The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING::::::::::::AUG. 30.

☞ 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 attendence is requsted

au27 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.

OUR NAVY.

The New York *Evening Post* says:—"Hitherto the Navy has done nothing but guard the mouths of insurgent ports The telegraph brings us news that at last a naval expedition has set out from the Chesapeake Bay for active operations.—In a few days we may hope to hear from it. But its force is small and insignificant in comparison with that which will probably without much loss of time operate on the seaboard. Hitherto we have been defending the points which the conspirators attacked. The time is approaching when we shall turn the tables upon the truculent insurgents.

"That a great nation should be put upon the defensive by a band of conspirators is in itself humiliating and disheartening. Worse, even, it fixes the eyes of the people upon that line of action which the enemy has laid down for us. We see only his strong points, because he puts these foremost.

"We look at Manassas, and forget the vast southern coast line, an attack, in force, upon which would quickly empty the Manassas intrenchments. We look at Memphis, and forget that fifty thousand Union troops in Eastern Tennessee, surrounded by a loyal population in Northern Alabama and Georgia, Eastern Kentucky and Western North Carolina would give Pillow and McCullough something else to do besides planning raids into Missouri. We read the acts closing the southern ports, and while watching the operations of our coastguard fleet we forget that the object of the government and of the war is not to close but to open these ports, and that they are closed only till we can prepare those forces which will re-open them.

"For the present we act on the defensive. We have our forces to gather—our gun to load. It cannot fail that the enemy will gain occasionally, apparent advantages. For the present we have but one hand. Presently we shall have both free. Then we shall see who gains the victories."

THE late committee upon a national song received twelve hundred pomes from as many authors, not one of which contained the proper elements of a people's anthem. A New York paper says to the committee with great truth, "You cannot buy poetry as you do potatoes. Indeed, the design from the beginning has been certain of failure. It was a literary barbarism to publish proposals for a song of the kind. The man who is qualified to write the lines which this great nation will adopt as their own will never be stimulated by committees or their money. He will compose it under the inspiration of the glories or reverses of the Republic—because his heart must find utterance for the fullness of his patriotism.

The same New York paper very appropriately remarks:

"The fame of the Marseillaise was a lucky accident. Yankee Doodle is the chronic bother of antiquarians. 'The Star Spangled Banner' was written for an occasion, and with no thought of a pecuniary premium. Burns sent off his 'Scots wha has wi' Wallace bled' to his publisher without any consciousness of having written a great poem; and if Mr. Thomson had offered him a ten-pound note in return, the Scotch Tyrtæus would have been exceedingly offended. There is something in these delicate matters which must be referred not to committees, but to the popular instinct. We shall have our national hymn in time; but we must patiently abide its coming; for it will come when least expected, from some source the least promising; and it will be recognized by sure rules not contained in any art of Poetry. A lucky lyrist will awake some fine morning to find himself famous; and he will at once write nine hundred and ninety-nine songs utterly valueless and bad. Meanwhile, the music of fife and drum, of musket and cannon, of 'Hail Columbia' and of 'Yankee Doodle' must content us."

Yet this advertisement for a national song is of a piece with much of the foolery which has prevailed during the war. It was one of the cheap methods of patriotism adopted by the stay-at-homes to show their devotion to the cause of the country. These things must be endured, because there is no law against them. They are, nevertheless, not only silly, but conducive to a light, reckless spirit, which ill befits the serious times we live in.

THE VOLKSBLATT.

The publishers of the *Volksblatt* were forced to the publication of a card in reply to the scathing they received from the editor of the *Republicaner*. The *Volksblatt* gentlemen openly confess to denunciations of the government in their card, as will be seen by the following extract:

"We have no personal feelings to gratify by our steadfast opposition to secessionism doctrines, and to all those who either directly or indirectly give aid and comfort to the enemy. In opposing the corrupt and milignant administration of the War Department, which sacrificed the brave Gen. Lyon and so many of our fellow citizens, we follow the example of those true Republicans of Allegheny county, who, not very long ago, presented a protest against Mr. Cameron.

"As for the assertion of the above mentioned slanderer that our ill-feeling against the *Simon pure* Secretary of War came from disappointment in regard to advertisements, we have only to say that it is a base malicious LIE."

We give below a couple of extracts from their paper of the 13th and 24th, which will be received with the indignation it deserves, by this community. Here are the patriots who have been engaged in stirring up public opinion against the *Republicaner*. We advise the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. Carnahan, to pay a visit to the *Volksblatt*, and warn it that such publications will not be tolerated any longer:

[From the Volksblatt, Aug. 13th.]

"We should almost ask every German to leave the army until it is proven to us by deeds that the powers that be intend to make some improvement in head and members. As matters have been conducted till now, with hypocritical edicts and revenge on the obstinates, all appetite is gone."

[From the Volksblatt, Aug. 24th]

Who Bears the Guilt?

Hundreds of corpses, and of gallant, mutilated men, lying in our hospitals, speak out, with thousand voices, *the terrible accusation against the Government*, that they have been sacrificed by her. The proud corpse of our hero, Lyon, cries to Heaven for revenge; for vengeance, *not only on our enemies*, but on those who will be our friends and leaders. As Lyon now lies buried, so might our Sigel and his brave comrades now be lying under the ground—the government not having saved him and abandoned Lyon. Six weeks ago and longer we called daily for assistance and a short time after Lyon had joined Sigel in Springfield he prayed fervently for reinforcements, but in vain. Our representatives had, perhaps, too much to do in the distribution of offices or other trade and had not time to interest themselves in behalf of our poor, abandoned troops.—What hurt can the death of the brave Lyon do the *political speculator* in Washington? None. So he evidently thinks, but he is mistaken. The dead Lyon will yet stand up and speak in words of thunder, through the mouths of the people; *he will appear as a spectre of vengeance at the banquet of the politicians and demagogues* and drag them into hell, as he did with Don Juan.

When we saw Sigel on Monday night, alive before us, exhorting for persistence and capability of endurance of the greatest sufferings in the cause of liberty and humanity, this government and her instruments appeared as trifling in comparison with this little man. He did not complain; the dead body of Lyon will moan no more; yet the politicians, demagogues, President, candidates, talk and glorify for themselves.

Every day shows more clearly that this war, if ever brought to a good end, must be taken into better hands. This *miserable, cowardly incompleteness*, this deficiency of just exasperation and wrath, will bury liberty, if, in a short time, there be not found *better men*, who understand the bloody necessity of the time and will go directly to work. We have yet such in the country and they will be brought to the places as certain as to-morrow's sun arises.

SEAWARD.

There is an evident movement in war circles to take an excursion along shore and try the coasting trade. The following from the *Press* gives some reasons for the jaunt:

The occupation of one or more Southern ports by the Union troops would have important results abroad as well as at home. Foreign countries look on with curiosity and anxiety at this civil war of ours. Suppose that Savannah were to be captured, and trade and commerce revived there by the United States' authorities declaring it once more a free and open port, the required supply of cotton could thence be shipped to Europe, to the benefit of all parties. What would be the local effect?—The grass is growing on the wharves of Savannah because its commerce has ceased; revive *that*, restore business and destroy stagnation, and those citizens who have been deluded into rebellion, and even now are lukewarm in it, as well as those who have remained loyal at heart to the Constitution, would be drawn together by the strong bond of mutual interest and thereby give secession a blow as fatal as if we gained a victory over it on the battle-field. We have no doubt that among the rebels in the South are numbers who have long since repented of the course into which they were seduced or driven, who would gladly seize the opportunity of returning to their allegiance the Constitution and to the lawful government of the country.

The operations of a large force upon the seaboard would most strongly strengthen the blockade. If England and France have any thought of breaking the blockade, to procure cotton or for any other purpose, they would pause, in the face of such a demonstration, before committing themselves to a hostile course. They would hesitate, naturally enough, because it would be perilous policy forcibly to enter ports which, in the course of events, might probably have the Stars and Stripes proudly floating over them, in a few days, or a few weeks at the farthest.

Another effect upon the European powers would be this—it would prevent any recognition of the *rebellious States as independent*. We have no doubt that there are leading statesmen and wealthy manufacturers in France as well as in England who, having a strong desire to give a blow to the United States, would gladly recognize the Southern Confederation, if they could only find a plausible pretext for doing it. Whatever the feeling of the people of England and France to this country, and we believe it to be thoroughly friendly, it is not to be concealed that their respective *governments* are not over fond of this republic—chiefly, perhaps, because it *is* a republic. Victoria may be personally be well-disposed towards us, for she is an amiable gentlewoman, but Palmerston and Russell have the power of acting, and both have lately shown no great regard for this country, engaged as it is in putting down a Rebellion which, if successful, would be the triumph of as great a tyranny as ever desolated mankind. Napoleon, who has the merit of keeping his own counsel—a reticence to which much of his success may be attributed—has carefully avoided any expression of opinion, one way or the other, but M. Thouvenal, his Minister, has shown his hand on several occasions, and the *knave* is undoubtedly the leading trump in it. The moment we cease to act on the defensive, we deprive Foreign Powers of all pretext for recognizing the South.

In the patriotism and wisdom of our Government we have full confidence. It is impossible to avoid being struck with the devotion to the national cause manifested by Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet under the trying circumstances by which they have literally been beset. The gallant veteran Gen. Scott, whose spirit is as dauntless and vigorous as it was when he won his spurs half a century ago, is a power in himself, and aided by such men as McClellan, Fremont, Banks, Wool, and their able associates, we have no doubt of the result. It may be a matter of more or less time, but it cannot be a matter of doubt. When our army is of the necessary force and in the necessary discipline, such measures will be taken as, with God's help, will shiver Rebellion into pieces.

WOOL AND WORK.

The *Ledger*, of Philadelphia, says:

One of our Third street bankers, a man of enterprise and liberal, patriotic spirit, desirous that Philadelphia shall have its share of the labor and profit in furnishing these necessary supplies, has promptly agreed to loan one of our active business men from forty thousand to fifty thousand dollars, to purchase wool of Western farmers, from which to manufacture two hundred thousand yards of heavy cloth, on contract, suitable for our soldiers for winter wear, and already the money for this purpose is on its way to the West, and will soon be in circulation there, enabling, with many similar movements, the wool growers of Ohio to pay the grocer and merchant, and those in turn to liquidate old scores here; thus coming back in time to pay for the working up of the manufactured wool into garments for the soldiers. Several manufactories, now wholly idle, or only running a portion of their time, we hear, are to be put at full work—at least as full as the reduced number of operatives, by reason of the absence of the many enrolled in the ranks of the army, will warrant, giving material for the labor of the thousands of females, the coming winter, that would otherwise be idle. The signs in business circles are unmistakably for the better; and much of the improved feeling can be traced directly to the prompt manner in which the government has been supplied with money to carry on the war. The movement has assured the country that the issue made by the rebels is to be met and vigorously prosecuted to the end, and the more apparent it is that the war will be a short one the greater the disposition to take part in active business. With this beginning in woolen manufactures, so intimately connected to all business, we shall soon see corresponding action in almost all pursuits. The coming winter will, no doubt, bring individual cases of privation and suffering, for which some proper provisions should be made, but the prospect of employment is much better than a fortnight ago, and is likely steadily to improve. With industry, as a rule, comes content, and eventually prosperity. To this end, however, it is quite necessary that the Government credit should be maintained, and, to make this most certain, private capitalists should come up promptly to the aid of the banks in subscribing for the fifty million loan, which has been put in the most inviting shape. The notes or bonds of $100 bear interest at the rate of two cents per day or $7 30 per year, and at the same rate on all larger sums, which is paid semi-annually, on coupons, which makes it unnecessary to send on the bonds. This is a good rate of interest, and is as safe as the government, without the maintenance of which no stock security is certainly worth anything. There is every inducement, therefore, for a prompt and liberal response to this call of the government. The nation must have money, and it is much wiser to furnish it on good terms offered than to have to surrender it to force.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA:

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. RUSSELL.

The London *Times* contains a letter from Mr. Russell, of the date of the 29th. It is briefer than usual. We give a few extracts:

LOSSES BY THE BATTLE.

The casualties of the day, however, were by no means commensurate with its severity and anxiety. As to losses, of course it is beyond anything but imagination to give an estimade. Regiments reported to have been annihilated have turned up quite hale and hearty, neat as imported, on the day of marching home—and fond parents, wives and relatives will be spared many pangs and a great deal of mourning. I think my estimate of killed and wounded was nearly correct. The prisoners may amount to more than 900, but the Federalists have lost more heavily than the totals under these heads would show, perhaps.

It would be rather ridiculous to call it either a hard fought, a bloody, or a glorious field; but it was an important one; it was a most trying one to the Federalists, who were badly fed and hard worked, in a waterless country, on a July day, for twelve hours; they were exposed to the demoralizing effects of long continued artillery fire. In spite of their want of discipline and the very unaccountable rout, the Federalists at first showed alacrity, but after a time they became torpid and difficult to handle. No one questions the general bravery of Americans, native or adopted, on either side; but a defeat is rendered worse than ridiculous by attempts to turn it into a triumph. Let the unfortunate brave rest content with the sympathy they deserve, and shun the ovations which are due of the conqueror. Praise and flattery cannot retake a gun, nor save a standard, nor win a battle—even if it be from *vox populi* in Broadway or Bowery.

It must be granted that the Confederates feel their losses more severely than the North does. Their Colonels and officers are men of mark, and even of privates killed or wounded one sees notices implying that they belong to good families and are well known people. The O's and Macs and Vons, (few of the latter,) the Corcorans, Cameron and Bruggers, prisoners, wounded, or killed, are of less consequence to the social system of the North than the Hamptons, Prestons and Mannings are to the South. If Mr. Davis and a few of the leaders were to fall in battle there would be less chance of the South continuing the struggle with the same heart and confidence; but if all the Cabinet were to go to-morrow from Washington the spirit of the Northern States would not be diminished one iota.

SUGGESTED GENERAL ATTACK ON THE NORTH.

It must be that the confederates are deficient in the means of transport, or in actual force, to make an attack which is so obvious, if they desire to show the north it is not possible to subdue them. The corps which went from Winchester to Manassas, under Johnston, is put by the Federalists at 40,000. Let us take it at half that number. Beauregard and Lee are said to have had 60,000 at Manassas, including, I presume, the forces between it and Richmond. Divide that again.—There were certainly 20,000 between Monroe, the Court and Richmond, of whom 10,000 could be spared; and on the western side of the capital of the confederate States there was available at least another corps of 10,000, which could have been readily strengthened by 10,000 or 15,000 more from the south in case of a supreme effort.

There seems no reason not connected with transport, equipment, or discipline why the confederates should not have been able last week to take the field with 75,000 men, in two corps; one quite strong enough to menace the force on the right bank of the Potomac, and to hold it in check, or to prevent it going over to the other side; the other to cross into Maryland, which is now in parts only kept quiet by force, and to advance down on Washington from the west and north. In the event of success, the political advantages would be very great at home and abroad, and there would be a new base of operations gained close to the enemy's lines, while the advantages of holding the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay would be much neutralized and finally destroyed.—The navy-yard would fall into the enemy's hands. Fort Washington would probably soon follow. Fortress Monroe would be condemned to greater isolation. Philadelphia itself would be in imminent danger should the confederates attempt greater aggression. But for one, Gen. Beauregard will consent to no plan of operations in which success is not rendered as certain as may be by all possible precautions, and he might not favor a proposal which would lead to dividing an army into two parts, with a river between them and an enemy on each side. Monroe and Hampton, which are the true bases of operations against Richmond, have been weakened to reinforce the army covering Washington and Harper's Ferry, and yet I doubt if there are on the south bank of the Potomac, at this moment, 40,000 men all along the lines who could move out and offer an enemy battle, leaving any adequate guards in the trenches and garrisons in the *tete dupont* and works. The confederates, as you were informed from the south, have enlisted men to serve for the war, and take no others. The staple of their army will undergo no change, and as it grows older it ought to get better, unless it be beaten.

WASHINGTON CITY ITEMS.

The Secretary of the Navy.

A report, by no means popular, has obtained some currency, that a change in the Navy Department is necessary, and that Secretary Welles will be requested to retire. At this critical period in our public affairs, great capacity is imperative in all our Cabinet. But the best informed friends of the Union here question the propriety of a change that would involve the removal of the present Secretary of the Navy. It is possible that Mr. Welles may have erred in some points, but it is remarkable that those who complain have made no specific charge. He has committed no rash act; he has done nothing for which the country has had cause to regret.—Those who know him best rely with confidence upon his decisions. The officers of the navy, so far as I have been able to learn—and I have given this point special attention—have all strong words of praise in his favor. They know best what he had to do in bringing up a dilapidated navy; and they, though impatient to see our blockade thorough and complete; know that 2,000 miles of Southern coast (including the inlets) cannot be blockaded in a day, with—as was the fact when the blockade was decided upon—only fifty vessels to do it with and a large portion of those not available for that purpose.

Secretary Welles is a man of few words, of excellent judgment, correct decision, and great firmness. The rejection of the Vanderbilt steamers is a saving to the country of millions of dollars. They were too weak to receive guns; they were too large for blockading where vessels of ten to fifteen, not twenty to twenty-two, feet draught are required; they were not needed for transports; and, moreover, they were not offered at the Government's own price, as is generally supposed, but with such conditions as to make it certain that the owners were secure in the certainty of a good round sum for them and altogether more than they could possibly be worth to the navy.

In these remarks I am not the mouthpiece of the Secretary of the Navy, nor am I giving my own individual opinion. My conclusions are gathered from intelligent and experienced officers of the navy, who, if they discovered inefficiency in the chief officer of the Department, would permit no fear or favor from that source to prevent a blunt, outspoken expression of sentiment.

Equally qualified is Captain Fox, the Assistant Secretary, a man of large experience, quick perception; correct decision, and prompt action; who, with the Secretary; and that clear-headed, methodical business man, Mr. Faxon, the chief clerk, possesses peculiar qualifications for the special and vastly important duties of the department whose interests they have under their charge.

Circular of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular of instruction to collectors and other officers of the custom, calling their attention to the act of Congress further to provide for the collections of duties on imports, and for other purposes, approved the 13th of July last, and to the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 16th of August in pursuance thereof both of which are annexed. In view of this act and the proclamation, the Secretary directs and instructs the officers of the customs to use all vigilance in preventing commercial intercourse with the inhabitants of States in insurrection excepting in the special cases in which it may be allowed by lincense and permit as the rein set forth. The instructions of the 2d of May and the 12th of July last, heretofore in force, will be regarded as superseded by the more comprehensive provisions of the act and proclamation. The collectors, and other officers of the custom will report all seizures made under the proclamation to the proper District Attorney, for such proceedings as the law and facts may justify in each case, and they will also, as soon as practicable, and as frequently afterwards as may be convenient, report their views in relation to the commercial intercourse contemplated and the permits proper to be granted or withheld in the forms accompanying the weekly returns required by the circular of the 5th August last to be made to the Treasury Department. Collectors, and other officers of of the customs, will be careful to state what permits are asked for the shipment of goods by whom asked and the grounds on which the applications are based.—The Secretary especially directs the attention of collectors to the fifth and subsequent sections of the act commonly known as the force bill.

SECRETARY CAMERON, being overrun with applications from ladies for the places of nurses in the army hospitals, thought to get rid of their importunities by issuing a decree that all who accepted the post should not wear hoops. Finding this readily agreed to by his tormentors, his next dodge was to issue an order that no one should be accepted who was under thirty years of age. This did the business. There are no women of that age in the country.

THE New York papers predict an entire change in the Cabinet within a week, and give the names. Of course they would'nt lie.

Mr. Arnold Harris' Account of his Capture and Imprisonment.

[From the Baltimore Exchange.]

We are permitted to copy the following letter from Mr. A. Harris, who, it will be recollected, entered the Confederate lines for the purpose of obtaining the body of Col. Cameron:

RICHMOND, July 28, 1861.

DEAR ——: You will see all sorts of versions in the papers about the arrest of Magraw and myself, as spies apprehended on the battle field, etc., and I wish you to have the true version given and at the same time have the facts herein mentioned published. Magraw and myself were not taken as spies.—We left Washington on Monday evening after the battle, and proceeded to Fairfax Court House, where on Tuesday morning we waited the arrival of the advance of the Confederate army; sought out the commanding officer, told him our business, and requested him to forward a written application to permit us to cross the line. He forwarded it to headquarters, and we waited four hours for the reply. It was a refusal of our requst, and stated that we must be sent on as prioners to Richmond.—This action of the Commanding General has been in consequence of the position of the government at Washington not to treat or recognize the Confederate States as belligerents, by sending flags of truce, &c. The authorities here regard the visit of Magraw and myself as an attempt to obtain an individual favor, whilst the government will not openly and manfully ask for their other prisoners on any terms. I have no complaints to make, though I have been a prisoner several days. One thing is certain, that if I had known that the government at Washington had determined to carry on this war according to the old savage principle of no exchange of prisoners, no flags of truce, &c, I never would have ventured out, even on a mission of humanity. I wish you had been with me on the trip to the battle-field and over it, two days after the fight. I wish all the north who have sent forth their best men to invade the south, could have witnessed the scene. In my humble opinion no more fighting would be done.

For miles before we reached the field dead bodies were strewed along the road, five in one spot; three in another; two stalwart Zouaves in full uniform, swollen to the size of Fallstaff and blacker than Othello. Close by, a young and fine looking officer just breathig his last, and had been there two days without help. The southern army first buried its own dead, but in the meantime, sent although the woods hunting for the wounded, and behaved with the utmost kindness to all. The reports of barbarities to the wounded are all false. The slaughter was immense. I passed through one small field where 400 northern men were buried that day, and the men were still at work by moonlight.

We were confined twenty-four hours in the same prison with thirty-three officers Among them was Col. Corcoran. They have no chance of release until the government at Washington recognizes the Confederacy as a belligerent in the fullest sense. That this must come is inevitable—not only a belligerent, but a very pugnacious one at that. Some of these officers told me that they were tired of fighting for a government who gave them three chance for death, viz: to be killed on the field, to be left to die if wounded, or to be hanged if taken prisoners; and only one chance for life, and that to run and escape from the battle field. For hanged they will be to a certainty unless the Savannah prisoners are exchanged. Of this I have no doubt.

My regards to all friends. We are well treated. It is so with all the prisoners here.

Yours truly, A. HARRIS.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Democracy of Philadelphia:

WHEREAS, The Democratic party, in Convention assembled, at this crisis in the history of the conuntry, regards it proper to declare that the Flag of the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and the rights of the people to self-government were extended over the original States and acquired territory under a Democratic President, Thomas Jefferson.

That the glory, honor and integrity of the Union and the Flag of the country were maintained in the last war with England, under a Democratic President, James Madison.

That nullification and disunion were crushed out by a Democratic President, Andrew Jackson.

That the integrity of the Union, a successful war and a glorious peace with Mexico, resulting in the acquirement of the golden coast on the Pacific were secured by a Democratic President, James K. Polk.

And, it further declares now, that the Democratic party has ever been for the Union, the Flag, the Country, the Constitution and the security of the people in their Constitutional rights; therefore

Resolved, That this Convention pledge the Democracy to sustain the Government of the United States and its officers in all constitutional acts in carrying on the war against rebellion, secession and treason; as a consequence the peace, unity, stability and the permanency of the Union of these States, the sovereignty of the flag over States and Territories; the undisputed supremacy of the laws and the great glory of a common and united country can only be maintained, secured and perpetuated by the Democracy and the triumph of its principles.

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, New York

oct15daw

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. KETHER, Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa

jy18daw3m

☞ ATTENTION SOLDIERS.—W. L. FOULE 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. $13 per month, and $100 at the expiration of enlistment. Office, SMITHFIELD STREET, NEAR FIFTH. au29

☞ 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.

au28:1wd GEO. W GILLESPIE, Captain.

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

au12tf

☞ 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.

au27:1w 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.

S. F. VON BONNHORST,
au19 Post Master.

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

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

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

☞ 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 Mess.rs. 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. 1e28:d1f

THE THIRD SESSION
OF
MRS. E. A. SMITH'S,
(Late Preceptress of the Allegheny City College.)
SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Corner of Beaver street and South Common, Allegheny city, commences MONDAY, Sept. 2d.
Number of Students Limited.
Circulars can be had at the School Rooms, or at the principal book-stores in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. au26:2dpdw

NEW BOOKS.

Just Published and for sale at

HENRY MINER'S,

Next Door to the Post-Office.

THE HOUSE ON THE MOOR, a novel, by the author of "Margaret Maitland," The Days of My Life, "Laird of Norlaw," &c.

SEASONS WITH THE SEA HORSES; or Sporting in the Northern Seas, by James Lamont, Esq., F. G. S., with maps and illustrations. Price $2,50.

FAMILY PARSONAGE, a novel, by Anthony Trollope, author of Doctor Thorn, The Bertrams, etc. Price $1,00.

A DAYS RIDE; A Life's Romance, by Charles Lever. Paper, 50 cents.

SILAS WARNER, THE WEAVER OF RAVELOE, by George Eliot, author of Adam Bede, The Mill on the Floss. Muslin, 75 cents.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS, by Charles Dickens. Paper, 50 cents; muslin, 34 illustrations, $1,50.

MILITARY BOOKS—A large stock of all the different military books published, can be found at the Wholesale and Retail Book and Periodical Store of

HENRY MINER,
Successor to Hunt & Miner,
NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

au29

Mr. & Mrs. Tetedoux's
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WILL BE RE-OPENED ON MONDAY, SEPT. 9th,
WITH FRENCH AND LATIN TAUGHT
without extra charge, by Mr. Tetedoux, a native of Paris and graduate of the College Charlemagne. No. 148 Third street, Pittsburgh.

N. B.—The Birmingham, Oakland and Minerville cars pass by the door. au24:3d

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY Co., PA., PITTSBURGH, August 29th, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until SEPTEMBER 7th, next, for the construction of a BRICK SEWER on Rose Street, from third street to Monongahela River. The Sewer will be new from Second street to the Monongahela River. From Second street to Third the old sewer will have to be taken up and the old bricks, so far as practical, used.

The proposals will state the cost per thousand for brick furnished and laid in good lime mortar, and what allowance will be made for the old brick. Also, the price per cubic yard for the excavation required. Also, the price per square yard for stone paving taken up and repaired. Also, a wooden mouth piece; plan to be seen at the office of County Commissioners.

No allowance to be made for filling in the amount of material required to restore the street to its proper condition, or for the removal of any surplus material.

By order of the County Commissioners.

au30 3td HENRY LAMBERT, Co. Controller.

DR. SWEET'S
INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,
Wholesale and Retail by
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
au30:3m:eod corner Second and Wood sts.

NUTS.—
20 bales Bordeaux Almonds;
50 bags Ivica do
25 do Sicily do
30 boxes Shelled do
15 kegs do do
25 bags English Walnuts;
25 do Brazil Nuts;
20 do Filberts; now landing and in store and for sale by [au30] REYMER & BROS.

SNUFF.—10 barrels Garrett's Scotch Snuff, in store and for sale by
au30 REYMER & BROS.

SUGAR—
150 barrels Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore "B" Refined Sugar;
75 barrels "A" do
20 do Standard Crushed Sugar;
20 do Coarse Pulverized do
20 do Powdered do—now in store, and for sale by REYMER & BROS.
au30 Nos. 120 and 128 Wood street.

LUBRICATING OIL.—12 barrels this day received, and for sale by
au30 HENRY H. COLLINS.

STONE WATER PIPE—2,000 yards from 2 to 6 inch calibre, just received and for sale by (au30) HENRY H. COLLINS.

DRY APPLES—25 sacks received and for sale by
au30 HENRY H. COLLINS.

CARBON OIL—20 barrels for sale by
au30 HENRY H. COLLINS.

OFFICE OF THE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 116 GIRARD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, August 23, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, the 2d of September, for furnishing for the use of the United States Army, the following Subsistence Stores, viz:

225,000 pounds smoked Bacon Sides.
1,875 barrels extra Mess Beef.
300,000 pounds Pilot Bread.

All of the articles to be of the very best quality, and securely packed: Bacon in 200 pound boxes, and Bread in barrels. Certificates of inspection of the Meat will be required. Seller's name and date of purchase to be marked on each package.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders, and bids deemed unreasonable will be rejected. Two good sureties, whose names will be mentioned in the bids, will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts.

Further information will be given on application. The whole to be ready for delivery on or before the 20th of September.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Subsistence Stores."

C. W. THOMAS,
au28 Capt. A. Q. Mr. A. C. S.

AN ORDINANCE for the Protection of Hose and Fire Apparatus.

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 hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person to pass any wagon, cart, dray, carriage, railroad cars, passenger car, or other vehicle over any hose or other apparatus of the fire department while the same are laid upon the streets of said city for