OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH: MONDAY MORNING.

DENOE FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY, and requested to meet at the ST. OHARLES HOTEL, in day of September, 1861, at 11 o'clock a. m. A gen-THOS. DONNELLY, Chairman.

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 party organizations and platforms on the altar of his country does not deserve the support and countenance of honest people. How are we to correction How are we to overcome partizan antipa-thies in the minds of all parties so as to present a united front in support of our country! We must cease discussing party issides, make no illusions to old party tests, have no crimination and recrimmum, indulge in no taunts one against the other, the cause of these

When we shall have rescued the Government and country from its perile, 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, st will be time for each of us to return to our party banners according to our own consictions of right and duty. Let him be

HE who is not for his country is against in Paris or elsewhere: 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 unbappy civil war to a speedy conclusion."—GEN. Cass.

"Do not give up the Union. it in the name of the Fathers of ted for its support, and are dving in its de-fence. Rebellion can lay down her arms to Government - Government cannot surder to rebellion."-Hon. DAR'L S. render to rebellion."—HOLDICKINSON, of New York,

"I am for supporting the government.—
I do not ask who administers it. It is the

THE SOUTHERN BANISHMENT

We publish to-day entire the act ban ishing from the Confederate States, within forty days, all citizens of the United for thought. It is evident that in this

THE COUNTRY AS AGAINST

the Union permit the partizan issues interest in the land whose bitterness in times past has brought the country to the verge of present ruin, to weaken the vital force and active partizan contest, and while it is pending cause of their adopted country. Many, the issues of party should be sunk in utter oblivion.

The South in its rebellion is It compels those who love the Union and would sustain the government to be silent, or it destroys them. The Southern Confederacy admits of no two elsewhere, are patriotic and sound on the parties there. All must be, by choice or Union question. A day or two since, a States or by the order of any court, judge,

Here, instead of pursuing that wise policy, which would sustain the government most effectually, we are too much inclined to foment old differences and to create serious divisions of sentiment. which may lead to most disastrous results in the end, and which are already weakening the confidence of the people in the power of the government to suppress this rebellion and sustain it-

Symptoms of this condition of feeling are already visible in Ohio to a considerable extent and more or less in others of the Northern States. The politicians are struggling like death to maintain their accustomed ascendancy over the interests of the people. It behooves the people to watch them most closely and to prevent in the North the creation of two antagonistic parties, one of which must of necessity oppose to the extent of its power the onward progress of this war for the Union. It is in the power of the conservative men of the North to crush out this partizan spirit, which betokens so much danger to the glorious cause of our country.

The masses—the body of the peoplevehemently demand that the Union of States should be restored, and that the Constitution shall be acknowledged in all the land. They have so long enjoyed the spirit and form of constitutional liberty—the grand revolutionary achievement of our forefathers—that they will hereafter be content with nothing short of it. This rebellion will be conquered: but it is now possible that it may not end for some indefinite period to come. At the first all those who were Democrats in the North and the conservative men of all classes, have given to the Administration in this war their whole moral power-their physical energy and all the means at their disposal. They have foregone The government is one thing-the New York city.

the distribution.

Bepublican party is another, and Demoerats will maist upon the distinction. The

now cease their vocation, for the people are determined that in this great contest to decide whether such a thing as selfgovernment can exist, that every act must be national and every actor a pure patriot and a firm friend of the nation. the city of P tabourgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th No minor issues, no selfish desire for power, position or personal gain, must now be permitted to taint the cause of sustaining the integrity of the govern-

> For The Post TRAITORS.

"ME. EDITOE—If persons in Paris, Pa., and vicinity ell or loan guns and pistols to avowed secessionists traitors in Hancock or Brocke county, Va., or arbor them night after night, are they adding and harting than the properties of the properties abetting traitors, and amenance to the constitu-tylvania defining treason?.

If you, as a watchman on the walls of constitu-tional liberty, will give publicity to this, in connec-tion with some practical remarks by way of answer, you will confer a favor on more than one Union-loging.

QUERIST. ving Paris, Pa.

Whoever furnishes guns or any other munitions of war to rebels is himself a traitor, and amenable both to the laws of Pennsylvania and the United States. Hundreds of arrests have already been made for such causes.

Not only is all such aid and comfort to the enemy most emphatically forbidden by law, but rebel sympathisers are warned that all relations respecting the military operations of the country so as military operations of the country so as ate States shall be, and he is hereby and to reach the enemy are made punishable thorized by his proclamation or other pub-

By the 57th article of the act of Congress

entitled "An act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," approved the 10th of April, 1806, holding correspondence Preserve with or giving aid to the enemy, either the Fathers of the Revo-the fathers of the Revo-tit for its great elements of t in the sacred name of be ordered by the sentence of a court mar-mark of the fither and the sacred part of the sacred par lution—preserve it for its great elements of good—preserve it in the sacred name of Liberty—preserve it for the faithful and devoted loyers of the Constitution in the ad loyers of the Constitution in the enforcement of this article. It is, therefore, ordered that all correspondence and communication, verbally or by writing, printing or telegraphing, respecting the operations of the army or military move-

ments on land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, intrenchments or military affairs within the several military 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 deathstruggle for Constitutional Liberty and Law."—John A. Dix.

districts, by districts, by districts, by without the authority and sanction of the general in command, be and the same are absolutely prohibited; and from and after the date of this order persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the 57th article of war.

A FOOL'S PROGRAMME. The Dayton Empire publishes its

programme as "Peace, Prosperity and in forty days, all citizens of the United States who refuse to declare their intentions of becoming citizens of the Confederate States. It is pregnant with food to suppose that the people of this country will ever enjoy either of these to declare their intentions of becoming citizens of the Confederate States. It is pregnant with food to suppose that the people of this country will ever enjoy either of these to declare their intentions of the several courts of the Confederate States. It is pregnant with food to suppose that the people of this several courts of the Confederate States. It is pregnant with food the several judges and the several judges and the several judges and the several courts of the country will ever enjoy either of these than the several judges and the several courts of the country will ever enjoy either of these than the several courts of the country will ever enjoy either of these than the several courts of the country will ever enjoy either of these than the several courts of the country will ever enjoy either of these than the several courts of the country will ever enjoy either of these than the several courts of the country will ever enjoy either of these than the several courts of the country will ever enjoy either of these than the several courts of the country will ever enjoy either of these than the several courts of the country will ever enjoy either of these than the several courts of the country will ever enjoy either of these than the several courts of the country will ever enjoy either of these than the several courts of the country will ever enjoy either of these than the several courts of the country will ever enjoy either of the several courts of the country will ever enjoy either of these everal courts of the country will ever enjoy either of the several courts of the country will ever enjoy either of the several courts of the country will ever enjoy either of the several courts of the country will ever enjoy either of the several courts of the court will be a country will three blessings until this rebellion in States, and they are hereby authorized upcontest there can be no such thing as the South is thoroughly crushed out, on complaint against any allen or allen contest there can be no such thing as neutrality either in the North or South.

Every man, at this crisis, who does not entered by the Constitution, upon which peace, liberty, prosperity and our entered or resident or resi heartily support his government, must very existence as a nation depend, is States, and at large within the jarisdiction acknowledged by all the people. Peace on any other terms, would be no peace. It would be the establishment of a sysfighting this battle for the salvation of continuance, and destructive to every

THE GERMANS. All over the country the Germans, power of the people in the struggle since this war commenced, have maniwhich is now taking place? This is no fested the utmost patriotism in the if not most of them, have already seen military service in their own country; they make the very best of soldiersbrave, enduring, determined.

A correspondent at Freeport writes to by force, rebels against their legitimate Mr. Moyer, from Pittsburgh, visited that or justice as aforesaid, shall be required to place for the purpose of recruiting, and by the aid of Mr. George Epples, he got six recruits in a short time, all of them Germans, and shoemakers by trade. It is understood that they are intended for a German regiment now forming in St. Louis, to be added to the force of the brave General Sigel, in Missouri. It pal Diocese of Maryland, like Bishop is stated that there are many more Germans in this little town of Freeport

> MARTIAL LAW IN MISSOURI. The telegraph brings us General Fremont's proclamation declaring Martial Law in Missouri. The document is a remarkable one and will attract universal

attention.

THE news from Washington is becoming painfully interesting. Every message that flashes over the wire, is surcharged petition in which all who believe in the with portents of the coming battle. | just government of God, and truly de-The enemy are pressing upon our lines in force, and are seizing upon every hill or wood that will command any portion of our camp. They evidently meditate disposed to cast in their lot with those or wood that will command any portion some bold stroke, and that it will be both skillful and bold we have no reason their political tenents or their social bias, further than to warn them to take already done. We have faith, however, good heed lest they be fostering in themthat all will yet turn out well. The selves a delusion, the not unguilty fruit of self-abandonment to the trammels of efficiency of the army has been vastly increased. Generals Scott and McClellan have been left to themselves. The influence and of connection ery of "On to Richmond!" has ceased to be dinned into their ears. They are not to be caught napping. Raw troops are LAFAYETTE.—Mr. Ellis B. Schnabel as nothing against intrenchments while was on Thursday morning committed never was a reason, and there is behind them they are almost as good as to Fort Lafayette as a Governor any other kind of runs from the rebel enemy. If we best the enemy now the tide of war will be turned against them forever. But it is useless to speculate.

The Southern Bunishment Act. Savannah papers of the 14th inst. con. old issues of Republicans must not be tain the Act authorizing Jeff. Davis to Isregenerated now. Politics will not do sue his proclamation requiring all citizens now. The only test which the masses of of the United States, now in the Confedence. the people require in a partizan sense is states, to depart within forty days the test of adherence to the Union. from the date of said proclamation, unless Those who have hitherto attempted to they make declaration of their intention rule the country on political issues must to become citizens and acknowledge the authority of the Confederate Government. We print this document in full:

AN ACT, to be entitled "An act respect ing alien enemies."
SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That whenever there shall be declared war between the Confederate States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or preda incursion shall be perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against the territo ry of the Confederate States, shall make public by proclamation of the event, or the same shall be proclaimed by act of Congress, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being males of fourteen years of age and upwards, who shall be within the

age and upwards, who shall be within the Or nfederate States, and not citizens fhereof, shall be liable to be apprehended, re
strained, or secured and removed as alien
enemies: Provided, that, during the existing war, citizens of the United States, residing within the Confederate States with iding within the Confederate States with intent to become citizens thereof, and who shall make a declaration of such intention, in due form, and acknowledging the an-thority of the Government of the same, shall not become liable, as aforesaid, nor shall the act extend to citizens of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Miss sourl, and the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian Territory South of Kansas, who shall not be chargoable with

our party banners according to our own consistions of right and duty. Let him be marked as no true patriot who will not the following order, which we commend within the Confederate States, shall refuse the following order, which we commend within the Confederate States, shall refuse the following order, which we commend within the Confederate States, shall refuse the following order, which we commend within the Confederate States, shall refuse the following order, which we commend to be a superior to the following order, which we commend the following order than the following order. lic act, in cases of existing or declared war, as aforesaid, to provide for the removal of tablish such regulations in the premises s

the public safety may require.

SEC 3. Immediately after the passage of this act, the President of the Confed erate States shall, by proclamation, require all citizens of the United States, teing males of fourteen years and upwards, with acknowledging the authority of the same, and not being citizens of the Confederate States, nor within the provise of the first section of this act, to depart from the Con-federate States within forty hours from the date of such proclamation; and such persons remaining within the Confederate States after that time, shall become liable to be treated as alien enemies; and, in all cases of declared war aforesaid, aliens rese ident within the Confederate States, who shall become liable as enemies aforesaid, and who shall be chargeable with actual hostility or other crimes against the pub-lic safety, shall be allowed the time for the disposition of their effects and departure. which may be stipulated by any treaty with such hostile nation or government, and when no such treaty may exist, the President shall prescribe such time as may be consistent with the public safety, and accord with the dictates of humanity and

national hospitality.
SEC. 4. After any declared war, or prectrary to the intent of this act and of the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, or the regulations prescribed Why should we of the North, who are ghting this battle for the salvation of he Union, permit the partizan issues interest in the land

Let would be the continuance of this act, to cause such alien or aliens, person or persons, as aforesaid, to be duly apprehended and conveyed before such court, judge or justice, for examination; and after a full examination; and after a full examination; and safer a full examination. nation and hearing in such complaint, and sufficient cause therefor appearing shall or may order such alien or aliens, person or persons, to be removed out of the territory of the Confederate States, or to be other-wise dealt with or restrained comfortably to the intent of this act; and the proclamation or regulations which may be pre scribed as aforesaid, and may imprison or otherwise secure such alien person until the order which shall be made shall be per-

SEC 5. It shall be the duty of the Mar-A correspondent at Freeport writes to inform us that the Germans there, as elsewhere are natriotic and sound on the depart and to be removed as aforesaid, to execute such order by himself or deputy, or other discreet person; and for such execution the Marshal shall have the warrant of the President, or the court, or judge, as

> The National Fast-Day. Bishop Whittingham, of the Episco-

le case may be.

Burgess of Maine, abhors rebellion and all its attendant heresies, and has no who are willing to leave their homes to fellowship with the Louisiana traitor, Union. Success to Sigel and the patrito the clergy and laity of his diocese in gymnast. view of the approaching fast-day, Bishop Whittingham utters this warning.

happy hit at the "snobs," a very abundant race among the rebels of Maryland, in whose arteries no mere ordinary vulgar blood of reddish color courseth but it is known by its distinguished tinge of "azure blue:"

"I have taken care to prescribe no sire the accomplishment of his righteous will, may not from the heart conwho are in arms against their governparty, and to the voluntary blindness of prejudice, nursed by pride of station, of

ELLIS B. SCHNABEL SENT TO FORT

The September Conventions. Three Conventions are advertised

e held on the 10th inst., namely: the Secession State Convention of Maryland, called by the rebel members of the the following order:— Legislature of that State, to meet at tucky, at Frankfort, and the New York German Republican State Convention, at Syracuse. The Administration has to, the enemy, either directly or indi decided that the interests of the Re- rectly, is made punishable by death, public require that the first two shall or such other punishment as shall be not be held, and they will accordingly tial. be suppressed. The Administration regards all peace conventions as in the forcement of this article. highest degree treasonable, and all ad

A Very Broad Hint. The capitalists who loaned the Govrnment fifty million dollars, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved. That this, meeting, in assuming the grave responsibility of furnishing means to sustain the Government in this important crisis, beg leave respectively to express to the President of the United States its confident ex pectation that the Government will without respect to party or personal considerations, so conduct its affairs in every department of administration, as to insure vigor, integrity, economy and efficiency, to the triumphant termination of the war."

This is simply saying in very mild terms, you have not done right herotofore, but after this try and do better.

"To the President, this significant esolution cannot fail to imply several things. One is, that there was in the opinion of the bankers, a need to give him the warning it contains. The capitalists do fear that all is not right in the Government of the United States, and there would never have told the Presithey would never have told the President that he would be expected 'integrity' and 'economy' in the application of the money they are advancing. But to know the exact position of the ene- what disposition shall be made of the into the future, and means that if the President shall fail to consult the obvious wishes of the nation in regar l to the vigor integrity, economy, and efficiency of the Administration in the prosecution of the war, the 'grave restain the Government' will be dropped shock throughout the whole South; to the national loan gives them no pre-

A GENTLEMAN who arrived at Wash-

ngton on Thursday from Richmond via Louisville, states that the rebel army in Virginia now amounts to over 300, tributed about as follows:-000, of whom 180,000 are on the South bank of the Potomac. He says that Manassas has been to a great extent abandoned, and the main force of the army moved to the Upper Potomac, where they intend to make a crossing,

take possession of Maryland, and thus of all the army stores and munitions lying there. He represents that the immediate vicinity of Washington is He understands his duty and will perenthusiasm of the South knows no bounds since the battle of Bull run, and that the people are confident of victory, near Ball's and Bailey's Cross Roads. it is to be conducted will be left to Genunder a Southern President, and the permanent security and extension of the institution of slavery.

By a recent order of the War Department, the commissioned officers of all volunteer organizations, no matter whether established under the authority of a State or of the United States, will be regarded as having been commis-order to be ready for an attack if that sioned on the day when mustered into the service of the United States and will take rank in their respective grades, will be entitled to pay, and be obeyed and respected in their several positions, from that date.

THE German Turners of St. Louis. naving been three months in the service of the government, and received an honorable discharge, have decided to en-enlist for three years, and are now fight for the cause of liberty and the Polk. In a pastoral letter, just issued will be accepted who is not a recognized filling up their regiment. No person

> FEARS are expressed that Gen. Rose-The concluding paragraph is a most crans has not done in Western Virginia what the Government expected of him. We think these fears are altogether premature and founded upon mere rumore, most of them probably originating with the Secessionists.

> > Needed Reforms. Times of dearth in business and distress in finances are the very times to inauger-

ate reforms. The pressure on the people arouses them to action, and the necessity of action renders it speedy and effective All our spare means will be needed in the coming autumn, winter and perhaps spring, for the maintenance of this war. This, then, is the time in which to return to plain republican economy. This is the day on which to lower the salaries of public officers to a reasonable standard. This is the hour when to see that their time, toil and talent reap no larger reward than those of their fellow citizens. Most men are willing, or at least compelled, to labor for less than one thousand dollars yearly. There veterans. We want no more Bull's Buns ment prisoner by David H. Carr. ships, sheriffalties, collectorships, postto Fort Lafayette as a Government prisoner by David H. Carr. United States Marshal of Connecticut. He was then in Litchfield county, where he was organizing and preaching secession, peace and other treasonable doorines, which the Connecticut men do not agree to. Schnabel has been a prominent man in Philadelphia politica for the last ten years. He is lawyer by profession. Let us prepare until the last moment secession, peace and other treasonable more able or industrious than many of and then leave the result to the skill of doctrines, which the Connecticut men their constituents, and there is no just has been received from Mr. Adams, intheir political differences and difficulties our generals, the bravery of our troops do not agree to.

Schnabel has been a prominent man cause for them, more than owners, to do not agree to.

Schnabel has been a prominent man on the public. Such large sal. Southern Confederacy by Great Britain.

Schnabel has been a prominent man on the public of the contrary, the indications are that

By the 57th article of the act of Con-Baltimore; the Armed Neutrality or gress, entitled an act for establishing Peace Convention of the State of Ken rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, approved April 10th, 1806, holding cor-

Public safety required the strict en-

Another order provides that the com

Hereaster no minors will be musteras volunteers without the consent of their parents or guardians.

Position of the Enemy. be some important military movements reader will be able to follow our description. It must be borne in mind that by the very capitalists by whom it has that it has roused the enthusiasm of ceriptive right to obtrude their views the South to a higher pitch than ever; upon the Government.

tions indicate any design of an imme-

measure is finally decided on.

Rebel Spies. There is no doubt that officers of the rebel army have recently visited Baltiuniform of officers of the United States
Army. It is possible that they have also been in Washington City, and by the same means have obtained whatever the latter place.

Two of them were killed and two wounded. Lieut. Duncan was killed and Hugh McFarland wounded. The names of the other killed and wounded we did not leave. This skinnish accounted on the same means as the same with some control and the same means have obtained whatever

LETS.—The hulks purchased at Balti-Carolina inlets, are twenty in number and ranged in price from \$400 to \$2000. The latter was for large vessels of deep for putting an end to British smuggling and foreign mercantile sympathy with our Rebels, was \$21,000

BEN McCulloch has made a brief report of the battle of Springfield to the claims a "great victory;" says Lyon ply the Government with four hundred had ten thousand men, and "our force about the same," and "our loss was eight hundred wounded, and thirty miss-

THE alacrity and enthusiasm with which the call for the new Treasury loan is responded to in this city, is evidence enough that, as a popular movement,

How Joseph Hour, of Kentucky, is in Philadelphia politics for the last ten in Philadelphia politics for the last ten fruitful of all evil.—[Phila, Enquirer.] await the result of the contest.

Washington City Items

Important Order from the War Depart-ment-Giving Information to the En-my-Death the Punishment. The War Department has just issued

respondence with or giving intelligence ordered by the sentence of a Court Mar-

It is therefore ordered that all corvocates of peace, until the rebels shall have laid down their arms and submitted to the power of the Government, as the army or military movements on the conspirators. This the army or military movements on breaking the operations of the conspirators. This the army or military movements on breaking the blaze. The respondence and communication, verbally or by writing, printing or telemost movements of the conspirators. This the army or military movements on breaking the blaze. land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, intrenchments or military affairs within the several military districts, by which intelligence shall be directly or indirectly given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the General in command, be and the same are absolutely prohibbe and the same are absolutely prohib-ited, and from and after the date of it. "Things is working." The reverses this order, persons violating the same which the people of the North have met will be proceeded against under the have not changed the order of things. 57th article of war.

missioned officers of all volunteer and military organizations, no matter whether established under the authority of a State or the United States, will be rehe day when mustered into the sertled to pay, and be obeyed and respected in their several positions from that

Courtespecies forces, west of Washington... 80,080 choston's free at and near Leasting..... 40,000 farruder's forces, at Acquia Creek and Fredbatteries on Potsmac, York, James and t Yorktownt Norfolk and Portsmouth... Forces of Generals Lee and Floyd, in Wes-tern Virginia

The disposition of the forces in the have no effect on the President now .apparently in the form of a crescent, form it. He will see that the war is the horns resting near the Chain Bridge prosecuted to a vigorous and a speedy and Shooter's Hill, and the crescent termination; but the manner in which There are strong detachments at Falls eral Scott and General McClellan — Church, at Vienna, at Fairfax, at Cen- While upon the subject of the popular treville, and at Germantown. The loan, it may be well to state that the great Parrot gun, captured by the ene- Attorney-General of the United States my at Bull Run, has been brought up has published a decision, stating that by them to Bailey's Cross Roads, and the new loan is not property which can behind their intrenchments. It is not thorities. This will set some doubts at believed, however, that these prepara- rest.

diate attack upon Washington, but only

more, and passed openly through the streets there without interruption, in Mo., on Tuesday night, for Louisville, and uniform of officers of the United States had a skirmish with some Confederates at

BLOCKADE OF THE SOUTHERN INmore for sinking in the entrances of the draft. The total cost of this material for two hundred army wagons. Allison

ordered the carrying of the mails in

Bothers Them.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: For the first time the rebals are at a loss as to where they are to be struck. The circulation of female spies and The circulation of female spies and traitorous Northern newspapers being men will be enrolled for a few days longer.

greatly circumscribed, and the disloyal greatly circumscribed, and the disloyal clerks in the various Departments of the Government being closely watched, and the publication of army movements being so far restricted as to embarrass the inquirers after truth, and the artest of spies and other agents of the conspision of spies and the conspision of spies and the conspision of spies and the conspision of the conspision of spies and the conspision of the conspision of spies and the conspision of beginning to be plagued to know what we are about. More than all this, the Adams Express has stopped carrying letters to the South, and telegraphic dispatches are not to be forwarded from Louisville any more, while increased vigilance is to be exercised all along the

orethren." They will not know where to look for the blow. The next thing they men aboard, will open one of their cotton ports and let a streak of daylight. men aboard will open one of their cotton ports and let a streak of daylight into the benighted regions of the original se-cessia. Yellow Jack is not guarding their coast this year. The New England skippers know the Southern coast far better. or reversed the march of empire.

finaciers are now in Washington; among whom are recognized the Presidents of some of the chief banks in New Yorks garded as having been commissioned on They make no secret of their errand They make no secret of their errand here, which is, they say, to urge upon the President not only a vigorous prosecution of the war, but also such a change in the manner of conducting it as shall have the effect of scattering the immense Rebel forces now concentrated before Washington, by making it necessary for the Confederates to defend other points. It might be thought that we had had enough of such business, and whether the content of the companies of the Union, can now have another opportunity of so doing. I will not war another opportunity of so doing. I will not war another opportunity of so doing. I will not war another opportunity of so doing I will not war another opportunity of so doing. I will not war another opportunity of so doing. I will not war another opportunity of so doing. I will not war another opportunity of so doing. I will not war another opportunity of so doing. I will not war another opportunity of so doing. I will not war another opportunity of so doing. I will not war another opportunity of so doing. I will not war another opportunity of so doing. I will not war another opportunity of so doing. I will not war another opportunity of so doing. I will not war another opportunity of so doing. I will not war another opportunity of so doing. I will not war another opportunity of so doing. I will not war another opportunity of so doing. I will not war another opportunity of so doing in when at another will be mastered in the fact that three companies we at ready about the fact that three companies are already about the fact that three companies of the fact t vice of the United States, and will take the President not only a vigorous prose-Hereafter no minors will be muster-ed into the service of the United States sary for the Confederates to defend we had had enough of such business, and that the President, by this time had It is more than likely that in the learned to turn a deaf ear to advice from course of the next two days there will any such quarter. Certainly, nothing is more ridiculous than the spectacle of in the immediate vicinity of Washing- civilians, in any rank of life, presuming ton. It will be interesting, therefore, to dictate to the Administration as to my's forces. With the aid of the maps half million of men soon to be in the of the vicinity of Washington hereto- field, and, you may rely upon it, such fore published in the Inquirer, the attempts at interference will have no more effect upon the plans of General Scott and Gen. McClellan than the blowit is now five weeks since the defeat ing of the idle wind. The fact that prosecution of the war, the 'grave responsibility of furnishing means to susfeat has had the effect of an electric of which the banks have subscribed

that, during the last five weeks, troops have been pouring into Virginia from the satisfaction of knowning that the all the other Southern States, that the people have taken hold of the matter as affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anicous to make known to his fellow suffers and the means of cure. To all who desire it dis will send a copy of the be looked for. The President, too, understands this, and he feels more and they will find a war caur or Consumption which the people, and every day strengthen is more every day strengthen is the people, and every day strengthen is an another the motion of the people, and every day strengthen is determination to rise above the trammon male of self-constituted advisers, and to be the p cople's servant alone. Hence the people is servant alone. Hence the people is servant alone. Hence the constituted advisers, and to be the p cople's servant alone. Hence the people is servant alone. Hence the people is a people in the people is a people in the people in the people in the people in the people is a people in the people in the people in the people is a people in the pe Confederates have now in arms, accord- well as the banks, and that it is to them ing to their own accounts, forces dis- after all, that the sinews of war musihis determination to rise above the tram-12,000 mels of self-constituted advisers, and to
12,000 be the people's servant alone. Hence 5,000 there is good reason for saying that all 10,000 to Richmond's men, under whatever guise or disguise they may come, will

was placed in position there yesterday, be taxed by either State or local au-War News by Steamboat.

The steamer Die Vernon, Capt. Matson, arrived from Keckuk at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, having a good trip of pas-sengers, among whom were a few recruits. Passengers by the Die Vernon state that Martin Green is encamped near Shelby ville, Mo, with 1,500 Confederates. When the boat passed down, no engagement had occurred with these troops, but a fight was

not learn. This skirmish occurred on Wednesday morning. The Federal forcer subjected the town of Louisians to a thorough search, and there was much excite ment when our informant left. -St. Loui

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.—Messie. Dill & McCauley, of Altoona, have received a contract from the Government & Lather, of the same place, have contract for furnishing five hundred army horses; and John Shoemaker has received an order for the manufacture of five thousand pairs of shoes for the

Mr. N. Hewit, of Hollidaysburg, we horses; and Messrs. Johnson & Gibbs have a similar contract for one hundred

Blair county friends can ring in for a SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES share of Uncle Sam's gold eagles, Money in New York is easy at five per cent on call.

A FRW MORE REURVITA WARTER

To fill up the ranks of the USIOS kiy LES under capian Thomas E. Hose. This comen, will go into service as Sharpshooters as soon as completely orea, ned Armory in the second atory of Wilkins' Hall, Fourth street, where good men with the comen capital streets.

SENFIELD RIFLE CORPS

XIX STRATE --- GOLONEL S. W. BLACK'S Independent Regiment, - NOW IN WASHINGTON. WANTED Young men from 18 to 25 years of

Building. au28:1wd GEO. W. GILLESPIE. Captain auzelwd. GEO. W. GILLESPIE Captain.

TO THE 191H AND 18TH REGIMENTS.
P. V.—Authority has been given me to commute the Estions of the 22th and 13th 18egi-ments. P. V.—the tormer for six the latter for sine days. As soon as funds are received from the Treasury of the Unifed States the same will be paid to the Quartermasters of the Regiments.

BENJ. F. HUTGHINN.

1st Leut 3d Cayaby, U. S. A.

Due notice will be kiren through the England of

any.

JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regt.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Reg. NOTICE UNION FUNION !

SIMPORTANT TO INVENTORS Great Union Patent Agency.

ROBERT W. FENWICK, Counseller and Patent Agent AT WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. From Hon. Class. Mason, lats Commissioner of Fulents.
When Hon. Class. Mason, lats Commissioner of Fulents.
When Hon. Class. When Honey in the Commissioner of Fulents, When Honey in the Commissioner of Honey 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 pusuess habits, and of undoubted integrity. As such I commend him to the inventors of the United States.

Mr. Fenwick was for nearly four years the manager of the Washington Branch Office of the Scientific American Patent Agency of Men. rai Munit & 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.

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A PYRAMID OF FACTS! CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE! Itis pure poisoniers, instantaneous, imparits a perfect black, or instantaneous, imparits a perfect black, or instantificant brown, in the space of ten minutes; is odoffess, does not stan the skin, and has never been known. CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE! anufactured by J. CRISTADORO's esser House, ew York. Sold swarywhere, and applied by all air Dressers.

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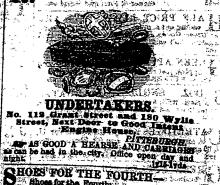
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