The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING.....AUG. 20.

The Last Speech of Stephen A. Douglas.

In the speech made by Stephen A. Douglas at Chicago, May 1st, he used these admirable and memorable words:

"Whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of his country does not deserve the support and countenance of honest people. How are we to overcome partizan antipathies in the minds of men of all parties so as to present a united front in support of our country? We must cease discussing party issues, make no allusions to old party tests, have no criminations and recriminations, indulge in no taunts one against the other, as to who has been the cause of these troubles.

"When we shall have rescued the Government and country from its perils, and seen its flag floating in triumph over every inch of American soil, it will then be time enough to inquire as to who and what has brought these troubles upon us. When we shall have a country and a Government for our children to live in peace and happiness, it will be time for each of us to return to our party banners according to our own convictions of right and duty. Let him be marked as no true patriot who will not abandon all such issues in times like this."

IT WAS ALWAYS THUS.

During the revolutionary war we had our tories, who not only refused to respond to the call of their country in its extremity, but took up arms against it, betrayed its purposes, murdered and pillaged in the most cowardly and treacherous manner. They were in favor of the king of England, and opposed to George Washington and the Continental Congress. We had again in the war of 1812, tories of a more depraved and culpable order. At that time our republican form of government was in successful operation, its blessings acknowledged by millions of its prosperous people, the pride and wonder of the world. The issue between despotism and freedom was no longer doubtful. The nations of the earth had acknowledged our independence, and we were able to maintain it. It was during this second war, traitors to the freest and best government on earth swarmed the land; they not only refused to serve when men were demanded, and to furnish money when appeals for material aid was sought, but betrayed the plans of the Administration in power, corresponded with the enemy, threatened secession from the Union, and gloated with demoniac glee over every reverse to our arms. They danced with delight when the capital of the nation was sacked and destroyed. Our pride received a fall in the eyes of Europe when the particulars of our inglorious rout before the capital became known. The loss of the public buildings, even the archives of the nation, was nothing compared to the loss of prestige and power which clings to the possession of capitals in every nation. We suffered then, as we would suffer now, unspeakable humiliation in its loss. Members of Congress refused to vote for supplies for the army and publicly declared they would not so vote if the guns of the enemy were thundering against the walls of the Capitol itself. Since then we were engaged in war with another foreign power. The character, the power and strength of the government was pledged to the world, to our own people, to maintain with all possible vigor, the war declared. Our country, right or wrong, was the rally-cry among the people; it was prosecuted with vigor to a successful and triumphant termination. One of the heroes of that war was elevated to the highest office in the gift of the American people, in consequence of his gallant conduct upon the field. One other still lives, the premier of Generals, the object of our highest admiration, almost the sheet anchor of our hopes. Notwithstanding the popularity of the war and the success of our arms, men were found in Congress voting against supplies to Gen. Scott, and men who voted for supplies, denounced the war as unholy and uncalled for, embarassed the Administration and obstructed its power. Men were found to denounce those then in charge of the executive powers of the government, upon every hill; newspapers in every town, and pulpits in every city, rang forth the cry that the government should be paralyzed in its efforts to carry on the war.

We have also traitors now—men who falter in their duty to the government; who take counsel of their pride and prejudices rather than their patriotism; who have not learned to ignore faction and party, and to admit that the man he has been opposed to his lifetime in politics, can be and is the friend of his country, no matter who holds the reins of government. But these men are few compared with our past struggles; they differ rather as to the means of carrying on the war than to the war itself. They are nevertheless criminal if they refuse to accord a hearty and loyal support to government, when assailed, to the extent of their ability, when that does not involve the loss of manhood and its attributes, the right of voice in the management of public affairs, the right to warn the people against encroachment upon their liberties, the right to warn them of traitors and corrupt public servants. We have fortunately no party arrayed as formerly against government; there are individuals, too insignificant, almost, to attract notice—the failure, at least, of this government to maintain its dignity, and power, and usefulness, will never be laid to their doors, but be chargeable to the whole people, who held their liberties in such slight estimation that they are unwilling to accord the necessary exertions to maintain them. We do not believe this will ever be the case; we shall now, as formerly, triumph despite the opposition of traitors, whether of the North or South.

WASHINGTON AGAIN IN PERIL.

One hundred thousand men rushed, ninety days ago, upon the call of the President, to preserve the Capital of the Nation. Washington was saved and placed, it was supposed, beyond the reach of danger.—After our recent failure at Bull's Run, the military authorities decided that they would hereafter take time and not move until ready. It appears they will not be permitted to choose their time but must be prepared to act upon the defensive at once. The rebels are at the doors of the Capital. The Nation calls for men. It will be responded to with acclamation and enthusiasm. We have thousands in this city alone, stalwart, able-bodied young men, with little to do, who should, who certainly will respond at once to the call and report themselves to the Secretary of War. This is no time to talk of uniforms—get your rifles or muskets and ammunition and go at once.

BEEF AND PUDDING.

John Bull don't like Bull's Run, Mr. Russell don't like Bull's Run, and the London *Times* is very snobish about the fight and the foot race. We are not very much concerned whether John Bull likes it or not. Nobody asked him for even his opinion. There is nothing, except the invasion of our hearth-stones, which would so quickly concentrate and hold one million of men, so readily as the interference of England in favor of the South. It would serve but to set the country in a blaze, and manifest a power unheard of in the annals of warfare. About the time England is ready to embark, Ireland will be on her flank.

POINT OF ROCKS.

A gentleman who left Harper's Ferry on Saturday at noon says that a forward movement of the rebels is apparent in that vicini and that hot work may be looked for soon. Gen. Johnston was encamped five miles beyond Point of Rocks, from which place his flag staff can be distinctly seen. Colonel Geary's Regiment was at Harper's Ferry.

THAT NEGRO REGIMENT.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, under date of Friday last says: "To-day a negro arrived in our lines, and was brought to Gen. Mansfield's office. He is one of the celebrated negro regiment. He fought at Bull Run, and made his escape with a servant of Beauregard, after the battle and succeeded in reaching Point of Rocks after great privation. He states that a regiment of one thousand slaves were brought from the Cotton States, and the perfection of their drill led to the organization of two regiments of negroes from South eastern Virginia. Before they were compelled to drill three hours a day, and for several hours besides were put to work in the intrenchments. At night they were penned up in the rear, and a strict guard placed over them. The Virginia negroes were nearly anxious to escape and would do so when the opportunity occurred. Those from the Cotton States, however, were fearful of doing so, having been made to believe that their lives would be in danger among our troops."

PASSES REVOKED.—An order has issued from General McClellan's office revoking all passes heretofore given, of any kind whatever, and stating that in future all such passes will emanate only from the War Department, the headquarters of the United States army of this division, or from the Provost Marshal at Washington. Similar powers will be required to cross the river, by bridge or boat, into Virginia. Strict military surveillance will be exercised within the lines of the army on the northern side of the Potomac, and upon all the avenues of every kind, by land and water, leading to and from the City of Washington, as well over persons holding passes as all others.

SENTENCE OF MUTINEERS.—On Friday last sixty non-commissioned officers and privates of the Second Maine and thirty-five non-commissioned officers and privates of the Thirteenth New York were sent to the Navy Yard to be put on board a naval ship and transported to the Dry Tortugas, there to work out their salvation in the performance of fatigue service, they having refused to perform duty in their regiments agreeable to the oath they had taken.

SYMPATHY IN GERMANY.—The mail received by the last steamer brings to the Government the assurance that among the German Governments there is not only a lively interest in the result of the rebellion, but a warm sympathy with the government. From England, there is nothing more favorable to the government than heretofore.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH.—The case of the mutineers of the Seventy-ninth will be tried soon. This regiment is now in camp and has returned to quiet obedience. Their arms have been returned to them, and it is probable that they will receive their colors in a few days, if they continue to conduct themselves properly.

THE *Herald* publishes a sensation story of an attempt to blow up Ft. Columbus, on Governor's Island, and the escape of the would-be Fawkeses, four in number.

News from Gen. Banks' Army.

A letter from Sandy Hook, dated Baltimore, August 16, 1861, says:—"A gentleman from Martinsburg yesterday reports small parties of irregular rebel cavalry scouting that section of country, and daily firing upon our pickets and Union fugitives as well as paying frequent visits to the town. Yesterday a party approached to within two miles of Harper's Ferry, fired upon our pickets and retreated. Last night it is reported a party of one hundred and thirty rebel cavalry captured three men of our Second cavalry picket, stationed just outside of Harper's Ferry. The camps remain very quiet. All appear to have perfect confidence in General Banks and staff, as well as the brigade officers. Parties from Winchester report only four thousand militia rendezvoused there for the purpose of being drilled and disciplined. The same authority states that there are two regiments of regulars at Lovettsville, about eight miles distant.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Recent Battle Near Springfield—Death of Lyon—Superior Numbers of the Rebels—Why Was Not Gen. Lyon Reinforced?

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1861.

The meagre accounts thus far received induce the belief that the conduct of the Government forces in the battle near Springfield, Missouri, will leave no cause for shame or regret, while their noble commander, Lyon, who met death at the head of his column, in the act of charging upon the rebels, has left to his country a heroic memory to be treasured up for all time. His death was a fitting termination of his brilliant career, in which we ever hear of him as attacking, charging and routing the enemy. Napoleon would, by instinct, have set his heart upon Lyon, if he had lived in France half a century ago. Old Connecticut may well be proud of him. His heroic story will inspire the youth of that State with ideas above wooden nutmegs.

The news of a defeat or a check to our arms is saddening, but that our troops made a good fight against almost triple odds, is inspiring. But the question naturally arises, why was the odds against us in Missouri? How is it that, at every important point, the rebels are in superior force? All active operations have been paralyzed during the spring and summer at Norfolk, in consequence of the superiority of the enemy. At this point we have been held at bay, and, at length, when an attack upon the rebel camp is made, the repulse is explained by the declaration that we went on the field with fifteen or eighteen thousand, and met the enemy with thirty-five to fifty thousand, with a reserve as large as the active force. It is undeniable that, when the battle of Bull Run was fought, there was at least sixty-five or seventy thousand men in McDowell's division, in the vicinity of Washington; but for some reason, only fifteen or eighteen thousand could be brought into action. At Harper's Ferry we could do nothing on account of the superior forces of the enemy under Johnston; and at length we have been outnumbered in Missouri and driven back by the rebels.

For some weeks the Press has endeavored to atone for a too presumptuous criticism of military affairs by a degree of meekness or silence which is scarcely consistent with its boasted independence, and rather disproportioned to the necessities of the case. But in the meantime the people will think and talk, and it is needless to disguise the fact that there exists great dissatisfaction with the management of public affairs. How is it, they ask, that with three to four times the population, ten to twenty times the pecuniary and other resources of war, and with the prestige of an old and established Government, the rebels can always bring more men into the field than the supporters of law and order? It cannot be laid to a want of patriotic ardor, for the difficulty with the Government has been to restrain the people, who have shown a disposition to rush to battle, which not even the rebels have exhibited. Regiment after regiment has been raised and tendered to the War Department, but rejected, for some reason which the people cannot understand. It is said that the Government accepts all it can provide for. But it is not explained how the rebels, with their destitution of money, credit and munitions of war, manage to accept more regiments than we do, and to provide for them. We hear much of their destitution, their disorganization and their lack of arms, but they nevertheless keep together, and manage to outnumber us on every important field of battle.

The brief telegraphic account of the battle at Springfield informs us that Gen. Fremont would immediately send reinforcements to meet our retreating forces at Rolla. The battle was expected for weeks before it occurred, and for at least one week it was known that the enemy had two or three times as many men as Gen. Lyon. Then why in the name of all that is rational were not the reinforcements sent forward before the battle occurred? Three or four regiments might have changed the fate of the day, and converted defeat into victory. It cannot be pretended that it was less safe to send away the reinforcements from St. Louis and Cairo before the battle than after the defeat. If the reinforcements were on the way when the battle took place, the case will wear a different aspect; but if they were held in reserve until eight thousand could try its strength with twenty-one or twenty-three thousand, the folly of such conduct cannot be defended.

I am fully aware of the incompetency of civilians to comprehend the wisdom of military movements *while they are yet pending*. But when the event has demonstrated their folly, no such plea in abatement of criticism will answer. It is not one man in a million who could speak with the tongue of eloquence, or write, or paint, or chisel with the hand of genius, but the millions may judge of the result. I know nothing of the art of war, but I know that five or six millions of rebels, surrounded by their disaffected slaves, would be no match for a nation of twenty millions of loyal freemen, if the same talent, vigor and devotion were employed in guiding and applying the forces of the Union as we have seen arrayed against it. It is in vain that we shut our eyes. It is in vain that the press is silent. Criticism may be carried to an excess, but reticence will not amend matters, nor screen glaring incompetency from the censure of an intelligent public.

OBSERVER

Important from California—50,000 Troops offered the Government—The First Detachment Under Gen. Sumner Ordered to Texas.

We learn last evening from reliable sources, that the State of California has offered the government 50,000 troops, and that the War Department has accepted them.

The first order from the War Department went out last night by the Pony Express. It directs four regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, to proceed to Western Texas. It is stated in official quarters that the 50,000 men will reach the Mississippi Valley within forty days.—[Missouri Dem., Aug. 15th.

GEN. BURNSIDE AND SENATOR WILSON.

Gen. Burnside has addressed a note to Senator Wilson, in which he admits that he was in error in misconstruing a look of the latter, in Gen. McDowell's tent, at Centreville, previous to the battle of Bull Run, which he considered as implying cowardice on his (Gen B.'s) part and the favoring of a forward movement on the part of Senator Wilson. The latter gentleman says, in his reply:

I confess I was surprised and pained when I read in the public prints the report of your speech, but I am gratified that you have discovered your mistake and righted, as far as you can, the wrong you did me.

Your remarks tended to fix the conviction on the public mind that I was at Centreville urging on the forward movement of the army, but you admit in your note that, with the exception of a look which you thought expressed a distrust of your courage you never heard anything from me of the kind. Surely you could not have done so, for, while I am for the most energetic prosecution of the war, I am content to leave the matter in the hands of General Scott and the officers of the army.

But you certainly misinterpreted my "look at you" in General McDowell's tent. I certainly had no thought that you were either over cautious or a coward. On the contrary, I shared with you most painful apprehensions of the result of the coming battle. I knew fears were entertained, when I left Washington, that Johnston had out-generaled Patterson and thrown portions of his command into Manassas; I knew the Secretary of War had returned in haste to Washington to hurry forward more troops; I knew reinforcements had arrived during the two preceding days, in large numbers, from Johnston and from Richmond; I knew something of the strength of the enemy's position, and I knew what were our numbers, and I feared we had not force enough to wring victory from the foe in his strong position. Anxiety for the result, not idle curiosity, carried me there. Knowing the position of affairs, I felt oppressed with anxiety for the result. It was no time for me to advise men upon whom rested such great responsibilities. But to some of my intimate friends, to General Keyes, Donn Piatt, aid to General Schenck, and others, I expressed my anxiety and doubt. I thought I read in the faces of the brave leaders of brigades, assembled on Saturday night, in General McDowell's tent to receive their orders for the battle, the same feeling of anxiety and doubt that oppressed me; but I might have mistaken their feelings as you did mine. I do not believe there was a civilian at Centreville who urged a forward movement.

THE BLOCKADE AT PENSACOLA.

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Fort Pickens, thus speaks of the efficiency of the blockade in that quarter:

"I take pleasure in bearing witness to the complete efficiency of the blockade, in this quarter of the world. I really think an oyster-boat could not gain accession to Pensacola or Mobile at present, and I can safely announce that Charleston will soon be "ship-locked." The United States steam-frigate Colorado has taken the place of the Niagara, as flag-ship of this division of the blockade, but there are a great many people who lean to the idea that Capt. McKean's vigorous, no-hesitating characteristics would be more serviceable than the rather "conservative" tolerance of Mervin. Both these officers have done great service here, and wherever the trail of their ships is seen, neither privateer or smuggler can be found. But when speaking of successful cruising, let me put in a prominent place the name of a Boston gun boat—a purchased one, too—the little steamer South Carolina. The rebels call her "the Flying Dutchman," because she always "puts the heart acrass in 'em," as a Hibernian prisoner recently expressed it. She has taken over twenty prizes, and if the Courts do their share, the gallant officer who commands, and the fine crew that man her, will have $500 apiece prize money when half a year's service is done. Do not ask why such light draft vessels of the regular service as the Wyandotte, Mohawk, Water Witch and Crusader do not give such good accounts of themselves as the South Carolina, for I cannot tell you. They blockade, run to Havana, Key West, and elsewhere, and seldom catch a suspicious craft. If the irregular vessels continue to rival the regulars as they are now doing, a time may come when the people will require some strong proofs that there is any great use in keeping too many standing men-of-war. The crews and officers of nearly all the vessels touching here have been summoned to renew their oaths of allegiance. It is a pleasant duty to say, that the manner in which they met the request was more nearly unanimous than any person acquainted with the materials of which our navy *personel* is composed, could expect."

What a Democrat in the Army Thinks of It.

We copy the following extract from a private letter from an intelligent and reliable gentleman of the Fifth Ohio Regiment, now in Western Virginia, and always a Democrat:

"I was angry and sorry to read the proceedings and resolutions of the Democratic Convention of Ohio. I pray God they may be disgracefully beaten at the election. I will never call myself a Democrat again while the party is controlled by its present leaders. I don't think that the President could constitutionally have suspended the writ of habeas corpus. But it is disgusting to see men take advantage of what might be called a necessary breach, to gratify avarice for spoils or blind malice against former political opponents. There are two men in this company who were formerly Republicans, and only two. Yet among all the rest, I know for a certainty, that there is only one man who sympathizes with the actors in the Democratic Ohio Convention, and he is a worthless, good-for-nothing fellow.

France and England.

Many persons are alarmed at the probability of an interference on the part of England or France, perhaps both, in our affairs, and that too, in behalf of the Southern Confederacy. According to the following, from the Philadelphia Press, both those nations are likely to have enough business of their own on hand without engaging in foreign wars:

"The close alliance between France and England, which indeed made Napoleon Emperor of the French, appears likely to be broken, as it has already been weakened, by the positive declaration of the British Government, through the lips of Lord John Russell, that an attempt to annex the island of Sardinia to France would at once dissolve the alliance of France and England. Since then, Napoleon's Paris journals have energetically ridiculed and abused Lord John, and Napoleon himself has been endeavoring to get upon very friendly terms with Prussia, Austria, and Russia—not wholly without success, it would appear, as the King of Prussia is going to attend a review, by Napoleon, of French troops in the camp of Chalons.

"There is a terrible significance in the fact that the French navy is being enormously increased. In a recent debate, in the British House of Commons, when a vote of $1,250,000 towards the expense of building iron clad ships was proposed, Mr. W. S. Lindsay (who visited Philadelphia last year) declared that he knew, from the recent visit of a friend to the principal dock-yards in France, that Napoleon was doing nothing in the way of augmenting his marine. Lord Palmerston answered that, to his certain knowledge, the French Government had *six* mail-clad vessels of large dimensions afloat, and that, as far back as last December, the Emperor had the keels of *ten* others laid down, all of which, without any extraordinary exertion, could be completed in eighteen months or two years. Besides, the French have *eleven* floating batteries, some of which are powerful sea-going vessels. Lord Clarence Paget, Secretary of the Admiralty, went beyond this, and gave the names of the sixteen mail-clad steamers built or building in France, and the places where they were. Mr. Lindsay was so much struck by these details that he declared it to be alarming, if correct—which he did not doubt—and said that he, for one, would vote $25,000,000 to place England in a corresponding naval condition, for France had no right to hold such a number of war-ships, and, with such a force, could not be honest in her professions of amity to England. Even Mr. Cobden, the apostle of peace, lately declared that he would vote a hundred millions sterling for the building of ships-of-war, rather than allow the French to maintain a navy even equal to that of England.

"The return game, as a set-off to Waterloo, has never been played by France and England, and it looks as if Napoleon was preparing for it.

A Novel Cause of Expulsion.

Our readers will probably remember that on motion of Hon. G. J. Tucker, M. McMahon, Esq., was expelled from the Breckinridge State Committee of New York, on the alleged ground that he held a position in the Custom-House. Mr. Tucker neglected to state that he was appointed by Mr. Schell: though that fact might not have saved him from expulsion in face of the following letter which Mr. M. had written to the editor of the Albany Evening Standard:

NEW YORK, August 14.

FRIEND GRIFFIN; As I cannot be present at the meeting of our State Central Committee to-morrow, at the Delevan House, I would thank you to represent me on that occasion, and for that purpose inclose you a substitution. Our opinions and feelings being in unison, as to the present sad condition of our country, it is unnecessary for me to offer any suggestions as to your course or action in the proceedings of the Committee. Let me say, however, that I expect that any motion to opose or calculated to annoy or embarrass the Government of the United States (representing the finest, happiest and most prosperous country and people that ever existed on earth) shall meet with your most strenuous opposition, as also any movement tending to give aid and comfort to the enemy in the nature of so-called "peace resolutions" or otherwise. The problem of man's capacity for self-government is now being tried in the terrible crucible of human gore and carnage, and instinct will cause the heart of every one who desires an affirmative solution, and who sincerely loves true liberty to bound to the support of the Constitution, and the majesty and supremacy of our equal, just and benignant Laws.

Should, however, the action of the Committee, through a majority o its members, be averse to these views, I wish you, in the name of my loyal National Democratic constituents, to protest earnestly against such action and retire from the meeting. Very truly, yours, M. McMAHON.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.—Secretary Cameron lately sent the following note by a flag of truce, to Col. Stuart, of the Confederate cavalry, at Fairfax Court House:

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 30, 1861.

To whom it may concern:

The bearers, Messrs. Gorman, of Baltimore, Applegate and Sterling, visit Richmond for the purpose of obtaining the remains of the late Colonel Cameron

All United States troops will show them the utmost courtesy and protection going and returning.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Colonel Stuart returned the communication with the following indorsement:

FAIRFAX C. H., August 2, 1861,

The within communication has been sent me, but being addressed "to whom it may concern," is returned, for the reason that its object does not concern me, nor any one else that I am aware of in the Confederate States of America.

J. E. STUART,
Colonel 1st Cavalry, commanding.

The Richmond Dispatch states that the gentlemen were also informed that General Johnston, when properly addressed on the subject, would give any aid in his power for the recovery of Colonel Cameron's remains.

DIED.

In Philadelphia, on Sunday, JAMES HIGHAM GIBSON.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John Cooper, Esq., Elm street, near Wylie, Sixth Ward.

At Monongahela City, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 17th instant, JAMES P. STUART, Esq., in the 81st year of his age.

His remains will be taken to the Methodist Protestant Church, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY next, 20th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., and thence to the Allegheny Cemetery, for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the church.

☞ 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. ERIN, Quartermaster 12th Reg't.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Reg't
au13tf

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.—[au17:1w] F. A. RINEHART, Sec.

☞ POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—"STAMPS."—POST-OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 13, 1861.—I am prepared to exchange P stage Stamps of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old ones during a period of SIX DAYS from the date hereof; AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF WHICH TIME the "old Stamps" will not be received in payment of postage on letters or papers sent from this office.

Neighboring postmasters can exchange here.

S. F. VON BONNHORST,
au19 Post Master.

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

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

Vermin.

"Costar's"

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator.

"Costar's"

"Costar's" Bed-bug Exterminator.

"Costar's"

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.

In 25c., 50c. and $1,00 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $3 and $5 Sizes for Plantations, Ships, Boats, Hotels, &c.

These Preparations (unlike all others) are "Free from Poisons," "Not dangerous to the Human Family," "Rats come out of their holes to die," "Are absolutely infallible," "Were never known to fail"—12 years established in New York City—used by the City Post-Office—the City Prisons and Station Houses—the City Steamers, Ships, &c.—the City Hotels, "Astor," St. Nicholas, &c.—and by more than 20,000 private families.

THEY DESTROY INSTANTLY,

Rats—Roaches—Croton Bugs—Ants—Bed Bugs—Moths in Furs, Clothes, etc.—Moles or Ground Mice—Mosquitoes—Fleas—Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, etc., etc.—in short, every form and species of

VERMIN.

☞ !! Beware of all imitations of "Costar's." Ask for and Take nothing but "Costar's."

☞ Sold Everywhere—by

All Wholesale Druggists in the large cities.

☞ Sold by R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., and all the Wholesale Druggists in Pittsburgh, Pa., and by all the Retail Druggists and Storekeepers in city and country.

☞ Country dealers can order as above.

Or address orders direct—(or if Prices, Terms, etc., is desired—☞ Send for late Circular giving reduced prices) to

HENRY R. COSTAR,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 512 Broadway—[Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,] New York:

au19-1md&w

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,
oc14:daw New York

☞ 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. je22:d1f

☞ 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:daw1m Pittsburgh, Pa.

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

The Hon. Jacob Moyers, 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.

aug5:daw

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, 1860, 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. 55 Fifth street.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CAPITAL IN DANGER.

☞ Twenty more men are wanted immediately to fill up the ranks of CAPT. McILWAINE'S COMPANY, for Col. Rowley's Regiment, to move at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Washington, D. C.

WM. McILWAINE.

N. B.—Those enrolled will meet at the armory at nine o'clock THIS MORNING. au20

NOTICE.

☞ All the members of the Shields Guards, Co. I, 13th regiment, and others desirous of going to Washington, THIS EVENING, at 4 o'clock, will meet at No. 89 Wood street, at 10 o'clock.

au20-1td WM. C. GALLAGHER, Capt.

NOTICE.

☞ THE following persons having failed to join CAPTAIN WILLIAM KOPP'S COMPANY, on SATURDAY, will report themselves to Acting Sergeant Major Con. Williams (who will furnish transportation) at Philadelphia, at 58 Grant street, before 3 o'clock P. M. TO-DAY (Tuesday). Unless they report as above they will be liable to the penalties of desertion. Any person arresting any one of them after that time will receive a reward of *Thirty Dollars!*

Valentine Pfefferman, Caspar Kauffman,
Charles Eschlich, John Myers,
James K. P. Harris, George Kirchner,
Joseph Hough, Fred Moen,
au20 SAMUEL WEILER,

☞ FOSTER'S COMPANY.

ROWLEY'S REGIMENT,

Leaves for Washington

At 4 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON

☞ Company meets at 9½ o'clock THIS MORNING. Old members in houses and place paint to be mustered into service.

☞ 20 MORE MEN WANTED!

au20 J. HERRON FOSTER, Capt.

☞ OFFERED THEIR SERVICES.—THE HAMBRIGHT RIFLES, First ward, Allegheny, held a meeting at their Armory last night, to consider the propriety of tendering the services of the company to the Committee of Home Defence, for sixty or sixty days service in Western Virginia or elsewhere. The company unanimously resolved to authorize Captain Hambright to tender the services of the company, fifty men, promising to be ready in twenty-four hours notice.

The votes as Captain Hambright said he felt so much younger and stronger than he did when he took command of the company that he would go along with it himself. We expect a good report from a company commanded by such an officer. au20

☞ WANTED.—40 men to join the first Regiment of the EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, at Camp Goodhue, Mt. Washington, for instruction before leaving the city. They will be paid over the road and provided for free of all expense.

Office No. 12 Fifth street, 3d story.

au20-1t D. L. EVANS, Corporal.

☞ THE KEYSTONE RIFLES.—At a meeting of this Company it was unanimously resolved that the services of the Company be tendered to the Governor of Western Virginia, through the Committee of Home Defence, to serve for sixty days. A few more names are wanted to fill the Company to its proper complement. The "roll" will be open at their Armory TO-DAY. A regular meeting will be held TO-NIGHT. [au20-1t] A. M. BARTON, C. S.

☞ THOSE whoign to go with Hintons company will call at 10 o'clock a. m., TO-DAY to march at 4 o'clock for Washington City, under Col. Rowley. Twenty men wanted.—Double pay.

au20-1t THOS. A. HINTON, Capt. Time House.

☞ NOTICE.—The undersigned, late Trustee (successor of J. Edgar Thompson, Esq.) under the provision of a mortgage deed, executed by the Pittsburgh, New Castle and Cleveland Railroad Company to said Thompson, his successor, in the trust therein mentioned, and assigns, dated the 1st day of October, A. D. 1858, recorded in the Recorder's Office of Beaver county, in Mortgage Book D, pages 189, 190, 191, 192 and 193, and in the Recorder's Office Lawrence county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book No. 1, pages 469, 470, 471, 472, 473 and 474, will on the EIGHTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1861, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Pitsburgh, in said Commonwealth, in virtue and under the provisions of said mortgage, cause to be sold at public auction, the following described property, rights and franchise, to wit: The road of the said Pittsburgh, New Castle and Cleveland Railroad Company, lying between the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in the said county of Beaver and the town of New Castle, in said Lawrence county, being about thirteen miles in length, including the right of way and the land occupied thereby, depot grounds and all appurtenances belonging thereto, and all the franchises of said Company, subject to the lien of a prior mortgage made by said Company, by the name and style of the New Castle and Darlington Railroad Company to said county of Lawrence, recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lawrence county, in Mortgage Book No. 1, page 215, &c. Default having been made in the payment of interest on the bonds given under said first mentioned mortgage, for a period exceeding sixty days after demand made thereof, and request having been made by the holders of at least one-half of said bonds unpaid, that such sale should be made. Terms of sale cash.

JOHN M. TIERNAN,
au20-1td Trustee.

Mr. & Mrs. Tetedoux's

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

WILL BE RE-OPENED ON MONDAY, SEPT. 2ND.

FRENCH AND LATIN TAUGHT without extra charge by Mr. Tetedoux, a native of Paris and graduate of the College Charlemague. No. 143 Third street, Pittsburgh.

N. B.—The Birmingham, Oakland and Minersville cars pass by the door. an20:4wd

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 of the Seed Store, or A. M. Stevenson, Esq., Manchester.

an15-1wd2dp JAMES WARDROP.

SILK BUNTING

—AND—

CHINTZ FLAGS,

—AT—

R. WILLIAMSON'S,

NO. 47 ST. CLAIR STREET.

ly3

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 FIFTEEN CENTS IN MONEY (stamps will not do) to me by mail, and I will remail them daily to their 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. WHITESIDE.

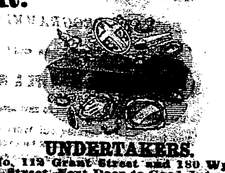
FRANKLIN, KY., has a Daily U. S. mail by Railroad to and from all points in the United States.

MITCHELLVILLE, Tenn., has a daily Confederate mail by Railroad to and from all points in the Seceded States. au8tf

JAMES, HOLMES & CO.,

PORK DEALERS, and dealers in Provisions, corner of Market and Front sts. jn6:1yd*

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. 1716-1ydsp

OFFICE U. S. A.,
MONONGAHELA HOUSE, Pittsburgh, Aug. 17th, '61.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received for Commissary stores at this office, until