OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH: _

The state of

For Afternoon Telegraph and Other Interesting News, 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 antipa. thies in the minds of all parties so as to present a united front in support of our country? We must cease discussing part issues, make no illusions to old party test. have no crimination and recrimination indulge in no taunts one against the other as to who has been the cause of thes

"When we shall have rescued the Government and country from its perils, and seen its flag floating in triumph over every enough to inquire as to who and what has brought these troubles upon us. When we our children to live in peace and happiness, it will be time for each of us to return to bandon all such issues, in times like this."

*HE who is not for his country is against her. There is no neutral position to be the Government in all its effort de this unhappy civil war to a speedy tou."—Gen. Cass.

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

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

GEN. FREMONT AND THE GOV-

The Gazette is so thoroughly infected with disunion abolitionism that it can deem nothing right which does not directly war upon slavery. To destroy slavery, ed, and that the Union may go to pieces, ernment, and that every citizen must the Gazette' be established.

In its issue of yesterday it has an article attacking the Administration for its course in stating that Gen. Fremont's late proclamation relating to the emancipation of the slaves of rebel owners must be interpreted in conformity with the recent act of Congress bearing on the the enemies of the Union and of Kenquestion.

The tenor of the argument of the Gazette is that there is no authority in our government, no binding force in our constitution, no duty of obedience to our laws.. Its reasoning would lead men to believe that the Gazette acknowledged no loyalty to the power of the Union and thought there were no constitutional rules of action which any man was bound to acknowledge or obey. An article like that which the Guzette has promulged, had in it appeared in the New York Day Book, or News, or the Baltimore Exchange, would have been justly regarded as meriting public condemnation. It is more dangerous appearing in a paper which professedly sustains the Government in this war. I is a direct and malignant attack upon the authority of the President to enforce the laws of the land, as adopted by Congress, and places the individual opinion some days ago took possession of a quanand military dictum of a General above tity of the public property of the State that of the Commander-in Chief. It styles the President's letter to General Fremont to be "like a considerable roll of official tape dangling in the way of Fremont's sword

Now is "Fremont's sword" or his proclamation higher authority than the superiors, both military and civil? Gen. executed by General Fremont under his &c., in Jefferson City. recent proclamation. The effect of the proclamation, no matter what may have been its intention, was evidently work. ing detriment to the interests of the true and loyal President of the Union of American States, Mr. Lincoln modified the manifesto of the Pathfinder down to the requirements of the act of Congress, and for this the Gazette berates him and says it "should have preferred to see both the sword and the sword-arm and unincumbered, under existing circumstances, to deal with Missouri rebels without the resistance of any drawback come when Generals of Divisions are to be esteemed as military dictators, bound by no law except their own dictatorial opinions? Is there no power in the government which individuals can not override? Are such papers as the Gazette, and the ultra-abolitionists who think with it, to be permitted, in a law Fremont should exercise unrestrained power, any more than Jeff. Davis or any other man? The people of this Union have elected their chief magistrate, enacted the laws by which they and he shall rule their conduct, and they who, high, and enduring." like the Gazette, are willing to "prefer" illegal to legal authority, and to find

sides. It is a customary law of civilized on Monday last: one objects to the confiscation of the property, slaves included, of men in THURSDAY MORNING::::SEPT. 19 war, the Union men of both the Free and Slave States see that to make this a would inevitably destroy, and not preerve the Union. The eradication of slavery, even if the Union and the Government go with it, seems to be what the Guartte desires.

The President's letter does not prooose to exercise any power with reference to the confiscation of slaves not conferred upon him by law. The object of the war, as announced by Congress, and recognized by all the people who are not of the fanatical abolition stamp of the Gazette, is, the restoration of the Union as it was, with all the guaranties of the Constitution to the several States. Anything which retards this e a country in a Government for object is wrong, and anything calculated to create dissatisfaction with the government is wrong. Neith er our armies nor friends who deeply regret that his indiscretions should have made him an enemy our party banners according to our own convictions of right and duty. Let him be marked as no true patriot who will not power to interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, even although in rebellion. But at the same time where slaves are actually employed in doing the work of rebellion, they be come the subjects of confiscation, like any other property contraband of war. They become, as property, amenable to all the laws governing property in times of war. As this war is one for the Union, and everything calculated to spread the rebellion is against the interest of the Union cause, the President has acted wisely in his modification of General

·----

the contrary notwithstanding.

Glorious Kentucky. The issue in Kentucky is sharply defined. The sovereign power of the State has declared the position of the State so plainly and with so much emphasis that neither Governor Mageffin nor Senator Breckinridge can longer affect to regard it as equivocal. And it has been upon "State sovereignty" that these gentleman have made their to our obligations to posterity, if true to posit government securities to the it is perfectly willing that every other may determine its own relations to interest of the nation should be abolish other States and to the Federal Gov-

determination. Now let us see what they will do with their doctrine. Let us see in what attitude they will place themselves towards "State rights."-Let us see if they will stand with Kentucky for the Union or against it for

No other State presents so grand a moral spectacle as Kentucky. The loyalty of no other people has been so Her recent action is worth more to the been a victory at Bull Run. Had she sets it down as only "second to Magenbeen less firm—had she undertaken to ta, or to Solferino, "makes the following pursue a position of neutrality between statement to show the absurdity of both loyalty and rebellion-it is impossible to estimate how much the complications of the war would have been increased.

The Seal of the State.

It is a fact which, we believe, has not yet been mentioned in the papers, that Col. Marshall, in command of the United States forces at Lexington, Mo.. which had been secreted in that place It seems that in the flight of Governor Jackson from the Capital, he took with him a large number of books and papers belonging to the State Government together with the great scal of the State. laws of the land or the orders of his This property was transferred to Lexington, where it was stored in one of Fremont's proclamation being taken as the rooms of the City Hotel, to await implying more than it expressed, had the call of the fugacious Executive .-produced a general stampede southward On learning of its whereabouts, Col. from Missouri. Jeff. Thompson had Marshall directed that it be secured for ecute one federal prisoner for every rebel the purpose of replacing the documents

"Mud_Sille." It is said that the prisoners taken as Hatteras Inlet were as ignorant a set of Union. Wisely and humanely, and as a beings as can be found even among the uncivilized tribes of Indians. One whole company with but half a dozen exceptions, could not write their own names on the muster rolls, but made their marks. This is your glorious chivalry of the South, who are so much supof General Fremont left entirely free erior to the mechanics and mud sills of the free States.

In contrast with this, that writer who has visited many of the regiments. or deadweight whatever!" Has the day around Washington says of the soldiers composing those regiments, that "they have intelligence unknown to any other army in the world, and without this, there is no true bravery. For instance a regiment that I was visiting a few days since, claimed to have in their ranks three hundred school-masters, abiding community, to "prefer" tha and it was no unusual thing for them to send out a thousand letters in a single masked batteries again. day. It is on such "mud-sills" as these, that we are building the temple of Republican Freedom, broad, deep,

THE United States squadron from the fault with moderate and right orders coast of Africa is to return home.

from the national Administration, re] ARREST OF JAMES A. M'MASTERS. plainly sowing seeds of discord and dis- The New York correspondent of the union among the people of the country. Ledger gives the following account of the The right of the Government to con- arrest of the editor of the N. Y. Freeman's iscate rebel property is admitted on all Journal, who was taken to Fort Lafayette

warfare. But the moment the slave | Mr. James A. McLascott, curve, was this afternoon are question becomes mixed with it, it resied in his editorial room, Tryon Row. becomes embarrassing, and while no and conveyed to Fort Lafayette, agreeabl to an order from the State Department at Washington. The Journal, it will be re membered, was one of the papers presented arms against the government, and who by the Grand Jury, and the circulation of are contributing to the support of the which, through the mails, was prohibited The name of the publication, was changed to the Freeman's Appeal, but the tone of the editorials being as hostile war of emancipation, and solely for the to the government as ever, the government as ever, the government deemed it its duty to suppress it, by placing its proprietor under arrest. Mr. McMasters betrayed much feeling when the officers waited upon him, so much so that it was deemed advisable to put hand cuffs upon him; though this part of the

performance, it is reported, was done at the solicitation of the prisoner himself. This arrest has created more talk than any that has yet been effected. McMasiers was a leading Douglas Democrat, and was a delegate to the People's State Convention, recently held at Syracuse. saper was one of a semi-religious characor, and spoke for a numerous and respectable class of Roman Catholics, who never had any sympathy, however, for his opposition to the Government. Some years since it erjoyed the distinction of being an organ of Archbishop Hughes, but the radical tendencies of the editor were such even then, that that eminent prelate, in deference to his own conservative convic tions, was constrained to cut loose from him. At the same time he had many warm

THE 17TH OF SEPTEMBER. The anniversary of the adoption of the ederal Constitution was celebrated in Philadelphia by a Grand Military Parade and a meeting in Independence Square. The people of all shades of political party participated in the celebration. An eloquent oration was delivered by Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, and also an address by Mayor Henry. The latter said:

of his courtry.

"During seventy-four years our steady growth and increasing prosperity have challenged the admiration of the world but better, I speak it deliberately, far better, will it prove for the highest, noblest Fremont's proclamation, the Great to interest of man that seventy-four years to come, shall, if need be, bring with them all the desolating curses of war, than that cur Federal Constitution should be overthrown, or that one foot of the seil which t has enfranchised should be wrested from ts dominion. It can be of little hind. ince to the enward progress of mankind that two or three generations, with their phenicial interests, thall be the victims of wasting strift - but it will be an unutter- ment, have been married, others must an appeal to the public. He says:

the stability of our institutions is banishing mistrust and apprehension. Already the hope is ressonably indulged that be in case of his death. f he be loyal and true, abide by that day, the devotion and fealty which you be manifested through a rounited, peace

The Mayor's remarks were enthusiasti. ally choosed throughout, and at the close. neers were given for the speaker and the Union. A patriotic preamble and resolu. nons were unanimously adopted. A very argo concourse of people were in atendance.

Manassas--Magenta--Au-ferlitz. The Philadelphia Press, in an artiele replying to the assertion of the Lonseverely tested as hers, and none main- don Times, that the "S ecessionists tain it at so great a hazard and cost .- gained a complete victory at Bull Run --as much of a victory as Austerlitz," cause of the Union than would have and to the London Telegraph, which

> assertions: In the battle of Magenta 20,000 Aus trians were placed hors du combat, 7 000 were taken prisoners and 12,000 muskets and 30,000 knapsacks were picked up. At Solferino, the Austrian oss was considerably greater-but the victory there lost Lombardy to Austria: confirmed the exile of the Grand Duke transferred Tuscany, Parma, and Modena to Victor Emanuel, and paved the way for the annexation of the Kingdoms of Naples, Sicily and the rest of Italy. except Venetia and the small remnant of Italy not defended by French bay-

When news of Napoleon's victory at Austerlitz reached William Pitt he was almost paralyzed with dismay, suprise, and anger. He grasped the dispatch and convulsively crushing it up in his hand, exclaimed with the energy of conviction and grief, "Then we may roll up the map of Europe for the next twenty years," In six weeks he was a dead man-heart-broken by a victory which made Napoleon virtual master of having gone the way of the editors. See the continent of Europe. In that battle 10,000 of the Austro-Russian Army were left dead on the field, 2,000 were taken prisoners, 185 pieces of cannon, 400 caissons and 45 standards were captured. The French lost 12,000 men and Napoleon's force of 80,000 men was opposed by 84,000 of the allied army. That was a battle, which at once placed Northern Europe at the conquerer's feet, and closed the campaign by the peace of Presburg.

Main Body of the Rebel Army at Manas-

A balloon reconnoissance developes the fact that the body of the enemy that advanced on Saturday, fell back behind Munson's Hill; that there are also large camps of Rebels at Centreville and Fairfax Court House, and that the main body of the army had fallen back to Maaassas, and is now encamped there. There is no doubt that the enemy is making an effort to persuade our forces out of their intrenchments, fearing to attack us but preferring to be attacked, 091,000, against \$626,000 the year before, so that they can fall back behind their a very considerable increase, which, it is

EXTENT OF THE PICKET FIRING.-By a strict account having been kept shots have been fired by the Rebel pickets during the last week, of which our men kindly returned fifty

Spain and the Amer can Rebels. The proclamation of the Cuban Gov. ernor-General, announcing the Spanish decision for allowing commercial privileges in Cuban ports to vessels bearing

may at first sight be inclined to as cribe to it. Its commercial consequence distinguished guests of the nation at Fort n the dollar-and-cent sepect, depends | Lafayette. chiefly on the extent to which our loyal as need be, read the note, and then oruisers may secure the blockade of the said:
"My dear sir, I would give twenty dolrebel coast. This Spanish movement lars to see Mr. — nyself. He was formerly an old and esteemed friend of mine, stimulant, to render that blockade so thorough that little or nothing under the stimulant, to render that blockade so with him; but my official position and my orders forbid such an interview. The only the rebel flag can escape our squadron on the short route between the Cuban communication I have had with him has been through one of my officers. Only yesterday his sister came here with a priest and coast and our southern ports.

early recognition of the independence of her former colonies on this continent -which independence our people largely aided her rebels in achieving. Her Just then the mail from the city was grudge against our republic is embitered by our subsequent governmental and filibustering efforts to wrest Cuba from her sway. Yet, in this latter connection, it is particularly notewormerce she is now favoring, are the precise portions of our republic which in-Arrest of Col. F. P. Blair. Jr.

In regard to the arrest of this officer the St. Louis Republican of Monday

We understand that Col. F. P. Blair, Ir., of this city, was ordered yesterday afternoon by the Provost Marshal, to report himself under arrest. Various cause of this proceeding. The reason that we hear most generally assigned is, that it was on account of a species perior offcers. Of the grounds of the arrest, however, we have no means, at present, of speaking with confidence, though our information is direct as to the fact itself.

MARS AND MATRIMONY .- The Aus trian Government opposes the marriage of the junior officers of the army, and paymaster, her the support of his widow got on that Douglas once lived, and for

Street Begging.

Everybody must have remarked how much the nuisance of street begging retired from the army a few years ago, has recently increased in our midst. Vagrants go about from door to door, begging impudently and importunately and a general, and annoying description graduated in 1843, as second lieutonant in of mendicity is that practised by young children in the streets. They are perfeet pests, running the streets at all J. Breekinridge as a suitable person for the hours and haunting everybody's door-Is it not time that this nuisance should be put down by the aid of the police? Oblo Regiments.

There are now fifty-six infantry regiments authorized in this State. Twenty three of these are in active service in five ready for marching orders in camp, country. seventeen nearly full in camp, and sixteen in process of organization for camp. There is good reason to believe all will be full, at least by October 19th.

RECRUITING for the regular army is said to be nearly extinct so far as New York is concerned. It is not unlikely that the government may resort to drafting before nany weeks have passed. The West is is now furnishing nearly all the volunteer similar to that of Gen. McClellan and Col. soldiers for the war.

THE popular loan is progressing very antisfactorily. The government has already been advised of subscriptions to the amount of \$9,000,000. In this city the people are coming up bravely to the work sustaining their government. Mr. Joshus Hanns, the government agent here with several assistants, is busy during the A second soldier instantly picked up the business hours of every day receiving the prostrated flag, and waved peoples' subscriptions.

change has been arrested and the paper has been discontinued, its chief supporters ession is being fast squelched out. It does not appear probable now for the rebels to attack Washington from the North, as they have boasted heretofore that they intrenched themselves to do.

United States Mint. A small gold coinage having been lately eded by the Government, the Mint, during the whole of lats month and the first en days of this month, was occupied three days in each week colning half and quarer eagles, the remaining three days being employed on double eagles. Now that the Government demand for small coin is not

so pressing, a return has been made entire-ly in the gold coinage to double eagles, in rder to accommodate banks and the bulion dealers in furnishing gold for the new National Loan subscriptions. Three millions of dollars of gold bulliton are now in the vaults, which will at once be coined. The coinage of one million of dollars in double eagles requires four days. De coined. The coinage of one million of dollars in double eagles requires four days. The entire mint coinage thus far, this month, exceeds, in gold, sliver and copper, three millions of dollars.

Each succeeding year exceeds its predecessor in receipt of buttion. The receipts from California, for the twelve months.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 58.

**PRINBURGH, SEPTEMBER 17th 1861.—
In accordance with the annexed order, the undersigned has opened a Recruiting Office, the undersigned has opened a Recruiting Offic

from California, for the twelve months preceding the 1st of June last, amounted, round numbers, to \$22,000,000. The Kansas mines yielded, in that period, \$2,thought, will be augmented during the coming term, notwithstanding the present ments.

Of domestic silver bullion, \$600,000 was received during the year preceding the 1st of June last, of which \$200,000 was from by a strict account naving neen kept Washae region, \$13,000 from Lake Superior, \$12,000 from Arizons and \$6,008 from North Carolina. The remaining \$869, 000 was procured from the ore of California and Kansas gold, which contains ten per cent. of silver.

The Prisoners at Fort Lafayette-The Doctrine of Nonintercourse.

Lieutenant Colonel Burke, the efficient commandant of Forts Hamilton and Lafayette, thoroughly understands his duties the Confederate flag, is an important respecting the strict guardianship of the sign of the times. Yet it will probably have less practical value than many the strict guardianship of the went down to Fort Hamilton with a note have less practical value than many from an official source, asking the Colonel "if his duties would permit" to allow the

begged permission to see him. The fami-Spain owes us no good will for our ly is Catholics, and I am a Catholic myself, but I was obliged to refuse their ap plication. No one, excepring the proper officers in charge, can have any intercours with my prisoners." brought into Colonel Barke's office. There

was twenty or thirty letters addressed to the prisoners. Colonel Burke looked them over and picked out one. "There is a letter for Mr. —, and I know the hand which addressed it; the letter is thy that the rebel states, whose com. from his sister, but I cannot send it to him. As you know the family, you may open and read it. I shall be obliged to; as I open all letters which come too or from the sisted most strenuously on severing the prisoners. Their family letters I glance 'ever faithful isle' from her dominion. at, and if there is anything important t communicate, the purport of the letter i sent to the person to whom it is addressed My orders with regard to the prisoners are very strict, and I obey them."
"May I leave my card for Mr. ——?"

said the visitor. "Certainly, you may write him a note if you wish." The visitor wrote a note, merely stating that he had called, &c, and Col. Burke sent it by a sorgeant. "It must be very much like state prison umors are afloat in reference to the over there." "Oh, no," said the Colonel "the prisoners have nothing to do, plenty to eat, plenty of air and exercise. have the run of the fort at proper hours.is, that it was on account of a species Do you see that man leaning against the of insubordination, such as using disreductively "Yes." "Well, let me get spectful language when alluding to suther glass, I think that is Mr. —." He looked, handed the glass to the visitor, and it was Mr. — The visitor returned to the city with the following consolation from the Cotonel: "Well, you came down to see Mr. — and you have seen him."
And the Colonel bade his visitor a courteous farewell. -N. Y. Post.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE DOUGLAS FUND .- Judge Caton. after one sixth of the officers of a regi- the family of Senator Douglas, publishes able calamity if the first beacon of Constitutional freedom that in six thousand apply to the Emperor for permission to be called on before testifying, by liberal contributions to this fund, that love which nations, is suffered to be dimmed or put widows of officers; on the contrary an they bere him and the reverence which But if true to our own interests, if true army officer desiring to marry must de not a friend in each city and town who is our country's need, no such destiny can amount of \$3,000 with the regimental neighbor to neighbor, to take the names await us. Already renewed confidence in ready to go from door to door, and from

GEN. GRANT, the now commander of the Gen Prentiss, is Brigadier General Ulysres S. Grant, an experienced soldier, who but effered his services to the country when the present troubles began. He is a native of Ohlo, and about thirty-eight years of age. He entered the Military Academy at West Point, in 1839, and the Fourth Infantry.

DR ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE .- The ecommendation, by the World, of Dr. R Sonsto in place of John U. Breckinridge ex VicePresident and secessionist, is widely

NAPOLEON'S AUTOGRAPH .- The autograph of Prince Napoleon consists of the word Napoleon, written in small letters, and almost in a feminine hand, and immediately under it "Jerome," in equal small letters, enclosed in brackets. The Western Virginia and in Missouri, prince has given his autograph but in two or three instances since his arrival in this THE LONDON TIMES, -The Rothschilds

are now chief owners in the London Times. Suspicious people see in this fact an explanation of its persistent attacks upon Amercan credit, which they hope will enable them to get the loan cheaper. It would be singular if we should bring the war to close without going to Jew or Gentile in England for help. A RUSSIAN COLONEL - Col. Lebedieff, of

the central staff of the Emperor of Russia, is on his way to this country on a mission Delafield during the Crimean war, Col. obedieff will find a difference between the rganization of the contral staff here and that of the European armier SINGULAR INCIDENT.-The Hartford Press gives the following remarkable invident as having occurred at the battle of

Wilson's Crock:

'A tall rebel soldier waved a large and costly secession flag defiantly, when a canseend cannon ball shattered his body. A third soldier raised and waved the Anormen editor of the Baltimore Ex-and a third cannon ball dashed into his

> DIED At Napoleon, Arkansas, on the 22 tef August, c Congestive Fever, Mrp. MARY P. WILSON, wife of Capt. L. Wilson, of Steamboat Pine Blaff, and onl daughter of Eigh and Elizabeth Black of thi city, in the Jist year of her age.

> U. S. ARMY-WANTED IMMEDIATRIA for the SIXTH REFIMENT U. S. CAVAL RY. REFIULAR 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 furn-shed with a good horse and equipments, ample clothing and subsistence. Quring the land medical attendance free of charge. The pay of each soldier. Commence as secondard. pay of each soldier commences as soon as he is en listed.
>
> By an Act lately passed the term of culistment is changed from five to THREE YEARS, and every soldier who serves has time is contilled.

ls changed from five to THREE YEARS, and every seldier who serves that time is entitled to \$100 BOUNTY and 180 AORES OF LAND from the dovernment. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Government has wisely commenced 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, egiment U. S. Cavair Recruiting Off Captain, Sixth Regime Recruiting Officer.

PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 17th 1861.—

. Major John W. Luncan, Pennsylvania Reser is detailed on the recurring service for his Reg ment, and will report to the Adjutant General the Army for instructions. One non-commissions officer chil be detailed to assist him. By command of Mgi. Gen. McCLELLAN, B. WHLIAMS, Aast. Adjt.Gen. 8. Williams, Asst. Adjt. Gen.
Apply to
Major Sth Regiment, Recruiting Officer.
Recruiting Offices, Kennett House, Diamond Alderman Owston's office, 4th street, opposit dayor's office,
Se18

Mayor's office.

FOR COL. HAYS' REGIMENT I am authorised by Col. Alex. Hays, who is now with his regiment, which is almost full, to rearnist twenty-five good, sober, able-bodied men to fill up the regiment. The officers are all good men and can be relied upon with parfect confidence. Men enlisted will be forwarded immediately. Application should be made to me until Thursday, 4 c'clock, p. m., at head quarters, No. 64 Fourth street.

GEO. P. CORTS, adjutant

Vermin

Costar's" "Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator Costar's" Bed-bug Extermustor. "Costar's"

"Costs r's" Elec'ric Powder for Insects, &c In 25c., 50c. and \$1,00 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks \$3 and \$5 Sizes for Plantations, Ships, Boats, Hotels, &c.

reparations (unlike all others) are Free from Poisons," "Not dangerous to the Human Family," Bate come out of their holes to die," "Are abso lutely infallible," "Were never known to fail"—12 ars established in New York City—nsed by the City Post-Office-the City Prisons and Stat ouses—the City Stramers, Ships, &c.—the City, otels, "Astor," St. Nicholas, &c.—and by more than 20,000 private families

es-Croton Bugs-Ants-Bed Bugs-Moths in Furs,Clothes, etc.—Moles or Ground Mice uitoes—Fleas—Insects on Plants,Fowls,Ani mals, etc., etc-in short, every form and species of

VERMIN. ASE for and TAKE nothing but "Costan's."

Sold Everywhere-by All Wholesale Druggists in the large cities Sold by B. L. FAHNKSTOCK & CO., and al the Wholesale Druggists in Pittsburgh, Pa., and by all the Retail Druggists and Storekeepers in city and country.

**P Country dealers can order as above.
Or address orders direct—for if Prices, Terms, etc., is desired—**Ep_Bend for late Circular giving reduced prices to

**HENRY R. COSTAR,

**Purceus Druggists 212 Bros way—Copposite the

DEPOT—No. 512 Bros way—[Opp St. Nicholas Hotel,] New York.

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

tion—is aniction, and that dread disease, Consumpton—is anxious to make knewn to his fellow suferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sum caue ron Consomerion, Astima, Broscouria, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescriptions to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaliable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove ablessing.

Parties withing the prescription will please ad dress

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings county, New York

ERFO HAIR are the Consequences of using dyes containing Nurstee of Silver. Bear this in mind, and remember also that CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE! CRISTA DUKO'S EACELSHOR DYE! has been analysed by DR. CHILTON, of New York, the first Analytic Chemist in America, and is certified under Lie hand to be rezz from diletterious ingredicates, as well as a persond dur, instantaneous nits operation, and perfect in its results. Mavificatured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Heir Dreesers.

GEO. H. KEYSEE, Agen se4 daw:1 m

SIMPORTANT TO INVENTORS. Great Union Patent Agency. ROBERT W. FENWICK

Counsellor and Patent Agent AT WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. From Hon, Chas. Mason, Ints Commissioner of Futents.

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 Fatents, 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 undoutsed integrity. As such I commend him to the inventors of the United States.

CHARLES MASON.

UHARLES MADOR.

Mr. Fenwick was for nearly four years the mans
eer of the Washington Branch Office of the Scientific American Finett agone to mos to man a more than ten years officially connected with sau firm, and with an experience of fourteer years in every branch relating to the Patent Office, and the interest of inventors. PERSONS OF FULL HABITS. ho are subject to Costiveness, Headache, Giddisse, Provisiness, and singing in the ears, arising on too great a flow of blood to the head, should yet be without BRANGENESS, Purs, and proceed the subject of the subjec

from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without BRANTENTA'S PILLS, and many highly dangerous symptoms will be removed by heir immediate use.

The Hon, J. Hunt of Westchenter Co. N. Y., seventy-thre years ofage, has need Brandreth's Pills for twenty-five years as his sole modicine. When he feels himself indisposed, be it from Cold, Rheumatism, Ast ma, Headache, Billious Affections Costiveness, or irritation of the kidneys or bladde he does nothing but take a few doses of Brandreth's Pills. eth's Pills.
His usual method is to take six pills, and reduced a dose such mucht one rid. In avery attack of

as he May 16th, 1861.
Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, Pa,
And by all respectable desters in medicines. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. THOMAS FARLEY'S

FURNITURE AND CHAIR WAREROMS,
No 104 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
UNDERTAKING, in all its branches, will receive
prompt attention. Orders can be left at the rooms
or at the Livery Stable of Mr. James Floyd, Ohio
street, Allegheny.

ARPER'S MONTHLY,

FOR SEPTEMBER.

list received at HUNT'S AGENCY, Masonic Hall, Fifth Street

ES CALL AND GET IT.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE, four SMALL FARM FUR CALLE, JOHN and a half miles from the city. Twenty-five in chlivation, balance in pr. me timber A new frame dwelling house of six rooms, hall kitchen; stable, good garden. well of water, l'rice, \$2,500. "Jerma casy. For sale by B. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st. CTARK COUNTY, INDIANA.-160 acres of good land on the Ft. Wayne and Chi-ago R.R. Price \$8 00 per acre. For sale by sell 8. CUTHEKRT & SON, 51 Market street. 300 LBS FRONEFIELD'S CATTLE POWI ER, just received and for eale by GEORGE A. K. ELLY, Druggist, 69 Federal street, Allegheny.

69 Federal street, Allegheny.

15 GROSS BRANDRETH'S PILLS, just received and for sale by GEORGE A. KELLY, Druggist, 5 BARRELS SICILY CANARY SEED. just received and for sale by
GEORGE A. KELLY, Druggist,
69 Federal street, Allegheny

25 BBLS. HEMP SEED, just received and for sale by
GEORGE A. KELLY, Druggist,
GEORGE A. KELLY, Druggist,
Allegheny 50 DOZ. PURE CATAWBA WINE for medicinal purposes, just received and for GEORGE A. KKLLY, Druggist, 69 Federal street, Allegheny.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR REFINED ARDESCO OIL.

Non-Explosive. Also, PURE BENZOLE. Warehouse, No. 45 Hand Street,

PITTEBUEGE, PA

se18-6m

SMITH'S ALE. THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECT THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has appointed JAMES BRYANA CO, of L37 LIBERTY STREET, (opposite fifth,) his sole Agent for Pitteburgh and vicinity, for the sale of his celebrated ALE; slso, his MALT and HOPS; from whom hereafter these articles can be obtained on the same terms as from himsell.

He also requests all persons having open second. ame terms as from himself.

He also requests all persons having open accounts thin in to call at said Bryar & Oc.'s office and have hem adjusted and paid.

Messrs. Bryar & Co. and Y. D. Briggs are suthorzed by me to receipt for all such dues.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

EAGLE OIL WORKS.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Q EFINERS AND DEALERS II Pure Carbon Oil, quality guaranteed, Pitts-Also, Berzole and Car Grease constantly on hand Orders left at Chess, Smyth & Co.'s, on Wate and First sta, will be promptly filled. self-em SC PER. MUNTH.—Two small dwelling houses of 3 rooms each in dwelling houses of 3 rooms each; it is Court, near the Post Office, for reat by S. GUTHBERT & SON, 61 Market St. Splane'

BROOMS-50 dozen, for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NOBLE AND A FRIENDLY LETTER.

MESSES, ENKINS AND SMITH, Principals, from Gly College.—Gentlement in the volume felt limy duity to address you a note, expressive of my appreciation of the valuable testruction afforded by the Institution under your charge. Of late, this duity has become still more apparent. My son Edward, soon after graduating with you, enlisted as a private in Capt. Hell's company, Col. Black's regiment, and upon wriving at Washington, was detailed as Secretary of Headquarters of Provisional Brigade, under Gen. Porter, and is now in his office in Washington city.

Kdward is fearcely eighteen, and his success I attribute chiefly to the instructions received at your hands. I would strongly targe nown every young man who is descrete of becoming a thorough business man, the importance of chargering the Iron City. College at the carliest moment sel9:ltd&w] Greensburg, Sept. 17, 1861. FORTY MEN WANTED for the VERNER
S - HEYS, to join Col. Rippey's regiment, now
in Washington. Headquarters, No. 173 SMITHFIELD STREET.

MOTICE TO FRUIT GROWERS FOR FAEL OF 1861.

Farmers and others desirous of planting PRUIT
REES this Fall, are respectfully invited to visit
the SEWIOK LEY NURSELLES OF T. . SHIRLON
4 CO., before ordering elsewhere. The stock is
very large, of superior, strong, due-formed trees of the choicest varieties.

APPLES—Badwins, Kings, Russetts; and Pippling.

APPLES—Badwins, Kings, Russetts; and Pippling.

PEARS—Dwarfs and Standards, for face by the 1,000.

PEARS—Dwarfs and Standards, for face by the 1,000.

PEACHES—Large extra fine, for Ophardis, for sale.

PEACHES—Large extra fine, for Orchards; for sale by the 1,000. GRAPE VINES—All the new, approved sorts at re-duced rates; Concord Elreng Vines, at \$35,00 per 100, and \$3,50 per dozen; Concord extra Etrong Bearing each per dozen; Concord extra Berong Bearing, \$35,00 per 100; and \$5,00 per dozen; Delawarea, 40 conte each, and \$4,50 per dozen; Diane, Rebecca, Union, Village, Anna, Tokalon, &c. STRAWBERRIES—All the new tested varieties.

STRAWBERRIES—All the new tested varieties.

Iop's Victoria, Wilson's Alexander of the victoria wilson's Alexande

WAR PRICES. WAR PRICES.

DUST RECEIVED

,000 PAIR MECHANIC CORSETS, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED for 50 and 621c., worth \$1.25. 500 LINEN SETS,

50c., worth \$1.50. 100 LINEN SETS. \$1, worth \$2.

100 LINEN SETS. \$1,25, worth \$2,50. ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF HOOP SKIRTS.

BONNET RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS. HOSIERY, &c., CHEAP FOR CASH

PLEASE GIVE US A CALL

CHARLES GIPNER 78 MARKET STREET

Army Supplies, SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE A Treceived at this office until 2 o'clock, r m. on following ARMY SUPPLIES, deliverable at the MUNDAY, the 23d of September, 1861, for the State the right being reserved by the

icies: Ten Hospital Tents, with flies, peles, pins, &c., Sixteen Hundred and Fifty Common Tents, poles, sixteen Hundred and Fifty Common Tents, poles, pins, 4c, complete
Two Hundred and Fifty Wall Tents, with flies, pose, pins, &c, complete
One Hundred Drums, with sticks, slings, carriages, cases, &c, complete
Two Hundred (200) Drum Heads—b tler
Two Hundred (200) Drum Heads—b tler
Two Hundred (200) Drum Heads—snare
One Hundred (200) English Ten Thousand Three lies
Ten Thousand Three lies

housand Haversacks, army standard army standard
Ten Thousand Knapsacks, straps, etc., complete
Ten Thousand K napsacks, s'raps, etc., complete
nameled cloth
Six Hundred Shovela
Six Hundred Shovela
Six Hundred Shovela

Six Hundred Shovels
Six Hundred Spades
Six Hundred Hatchets—handled
Six Hundred Hatchets—handled
Six Hundred Axes—handled
Six Hundred Picks—handled
Ten Thousand Pairs Knives and Forks
Ten Thousand Tin Cipps
Three Thousand Mess Pans
One Thousand Camp Kettles
Ten Thousand Great Coats, Infantry
Ten Thousand Great Coats, Infantry
Ten Thousand Brosses, woolen lined
Ten Thousand Brosses, woolen lined
Ten Thousand Brosses, woolen lined
Ten Thousand Huns Frock Coats
One Thousand Great Py Jacks
Two Thousand Stable Frocks
Two Thousand Stable Frocks
Ten Thousand Dairs Trowsers, footmen, dark
blue kersey

Ten Thousand pairs Trowsers, footmen, dark blue kersey
Twenty Thousand white Domet Flannel Shirts
Twenty Thousand pairs Drawers
Twenty Thousand pairs Blockings
Two Thousand pairs Blockings
Two Thousand sairs Cavsiry Bools
Ten Thousand sairs Cavsiry Bools
Ten Thousand Forrego Caps.
Ten Thousand Forrego Caps.
Ten Thousand forrego Caps.
Ten Thousand the telegraph of the Stanles
Twolve Thousand Letters, A to K inchaive.
One hundred and Thirty Sergeant's Saanes
Ten Thousand Halkets, seven feet by five feet six inches, wool gray, letter P. V. In counte four inches long, weighing five pounds.
Two Thousand Horse Bushes
Two Thousand Horse Bushes
Two Thousand Horse Bushes
Two Thousand Sergen Horse Equipments, each set consisting of Enddle complete, with Eaddle-bags, Girthe, Cruppers, Stirrups and Straps, Sweat Leather and Osrbine-Booket, Bridle with Curb Bit with Curb Haltor, Watering Bridle and Straingle.
Two Thousand Lerist Robes and Picket-Pine

our Bit with Curb Halter, Watering Bitdle a Brisnigle.
Two Thousand Lariat Ropes and Picket Pins.
Two Thousand Nose Bags
Two Thousand pairs Spuirs and Straps.
Two Thousand Chrairy Horse Blankets.
It is des rable that all the above Two Thousand Cavairy Horse Blankets.

It is des rable that all the above articles be of domestic manufacture, and when any of them are furnished by the United States, the same must conform in all respects to the sealed standard pattern in the United States Quartermaster's Office and Military Store, Fhiladelphis.

Ten per cent of the amount of each devicery to be retained as a forfeiture until the contract is completed. Contractors to state in their proposals the time when the goods can be delivered, and the speedy delivery of such articles as are needed with be considered in awarding the contract. Successful bidders to give bonds, with two approved securities, the names of the surelies to accompany each proposal.

proposal.

Every proposal to be endorsed, "Proposal for Army supplies. August 2d, 1861."

All supplies contracted for under these proposals, to be delivered at the Mültary Store-house, and the supplies contracted for under these proposals, to be delivered at the Mültary Store-house, the supplies of Harrisburg, unless otherwise directions of the supplies of the sup

possas, to be delivered at the Military Store-house, in the city of Harrisburg, unless otherwise directly of the city of Harrisburg, unless otherwise directly of the city of the city of the discrete age, unless freight to place of delivery, is greater than to Harrisburg, in which case the discrete will be allowed. All packages so delivered to be marked on the outside with number and description of articles therein, and name of party furnishing same, together with an invoice of contents enclosed, embracing, in addition to above, notice of what special supply it is a part.

EC HALE Q. M. Gen. P. M.

BEOPOSALS FOR CORN DRUPUSALS FOR CORN. SEALED PROPOSALE are invited till the subof September, at 12 M., for supplying Cora to the
subsistence Department of the Army.
The Corn to be in the ear, and to be delivered in
Washington City, at the Cattle Yard in Monument
Equare.
Bidders are requested to state the price per 100
pounds of ears.

Bidders are requested to state the price per 100 pounds of ears.

About 100,000 pounds of ears will be required to be delivered one half by the 10th of October, 1801, and the whole delivery to be made during this month of October.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWFTH. C. B., U. S. A., and endorsed "Proposals for Corn." DROPOSALS FOR HAY.

SEALED PROPOSALS, till the 25th of September, 1821, at 12 o'clock M, are invited for formishing the Subsistence Department with 100 tons of ing the Subsistence Department with 100 tons of Hay.

'Ine Hay to be delivered in Washington at such place as the Government may direct.

The quality to be equal to the best, and to consist of timothy and clover mixed.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject all or any of the bids, and for any cause is may think proper. Payment for said Hay, to be made in Treasury notes it Government desire to do so. do so.

The Hay to be furnished in bales from 180 m.

The Hay to be furnished in bales from 180 m.

The halos to be deducted.

The bales to be deducted.

The bales to be directed to Capt. A. BROK WITH.

O. H. H. A. and endorsed "Propositis for Hay."

BROOM CORN BRUSH 50 bales fine green Ohio Brush for sale by HENRY R. COLLING