of the URINARY ORGANS. Also, in all cases of DEBILITY OR NERVOUS PROSTRATION, DYSPEPSIA, PALPITATIONS, &c., &c., which are the forerunners of more serious disease.

☞ *These Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress*; at the same time they ACT LIKE A CHARM by strengthening invigorating, and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstructions may arise. They should, however, not be taken during the first three or four moths of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 Pills. PRICE ONE DOLLAR, and when desired will be sent by mail pre-paid by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money.

A. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y., General Agent.

G. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, Wholesale and Retail Agent for Pittsburgh, and sold by Druggists generally. au14:dyd&wis

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.

au15-1wd2dp JAMES WARDROP.

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. jy12-1ydap

LOST.—A certificate of deposit to A. J. BAKER, with KRAMER & RAHM, for $500, dated March 28, 1861.

Also, certificate of deposit to A. J. BAKER with N. HOLMES & SONS, No. 4094, for $303, dated August 9th, 1861. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same as payment has been stopped. au16 3t*

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

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

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

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

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, Proprietor. au10:1md

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.—The next term of this institution will commence Sept. 3d. There will be classes in the Preparatory, Classical and English Departments, and also the full Collegiate Course. A Normal Department will also be commenced for those of both sexes who propose to teach. GEORGE WOODS, Principal. au14:2w

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., au12 Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street.

SUN UMBRELLAS AT REDUCED PRICES.—A first rate line of Sun Umbrellas at a large reduction in price to close out the stock. EATON, MACRUM & CO., au8 17 and 19 Fifth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO., Corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, August 16, 1861.

☞ The President and Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FOUR DOLLARS per share out of the profits of the last six months, applicable to the reduction of Stock Notes. [aul7:1w] F. A. RINEHART, Sec.

PRIVATE LETTER MAIL.

THE Cheapest and Shortest Route.

DIRECTIONS. Letters from the Union States going to the Seceded States should be directed to me at Franklin, Ky., and letters from the Seceded States going to the Union States should be directed to me at Mitchellville, Tenn., under the following requirements:

1. Direct your letter properly.

2. Enclose the same with postage stamps in money (stamps will not do) to me by mail, and I will remail them daily to state destination, and pay postage on same. This applies to letters under half an ounce, for every additional half ounce ten cents will be required. Transient newspapers ten cents each.

M. D. WHITRIDGE.

FRANKLIN, KY., has a Daily U. S. mail by Railroad to and from all points in the United States.

MITCHELLVILLE, TENN., has a daily Confederate mail by Railroad to and from all points in the Seceded States. aug7

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

CHARLES GIPNER,

78 MARKET STREET,

Is now receiving a splendid stock of

NEW GOODS,

Among which may be found

BLACK GRENILLE NETS,
BROWN GRENILLE NETS,
SILK AND CORDED NETS,
HEAD DRESSES,
Black, Brown, Blue, Green, and Drab GRENADINE VEILS,
MAGIC RUFFLING, all widths,
LINEN COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED SETS, LACE SLEEVES, &c.
LINEN SETS,
Jaconet and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, LACE COLLARS,
GENTS' SHIRTS,
COLLARS, NECK TIES,
SILK & MERINO UNDERSHIRTS & DRAWERS.

SELLING CHEAP FOR CASH. au17

MANTILLAS AT HALF COST

Grey Dress Goods at cost,

Stella Shawls at cost,

Fancy Silks at cost,

Bareges and Tissues at cost,

Berage Robes at half price,

Jaconet Lawn at 16c., worth 37½.

A large assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

W. & D. HUGUS'.

au17

ALL THE LATE
ALL THE LATE
ALL THE LATE
NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
AND ALL THE NEW BOOKS,
AND ALL THE NEW BOOKS,
AND ALL THE NEW BOOKS,
CAN BE HAD AT
CAN BE HAD AT
CAN BE HAD AT

HUNT'S NEW STORE,
HUNT'S NEW STORE,
HUNT'S NEW STORE,
MASONIC HALL, FIFTH STREET,
MASONIC HALL, FIFTH STREET,
MASONIC HALL, FIFTH STREET.

☞ Dealers supplied. Trade list now ready. au17

A FEW MORE VOLUNTEERS WANTED AT NO. 98 MARKET STREET, TO BUY THEIR BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, AT COST, AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE of JOSEPH H. BORLAND, 98 Market street. au17 second door from Fifth

SOUTH AVENUE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A comfortable two story dwelling house, conveniently arranged, with hall, two parlors, with marble mantles, dining room and kitchen, wash and bake rooms, bed room, all on first floor; and five bed rooms, hall, clothes press and closets, on second floor. Good cellar under all the house; a brick stable, coal house, &c.; two fine grape arbors; great abundance of currants, gooseberries, strawberries, &c.; fine maple and other shade trees, shrubbery, peach trees, pears and plums, gravel and shell walks. Large lot of ground, eighty-two feet front on South Avenue, Allegheny, by two hundred and eighty-seven feet to Robecca street, a beautiful situation and convenient for business in the city, being but a few minutes' walk from the new bridge, and the passenger railway is in rear of the property on Robecca street. We can recommend the above desirable residence to any person in search of a good house and valuable improvements. For price and terms apply at our office.

S. CUTHBERT & SON, au17 51 Market street.

PINE APPLES.—2 cases prime Pine Apples for preserving, just received and for sale by REYMER & BROS., au17 Nos. 120 and 122 Wood st.

TERMS CASH!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

WILL OPEN THIS DAY.

NEW PRINTS AND GINGHAMS.

SHIRTS, TICKINGS and STRIPINGS.
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 CHEETERS.
RED, WHITE, BLUE, GREY, YELLOW and PLAID FLANNELS, all Wool, and Cotton and Wool, Plain and Twilled.
CANTON FLANNELS and COTTON DIAPERS.
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.

jy2

R. R. BULGER,

MANUFACTURER OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FURNITURE.

No. 45 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture, Constantly on hand which we will sell the lowest prices for CASH. my15:dyr&w1y

LIME.—100 barrels fresh Lime, just received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. au13

VINEGAR.—10 barrels prime Vinegar, just received by HENRY H. COLLINS. au13