OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH: SATURDAY MORNING::::::AUG. 24

For Afternoon Telegraph See First

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 altar of his country does not deserve the support and countenance of honest people How are we to overcome partizan antipa thies in the minds of all parties so as t present a united front in support of our country? We must cease discussing party issues, make no illusions to old party tests, have no crimination and recriminations, indulge in no taunts one against the other, as to who has been the cause of these

"When we shall have rescued the Gor ernment 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 shall have a country in 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 s of right and duty. Let him be marked as no true patriot who will not abandon all such issues, in times like this."

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 vield to this mighty struggle. 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 sefety hereafter it ought to be a tremengle is unmanly. Peace on any terms shall begin to have hopes of its final which would leave the rebels victorious recovery. would be utterly ruinous to Pennsylvania. Continued war would be a thousand times better, and notwithstanding its burthen and calamities 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 carnestly 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 rebels eager for spoils, is fully awake to her duty, but how stands the old commonwealth? Do 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, and towns and villages, where the populace may be aroused to a full conviction of the importance of the crisis. Let vigcrous 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 revolutionary era. These are times which demand the in every department of the public ser. highest sacrifices, the neblest 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 canvass of the whole State, in reference to the raising of troops, the same as took place last fall when political excitement raged. Temporary and evan escent efforts will not answer. There is no business now but to save the republic. Men of the Keystone State rally lows: 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 hurl against the insolent foe an army that will prove invincible both by numbers and conduct."

WE understand the Marshal of New York has suspended the publication of the Naus, and Day Book, of that city.-This will meet the uncalified 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.

The Washington Republican published a private letter from Parson Brownlow, itor of the Knoxville (Tennessee) Whia. in which this passage occurs: "An order has been made at Richmond to suppress the publication of the Knoxville Whig but the notice has not been served on me yet. I have given them the devil in this day's paper, and I shall continue to say just what I please, until my office is closed or destroyed by

They have about run me ashore in a withheld all letters containing sub- plan of rebel operations in the S. scriptions and thus I am driven to the sand with more subscribers on my list. The Great Battery.—The Ne. tside the walls of Fortress Monroe tions has written a letter, which is a to a sense of its duty as well as its inscriptions and thus I am driven to the

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The New York Tribune says:-"The uggestion of the Grand Jury is already having, as we presumed it would, its proper effect upon some of the Seconceal a sense of weatness, one mighave preached to the pyramid of Cheope State. The Journal of Commerce has

mood as to profess its willingness to acts. 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 re-

verse 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 let ters of the Democratic gentlemen of Vermont who declined nominations for Governor, Licuterant Governor, and Treasurer, because they conceived their duty to their country to be greater than their allegiance to party. As this hap pened 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 onr 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 dous war. To shrink from such a strug- yesterday. If it can survive that we

> THE New York Post says: "In the present condition of the nation, American citizens have the right to demand terms shall be offered to citizens in arms except unqualified submission to the constitutional authorities; and, in the words of the Richmond county resolutions, "in pursuance of these convictions tions, "in pursuance of these convictions buttle we ted sure they would have no confidence and principles, loyal citizens have a right in their Colonel whatever, would make por work to demand that the administration of and disgrace both themselves and the city that ha the general government shall be as thoroughly and constantly alive to the emergency as the people; that its energy and promptitude shall be seen in every detail; that it shall so wisely conduct the necessarily great expenditures of the war that just suspicion will be impossible, to the end that a will be impossible. to the end that a willing people and a everely vicorous administration may speedily secure a yermanent pcace, by the firm guaranty of every constitution. al right to every citizen of the United States; and that in the administration of state affairs the people demand a thoughtful tendernes in taxation, a wise economy in expenditure, a rigid regard for all rights guarantied by the constitution, prompt payment, justice and

vice, and the swift exposure and expulsion of every corrupt officer." The New Ration. Formerly the daily ration was † pound of pork or bacon, or 14 pound of fresh or salt beef. 18 ounces of bread or flour, or 19

ounces of pilot bread or 11 pound of TO ONE HUNDRED RATIONS. 8 quarts of beans or peas, or 10 pounds of rice, or 140 ounces of dissicated potatoes, or 88 ounces of dissicated

mixed vegetables. 10 pounds of coffee. 15 pounds of sugar. 4 quarts of vinegar. l pound of adamantine candles. 4 pounds of soap and 2 quarts of salt.

Congress increased the rations as fol-TO 100 RATIONS. pound of pork or bacon, or pound of fresh or salt beef.

22 ounces of bread or flour, or pound of pilot bread. 8 quarts of beans, 10 pounds of rice hominy, and I pound of potatoes three times a week, or substitute there-

10 pounds of coffee. 15 pounds of sugar. 4 quarts of vinegar. 13 pounds of adamantine candles. 4 pounds of soap. 2 quarts of salt. Extra issues of molasses are occasion-

ally made. The former was said to be ample; the atter is more than sufficient, if properly cooked: but the new ration is supplied in full by Government. If, therefore, complaints are made in future, they must fall upon the officers of the army, not upon the Government.

A RUMOR.—The Cincinnati Times, Wednesday, published a special dispatch stating that Gen. Lee nau revious ed precipitately from Western Virginia, abandoning his artillery, &c. There is down to generations yet unborn the blessings of the noblest government the world has ever seen.

J. P. D. patch stating that Gen. Lee had retreatpresume it is a canard. It is possible that the advance movement of Gen. Lee was merely a feint, and that he has fal-

For The Post. MASTERLY INACTIVITY.

"In my letters, as in my conversation, I have adeavored to show that the task to which the culty, but in the state of arrogance and a We do not place the above extract at the head our article from any respect we entertain for its attained to so much of a repentant author, but because it is the testimony of a close, it not disinterested, observer of things in and about sustain the Government by suppressing its almost unbounded resources, both as to men Washington. That our government, considering and money, and especially in view of the imminen danger to our Capital, has been hugging too long the delusive phantoms of peace, and turning its hand and even its face from those acts of firmness and justice toward open and brazen faced traitors which a'one could secure confidence at home and respect abroad, not the most casual observer could have failed to discover. With millions of money and hundreds of thousands of men signifying their readiness to fight and, if reed be, to shed their lood for the Union; the ponderous machinery of our government has moved slowly, very slowly, on in the organization of its armies and their trans

portation to the seats of war. Time has been spent in locating and organizing amps of instruction (too often, sias! of drunkenness and demoralization,) all over the North, at sints seemingly bet er suited to the interests persons and places than to the pressing necesties of the nation; while these in rebellion, with extraordinary despatch, have gathered vast armies and thrown them forward where needed most rave men with spectacles on, remind us that "raw cruits must be gathered in camps and taught the at of war" before they go near the battle field. ut why, in this healthful country and at this aspicious season of the year, haddle men in camps far temote from the seat of war but general ly near, very near, to the grog-shops and brothels four cities; instead of marching them as fist as organized in companies through the open country oward their future battle fie ds, letting them sleep tents at night, and learn the "art of war" nd acquire powers of endurance as they march

No extraordinary amount of learning gathered either upon the battle field or at the Military cademy is required to frame the proper answe our question. Who that has seen the oder and trains of err ation in our country; that knows the open cond-ways, the warm hearts, open hands and trough the North and far down into the dark minions of slavery even, can doubt the propriety sending forward at once, by dats, wagens or on

oot, our armies, company by company, as fast as eady, to Washington, to Grafton or to Springfield, It has seemed as though this were but a harvest time for Coloncia, each raking and binding for himself, and scrambling to keep his bundles from getting into any other Colonel's heap. Many have seemed more anxious to gether the prescribed number in order to get "commission han to gather their men quickly, instruct them thoroughly and to take them at once where most

needed; and, luck.ly for them, the War Department, until very recently, has refused to accept men unless organized into regulants and fully equipred. In our humble opinion it would have been far better to have taken all, company by com pany, to Washington, and there to have organized them into regiments, with confetent, soler and that there shall be no false peace, and of our Colonels are what they should be noble no relaxation of efforts till those now in heartod, patrictic, self su rificing, brain and sober insurrection against the authority of the constitution are put down. The highest beard loud to through our camps about Washington we heard loud to thinter complains from some of our and when present was generally swearing and scoiding as though his regiment were but a drive of unruly cattle. Wo neighboul them to put their complaints in thape for General McClellatt' . earl we hope they have already done so. In case c'

> sent them forth. We are reminded again by the old genantiem with speciacies that an army connot my je without tents, " sgyage roaques and anti- est . seriously. A couple of dozen of our patriot o sinters, with their sewing months a could make tents enough for a company elmost while they

would be cooking two days' rations. And as fo army wagons and ambulances, it is the stream nonsense to suppose that they innot ell to me after one pattern, be all painted which and ! the same should be on the bend board There are well are and car's enough, and nore and harress and oats, to put through all the topop

and baggage yet called for by the government, and of the city:that without waiting six munths or a year for commissaries, contractors and sub-con rectors to get them ready. a time. We have no patience with s'ow, lumber

ing and mechanical movements in our arm) when life, expedition and promptness are necessary to save our Capital, to mave our Union, to save government bought by the blood of our fathers and humane care for our volunteers honesty bequeathed to the chi'dren of all pations. Why this 'masterly insouvity' of our govern ment? Mad we a war with Mexico, or even with England or France is might do to move at this snail's pace. Then we would have time. But here s an army of rebels around Washington much larger than our own, armed and equipped if not in the most improved style efficiently at least. Washington needs troops; Harper's Ferry needs roops; Fortress Monroe needs troops, and Baltimore has none too many. Cairo needs troops, and Springfield, and Rolla, and Grafton, and Kunxville

and why are they not supplied? Simply because our War Department and manding General have not been awake to the real state of things; because they have, parhaps, like Mr. Seward last winter, expected the Becession scheme

The Government has forborne and waited while rebellion has gone earnestly, rapidly and fiercely It is not impossible, nor altogether improbable, as things now stand for Gen. Beauregard to take Washington, and we may rest assured, when that that is done, the Southern Confederacy will be recognized by the Great Powers of Europe, and that

too, in perfect accordance with the usage of Na-The disaster at Bull's Eun has been charged ipon the New York Tribune, upon members of Congress, certain "civilians," and upon the people generally, while in reality, it belongs only to those who have had the sole management of the war, and have been residing in Washington if not asleep they have been awak to little purpose. It may be considered rash in us to venture and an opinion, nevertheless it is the result of a con stant reading of our war reports and news and of

some observation at the seat of war. We would not, for a moment, question either the ability or willingness of Mr. Lincoln. We believe ty that the Secretary of War intends efficient men at the head of our war preparations. Nor would we overlook the difficulties in the way of General Scott and Mr. Cameron—they have had herculean tasks, and traitors thick as tonds in sum-

But there is one great fact that we cannot los sight of that Jeff Davis and Beauregard, with far ess money and men, less Railroad conveniences, ess provisions and clothing, have gathered, fo

ng service, is because there is a scarcity of guns. Humbug!

Yesterday morning, Gen. Robert Anderson, Hon. Horace Maynard, of

WASHINGTON CITY ITEMS.

Shell Practice.

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 Lon-

don 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. Startling Intelligence from Harper?

Ferry and Sandy Hook. Information has been received here to-day 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 the immediately exchanged shots across the river, indicating the presence of a con siderable force there.

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

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

The Rebel army, it is asserted, crossed the Potomac last night in force, noter was supposed to be a check upon such a movement. This bold and 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 Mo-Ciclian will meet the occasion for which they are fully prepared.

Home Guards not Required for Special The following despatch was last evcuing received in this city, by General Pleasonton, from the Secretary of War. It sets at rest all doubts as to the linbility of the Home Guards or reserves to be called into active service outside

Washington, August 21, 1861-The Department will not, in any event, call on the Home Guards or Grey Reerves for temporary service.

SIMON CAMEBON, Sec'y of War. GENERAL ROBERT ANDERSON leaves this city to-morrow for the purpose of assuming the command of the U. S. great amount of work to be done is monoforces in Kentucky. At present they consist of three regiments, but muskets, &c., are at hand for a considerable ar- formed, while the consequent burry of

GOVERNOR HICKS is here at the may be said, indeed, that the Government "Willard hotel," and it is understood does not go into the general market for its that he is very decided in his support and can get at once what it may require, of the general government. The excdus into lower Maryland of Uniopists from Virginia, as well as the prospect matters are now conducted. But if the of hostilities in that quarter, are said to be the leading subjects of consideration | mical as it might be, cannot that system by the Governor.

Though Senator Baker has declined high military position from the government, he seems to be actively en. should be a fair understanding on both gaged in disciplining the California regment. To-day he rode into town in citizen's dress, but accompanied by most of the regimental staff in full uniform. Like Gen. Lane, of Kansas, he may yet be commissioned as a colonel by State appointment, and thus hold his seat in the Senate, while in reality serving in

Ir is stated on high military authorishortly to furnish uniforms to regiments needing them, so that the general color of uniforms for the entire army shall be blue.

The reports of New York papers touching the occasion of Gen. Meigs' less provisions and clothing, have gathered, for efficient service, much greater armies than our efficient service, much greater armies than our Government, in the same period of time.

When we learn to regard it more important to have our men all of a certain height, clad in certain dress, educated in the vices of suburban camp-life to a certain degree; than to have all the guns of a uniform style, and all the beggage-wag one and ambulances of one pattern and color, and it to be fornished by certain contractors and sub-contractors from various localities, then and not till then shall we be prepared to cope with the reballs.

Let the sub-contractors from various localities, then and not till then shall we be prepared to cope with the reballs.

Let the sub-contractors from various localities, save our Union and band all and all the sub-contractors from various localities, then and not till then shall we be prepared to cope with the reballs.

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Let the sub-contractors and cubracy of the sub-contractors from various localities, then and not till then shall we be prepared to cope with the reballs.

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Let the sub-contractors from various localities, has and not till then shall we be prepared to cope with the reballs and to be fornished by certain contractors and sub-contractors from various localities, then and not till then shall we be prepared to cope with the reball till then shall we be prepared to cope with the reball till then shall we be prepared to cope with the reball till then shall we be prepared to cope with the reball till then shall we be prepared to cope with the reball till then shall we be prepared to cope with the reball till then shall we be prepared to cope with the reball till then shall we be prepared to cope with the reball till then shall we be prepared to cope THE New York World says the rea- but much ability and ingenuity will be for them. And we will not pay the

There are more guns lying on the sand General of Subsistence, concerning ratio in the bed it has chosen until it awakes will with more subscribers on my list than the eight secession papers of East Tonnessee all put together But I will attree, or beg my bread of Union men, before I will surrender to this vile heresy of secession.

With my best wishes, I am, the wishes of Bayrana Bayrana

the regimental quartermaster and capgood quality.

The following circular from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to an duty upon Swedish iron, is important to mporters, as the decision relates to all similar circumstances: "TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 19.

SIR: Messrs. Naylor & Co., of your port, have made inquiry as to whether Swedish iron, shipped by way of Lon don, Hamburg or Bremen, and from thence reshipped to the United States by either Bremen, Hamburg, or American vessels, will be subject to the discriminating duty of 10 per centum proyided for by the third section of the act of August 5th, 1861.

"Swedish iron so imported will not. n my opinion, be liable to the discrim-Secretary of the Treasury. Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of Cusoms, New York."

A few days since we were gratified and surprised to hear that a gentleman on from Minnesota had como forward and made an unasked loan of \$46,000 o the Government—gratified at such an exhibition of spontaneous patriotism, and surprised that any man who lived in Minnesota should have \$46,000 .speculations, but kept them in New

York, where he formerly resided. And par here in ordinary business transac. In a few days the amount will be returned to him in gold; and he will FIFTH.

realize by the transaction the nest sum of \$3,680! If the story is true (I have abstained from investigating it too closely, for fear of spoiling it) there is a

The Philadelphia Ledger has a sensible reckless course of General Johnston is stricle on this subject, from which we extract the following: "It cortain branches of trade and industry have been so interfered with by the

war ") as to be virtually snepsuded, why in, to tile aprial and intelligence investof in them be temperarily employed in producing those things for which the war has created an extraordinary demand? There is need for, if peace is not soon estered, of which there is little probability w, quantities of military supplies and munitions of all kinds. Among these are cannon, eannon balls, shells, mortars, caises ans, artillery wagons, ambulances, provided wagons, tents, pewder, beliets, havereacks, camp chests, rifles, muskets, pastolic, ewords, axes, picks, spades, cooking utensits, mulitary clothing, canteens, of feur hollically per share out of the profits of the last six months, applicable to the reduction caunon, cannon balls, shells, mortars, caisutensils, mintary clothing, canteens, blankets, shoes, and a long list of other articles, too numerous to mention. Why should the industry that has been hitherto ccupied in producing those things which belong to the arts and wants of peace not be engaged in creating those which are required in a state and for the use of war? The same mechanical skill for the most part is adapted to both, and is readily conertible, upon occasion, to either. Thus far, only for the want of this wise application to the present necessities of the time of the general industry of the country, the

olized by comparatively few persons .-And this confinement of the work prevents it being executed as rapidly as the wants those who are doing the work, against without having to wait upon the convenience and resources of a contractor.— There is certainly much force in this as contract system is to slow for the necessities of the Government, and not as econobe abandoned if the Government is given the opportunity of getting its supplies just as freely as a citizen gets his groceries, and so forth, by going to the general market for them? But to effect this thing there sides. If the Government should be assured of its supplies without contracting for them, the public should be assured that the Government will buy what it wants wherever it can buy at the cheapest price and the shortest notice. This ought to be the declared policy and purpose of the Government. The effect would be to set thousands to work who are now idle, to distri-

equally among the people, to have its work done better, quicker and cheaper, and to keep those loyal whom starvation might News from the South. THE BATTLE NEAR SPRINGFIELD -The papers in the rebel states are filled with reports relative to the battle near Springfield, which they claim as a complete victory and overthrow of the Union

bute the money of the Government more

AID FOR GOV. JACKSON.—The New

"Blue Grass" country of Kentucky for A PYRAMILLOF FACIS! Col. TAYLOR, Assistant Commissary its loyalty to Lincoln by opening our

tion, if properly cooked, is more than under blockade. If in the existing can be eaten, as experience in the reg. state of affairs a sea separated us from ular army shows, and adds that if that state, it would, with the naval pow- "Costar's er to execute our behests, behoove us to "costar's" tains attend to their duly, the men must close the ports of a people who seek for themselves profit by impoverishing us receive their full allowance, and that of and enriching our foes. The fact of their territorial contiguity does not weaken the argument. Kentucky and Duties Upon Swedish Iron-- Important the West must be made to feel this war, and feel it until they cry peccavi

BANISHMENT OF UNION MEN -We inquiry relative to the discriminating cannot afford to tolerate enemies in our midst, because, forsooth, they may have the discretion to keep silent and to bear no arms in their hands. The City Post-Office—the City Prisons and Station fereign merchandise imported under man of Massachusetts, or the man of Kentucky, living and perhaps thriving in our midst, has no business at this time to be among us if he allows a reasonable suspicion to exist that he is not

also cordially with us. - [N. O. Delta. A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IN CHAR-LESTON.—The Charleston Mercury announces the passage of the following resolutions by the vigilance committee of that city: Resolved, That this committee

iders it highly inexpedient and impolitic for persons resident at the South to visit the free states of the federal gov inating duty in question, I am' very ernment and return to our midst, and especially do we condemn the repeated visits of the same persons. We consider such intercourse as at least suspicious. and we think it ought not to be tolerated Resolved, therefore, That in future my resident of Charleston on its vicinity who shall go to any of the Northern States, unless with the previous knowledge and assent of the committee, shall not be permitted to return to our com-

munity, under pain of such disabilities or punishment as the law may decree. Howell Cobb.-The Richmond examiner announces that the Hon. How-That mystery, however, has been ex- ell Cobb, speaker of the Confederate plained by the fact, that he never took Congress, is about to take command of his funds to that labyrinth of real estate a Georgia regiment. He has been training in the duties and discipline of the camp for over a month.

t further appears, that his money was ATTENTION SOLDIERS.—W. L. FOULE n Missouri currency, which, though at or the war, to be named the FRISBEE INFANTRY He has made arrangements through private sources, to provide uniforms for the members, in tions, is at a discount of eight per cent this city, as soonse mustered in. This will proven below gold and New York exchange. any possible delay in getting the uniforms. er month, and \$100 at the expiration of enlist ment. Office, SMITHFIELD STREET, NEAR

SOMETHING NEW, NOVEL AND IN ROCKET TROUPE. CONGRESS ROCKETS & FIELD ARTILLERY

This is the best chance yet offered. Part of the company will be mounted. For further particulars inquire at second story of Miner's Book Store, next door to post office. JAS. THOMPSON, Captain. TO THE 12TH AND 13TH REGIMENTS 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 tormer for six, the latter for me days. As soon'ss funds are received from the Treasury of the United States the same will be paid to the Quariermasters of the Regiments.

BENJ. F. HUTCHING.

Int. Level. 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.

pany.

JAMES A. FKIN, Quartermaster 12th Reg't.

M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Reg't. POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—"STAMPS."—
POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—"STAMPS."—
POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—"STAMPS."—
I am prepared to exchange Postage Stamps of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue ducing a period of SIX. PAYS from the date hereof; AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF WHICH TIME tte "old Stamps" will not be received in payment of the stamps.

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 PRE-PARED to exchange ENVELOPES of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old is sue, during a priod of SIX DAYS from the date heroof; the latter will not THEREAFTER be re-ceived in payment of postage on letters.sent.from this office. R.F. VON BONNHORST, P.M. Post-office, Pittsburgh, Angust 10, 1861. au16

TSIMPORTANT TO INVENTORS Great Union Patent Agency. ROBERT W. FENWICK. Counseller 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.

Mr. Ferwick was for nearly four years the many CHARLES MASON.

Mr. Feowick was for nearly four years the manager of the Washington Branch Office of the Scientific American Patent Agency of Messra. 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.

To Consumptives. The advertiser having been restored to 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 knewn 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 sum caus res Consumption, Arshma, Backenting, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescriptions to benefit the affilicted, and spread information whichhe conceives to be invaluable, and he hoppes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. rove ablessing.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, ocl:daw

TO RESTORE THE SICK TO HEALTH.—The blood must be purified, and all medicines are useless which do not possess the quality of stimulating the blood to discharge its impurities into the bowels, BRANDRETHEPHLE mossess this quality in a high degree, and should impurities into the bowels, BRANDRETR'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 revecutive as a

And by all respectable dealers in medicines. CHISTADORO'S HAIR DYE! pure, poisonles

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ORISTADOROS EXOBLEIOR HAIR DYE!

Menufactured by J. CRISTAUORO, 6 asnor Hopse, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. GEO. H. KKYSER, Agent.

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reparations (unlike all others) are Free fro "Bats come out of their holes to dis," "Are abso lutely infallible," "Were hever known to fall"-12 years established in New York City used by the fouses—the City Stramers, Ships, &c.—the City Hotels, "Astor," St. Nicholas, to said by more than 20,000 private families.

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Ask for and Take nothing but "Costan's." Sold Everywhere by All Wholesale Druggists in the large cities.

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Or address orders direct—for if Prices, Terms, etc., is desired—27. Send for late Circular giv ing reduced prices to R. COSTAR.

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By order of Capt FOSTER.
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