The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING.....SEPT. 6.

☞MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.—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 TUESDAY, the 10th day of September, 1861, at 11 o'clock a.m. A general attendance is requested.

sep5 THOS. DONNELLY, Chairman.

For Afternoon Telegraph See First Page.

Our Country Calls.

A UNION CONVENTION, WITHOUT RESPECT TO PARTY.

The electors of Allegheny county, without respect to previous party associations, who are willing to take for their platform the Constitution, as our fathers gave it to us—to sustain the government in crushing out this rebellion, and are opposed to all compromise with traitors with arms in their hands, are invited to meet in their respective election districts, on *SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th*, between the hours of five and seven in the cities, and between the hours of three and five in the country, to choose two delegates, one Republican and one Democrat, to meet in Convention at the COURT HOUSE on TUESDAY, the 17th, to select candidates for County, State and Judicial offices to be voted for at the October election.

Come one, come all.

John W Riddell	Samuel Dalrell
Reese C Fleeson	Hugh Jones
Henry A Weaver	Charles T Neale
G W Batchelor	John Anday
Charles Barnett	Otis B Childs
A McFarland	Jas McLain
James Irwin	Jno J O'Leary
S K Norgrave	J F J Allison
Wm H Moody	C P Caughey
W Davis	R O Caughey
Wm Woods	Allen Kramer
Robert Arthure	Florence Kramer
Jno McIlvorosan	Wm Bennett
M Swartzwelder	Jas O'Leary
M W Beltzhoover	J S Reynolds
Thos Owston	John Wilson
John Marshall	Robert Patrick
J K Morange	George Dickey
David Hutchinson	E K Wilson
J W Cook	Wm A Rhodes
Wm Schoyer	John Haber
U H Myers	R A Leomis
Will A Lare	Robert Thompson
W E Whitney	Robert McDonald
Wm H Williams	James J Kerr
J W Moltwaine	Joseph Pennock
James P Barr	Jacob Anderson
W J Bender	Henry W Barnes
W W Bradshaw	James D Verner
P Seymer	James Smith
Wm Rinehart	W O Elliott
John L Lands	J H Sewell
D M Edgerton	James C Cummins
J W Davis	H H Smith
M Hunnings	E A Myers
W Henry	James O'Connor
Jas S Block	E Spohr
John Birmingham	E Simpson
A J Baker	Robt O Schmertz
J A Greff	John K Smith
Chas Chadwick	Wm H Wiseman
Chas H Wilkins	S T Northam
Henry Murphy	C Reed
W E Boggs	Wm Rowland
Robt Patton	James Ingram
Jas Stuart	R Mowry
Jacob Fever	L Taylor
Wm Brown	Wm Gilner
J Harvey Davis	Wm Taylor
Wilson McCandless, jr	W Childs
M McGinley	Jno S Cosgrave
E M Fulton	E W Mackey
F Ecler	H L Bollman
J B Stevenson	A V Scott
James McQuiston	Joseph H Hill
Jno Scott, jr	Wm Johnson
Chas A Collon	John R Sankey
L W Koelkenbeck	J G Hagaman
John S Murray	A L Pearson
Henry McCullough	Marcus W Acheson
E P Kearns	W W Negley
Daniel Armstrong	John Barton
George P Hamilton	James McGregor
Robert Watson	Chas H Paulson
Jacob S Waller	E T Cassidy
D C Hunts	Samuel M Young
Wm H Smith	John Young
John Q A Young	Jos R Hughes
Louis Sanders	Robt Ellis
Lawrence Mitchell	

THE UNION CALL.

We have on hand several lists of names to the call for the Union Convention, which we are unable to print this morning. The call is approved by thousands, and names are constantly coming in. We shall publish the remainder on Saturday morning.

UNDERRATING OUR ENEMY.

We observe that another "very respectable gentleman," who has lately arrived from Virginia, has informed the newspapers that the rebel force in Virginia at the present time only reaches from thirty to fifty thousand men, and that their army is in a very bad condition, full fifty per cent. of them being sick and all of them in want of many things absolutely necessary to an army. Now, this may all be true; we do not say that it is not; but it is unwise to take such statements for granted. Already we have lost much by underrating the number and fighting powers of the enemy. The "On to Richmond!" cry which led to the disaster at Manassas grew out of a belief on the part of the North that the rebel force was less than ours, and not prepared for battle. The country wants no more such folly. It is necessary for success that we give the rebel force full credit for their numbers their preparation, and for determined and desperate energy in this contest.

Since the repulse at Manassas a new order of things has been inaugurated by the commanding Generals. Every preparation is being made for war on the largest scale. This is the true policy. Let not the public be made impatient again by rumors of the enemy's weakness. The vigor with which the Administration is now prosecuting the war meets with the approval of all patriotic men. There must be no more hasty attempts to dislodge the enemy, but hereafter things must be done with military precision and caution, from which in due time the country may look for certain and satisfactory results.

It is now no time to underrate our opponents. They have shown us that deception is part of their tactics, and these rumors that their force is small and their army so badly demoralized may, perhaps, be part of their scheme to lead us into premature measures.

THE UNION MOVEMENT.

We have never known the masses of the people so thoroughly disgusted at the action of a convention than they are at the course pursued by the Republicans on Tuesday. Indeed we have not yet met a single individual who was willing to justify and sustain that action. A movement for a Union ticket, without respect of politics, was at once loudly and universally called for. We venture to say that nine-tenths of the delegates who attended the conventions of Tuesday are dissatisfied with their own action. It is not difficult to account for this. The members of the conventions each had some *political office-seeking* friend whom he was anxious to gratify. Thus, when the very fair and liberal report of the committee was made, giving a certain number of the offices to Democrats, office-seeking influence killed it. Every body was willing to have a Union ticket, but no one was willing that the Democrats should have that office for which his own particular friend was a candidate. Thus the Union design was defeated in the Republican Conventions, and they have placed themselves on record, as preferring their party to their country.

The Union men will not, however, support the purely partizan, "straight-out" ticket of the Republican party.—The people have become disgusted at the management of hackneyed politicians, who think of nothing but themselves, and they are determined to take a hand at their own affairs, without regard to the politicians.

We publish to-day a call for a Union Convention, signed by reputable citizens of all parties, to nominate a Union ticket. This patriotic movement meets with the entire approval of people of all classes. Politics, they are determined, shall be disregarded, and that a ticket of the very best men in the county shall be placed in the field.—This convention will carry out what the Republicans proposed to do, but failed. They will act as Union men should act—regardless of what men's political proclivities were previous to the 15th of April.

The Republicans of Ohio have issued a call, similar in character, for a State Convention, but our Republicans of Allegheny county have taken a partizan stand, like that of the anti-war Democrats of that State. This course of action will never be sustained by an honest, patriotic people anywhere, and, least of all, by the men of Allegheny county, who have so bravely sustained their government in this war.

When it shall meet, this convention will decide for itself upon the proper apportionment of the nominations between the men of former parties. It will be composed of good men, and, coming directly from the people, they will be prepared to speak and act for the people, and not for the politicians.—They will place in the field a People's Ticket, composed of national men, and political hacks will stand no chance with them.

PARTY ACTION.

It is obvious to us on every side that the present perils of the Government render a political party contest here this fall both untimely and distasteful to the people. Who now, except a professional office-seeker, could find pleasure in a party struggle? The question is not upon what principles the government of the country shall be administered, but whether we shall have a government at all. At a time of imminent peril, like the present, there is no necessity for party action. We should all of us be willing to make every personal sacrifice—to forego every personal advantage—in order to compact the sentiment and energies of the whole people in this great struggle.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot make glad our correspondent "Whole Country," as he supposes.

The article upon "State Sovereignty" is well written, but the question has been so often discussed that we deem it inopportune to publish the article at the present time.

We frequently receive communications like those we have referred to above, which are purely political in their character. Now is not the time for such things. As for ourself—our political heart lies buried in Illinois; it is in Douglas' coffin, and we shall pause till it comes back to us, which will not be while this war lasts. Now, our only aspirations are not for party, but our country.

Col. O. H. Rippey is getting on finely with his regiment, which is announced to leave for Washington on Saturday. Col. Rippey is a gentleman who fully understands his duties, and no soldier who goes into service under him will ever have cause for regret for so doing. Col. Rippey is a thorough soldier.

The Vermont state election, so far as reported, gives a return of forty-seven representatives elected, of which thirty-nine are Republicans, eight Union and one Democrat. The election shows generally a complete breaking up of party lines.

The way to have peace is for the secessionists to go home and obey the laws as their ancestors did. There will be peace then at once. They can have peace on the same terms that their fathers had it, and on none other.

Since the Richmond papers announced the surrender of Rosecrans to Lee, the government at Washington has received direct advices from the former intimating that he and his command are all right.

Commodore Stringham has been formally honored by the Navy Department for his signal success at Hatteras Inlet, by a letter of congratulation from Secretary Welles.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM MR. HOLT.

Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, has just made, in New York city, another of those glorious speeches for the Union, by which he has so much endeared himself to the hearts of his fellow countrymen. His eloquence is silver toned, and his words are words of gold. We make the following extract, regretting that we have not space for the entire speech:

Fellow citizens, I know that there are some men—few it is true—who do sincerely believe that this republic, the question of public honor out of the question out of view,—that this republic could be severed and that a peace could be patched up, and that two governments therefore could live on prosperously and peacefully as before. No more false or fatal thought ever crept, serpent-like, into the great American bosom (cries of "That's so"). You might as well tell me that the boat which has been drifting above the cataract of Niagara will have a tranquil voyage—(Applause.) If you will go and stand as many of us have done amid the ruins of crumbled empires of the old world, and ask them, and they will all tell you it is a delusion. If you will go into the cemetery of nations and lay your ear to the sepulchres of those young, and generous, and high-spirited nations, that have perished amid the convulsions of civil strife, they will answer you in accents of broken-heartedness—it is a delusion. And if you will not listen to the voice of the past, then go into Mexico and South America, and ask the inhabitants of these bright lands breathed upon by the most favored of climates in the earth, occupying soils of unexhaustless fertility, living amid rivers, lakes and mountains of grand inspiration, and they will lift up their bowed heads amid demoralization, poverty and dishonor, and will tell you—it is a delusion. (Great applause.)—Fellow citizens, I rejoice to believe—may I not say to know?—that the spirit of loyalty at this time dwells rich y and abundantly in the popular heart of the North and West. (Cries of "yes yes," and applause.) But I do beseech you—you who have a deep stake in the present and future of our country—you men of culture and of fortune, of moral power—I do implore you that you will by all means add yet to this power and to the fervor of that loyalty, for if it grows cold amid calculations of avarice, and craven in the discouragements of fear, our country will be overcome. What we need is a patriotism that will abide the ordeal of fear—a patriotism that is purged from all selfishness and from all fear—which is heroic and exhaustless, which vows with every throb of life, that if repulsed it will rally—if stricken down it will rise again; under the pressure of no circumstances of defeat, or sorrow, or suffering, shall the national flag be abandoned, or the honor of the country compromised. [Great applause.] What we need is a patriotism that rises fully to the comprehension of the actual and awful perils in which our institutions are placed, and which is eager to devote every power of body and mind and fortune to their delivery, a patriotism, which obliterating all party lines, (tremendious and continued applause), and entombing all party issues, says to the President of the United States: "Here are our lives and our estates; use them freely; use them completely, and use them sucessfully—for, looking upon the graves of our fathers and upon the cradles of our children, we have sworn that though all things else shall perish, this country and government shall live." (Tremendous applause.) It is such a patriotism and such only that will conduct you through safely. I rejoice to believe that this spirit has been everywhere awakened throughout the loyal states. The capitalists of the country have come nobly forward (great applause), and risking all, they have exhibited a grandeur of devotion to the country which, while it will astonish the people of Europe, has inspired the admiration and gratitude of every true American heart (App.) All honor to them, they have proved that if there is gold in Wall street, there is more patriotism, (great cheering), not common patriotism, not summer patriotism which flourishes amid the paeans of victory, but a patriotism which struggles and sacrifices, and is prepared to put all things to hazard, even in the winter of adversity and in the very hour of national defeat. Unless this country can thus be saved, the sun of our national light which is now obscured may yet go down forever amid storms and darkness—and if all our great material interests are crushed to earth by the shadow that is passing over that sun, what will be our condition if that shadow should deepen into permanent night? Is there nothing to live for but the gains of commerce, nothing but the embellishment of estates, and must personal ease and comfort be our all aim—and is courage and manhood and honor and loyalty, and the respect of the world nothing? Is it nothing to leave that flag and that country without a future for ourselves or for our children, and to stand forth the degenerate and the base descendants of illustrious sires? (Loud cheers.) We might lay ourselves in the dust, and be stripped by traitors' hands of all that ennobles and sweetens human life, and still live on as do the cattle of the fields, but our lives would be more ignoble than theirs. If, with all our vast material resources; if, with our known and acknowledged physical superiority over the rebels; if, with our clamors of profuse avowals of devotion to our institutions, we suffer that rebellion to triumph over us, I do freely believe that the American name would become a stench in the nostrels of the world, and that an American citizen would not be permitted to walk the streets of a European capital without having the finger of scorn pointed at him. [Tremendous cheering]. Fellow-citizens, if I might be permitted to utter a word upon such a subject, I would earnestly counsel forbearance and patience in reference to those charged with the administration of our government. [Cries of "Good, good," and applause.] Before criticising their conduct, we should remember that we may not see all the field of action, and may not be in a condition to justly appreciate the difficulties which are to be overcome. (Applause.) No man can doubt the courage and the loyalty of the President of the United States (cries of "No, no," and great cheering,) and his determination to suppress this rebellion. To him, under the Constitution, the popular voice has committed absolutely the fate of this republic. His hands are emphatically your hands, and in weakening him you weaken yourselves, and you weaken the struggling country that we are all striving to save. (Applause.) He is at this moment overwhelmed with mountains of responsibility and of toil, such as have rested upon no public man in our country, and he is fully entitled to all the support, and to all the consideration which a generous and warm-hearted people can give him. (Applause.) Fellow-citizens, amid all the discouragements which surround us, I have still an unfaltering faith in human progress and in the capacity of man for self-government. (Applause.)

A Voice from the Hermitage.

Read what that stern old Roman, Andrew Jackson, said of the men whom in prophetic vision he saw rising to destroy the Union of the States. On the 1st of May 1833, Andrew Jackson, then holding the highest public trust in the gift of our country, wrote a private letter to his friend, the Rev. A. J. Crawford, of Georgia, which letter is, in part, as follows:

> I have had a laborious task here, but nullification is dead, and its actors and courtiers will be remembered by the people only to be execrated for their wicked designs to sever and destroy the only good Government on the globe, and that prospecity and happiness we enjoy over every other portion of the world. Haman's gallows ought to be the fate of all such ambitious men, who would involve our country in civil war, and all the evils in its train, that they might reign and ride on its whirlwind, and direct the storm. The free people of these United States have spoken, and consigned these wicked demagogues to their proper doom. Take care of your nullifiers—you have them among you. Let them meet the indignant frowns of every man who loves his country.
>
> "The tariff, it is well known, was a mere pretext." He then gives the proof of this afforded by the recent course of Calhoun, and his tools in Congress, on the new tariff bill, which they voted for, although it greatly increased the duties on course woolens and other articles consumed by the South, and closes with these words:) "Therefore, the tariff was only the pretext, and disunion and a Southern Confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro or slavery question."

Action of the Army Retiring Board.

The following officers have been directed to appear before the Army Retiring Board:

Col. John S. Abert, Topographical Engineers; Lieut.-Col. James Kearney, do.; Brevt. Lieut.-Col. Stephen H Long, do.; Major Cambell Graham, do.; Col. H. K. Craig, Ordnance; Col. Benj. L. Beall, First Cavalry; Col. John S. Simonson, Third Cavalry; Col. Wm. Gates, Third Artillery; Lieut.-Col. Jno. S. Gardner, First Artillery; Brevt. Lieut.-Col. Geo. Naumau, Third Artillery; Maj. Giles Porter, Fourth Artillery; Col. Wm. Whistler, Fourth Infantry; Col. Benj L. E. Bonneville, Third Infantry; Col Pitcairn Morrison, Eighth Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Geo. Andrews, Sixth Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Governeur Morris, First do.; Lieut.-Col. Electus Backus, Third Infantry; Lieut.-Col Thompson Morris, First do.; Lieut.-Col. Hannibal Lay, Second do.; Brevt. Lieut.-Col. E. J. Steptoe, Ninth do.; Brevt. Lieut.-Col. Jos. K. Smith Seventh do.; Maj. Edward S. Hawkins, Second do.; Maj. Seth Eastman, Fifth do.; Maj. M. C. McRae, Third do.

The Board has recommended that Colonel Abert and Major Graham, whose cases are the only ones so far considered, be retired. Colonel Francis S. Belton, Fourth Artillery; Colonel John Erving, First Artillery and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Martain Burke, Second Artillery, will be retired on their own application. None of the officers whose names are to be brought before the Board will be promoted while their cases are pending.

Hatteras Inlet.

Hatteras Inlet is of modern origin, having been formed by the tides. It is not laid down in ordinary maps, but is indicated in Professor Bache's maps of the coast survey.

The Missouri War.

As we expected, says the Missouri Republican, the Confederates are not inclined to show fight in Missouri. As soon as an advance is talked of they pack up their baggage and march further South to keep out of the way of battle. The report is and it is, no doubt reliable, that Hardee and Jeff. Thompson are falling back on New Madrid. Indications about Ironton and Cape Girardeau demoestrated that a forward movement of the Federal forces was on the tapis.

If, as we suppose, Hardee had left Greenville, and Thompson has returned from Benton, their manœuvre has not been executed too soon. Gen. Prentiss is in the field with a goodly army, having moved from Pilot Knob a few days since. He will probably make a junction with a body of Union soldiers from Cape Girardeau, and pen up the invaders in the extreme Southeast, to be operated on at leisure.

This will establish an almost continuous line from Rolla to the Mississippi, below Cape Girardeau, flanked on the west by a cordon of military posts extending from the terminus of the South-west Branch Railroad, up the Missouri river above Jefferson City. Thus St. Louis and the State Capital will be amply protected from approach by way of the South, and with the reinforcements constantly arriving, the State can, undoubtedly, be held against all comers.

Secession Subsiding.

The news of the state of affairs in the country is favorable. The secession fever is manifestly burning itself out. The Union men in Kentucky are more firm in the good cause than ever. The invaders of Missouri are falling back toward and into Arkansas. Gen. Rosecrans is advancing his column in Western Virginia. The destitution and sickness in the rebel camps in Eastern Virginia is demoralizing the army. Gen. McClellan desires nothing so much as an attack upon Washington. The latest news from Washington indicates no military movements of immediate importance, though all symptoms prove the rapid approach of great events.

The Mint.

A report of the operations of the United States Mint for the month of August, shows that the gold deposits amounted to $5,040,018, the silver purchases to $601,316, and copper cents received in exchange for new cents $5,810, making an aggregate of $5,647,174. The gold coinage in the same time was $7,261, 335, mostly in double eagles. The silver coinage in the same time was $444,720, and of new cents $9,000, making an aggregate coinage of $7,715,055. The total number of pieces coined during the month is three millions, thirty-two thousand, two hundred and fifty-four.

Promotion of German Soldiers.

Major-Gen. McClellan is a statesman as well as a soldier. He has taken three German officers from Gen. Blenker's staff, and giving to each the promotion of a grade, attached them to his own staff. He did this, as he said, to show that the foreign and the native born had equal rights, as well as duties in the suppression of this Rebellion, and that the adopted citizens, so far as he was concerned, should share with the native born in the honors as well as the dangers of battling for the Republic.

Letter from Mr. Russell.

The London *Times* of the 20th ultimo brings us another letter from the special correspondent of that paper.

THE REBELS STRIPPED OF THEIR PRETENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—"Let us only hold on till October, and we are safe."—That, or something like it, was said to me over and over again in the South by men who play no inconsiderable part in the mysterious drama of the Confederates—and when I asked one of these gentlemen, more than two months ago, what chance there was of the North giving the South all that time, I was answered almost in these words, "We are bound to go to the assistance of Virginia. The whole of the northern frontier abounds in good positions, which can be fed by the rail from the South. The abolitionists will come and give us battle. We are certain to whip them if they attack us, and the North will then learn it can't at once overrun us, as it fancied. The leaders will pause.—There will be a reaction up there. We will work all the harder and all the better for our victory, drilling our men and consolidating our resources. The northern cities will become discontented. Foreign nations will ask when the cotton ports are to be open. The North will have no reply. We shall be better able to fight in November than we shall be to fight in June.—Every week's delay will add to the complications and weakness of the North, and the end of the year will find them further from their aim than ever—divisions in their councils, even disturbances in their populations, while we, inspired by the approach of success, will exhibit increasing energy and unanimity." A part of the programme has been already accomplished, but it does not follow that the remainder of the prophecy will be fulfilled with as much nicety.

So far, the result of the action of the 21st has been the prolongation of the war in America. The effect it may have had abroad will be known in a few day more. It is plain now that the Confederates were not only *really unable to pursue their advantage, but that they were not at first aware of its extent.* They suffer from deficient transport, and are better prepared for defence than for attack. *Their army was almost as much "scared," to use an English word in an American way, as the Federalists*, if the reports are to be believed of confusion, wavering and retreat in their ranks—and of the passionate exertions of the officers, as well as of their losses.

In fact, the *Confederates stand before the world stripped of a good deal of the strength of which they boasted* in actual numbers; and it is a poor cover to their weakness to put forward the assertion that only a small portion of their force was engaged, when it is notorious that they had sent to all quarters for reinforcements, and, above all, when it is considered that, by using all the men at their disposal, they could have forced the mass of the Federalist army to surrender prisoners of war, and have occupied the capital. Their operations up to this time indicate hesitation and want of vigor; but it is just possible they may be preparing to strike some great blow.

THE REBELS NOT CONFIDENT.

There is less of that wild, guerilla sort of work between the two armies than was formerly the case, but the attitude of the Confederates is not that of a very confident or aggressive force. One does not hear either of the vigorous advices to drive the enemy from the sacred soil of Virginia, which were so rife, nor of the hot menaces to take Washington, nor even of the earnest promises to liberate Maryland and other afflicted portions of the slaveholding sisterhood. There may be policy in this, and, notwithstanding the growling opposition of one or two papers in the South to the men and measures of the war, the influence of Mr. Jefferson Davis is quite sufficient to induce the press to keep its peace or adopt any tone he may suggest in furtherance of the common cause.

Removal of the Sick.—It has recently been stated that the National Hotel, on Camden street, Baltimore, was chartered by the General Government for the purpose of an hospital for the soldiers. The establishment, which contains nearly one hundred rooms, is now in excellent order, and is occupied by over one hundred soldiers, nearly all of whom belonged to General Banks' command, and reached here on Thursday night, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It is gratifying to state that the men, generally speaking, are doing well, and are attended by a number of experienced surgeons. They are also supplied with delicacies by the loyal ladies of the vicinity.

Colonels Biddle and Abercrombie have been appointed Brigadier Generals.

The Freeman's Journal of New York one of the secesh papers, suspended publication last week, and re-appears as the Freeman's Appeal. The editor Mr. McMasters, says:

"In ceasing the publication of the Freeman's Journal we protest against the lawless violence to which we yield, and here publicly, as we have done specially to the responsible officials, we give notice that we will seek damages of them personally, at the earliest moment that liberty and order will be restored to that land in which we live."

A FEW MORE RECRUITS WANTED.

☞To fill up the ranks of the UNION RIFLES, under Captain Thomas E. Rose. This company will go into service as Sharpshooters as soon as completely organized. Armory in the second story of Wilkins' Hall, Fourth street, where good men will be enrolled for a few days longer.

aug31:1w THOMAS E. ROSE, Captain.

☞COL. RIPPEY'S REGIMENT will take the cars on Liberty street, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, at 4 o'clock, for Washington. Captains of companies will report the strength of their respective commands on FRIDAY EVENING at 4 o'clock, at No. 94 Fourth street.

se6:2t O. H. RIPPEY, Col. Commanding.

☞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. HUYOMINS,
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.
au31tf

Vermin.

"Costar's"
"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator.
"Costar's"
"Costar's" Fed-bug Extermator.
"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 Steamers, 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 B. L. 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—(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 1mdaw

☞PERSONS OF FULL HABITS.—Who are subject to Costiveness, Headache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without HADMAN'S'S PILLS, and many highly dangerous symptoms will be removed by their immediate use.

THE HON. J. HUNT OF WESTCHESTER CO. N. Y., seventy-five years of age, has used Brandreth's Pills for twenty-five years as his sole medicine. When he feels himself indisposed, he it from Cold, Rheumatism, Asthma, Headache, Bilious Affections, Costiveness, or irritation of the kidneys or bladder he does nothing but take a few doses of Brandreth's Pills.

His usual method is to take six pills, and reduce the dose each night, one pill. In every attack of sickness for twenty-five years, this simple method has never failed to restore him to health, and few men are to be found so active and hearty as he may 15th, 1861.

Sold by Tatum, REDPATH, Pittsburgh, Pa. And by all respectable dealers in medicines.

se4:1mdaw

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

oc15daw

☞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 Messrs. 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. le28:ddf

☞A BLUE SCALP AND WITHERED HAIR are the consequences of using dyes containing Nitrate of Silver. Bear this in mind, and remember also that

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE!

has been analysed by DR. CHILTON, of New York, the first Analytic Chemist in America, and is certified under his hand to be FREE FROM DELETERIOUS ingredients, as well as a SPLENDID DYE, instantaneous in its operation, and perfect in its results. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. GEO. M. REYSER, Agent,

se4:1aw:1m Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIED.

At Oakland, HERMAN JAMES WAMLINK, son of J. T. and Katharine Jane Wamlink, in the 7th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 6th inst., at three o'clock p. m., from the residence of his parents, and leave the Cathedral at four o'clock. Carriages will leave McKeown's, corner Sixth and Grant streets, at 2½ o'clock.

COAL, NUT COAL, SLACK AND COKE.—DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

509 LIBERTY STREET,

Having superior facilities for supplying the best quality of Coal, Nut Coal, Black and Coke, are prepared to deliver the same, in any quantity to suit purchasers, at reasonable rates. Our Coal is brought in fresh daily by railroad, and is dry and free from slack. Particular attention given to supplying family Coal. se4:3md

R. H. LONG & GEORGE HEFLICK

UNDERTAKERS,

No. 112 Grant Street and 180 Wylie Street, Next Door to Good Intent Engine House, PITTSBURGH.

☞AS GOOD A HEARSE AND CARRIAGES as can be had in the city. Office open day and night. jy18:1ydx

OATS.—400 bushels Prime Oats, in store and for sale by

JAMES A. PETERS,
au4 Corner Market & First sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞TO THE PUBLIC.—Having understood that the TREASURY NOTES issued by the Government of the United States for the payment of SOLDIERS, CONTRACTORS and LABORERS in the employ of the United States, have been decided and shaved at the rate of five per cent a month, and that the persons submitting to this imposition are not aware of the liberal and ample provision made by the Government, for their services and honest dues; this therefore, is to give notice to all employees of the Government, that the following order has been issued for their information, to wit:

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.

WASHINGTON, September 4th.

The following Order has just been issued by Lieut.-Gen. Scott:

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, September 3, 1861.

The General in Chief is happy to announce that the Treasury Department, in order to meet future payments to the troops, is about to supply, besides coin, as heretofore, Treasury notes in "fives" tens and twenties, as good as gold at all the banks and Government offices throughout the United States, and most convenient for transportation by mail, from the officers and men to their families at home. Good husbands, fathers, sons and brothers, serving under the Stars and Stripes, will thus soon have a ready and safe means of relieving an immense amount of suffering, which could not be reached with coin.

In making up such packages, every officer may be relied upon, no doubt, for such assistance as may be needed by his men.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT.

(Signed)
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

☞FOR WASHINGTON—THE FREEBIE INFANTRY will leave for Washington city, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, positively, at 4 o'clock. A general attendance of the members is requested at the rendezvous, on SMITHFIELD STREET, THIS AFTERNOON at half-past one o'clock. By order CAPT. W. L. POPE.

(sep6)

☞U. S. ARMY—WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the SIXTH REGIMENT U. S. CAVALRY: REGULAR SERVICE—A few more able bodied men, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five. Pay ranges from $14 to $23 per month, according to the rank of the soldier. Each man will be furnished with a good horse and equipments, ample clothing and subsistence. Quarters, fuel and medical attendance free of charge. The pay of each soldier commences as soon as he is enlisted.

By an Act lately passed the term of enlistment is changed from five to THREE YEARS, and every soldier who serves that time is entitled to $100 BOUNTY and 160 ACRES OF LAND from the Government. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Government has wisely confined to promote soldiers from the ranks. Advancement is therefore open to all.

For further particulars apply at the Recruiting Office, NATIONAL HOTEL.

HENRY B. HAYS,
Captain, Sixth Regiment U. S. Cavalry,
Recruiting Officer.

se6

MANHOOD.

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

☞Just Published in a Sealed Envelope; Price 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., Author of the *Green Book, &c.*

"A Foon to Thousands of Sufferers."

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by DR. CH. J. C. KLINE,
se6:3md&w 127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box 4586.

NEW CLOTHING HOUSE!

KLEE, KAUFMAN & CO.,

WOOD STREET,

Next door to corner of Fifth street, in Patterson's new block.

WE WOULD ANNOUNCE TO OUR *Customers and Country Merchants* in general, that we have opened in the above new and spacious building, *a very large and well assorted Stock of Clothing and Piece Goods, for the Fall and Winter trade*, to which we invite the attention of all dealers.

It is unnecessary to say anything to our customers regarding the *superior make* of our goods, and those who have not yet dealt with us, we would invite to *call and examine* our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

In view of the present "hard times" we will offer *more inducements to "Cash Buyers."*

KLEE, KAUFMAN & CO.,
Wood st., next door to Fifth, Patterson's new block,
Pittsburgh, August 26th, 1861.—se6:1d:1mw

ROOMS WANTED—

TWO ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, in the central part of the city by an unmarried man.

Good references given. Address "O," This Office.

se6

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of ROSS & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled at the office of ZUG & PAINTER.

JOSEPH ROSS,
CHRISTOPHER ZUG,
JACOB PAINTER,
CHARLES H. ZUG,
B. H. PAINTER.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1861. se6:1w*

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH.—Rooms CORNER OF PENN AND STANWIX STREETS. Present number of Volumes nearly Four Thousand.

Newspapers received, *Forty-Six*. Magazines and Reviews, *Twenty*.

To which all new publications of interest are added as soon as issued.

Members received at any time at the rate of Thirty-Three cents per month. Ladies half that price. se6

GUNS AND PISTOLS MADE AND REPAIRED.—All kinds always on hand, for sale cheap. Particular attention paid to repairing. All warranted. At my SHOP, No. 4 FIFTH STREET, opposite Hay Scale.

se5:3d J. F. BRANT.

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

The best Liniment known. Sold by

R. R. SELLERS & CO.,
sep5:3mood corner Second and Wood sts.

CONCERT HALL.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO M'LLE MARIE OLIVIA,

(Late of the Pittsburgh Theatre)

On Friday Evening, Sept. 6,

On which occasion the DIXON MINSTRELS, and several other performers have volunteered. Tickets 25 cents; two tickets will admit one gentleman and two ladies. M'LLE MARIE OLIVIA in fancy dances. sep5:2t

EAGLE OIL WORKS.

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON.

REFINERS AND DEALERS IN Pure Carbon Oil, quality guaranteed, Pittsburgh.

Also, Benzole and Oil Gressic constantly on hand. Orders left at Chess, Smyth & Co.'s, on Water and First sts., will be promptly filled. se2:6m

BACON AND HAMS.—

1500 pieces plain Hams, clean and bright color, in smoke house, for sale at greatly reduced prices.

JAMES HOLMES & Co.,
se4:5td Cor. First and Market sts.

HEAD DRESSES—

Chenille Nets,
Corded