The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING::::::::AUG. 29.

☞ THE MEMBERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY, are requested to meet at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, in the city of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1861, at 11 o'clock a. m. A general attendance is requsted

aug27 THOS. DONNELLY, Chairman.

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 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 all parties so as to 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 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 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 convictions of right and duty. Let him be marked as no true patriot who will not abandon all such issues, in times like this."

"HE who is not for his country is against her. There is no neutral position to be occupied. It is the duty of all zealously to support the Government in all its efforts to bring this unhappy civil war to a speedy conclusion."—GEN. CASS.

"I am for supporting the government.—I do not ask who administers it. It is the government of my country, and as such I shall give it in this extremity all the support in my power. I regard the pending contest with the Secessionists as a death-struggle for Constitutional Liberty and Law."—JOHN A. DIX.

"Do not give up the Union. Preserve it in the name of the Fathers of the Revolution—preserve it for its great elements of good—preserve it in the sacred name of Liberty—preserve it for the faithful and devoted lovers of the Constitution in the rebellious States—those who are persecuted for its support, and are dying in its defence. Rebellion can lay down her arms to Government—Government cannot surrender to rebellion."—HON. DAN'L S. DICKINSON, of New York.

PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

If the pending contest with the secessionists is a death struggle for constitutional liberty and law, are we justified in stopping to consider who administers the government? The unparalleled unanimity with which all parties rushed to the side of the lawful administrators of government in the commencement of the struggle, is a sufficient answer. Upon the heels of a defeat of a grand army of voters of the brave old Democratic party, they were called upon to testify their devotion and magnanimity and patriotism to the victors, by giving up for a time their favorite political theories and deeply founded opinions; doing more—rushing eagerly to the field of strife at the call of a man, they had exerted every energy to defeat, in whom they had no confidence whilst a candidate, but to whose commands as the chief executive of this great nation they paid the same regard and yielded the same devotion as if he had been their chosen and loved leader. This, too, before the fires of the contest had time to cool, before the personal and immediate bitterness engendered by a taunting and desperate campaign had been allayed. There is no instance on record of such an instantaneous and magnificent display of patriotism.

How does this accord with the mean, petty bickerings of the Republican prints at this hour against this same Administration? Was the Democratic party all wrong when it flew to arms without imposing as a condition of its fealty the dismissal of the Cabinet? or is the Republican party now right, that it demands this sacrifice. If any body of citizens had such a right, it was surely those who might have been expected to hesitate before offering up their lives. They did not do it, they did not care who administered the Government, so they could save the country.—We can scarcely pick up a Republican journal anywhere that does not contain a fling or a charge of corruption or weakness, or both, against some member of the President's Cabinet. The people did not elect the Cabinet officers—they are not responsible directly to the people—they are but the constitutional advisers of the President. He placed them in position and is alone responsible. Why not, direct these attacks against the Executive at once and charge him with corruption and inefficiency for retaining them? Their every act is performed under his eye; every record made, however private, he has the right to demand; every contract given out he must know the conditions, therefore, if this wholesale fraud and peculation is carried on, as char ged by leading Republicans, Abraham Lincoln is the greatest scoundrel alive, and deserves to be drummed out of the White House to the tune of the Rogue's March. We do not believe it. We are convinced that the President is an honest man, charged with responsibilities and duties such as never before fell to the lot of mortal, and is struggling with heroic courage to discharge them fairly. We believe he would not keep in his Cabinet, for one moment, a petty thief, such as the Secretary of War is, if the charges preferred be true, or an idiot, such as the Secretary of the Navy, if Republican papers are to be believed.

The President has opportunities for judging of the merits or shortcomings of his immediate family or friends such as are not permitted to the public. We hope he will have the courage to stand up to his knowledge and convictions, unawed by outside influence, too often exerted by disappointed demagogues, who impose upon a credulous public the fair words of patriotic devotion, instigated by a failure to use the very people they abuse to their own base purposes. The failure to procure office, contracts and position has suddenly added to the list of fighting men an army of windy patriots who must save the country in their own way, and the first step in this well arranged programme is to dismiss the cabinet and distract the country by a new scuffle for office. The President and cabinet are one; to withdraw confidence and support from either is to damage the cause, and can serve only to divide our strength and fritter away our advantage. The Republican papers now engaged in denouncing the cabinet are doing more mischief than all the *Day Books* in the land. The one takes advantage of a confidence already committed to the President and country, and under guise of friendship instills suspicion and distrust where confidence and strength are deserved and demanded.—Treasonable papers or individuals have not the confidence of the people, they are jealously watched, and carry with them their own cure.

Let us present a united front and we shall be invincible; if divided upon any matter less important than that about which we are contending, we shall fall a prey to our own fury, and the first military despot who has nerve enough to demand our unconditional surrender. We are in the midst of danger, but none so terrible or menacing as that we seem so willing to encounter at our own hands.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

The time is at hand in the South to inculcate with effect, the fact, that they must hang together or hang separately. No two parties are permitted, no man can even reside there who will not give evidence of his intentions to act with the confederates. The disposition of our people, if not the necessity of the case, obliges to some extent similar action.—Freedom of speech, and the freedom of the Press are constitutional rights, which Congress itself shall not abridge. But there is a well defined extent to both of these rights, which we have ascertained to our hearts content in times of profound peace. It has cost us many a hundred dollars to ascertain the definition of this most valuable prerogative the freedom of the Press. On several occasions we have felt it our duty to expose frauds and acts of tyranny, on the part of individuals for the benefit of the public, taking care to be literally correct in every statement, laboring under the impression that the freedom of the Press was not a mockery, but a substantial right. We have been so often mistaken, and have paid so roundly for our mistakes that we have made up our mind that the press is free just as long as the people permit it. Any gentleman ambitious to test this much talked of freedom, has but to be a little outspoken, and tell some unpalatable truth, and he may soon find himself before the grand jury and the criminal court, where he will learn to distinguish between private rights and public interests. We have learned to obey with great docility the decisions of court, in regard to newspapers, which live by the merest breath of public favor, and long since ceased to boast of the freedom of the Press as the palladium of our liberties, but believe our present difficulties are chargeable, in a great degree, to this self-same freedom of the Press.

Our institutions have received no shock since the extinguishment of over two hundred newspapers since April last, and think we could spare two hundred more and be the better for it.

"THE DISUNIONISTS."

Douglas, in his famous speech of March 15, furnished a test by which you can tell the thorough *Disunionists*. He said:

"Disguise it as you may, *every Union man in America must advocate such amendments to the Constitution as will preserve peace and restore the Union: while every disunionist*, whether openly or secretly plotting its destruction, *is the advocate* of peaceful secession, or OF WAR, AS THE SUREST MEANS OF RENDERING RE UNION AND RECONSTRUCTION IMPOSSIBLE."

Look around you (says the Chillicothe *Advertiser*,) and see who were opposed to Compromise or concession, and who favored coercion, and you can readily ascertain who the Disunionists were. The search will prove that the great bulk of the Democrats were Union men, while the great bulk of Republicans were Disunionists, and these parties maintain precisely the same relation to the Union now that they maintained to it befor the inauguration of this dissastrous war.

THE GRAIN TRADE OF CHICAGO which, in 1840, r eached what was then called the "enormous total" of 200,000 bushels per annum, has grown since then in an amazing ratio. The Daily Press of that city reports that the receipts of grain on Tuesday last amounted to 425,494 bushels, and on Monday and Tuesday to 935,696 bushels, of which 520,397 bushels were corn.

THE Cunard Steamship Company are building two new ships, which will soon be completed. They will, it is said, be the finest specimens of their respective classes in existence. One is the Scotia, a paddle-wheel vessel, about 700 tons larger than the Persia. Both are intended for the mail service between Liverpool and New York.

It is alleged that a deputation of traitors from St. Louis have been as far North as Chicago, making arrangements with their sympathizers for secret information in regard to the movement of troops.

WASHINGTON CITY ITEMS.

The Present Soldiers the Future Office-holders.

President Lincoln makes no secret of the fact that when the rebellion is suppressed, he intends to make a new dispensation of the immense list of officers in the gift of the Government. He designs to ignore the adage, "Republics are ungrateful," and to improve on the motto, "To the victors belong the spoils." He has frequently said that he longs for the time when he can prove his love for the saviors of the Republic, by placing them in offices of honor and of profit. His keen eye is watching the men who are rallying at the call of their country, and when peace shall crown their labors and their perils, the vast army of placemen must make room for the scarred veterans of Manassas and it may be of Richmond, Charleston and New Orleans.

What an impulse this will give to enlistments! The fact that the soldier's life is the open door to honorable positions, and perhaps independence, will stir up the young men of the loyal States to deeds of enterprise and daring. This determination will be seconded by the people at large, with the exception perhaps, of the office-holders, who owe their present positions to pothouse influence on their phancy as tools of this or that member of the Cabinet. Lincoln is determined to imitate Napoleon in his love for the "National Guard," and he says, "the brave crew who get the ship off the rocks shall man her whens he gets into smooth seas."

The Rush at the War Department.

Until lately the office of the War Department were open all day, and the aisles were always full, and the same buzz was heard the whole day long, for those waiting their turn to transact business with the Secretary and his different officers. A fortnight ago it was found necessary to regulate the rush, and the business hours were reduced from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. No one is admitted before 10, and the impression has gone abroad that it is best to be there early and secure the first hearing; accordingly, every morning about 9½ o'clock, the crowd commences to gather and by 10 o'clock we have counted three hundred sitting on the stone wall and standing around the door. On Seventeenth street, nearly all wait to see the Secretary, his assistants or chief clerk. During the day a hundred more will make their appearance, making an audience of four hundred.

The Scott Telegraphic Corps.

The operators on the telegraphic lines of the Government have adopted a new uniform; on the cap are the letters "T. C.," telegraph corps; the suit is the dress uniform of the army, a dark blue. They number some sixty, and are distributed through the camps on the Potomac, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Annapolis and at Fortress Monroe.

J. R. Gilmore, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent in place of D. Strouse, who has returned to Pennsylvania, his health being so poor he could not attend to the duties of the office. He expects to return in October should his health permit.

Presidential Appointments.

The President to-day appointed Major Barry of the United States army, Brigadier-General of Volunteers; Lieut. Colonel John F. Reynolds, United States army, Brigadier-General; Thomas J. Gaut, aid to General McClellan; with the rank of Colonel, Joseph Kirkland and Arthur McClellan, aids to General McClellan, with the rank of Captains. There are no First Lieutenants to be appointed, and the Second must be by promotion.

Gen. McClellan Visits a Regiment Incog.—The Consequence.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Gen. McClellan is in the habit of riding round occasionly in citizen's dress, accompanied by a few of his staff. A few days ago he was walking through one of the encampments, across the Potomac, and passing the rear of the tents he saw a bucket of coffee sitting near a fire. He asked what it was and one of the soldiers said "coffee." "It looks more like slops," he replied, "Oh," said the soldier, "it is not fit to drink, but we have to put up with it, and our other food is not a bit better." "Well, whose fault is it?" he asked. "Oh, our quartermaster is drunk most of the time, and when he is not he is studying how to cheat." McClellan passed on, and seeing more evidence of the dirty and slovenly manner in which the quartermaster conducted his operations in his tent, he accosted him with the remark that the men were complaining of bad treatment from him. The Quartermaster flew into a passion, and swore it was none of his businesss; and he had better not come sneaking around trying to make mischief. McClellan answered him telling him he had better be cautious how he talked. Quartermaster replied, "Who are you, that you assume so much apparent authority?" "I am George B. McClellan, and you can pack up your traps and leave!" The Quartermaster was struck dumb, and McClellan turned and left him. That evening the Quartermaster left to the tune of the "Rogue's March;" played by some of the boys who had got wind of it. They now have a Quartermaster who does not "get drunk and cheat," and that regiment would risk their lives at the cannon's mouth for the man who does care how the men are provided for.

The story has been circulated round some of the camps, and the officers are now always on the lookout for the General, and of course do not have too much lying round loose.

The moral effect of that action will be worth more to the men than the "inspection" of a dozen regular officers, who always let the men know when they are coming, and are then surrounded by a clique who suppress the truth, and keep off those who have a right to have their complaints heard.

Election of Mayor.—A Serenade.

Richard Wallach was elected Mayor of Washington by the Common Council on Tuesday, the District Attorney having declared the office vacant. He was serenaded by the Marine Band. Several hundred citizens were present. The District Attorney made a brief but patriotic speech, declaring that, so help him God, he would stand by the Union, and help to preserve the Federal metropolis for the Federal Government, and be as true to the rights of the citizens as they in the past had been true to him. He was loudly applauded.

Mr. Wallach followed in a patrictic speech, when the crowd dispersed.

All the Military Positions Filled.

It is needless to crowd the Secretary of War by further applications for military appointments, as there are no vacancies excepting such as have been reserved for meritorious non-commissioned officers and privates.

Mayor Berret.

The arrest of Mayor Berret has created a good deal of apprehension in certain quarters. He had considerable influence because of his official position; and for years past was the intimate of many of those who led in the Secession movement He was one of the most strenuous of the Breckinridge disorganizers, and one of the most decided of the opponents of Douglas. Extremely fond of office his strong proclivities for the traitors may be appreciated when, notwithstanding his possession of the mayoralty, he refused to take the oath as a member of the new Board appointed to organize and control the Metropolitan Police, of which Board, Congress makes the Mayor an ex. officio member. The idea that the Chief Magistrate of the city of Washington should not be willing to take any oath to support the Government, was itself a good reason for deposing such a man from office, even if other offences could not be proved against him. What these other offences may be I do not know, but it is shrewdly surmised that the treasonable sympathizers here have been holding secret meetings at his residence. His police force was so far suspected that Congress was compelled to organize a new and more loyal corps. Mr. Berret has always been identified with that pompous aristocracy which is so peculiar to Virginia. His most intimate friends were Senators Mason, Hunter, and Toombs.

Acquittal of Col McCunn.

Col. McCunn has been honorably acquited of the charges preferred against him at the recent court martial held in Alexandria. The scene in his regiment on the announcement of this fact was of the most enthusiastic description.

Army Matters.

Several hundred army wagons have arrived at Washington from Harper's Ferry, with the camp equipage of the three months' men under General Patterson. General Banks' headquarters are now at Poolsville twenty miles above and his entire supplies are carried by negroes by the way of Rockville.

More Appointments.

The President has appointed Richard B. Muir Aid to General McClellan, with the rank of Captain, and Charles Stillman, of Hartford, Connecticut, a Lieutenant in the Marine corps.

The Sickles and Fairman Trouble.

The President says he agreed to make Sickles a Brigadier-General only when he raised four regiments who would be satisfied to serve under him. Col. Fairman's Fire Zouaves are not in his camp, and Sickles has been ordered to raise another regiment before he gets his commission.

A Commander for the Western Gunboats.

Captain Foote has been ordered to the command of the United States naval forces in the Western waters, viz. on the Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

Pensioners to take the Oath of Loyalty.

Orders have been forwarded to the United States Pension Agents, to administer the oath of allegiance to the United States, prescribed by the late law of Congress, to all persons drawing pensions.

CAPTAIN PORTER, U. S. N., is out in a card pronouncing a letter recently going the rounds of the newspapers, purporting to have been uttered by his son, adverse to the Government, a fabrication and a forgery, as will be proved in due time.

A FREE MARKET.—They have a free market in New Orleans for the families of soldiers who are left without the means of support. The wives of 453 soldiers are supplied thereby with the necessaries of life.

Miss Catherine Hayes.

The news of the death of this distinguished lady, has just reached us from Europe—news which her many friends and admirers on this side of the Atlantic will be sorry to hear.

Miss Hayes was born in Limerick, Ireland, about the year 1820, and at an early age showed a most decided talent for music, which was kindly fostered by her friends, and, thanks to the then Episcopal Bishop of her native city, she was enabled to receive lessons from the accomplished Professor Sapio in Dublin. Her first appearance in public was in concerts, at which she sang with great success the beautiful melodies of her native land. But with increasing years grew ambition, and she determined to try her powers in a wider field, where success is sweeter and fame more brilliant and lasting. She accordingly went to Paris, where she placed herself under the tuition of the celebrated Spanish teacher, Garcia, and afterwards proceeded to Milan, where she became the pupil of Ronconi.

Her debut in opera was made at Marseilles, in the "Hugenots", in the year 1845. She was immediately afterwards engaged at the celebrated theatre of La Scala, in Milan.

In 1846, she was at Vienna, and after a tour of Italy made her first appearance in London in 1849. In 1851 she visited this country making her debut at Triple Hall, New York. Her career here was most successful. She afterwards visited California, the Sandwich Islands, Australia and India, returning to London, where she appeared in 1855. At a little later period her husband died.

Her voice was a soprano of great compass and strength, very smooth and remarkably flexible. In Opera her most successful roles were Lucia in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and Linda in "Linda di Chamouni." In the judgment of some, however, she was better in concert than on the stage, and certainly in the national melodies of her country Miss Hayes had no rival.

The news which brings us the sad intelligence of her death does not tell where it occurred, though it was, most probably, in England or Ireland.

The Lady Rebels.

Mrs. Greenhow is the widow of the late Robert Greenhow, of the State Department, and who went with the first Board of Land Commissioners to California. She is also a sister of Mrs. Cutts, the mother of Mrs. Douglas.—Mrs. Phillips is a daughter of Mr. J. C. Levy, now of Savannah, but a native, and for the greater portion of his life a resident, of Charleston. In the days of nullification, Mr. Levy was a firm Union man, as also was Mr Phillips then a young lawyer at the Charleston Bar At the close of the war of nullification, Mr. Phillips removed to Mobile, where he soon acquired a large practice. On his election to Congress in 1853 he removed to this city, where he has since resided, and where his legal abilities have secured him a lucrative practice in the Supreme Court. He was sent last winter by Mr. Buchanan on a *quasi* diplomatic mission to the South to ascertain if it were possible to get up a reactionary movement in Georgia and Alabama against the Secessionists.

L. L. D. Russell in a Hornet's Nest.

The last letter of the snob correspondent of the London Times will get him into trouble with everybody. It pitches into the brave and gallant Meagher in the most unhandsome and calumnious manner. The Irish blood in the community is justly aroused at so wanton an insult to a tried and true patriot. If Mr. Russell goes South again, he will meet with twenty challenges, for his betrayals of confidence, and tirades against the people of the rebel States. The sole pride and vocation of this bilious L. L. D. seems to be to deride, sneer at and villify everything and everybody. His letters are crowded with malignity, and we are much mistaken if this last outrage offered to the Irish, through one of her noblest sons, does not render the United States too hot to hold him.

NOT SO MUCH BOASTING.—The vice of the army reporters and those who communicate army news by telegraph, is boasting. They cannot tell a story plainly and truly, but everything connected with army operations is so exaggerated by brag that no person can have a truthful idea of what really occurred. A correspondent is very unfit for his position who indulges in this pitiful practice. Instead of commending his narrative to the public, whom he wishes to inform, he throws discredit upon even that which may be true in his narrative. Outside of the official reports of the battles which have taken place, there is not a correspondent describing them who seems to be impressed with the soberness of truth, and disposed to tell the tale as an impartial spectator, which he should be when communicating with the public. History is said to be pretty much what writers make it. But where there are so many recording the history of passing events, each so differently and boastfully on his own side, future searchers after the truth of present events, will find themselves so puzzled by contradictions that they will have to discard the record altogether as unworthy of belief.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.—A member of the Connecticut Fifth Regiment Volunteers, with Gen. Banks' Division, in writing home relates the following incident:

On last Thursday, I was on the second relief guard, from 11 P. M. to 1 A. M., when, as I was treading my beat, guarding two springs of water, I thought I saw an object moving toward one of the springs at the furthest end of my beat. I stood for a moment and watched, when it remained stationary, but when I turned to go on, it moved again; and at that time I challenged, but got no answer. I then challenged again, and was about to do so for a third time, when the thing sunk on the ground and began to move off. At that I fired, at a distance of about six rods, when he fell with a groan like a bull. As soon as I saw him fall, I got my neighboring sentry to help me carry him to the officer of the guard, to see where he was hurt. On examination, we found he was shot, as the doctors say, in the groin. We had his wound dressed and took him to the hospital, after taking away from him a pound and a half of arsenic, with which he was about to sweeten our spring. The camp was thrown into some excitement by the shot. We found a revolver upon him, and why he did not use it I don't know. He is not fatally injured, and I am glad of it, as he deserves a worse death.

THE LARGEST BUILDING IN THE WORLD will be that intended for the Industrial Exhibition in London in 1862. There are upwards of 1,200 columns and 800 girders, the aggregate weight of which iron work will be 4,000 tons. The picture galleries alone will be 1200 feet in length and more than 60 feet in height In these enormous walls more than 6,000,000 of bricks have already been swallowed up, and more than 12,000,000 more have yet to be laid.—The gallery, when completed, will be divided by semi-circular arches into compartments; of these, two will be 325 feet long, a third 150 feet, a fourth and fifth 75 feet, and four smaller ones 50 feet long. The nave of the building, which terminates at either end in the colossal dome, is 85 feet wide; it is formed of double columns coupled together. One of these columns is circular, the other square; the former faces the nave, and they are each 12 inches in diameter. On the right and left of the nave are two side aisles formed of iron columns eight inches in diameter, and placed 25 feet apart, and these will carry the galleries 50 feet in width.—On the right side of the nave, and beyond the 25 feet aisles, are two others formed of a fourth row of columns and the party-wall which separates the building from the grounds of the Horticultural Society. These side aisles are 50 feet wide. On the left, entering from the Exhibition road, and beyond the two side aisles, there is a third avenue, which fills up the space to the walls of the picture gallery. The domes will be supported on eight pairs of columns, one pair being placed at each angle of the octagonal area which the domes will cover.

MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER, of Fortress Monroe, has been detailed by General Wool to the command of the volunteer forces at that post. General Butler will occupy that position for some time before returning to Massachusetts to raise a new division.

☞ ENFIELD RIFLE CORPS

FOR

COLONEL S. W. BLACK'S

Independent Regiment,

NOW IN WASHINGTON.

WANTED—Young men from 18 to 25 years of age to fill up my company to the war complement. The company will be furnished with "ENFIELD RIFLES."

☞ OFFICE, 98 FOURTH STREET, Breed's Building.

au23:2twd GEO. W GILLESPIE, Captain.

☞ ATTENTION SOLDIERS.—W. L. FOULK is now organizing a company for three years or the war, to be named the FRISBEE INFANTRY. He has made arrangements through private sources, to provide uniforms for the members, in his city, as soon as mustered in. This will prevent any possible delay in getting the uniforms. $15 per month, and $100 at the expiration of enlistment. Office, SMITHFIELD STREET, NEAR FIFTH. au23

☞ 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 samb 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

☞ NOTICE—UNION! UNION!!—Captains of companies desirous of entering the service of the United States & protecting the interests of the Union, can now have another opportunity of so doing. I will answer all inquiries relative to applications of companies, and when arranged for will have the companies mustered in at once.

A recruiting office will be opened at once in Pittsburgh and Allegheny for this Regiment, and from the fact that three companies are already about to enter in and others will be mustered into service during the week. I will receive applications for other companies for fifteen days, at the expiration of which time I imagine my Regiment will be complete. My address will be care of Joseph Pennock, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a few days, after which my quarters will be made known.

au27tw JAS. W. CRAFT.

☞ POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—"STAMPS."—POST-OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 19, 1861. I am prepared to exchange Postage Stamps of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue 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.

au19 S. E. VON BONNHORST, Post Master.

☞ 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 STIMULANT.

The Hon. Jacob Meyers, of Springville, Indiana, writes to Dr. Brandreth under date of May 11, 1861.

"I have used your Invaluable Vegetable Universal Pills in my family since 1838; they have always cured, even when other medicines were of no avail. I have been the means of my neighbors using hundreds of dollars' worth and I am satisfied they have received a thousand per cent in blessed health through their use. They are used in this region for Bilious and Liver Diseases, Fever and Ague, and in all rheumatic cases with the most perfect success. In fact, they are the great reliance in sickness, and I trust your remarable 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.

aug26:dw

Vermin.

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

"Costar's" Ant.

"Costar's" Bed-bug Exterminator.

"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 CANNOT INJURE ANY THING BUT VERMIN, viz.: 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 B. 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—(by if Prices, Terms, etc., is desired—☞ Send for late Circular giving reduced prices) to

HENRY R. COSTAR,
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Great Union Patent Agency.

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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 inventors of the United States.

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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 its experience of fourteen years in every branch relating to the Patent Office, and the interest of inventors. ie28:dtf

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the purchasers at Sheriff Sale of the Improvements, &c., of the Youghiogheny Navigation Company (who purchased in trust for the YOUGHIOGHENY LOCK NAVIGATION COMPANY) that a meeting of said purchasers will be held in BURKE'S VISTA, Allegheny county, at the State House, on COOLEY & HENDERSON'S, ON SATURDAY, the 7th day of September, 1861, between the hours of ONE and SIX O'CLOCK, P. M., of said day, for the purpose of organizing said Youghiogheny Lock Navigation Company by the election of seven Managers to serve until the first Monday of June, 1862, in pursuance of the Act of Assembly approved the 11th day of April, 1861.

JAS. G. CLARKE,
E. COULTER,
Attorneys for Purchasers.

au29:1td&2tw

AN ORDINANCE Establishing a grade of Fixing the grade of the Northern Curb Line of Ann street, from Magee street to Stevenson street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That the grade of the Northern Curb Line of Ann street, commencing at the Northern curb line of Magee street, shall have a descent towards Stevenson street of 2 5/12 feet per 100 feet for a distance of 173.20 feet; thence rise 1.70 feet per 100 feet to the western curb line of Stevenson street.

SEC. 2. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the above be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 26th day of August, A. D. 1861.

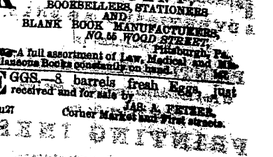
JAMES I. BENNETT,
President pro tem of Select Council.

Attest: R. MOREON,
Clerk of Select Council.

A. G. MCCANDLESS,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

R. H. LONG & GEORGE HREFLOK



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