



OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING AUG. 24.

For Afternoon Telegraph See First Page.

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 his life and fortune for the preservation of the Union, let him go to the other side of the world, for this is the only place where he can be safe."

WAR IN EARNEST.

The tone of the journals in the Northern States indicate, pretty plainly, the full realization of the dreadful war in which we are engaged, that all local and secondary issues must yield to this mighty struggle, and that we have no vitality to waste in silly disputes. Our country calls, and that voice shall not be disobeyed. An exchange says: "We have therefore a dismal choice. War, terrible as it is, must now be regarded as not only an unavoidable necessity, but a great patriotic duty. And to insure us safety hereafter I ought to be a tremendous war. To shrink from such a struggle is unmanly. Peace on any terms which would leave the rebels victorious would be utterly ruinous to Pennsylvania."

Continued war would be a thousand times better, and notwithstanding its burthen and afflictions we should rather welcome it to our doors than tamely acquiesce in a future which would virtually make the Southern conspirators masters of this continent. If any classes of citizens fancy that their interests can escape the consequences of such a deplorable result, let us earnestly assure them that they are mistaken. All interests are inseparably blended. If the State be humiliated, if it suffer the losses we have stated, every one must feel them, daily and hourly, for the rest of his life.

Pennsylvania ought now to be able to put into the field a hundred thousand men. Her proud metropolis, regarded with covetous eyes by rebel leaders, is fully awake to her duty, but how stands the old commonwealth? In the remote agricultural, mining and manufacturing districts realize what is the state of things? If not, we must make them aware of it. Let public meetings be held everywhere, in cities, towns and villages, where the populace may be aroused to a full conviction of the importance of the crisis. Let vigorous measures be adopted to ensure ample enlistment. Wherever there is an alarm bell let the people gather to its sound, as they did in the revolution of 1776. These are times which demand the highest sacrifices, the noblest motives, and the most vigorous action.

The Governor's proclamation ought to be read in all public assemblies, put at the head of the editorial columns of every newspaper, posted on the corners of all the streets, and made the subject of attention in every regiment, company, club association, &c. We have said that no half way measures will now answer, and we mean it most emphatically. Pennsylvania has too much at stake to afford to be slow to action. We want a general active, thorough, stirring campaign of the whole State in reference to the raising of troops, the same as took place last fall when political excitement raged. Temporary and evanescent efforts will not answer. There is no business now but to save the republic. The men of the Keystone State rally around the standard which has so long been your boast and pride. Show by your actions now that this grand old commonwealth deserves well the honors she has so long enjoyed. Let us at once raise and send to the front the volunteer army that will prove invincible both by numbers and conduct."

We understand the Marshal of New York has suspended the publication of the News and Day Book of that city. This will meet the unqualified approbation of every reasonable man who pretends to the least patriotism. The Day Book has been the cause of incalculable mischief, circulated over the Northern States free of cost to such as choose to receive them, and many places where it found favor clubs were raised, and the money paid. We are glad it has ceased to have the opportunity to print treason.

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

The New York Tribune says: "The suggestion of the Grand Jury is already having, as we presumed it would, its proper effect upon some of the Secession Journals of this city and of the State. The Journal of Commerce has attained to so much of a repentant mood as to profess its willingness to sustain the Government by suppressing facts. We will not question its disposition while we protest against its method. The difficulty heretofore with that journal has been its proclivity to suppress facts and publish falsehoods, and what is now wanted is that it should reverse this method, if it is possible for it to get out of a very old and vicious habit. The very article in which it declares, as something so very original, its willingness to keep facts in the background, is a very elaborate attempt to show that the Government has had no more staunch supporter in this war than itself! Poor old Journal! We fear its disease is chronic and incurable."

Still, gentle and careful treatment may bring it round again, and it may, in time, recover the power of speaking the truth when strongly supported. We commend gentle exercise to begin with. Let it try to re-publish the letters of the Democratic gentlemen of Vermont who declined nominations for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Treasurer, because they conceived their duty to their country to be greater than their allegiance to party. As this happened some days ago, the Journal may be able to bear it. Next let it attempt to lift the letter of the Union Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio. All these are wholesome reading, and their publication might not try our poor invalid too much. Should it find itself capable of bearing these, we should next commend to its columns Mr. Dickinson's speech which we published yesterday. If it can survive that it will begin to have hopes of its final recovery.

The New York Post says: "In the present condition of the nation, American citizens have the right to demand that there shall be no false peace, and no relaxation of efforts till those now in insurrection against the authority of the constitution are put down. The highest interests of the nation demand that no terms shall be offered to citizens in arms, except unconditional submission to the constitutional authority; and, in the words of the Richmond county resolutions, 'in pursuance of these resolutions and principles, loyal citizens have a right to demand that the administration of the general government shall be as thorough and constantly alive to the emergency as the people; that its energy and promptitude shall be seen in every detail; that it shall wisely conduct the necessary great expenditures of the war that just suspicion will be impossible, to the end that a willing people and a severely vigorous administration may speedily secure a permanent peace, by the firm guaranty of every constitutional right to every citizen of the United States; and that in the administration of state affairs the people demand thoughtful tenderness in taxation, a wise economy in expenditure, a rigid regard for all rights guaranteed by the constitution, prompt payment, justice and humane care for our volunteers honestly in every department of the public service, and the swift exposure and expulsion of every corrupt official.'"

The New Nation. Formerly the daily ration was 1 pound of pork or bacon, or 14 pound of fresh or salt beef.

TO ONE HUNDRED RATIONS. 8 quarts of beans or peas, or 10 pounds of rice, or 140 ounces of disiccated potatoes, or 88 ounces of disiccated vegetables.

TO 100 RATIONS. 1 pound of pork or bacon, or 14 pound of fresh or salt beef.

TO 100 RATIONS. 10 pounds of coffee, 15 pounds of sugar, 4 quarts of vinegar, 14 pound of adamantine candles, 4 pounds of soap and 2 quarts of salt.

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A Rumor.—The Cincinnati Times, of Wednesday, published a special dispatch stating that Gen. Lee had retreated from the front of the Potomac, abandoning his artillery, &c. There is no confirmation of this rumor, and we presume it is a canard. It is possible that the advance movement of Gen. Lee was merely a feint, and that he has fallen back in obedience to the general plan of rebel operations in the S.

THE GREAT BATTERY.—The New Orleans Crescent says that the great "diamond battery," which is to destroy the blockading squadron, is now nearly ready for active service. Of its entire success mankind are told to have no doubts.

WASHINGTON CITY ITEMS.

Shell Practice. Yesterday morning, Gen. Robert Anderson, Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, and others, visited the Navy Yard, and witnessed the artillery practice of the gunners, under the supervision of Commandant Dahlgren. The firing with a 12-pound boat howitzer was performed with great rapidity, making four shots in thirteen seconds.

Russell's Misstatements. The statements of Russell, the London Times correspondent, that there was no hand-to-hand fighting, and no battery taken by our troops at Stone Bridge, is denied here by high military authority.

Russell's report that the Smithsonian legacy had been squandered in the purchase of Arkansas bonds, and that the Government is dishonored by the transaction, is also false.

Starting Intelligence from Harper's Ferry and Sandy Hook. Information has been received here today that leaves no room for doubt that Banks' column has made a flank movement from Harper's Ferry and Sandy Hook. A gradual concentration of troops in the neighborhood of Monocacy was followed by a general movement of the army, and by noon of Saturday not a tent or a soldier was to be seen in or about Sandy Hook.

The pickets were withdrawn from Harper's Ferry on Thursday night, and the rebels in squads immediately entered the town. The fact that they immediately exchanged shots across the river, indicating the presence of a considerable force there.

The promptness with which they entered the town, almost before our pickets had reached the Maryland shore, shows that they were kept fully informed of our movements and the spies, which they undoubtedly manage to keep within the national lines in spite of all precautions.

One thing is very certain, however, that the general movement of the army was kept profoundly secret from its own officers, few of whom know that it was to take place.

The Rebel Army, it is asserted, crossed the Potomac last night in force, notwithstanding the high stage of the river was supposed to be a check upon such a movement. This bold and reckless course of General Johnston is remarkable, as it divides his forces and places in his rear a wide river to hinder his retreat, which is certain to take place. General Scott and General Meade will meet the occasion for which they are fully prepared.

Home Guards not Required for Special Service. The following dispatch was last evening received in this city, by General Pleasanton, from the Secretary of War: "I do not at all doubt as to the liability of the Home Guards or reserves to be called into active service outside of the city."

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GENERAL ROBERT ANDERSON leaves this city to-morrow for the purpose of assuming the command of the U. S. forces in Kentucky. At present they consist of three regiments, but muskets, &c., are at hand for a considerable army.

GOVERNOR HICKS is here at the "Willard hotel," and it is understood that he is very decided in his support of the general government. The exodus to lower Maryland of Unionists from Virginia, as well as the prospect of hostilities in that quarter, are said to be leading subjects of consideration by the Governor.

THOUGH Senator Baker has declined a high military position from the government, he seems to be actively engaged in disciplining the California regiment. To-day he rode into town in citizen's dress, but accompanied by most of the regimental staff in full uniform.

It is stated on high military authority that the Secretary of War intends shortly to furnish uniforms to regiments needing them, so that the general color of uniforms for the entire army shall be blue.

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Vermin.

"Vermin" is a term used to describe various pests and diseases that affect crops and livestock. The text lists several types of vermin, including insects and fungi, and provides information on how to identify and control them. It mentions that vermin can be a significant problem for farmers and gardeners, and that there are various methods available to deal with them, such as using traps, pesticides, and natural predators.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

This section contains several short advertisements for various services and products. One advertisement is for a "NEW DRY GOODS" store, another for a "ROCKET TROUPE," and another for a "PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE." The ads are brief and to the point, providing contact information and details about the services offered.

NEW DRY GOODS.

This section features an advertisement for a clothing store. The ad lists various types of clothing, including dresses, blouses, and accessories, and mentions that the store has a large stock of goods. It also includes information about the store's location and contact details.

ROCKET TROUPE.

This is an advertisement for a "Rocket Troupe," which appears to be a group or organization. The ad provides information about the troupe's activities and how to get involved, including contact information for the organizers.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

This advertisement is for the "Pittsburgh Female College." It provides information about the college's location, the types of courses offered, and the admission process. The ad is written in a formal and informative style, typical of educational institutions of that era.

NEW GOODS!

This section contains an advertisement for "New Goods!" The ad lists various types of goods, including clothing, household items, and other merchandise. It emphasizes the quality and variety of the goods available and provides information about where to purchase them.

W. & D. HUGES.

This is an advertisement for "W. & D. HUGES," a business or organization. The ad provides information about the company's services and products, and includes contact information for the business. The ad is written in a clear and concise manner, highlighting the key features of the company's offerings.