The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING: SEPT. 25.

For Afternoon Telegraph, See First Page.

☞ UNION COMMITTEE—THE UNION COMMITTEE met yesterday, pursuant to notice, and after organizing, adjourned to meet THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.

R. E. HARTLEY, Chairman, pro tem.

T. M. BAYNE, Secretary. se25

UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS:
WILLIAM B. McCLURE.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS:
LAURENCE MITCHELL.

FOR ASSISTANT JUDGE DISTRICT COURT:
H. W. WILLIAMS.

FOR SHERIFF:
JOSHUA RHODES.

FOR STATE SENATE:
JNO. P. PENNEY.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
THOS. WILLIAMS.
THOS. J. BIGHAM.
L. H. CARLISLE.
A. H. GROSS.
T. B. HAMILTON.

FOR PROTHONOTARY:
ROBERT FINNEY.

FOR TREASURER:
JAMES BLACKMORE.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JOHN A. PARKINSON.

FOR CORONER:
WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
ROBERT H. DAVIS.

THE TICKETS READY.

The Union ticket is now ready for distribution, and electors of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships of the county, are requested to send for a supply to the office of the *Post*.

IT WON'T DO.

The meanest style of electioneering resorted to by any newspaper we have seen is that adopted by the *Gazette*. There is a disposition to gather scum and present it to the readers of that journal, as the only food fit for their consumption. Wherever a resolution can be scraped up from a township or county meeting in which Democrats have had a hand, it is thrust forth as the doctrine of the Democratic masses, and must be especially applicable to them in Allegheny County, and winds up its watery and childish harrangue with an appeal to Republicans to stand by a straight ticket, because the Democrats of Scrubgrass township, Venango County, are opposed to the suppression of newspapers—and then says: "And yet these are the men, with whom we are asked to join in Union Movements and forget party, by giving them a share of the offices." Not one paragraph is ever seen in the *Gazette* endorsing the forgetfulness of party, or of the healthy patriotic movement of the whole people in favor of sustaining the Government, irrespective of former party associations. There is no room in that journal to note the thousands of meetings all over the country to this end, but whenever a two-penny newspaper or a single individual, however humble, so that he was a Democrat, finds a prominent place, and the selfish, miserable appeal, is made to the great Republican party of Allegheny County—don't forget our party.

If we were to devote our attention to gathering this kind of scum and select Republican newspapers or Republican leaders who daily abuse the Administration, and hold the masses of that party responsible, we should fill our paper daily, and find no space to devote to an honest, loyal and unflinching support of the Government—Whilst the grand appeals of Meagher, and Holt, and Dickenson are ringing throughout the land, and every patriot heart exults and leaps for joy that party lines are annihilated, old differences forgotten, past strifes buried. Whilst the eloquence of these distinguished apostles of the Democratic faith are arousing the masses to efforts in the field, where herculean efforts are required to preserve the very existence of our Government, the editor of the *Gazette* cannot no balm in Gilead, nothing but abuse of Democrats and praise of Republicans. Shame on such narrow and bigoted teachings.

AN ELECTION ON PRINCIPLE.

It is a source of great gratification to all good citizens to observe that the people are so unanimous in their determination to vote at the coming election upon principle and not from party predilections. The sentiment that an endorsement of the government in its war policy is eminently due from Allegheny County is universal. This can only be done by disregarding strength, party nominations, and electing a Union ticket. The only opposition to such an endorsement of the Administration comes from a few whose desire for office is greater than their patriotism. But the people are patriotic. They see that a great principle is involved in the coming election, and they are resolved fully to vindicate their own position in spite of politicians, office seekers and the trammels of partizanship.

THE BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

There appears to be no doubt that Mulligan, who wanted the rebels to go to a certain warm place, has been compelled to surrender to Gen. Price, being deprived of water and over powered by exhaustion and superior numbers. His force held out desperately, having according to the report killed between 3,000 and 4,000 of the enemy, and suffered a loss of 700 or 800 of their own number.

Mulligan's spunk was good, but he had not men enough to compel Price to accept his not over-polite invitation.

NOT SO.

The question has been asked us several times whether Joshua Rhodes, Esq., was not at one time President of the Liquor League. We can answer that he was not. All sorts of idle stories are set on foot to injure this gentleman, but it will not do. The people are for him and he will just as certainly be elected Sheriff as that the second Tuesday of October will come.

NOT GOOD.

Subscribers and agents will please take notice that we cannot credit them with postage stamps of the old issue, as they are entirely worthless to us.

CHANGED HANDS.

The sudden disappearance of some twenty millions held on account of the Southerners in New York has called the attention of Secretary Seward to be directed to the matter. He has issued a circular in explanation of the Confiscation act for the benefit of the United States marshals and district attorneys, in which he states that the law only contemplates the seizure of such property as may be in transit to or from insurrectionary States, or used for the promotion of the rebellion, and that real estate, bonds, promissory notes and moneys on deposit are not subject to confiscation in the absence of evidence of such unlawfulness. There are large amounts of money in the banks of New York belonging to parties in the rebel States, who have no sympathy with the rebellion, and which, according to the understanding of the District Attorney, are equally liable to seizure with the property of those who are known to be in arms against the Union. This interpretion has caused great difficulties among some of the moneyed corporations, and has a tendency to drive loyal Southerners to Europe for the investment of their funds; but, as will be seen, Mr. Seward takes a different view of the intention of the law, and interprets its meaning to be applicable only to those who are active in fostering the rebellion.

The example of other nations as well as our own sense of right inculcate the duty of proving true to the trusts which we voluntarily assume. In the war of 1812 money and private property were respected in great Britain the same as British, and British property in New York was held equally sacred by our government, laws and people. In the Crimean war Great Britain paid to Russia the interest on consols precisely the same as if they had not been at war, and Russian securities were publicly sold on the London stock exchange during the whole term of the war. In the last war with Austria Louis Napoleon gave the most strict injunctions to preserve all private property and individuals from harm, and even went to the extent of paying for the damage done to the crops by the marching of his troops.

THE POPULAR SENTIMENT.

In all parts of the county the sentiment of the people seems to be unanimously in favor of a change in the manner in which things about the Court House are managed. It is notorious that the people have suffered great wrongs in the management of their offices, and there would seem that official influence is so potent that neither an explanation is to be given nor a remedy applied unless the people do it themselves. They are rejoiced at the opportunity now afforded them of throwing off the influence of office-seekers, and placing men in charge of their offices who will do their business openly and fairly.

They see that by the election of a Union ticket that a new set of officers will be initiated in the management of the public offices of the county and that the Court House clique which has for years held tight grasp of the people's money, will be compelled to go to the wall.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE WAR

Gov. Curtin has taken measures for preventing Pennsylvanians from enlisting in the regiments of other States, in which course he is supported by the Secretary of War. This is right. Pennsylvania has made generous provisions for her volunteeer army, and there is no reason why they should deprive themselves of these benefits by enlisting elsewhere. Besides, for the honor of our State, let us go to the war under the Keystone banner. The reputation for valor and efficiency of our glorious State in the present struggle will probably be materially lessened by the fact that a very large number of her sons who have gone to the war have joined regiments which nominally belong to other States.

ANOTHER important battle is reported to have taken place near Blue Mills, between four thousand men under Gen. Lane and an equal number of rebels. It is reported that Gen. Lane captured nearly eight hundred of the enemy and killed two hundred. The rebels were totally routed and a federal force was pursuing them. Both of these reports, however, may be considerably modified by other news.

THE LONDON TIMES AND SECRETARY SEWARD.

An effort has been made to have official action in the case of Mr. Russell, of the London *Times*. The Secretary of State quietly gets around the difficulty by saying:

If it be assumed that the obnoxious paper may do harm here, is it not a sufficient reply that probably not fifty copies of the London *Times* ever find their way to our shores? If it be said, again, that the obnoxious communication has been widely published in the United States, it seems to me a sufficient rejoinder that the censure of a magnanimous government in that case ought to fall on those of its own citizens who reproduce the libel rather than on the foreigner who wrote it exclusively for remote publication,

Finally, interference with the press even in the case of an existing insurrection, can be justified only on the ground of public danger. I do not see any such danger in the present case even if one foreigner does pervert our hospitality to shelter himself in writing injurious publications against us for a foreign press. A hundred other foreigners equally as intelligent, as virtuous, and as respectable as he is, are daily enrolling themselves in the army of the United States, to defend and maintain the Union as the chief hope of humanity in all countries and for all ages. Could there be a better illustration of that great fundamental truth of our system that error of opinion may safely be tolerated when reason is left free to combat it?

[Signed] WM. H. SEWARD.

WE learn from Washington that there is no probability of the removal of General Fremont, and that "he is as high in the confidence of the Administration as he was at the time of his appointment."

From the New York Presbyterian.

Letter from a Northern to a Southern Clergyman.

Messrs. Editors—The following extract of a letter from a Presbyterian clergyman, an Irishman, so pleased me that I requested and obtained permission to make it public. It was written with no such intention. Yours, &c. R.

"On the political questions propounded and discussed by you, I beg leave to say a word or two. At the outset, allow me to say that I am a citizen of these 'UNITED STATES,' and that I have become such by naturalization. I have renounced my allegiance to the Queen of Great Britain, and have sworn to support the Constitution of the United States. *This oath I mean to keep.* You, of course, must not, in writing your letter, have been aware of my relations to the general government. I cannot think that you have so low an estimate of my moral character, as to think I can look with approbation upon an organized attempt to subvert a Constitution which I have sworn to support. I, of course, cannot be allowed to set up my own views and feelings on this subject, as a standard by which the views and feelings of citizens, who have been born under and sheltered by this same Constitution, are to be measured. I am, however, free to say that, until lately, I was under the impression that Americans gloried, both in the Constitution and the martial deeds of those who won the liberties it has so gloriously maintained. To be an American has hitherto been the boast of the decendants of the heroes of the Revolution. Now, it seems that there are inheritors of all this glory who are willing to abandon both the heritage and the name of an American. And for what? It is for the companionship of men who have, *whilst in office*, plotted the distruction of the government they had sworn to sustain. Men who, *whilst in office*, have used the funds of the United States Treasury to arm and equip an army for the overthrow of the very Constitution they were professedly administering. Men who, in the violation of their oaths, and in transgression of the command, 'Thou shalt not steal,' seized upon the property they were pledged to hold for the United States, and appropriated it to aid them in their treason and rebellion. Is it for the companionship of such men, and the ignominy which must descend with their names to all posterity, and through all time, that a man is expected to surrender the glorious heritage of being an American? If you have interpreted my course in the General Assembly as an approval of such men and such acts, you are, I assure you, greatly mistaken. I regard the whole movement as an inexcusable, absurd and wicked rebellion, founded in deceit, fraud and perjury; and I look upon all who, with knowledge of the facts, countenance and aid such men and such a cause, either by their sympathy or their efforts, as committing a great sin, both against God and man. You know, as well as I do, that this war is neither 'a Cabinet, nor an Abolition war.' The war was inaugurated before the President was *elected*. I speak what I do know, when I say so. Floyd was arming and organizing a regiment in October last.—The arms now in use among the rebels were stolen before the election in November. The first gun was fired by the rebels, in their cowardly attack upon Fort Sumter. The whole course of the Cabinet refuts the charge of Abolitionism. *Never, since the Constitution was framed, have its provisions, on the subject of slavery, been so faithfully carried out as under the present Administration.* If you call the confiscation of property held by rebels abolition, you use language out of its proper meaning. A rebel not only forfeits his property, but justly forfeits his life. If so, does he not forfeit his slaves? Are slaves to be held dearer or, more sacred than life?

"Your safety and my safety, the cause of freedom, and the interests of Christ's kingdom, demand that this rebellion be crushed, come what may of the rebels and their property."

The Naval Expeditions.

It is evident, from the intelligence which has been published in regard to the movements of a portion of our navy, that one or more expeditions have been fitted out against the Southern coast. Their exact destination is very wisely concealed, and every good citizen should feel that he can well afford to wait for a full history of their operations until it can be furnished in the shape of news of a brilliant victory, if by that means the information is sufficiently well concealed, and the enemy deprived of a knowledge of the manner in which they are to be attacked. It is an old maxim that "to be forewarned is to be forearmed," and no people have ever shown a greater anxiety to avail themselves of advantages of this sort than the Southern traitors. When we, by inadvertence or folly, trumpet forth our plans and anticipations, we virtually double the power of our foes to thwart and resist them.

England and the War.

The well informed London correspondent of the New York Commercial, writes as follows under date of the 6th instant:—

"Of one thing you may be certain namely, that all the reports and assertions put forth in either Northern or Southern journals, about any intention on the part of England to break the blockade or recognize the Southern confederacy in order to get the cotton crop, are sheer nonsense. The unanimous desire, both of our people and government, to maintain a strict neutrality, so far from being diminished, is if possible, stronger than ever, and any recognition of the Confederates until they had established their independence in a manner that would put all further efforts on the part of the North out of the question, would be universally regarded as a breach of that neutrality. For the national honor, and for the sake of commercial precedent, our government will doubtless be watchful to protest against action at variance with international and maritime law, but so long as the Federal Government attends to these matters they may pursue their course, so far as this country is concerned, without troubling themselves to think even of our existence.

We might add that the writer of the above is the financial editor of the London Times.

AMONG the most interesting features in the composition of our army is the number of foreign officers who have proffered their services as volunteers, and have been accepted by the President. The following list, we believe, comprises the whole of them:—

Prince Salm-Salm	Prussia.
Colonel Liebebhoff	Prussia.
Lieutenant Oscar Brandenr	Prussia.
Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest	England.
Lieut. Colonel Fitzroy de Courcy	England.
Count de Paris	France.
Duke de Chartres	France
Captain Vegesace	Sweden.
Captain Hoffman	Sweden.
Major W. A. Kirk	Canada.
Colonel R. A. Rankin	Canada.

THE CONDITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

There is so much truth and common sense in the following article published in the New York *World*, that we give it without curtailment. The facts should sink deep and wear long with every man of true patriotism:

It is high time that the people of the Northern States had cured themselves of the folly and self delusion they are so prone to practice of looking at the great southern rebellion through the wrong end of a telescope. The fresh exhibition of this humor in the comments with which the *Herald* and *Times* yesterday accompanied the sensation dispatch from Baltimore giving a querulous letter from the Richmond *Whig* about the condition of the army at Manassas, illustrates the gaping credulity with which the public are disposed to swallow every improbable statement respecting the destitution and demoralization of the rebels. A childish undervaluing of the enemy is the capital blunder which we have been making from the beginning, but a blunder which we ought to be in no danger of repeating since the 21st of July. At first, we obstinately refused to believe in the possibility of secession; when South Carolina had seceded, we were cock sure that she would have no associates; when facts falsified this conclusion, we were ready to demonstrate that Louisiana would never cut off her connection with the magnificent valley of the Mississippi, by whose trade she was enriched; when Louisiana had joined the rebels, we proved, by conclusive arguments that the rebellion would never extend beyond the cotton states. After Sumter had fallen, Virginia had seceded, and the confederate army had rendezvoused in that state, and menaced Washington, we insisted on believing that the rebels would never fight, and raised the cry of "Forward to Richmond," in the self-complacent expectation that they would re rest in terror before our advance. We have gulped down absurd stories about the great numbers of rebels killed during the siege of Sumter, about the death of Beauregard, about the death of Jeff. Davis, and seem ready to give easy credence to every fugitive account which reaches us of the demoralization of the rebel army. This turn of thought which leads us to devour everything that is said in disparagement of the strength of the enemy seems to be regarded by many as patriotic, and it no doubt proceeds from that principle of human nature which leads men to believe what they wish; but, practically we cannot see that it is likely to be productive of anything but mischief.

We do not believe that the army at Manassas is without bread or meat, and is made to march eight miles in "double quick" after breakfasting on potatoes and salt. The statements made to the Secretary of War by a deserter, and published in a Washington paper yesterday, are wholly inconsistent with such a picture of destitution. Whatever may be the condition of the rebel army, it has for some time been powerful enough to keep us on the defensive. If we should delude ourselves with the pleasant dream that it is soon to fall into utter disorganization and disperse, it might prove a costly mistake. Instead of giving an exaggerated importance to flying rumors of its weakness, we should be better employed in infusing into our people the idea that this is to be a desperate struggle, requiring the prompt exertion of all the resources of the country. We have no idea that this gigantic rebellion is to be put down without a great deal of hard fighting. It is foolish and puerile to keep amusing ourselves with theories of the weakness of the enemy, when they are keeping us at bay all along an extended line of frontier, and are in actual possession of three-fourths of the towns in Missouri, a state that has not yet seceded, and when Maryland is kept in the Union by the terror of our arms which alone restrains her secessionists. The one thing for us to do, is to prepare to oppose the rebels with a resistless, overwhelming force. The present probability is that nothing short of the extortion of the whole military strength of the country within the ensuing six months, will preserve the existence of the government. Let us make our preparations as if the conviction that it is to be a death struggle had taken full possession of our minds, and fired them with invincible energy. Even if it should turn out that the rebels have little strength to withstand us, the gigantic scale of our preparations will not have been useless. It will, in that case, make the war short, prevent the effusion of blood and waste of resources which would result from allowing the contest to hang in doubt, and by a demonstration of the irresistible power of the government, forever prevent a renewal of this mad attempt to overthrow it. Our great danger has all along consisted, and still consists, in a vague notion that the rebellion will somehow "cave in" by its inherent weakness, which prevents both the government and people from rising to the full height of the emergency, and acting with that energy of determination which is the only guarantee of success. If the enemy are as resolute and desperate as we believe them, we must surely confront them with equal resolution, and greater military strength. But if, happily, we should find them as weak and demoralized as we would fain hope, it is still important to strike a heavy blow and end the rebellion before the intervention of foreign nations, or some other unexpected turn of the wheel of fortune, shall reinforce their feebleness. Instead of allowing ourselves to be practiced upon by concoctors of idle rumors, let us make it our chief business to hurry up the enlistments by which our army is to be made invincible.

"UNION for the sake of the Union" is now the watchword. In the words of Douglas "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." Party jealousy can have no other effect than to divide the people, and encourage the enemies of the Union. Let us, with one vigorous effort, crush out past antipathies, and place the seal of condemnation on all who strive to keep up political malignity, for the sake of the profits they expect to obtain by so doing.

The War in Kentucky.

It is evident that the period has arrived when the soil of Kentucky, like that of the Border States of Virginia and Missouri, is to be made the theatre of many bloody contests. The threat of the Memphis Appeal, that the South would never permit her to unite herself with the Northern States, is the key-note of the policy which the traitors are seeking to enforce, and from present indications the impending struggle will prove a desperate and fierce one. All ideas of the maintenance of a neutral position have been abandoned, and a war to the knife has been commenced which is to decide whether the Union or the Disunion army shall gain control of the State.

General Howman and the Loan.

Gen. Bowman, former Superintendent of Public Printing and editor of *The Constitution*, subscribed $30,000 to the national loan.

Exchange of Prisoners.

We have been anxiously looking for the government to take some step towards an exchange of prisoners. We cannot admit that there is any force in the positions assumed, that it is impossible to make this exchange without recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and acknowledging its independence. War, under any circumstances, is full of barbarities, and, as civilized men, representing one of the most enlightened nations on earth, it seems to us to be clearly the duty of those in power to mitigate these evils, as far as possible, without surrendering any great principle, which is likely to effect the final result of the contest. We would be glad to hear from any quarter one good reason for not exchanging prisoners. As yet we have not heard one which we think will stand the test of a fair examination. In the natural course of events, even though successful in putting down the conspiracy which has acquired such power, many prisoners will be taken, and it becomes a grave question as to how they shall be disposed of. The longer a decision is delayed, the more difficult it will become to make a satisfactory solution. In the beginning, those taken were released, even without asking their parol of honor not to serve during the war. Such was the case of General Anderson and his command, at Charleston, and the troops in Texas. The first breach of faith, the first violation of these stipulations, occurred in the extreme Southwest, when Major Van Dorn set at defiance the agreement entered into for the removal of the troops in that region, by the capture of the Star of the West. Still after this, the officers, and most of the soldiers, were permitted to leave for the North, although hampered by a parol of honor, not to serve during the war.

It is estimated, at the present time, we have nearly two thousand prisoners, and the rebels nearly as many. Why are they kept, at great expense to the respective parties, in close confinement? Is it the intention of the government to institute any ulterior proceedings against them as traitors? Surely no one can believe that there ever will be a termination of hostilities without provision for a general amnesty. And if such is to be the end, why not soften down the miseries of this contest as much as possible by exchanging prisoners at once, and restoring to their homes hundreds of men who have periled their all in the defence of their country. Do not let us, in our anger at those who have brought this great calamity upon our country, forget those who are now in the close pent up prisons of the South, suffering agonies a thousand fold worse than death, and their families at the North, who are mourning their absence. Let the President look at this subject as a humane man, as we believe he is, one who feels for the sufferings of his fellow-men, and is anxious to soften down the horrors of this civil war, and he will surely take some steps to effect an exchange of prisoners. Humanity demands this, civilization and Christianity require it, and strong, indeed, must be the reasons that shall overcome the claims of humanity, civilization and Christianity.—[Chicago Times.

VALUATION OF CHICAGO—The Chicago Post says the books of the Chicago Cook County Assessors are now made up, showing the valuation of real and personal property in the county to be a little over $35,000,000. This is a decrease since the last valuation (one year ago) of about $5,000,000, the principal part of which decrease is in Chicago. In the town of Lake and Hyde Park the decreare is over $1,000,000.

☞ R. FAIRMAN, UNDERTAKER, sole agent for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases, at R. R. BULGER'S CABINET WAREROOMS, No. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET. Residence, 218 Lincoln street, Allegheny City. Orders may be left at CHARLES' LIVERY STABLE, Allegheny City. se21-6md 2p

HEADQUARTERS 5th BATTALION 18TH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY,
PITTSBURGH, September 23, 1861.

☞ TO THE YOUNG MEN OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—I am ordered to recruit the 3d Battalion of the 18th Regiment United States Infantry in Pennsylvania, and now appeal to you to show your patriotism by entering the service of your country in this fine little Regiment, to consist of 2,452 men.

The pay is from $13 to $34 per month, with abundant food, clothing, and all necessaries. Every soldier of the regular army is entitled, besides pension if disabled, and bounty of One Hundred Dollars when honorably discharged, to a comfortable support if sick or disabled, in the "Soldier's Homes" established by the government.

Immediate provision made for uniforms, arms, equipments, rations and transportation for all who enlist. One-third of the company officers will be taken from the ranks. No better opportunity is offered to spirited young men for good treatment and fair chances for promotion. For full information apply to Lieut. ROBERT SUTHERLAND, at the Rendezvous, No. 64 Fourth street.

WILL A. STOKES,
se23 Major 18th Reg't U. S. Infantry.

☞ SOLDIERS WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY, TO GO TO THE FIGHT IN MISSOURI.—Able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 35 are invited to join my company of Regulars attached to the 19th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, now stationed at INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Pay commences the instant of enlistment. This company is composed of Pennsylvanians, commanded by myself—a native of Pennsylvania. We fight under field officers who are graduates of West Point and who know how to take care of the gallant hearts entrusted to their command. Call at my Rendezvous, second story, over Henry Miner's Book Store, Fifth street, near the Post Office, for further information.

Capt. THOS. C. WILLIAMS,
se21:1w 19th Regiment U. S. Infantry.

☞ FORTY MEN WANTED for the VERNER GREYS, to join Col. Rippey's regiment, now in Washington. Headquarters, No. 122 SMITHFIELD STREET.

J. B. MOORE,
se19-1wd Captain.

☞ 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. Ammunition 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,
Captain, Sixth Regiment U. S. Cavalry,
se6 Recruiting Officer.

☞ PITTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 17th 1861.—In accordance with the annexed order, the undersigned has opened a Recruiting Office, to fill the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps to the maximum standard. All the allowances, pensions, &c., are guaranteed to the recruit.

ORDER.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, September 14, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 55.

9. Major John W. Duncan, Pennsylvania Reserve, is detailed on the recruiting service for his Regiment, and will report to the Adjutant General of the Army for instructions. One non-commissioned officer will be detailed to assist him.

By command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Apply to JOHN W. DUNCAN,
Major 8th Regiment, Recruiting Officer.
Recruiting Offices, Kennedy House, Diamond and Alderman Owston's office, 4th street, opposite Mayor's office. se18

☞ RECRUITS WANTED—To fill up the ranks of the ALLEGHENY LIGHT INFANTRY, for immediate service. I am authorized by Gen. Negley to raise a company of Infantry for one of the regiments of his brigade. This regiment will not be organized until it is full, and, therefore, who join will have a voice in the selection of regimental officers. The men will be sent, free of cost, to Camp Cameron (at Harrisburg,) immediately, and on arriving there will be clothed and equipped.—Men desirous of enlisting for three years or during the war, are requested to call at the RECRUITING OFFICE, No. 125 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, near Hare's Hotel. JAMES ALLOWRIE, Capt.,
se20-tf Late commanding Co. E, 14th reg.

Vermin.

"Costar's"
"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c, Exterminator
"Costar's"
"Costar's" Bed-bug Exterminator.
"Costar's"
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c

In 25c., 50c. and $1,00 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $3 and $5 Sizes for Plantations, Ships, Boats, Hotels, &c.

THESE

Preparations (unlike all others) are "Free from Poisons," "Not dangerous to the Human Family," "Rats come out of their holes to die," "Are absolutely infallible," "Were never known to fail"—12 years established in New York City—used by the City Post-Office—the City Prisons and Station Houses—the City 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—for if Prices, Terms, etc., is desired—☞ Send for late Circular giving reduced prices! to

HENRY R. COSTAR,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 512 Broadway—[Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,] New York.
au19 1md&w

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 Boon 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,
se6-3mdaw 127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box, 4586

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,
o 13daw New York

☞ PERSONS OF FULL HABITS.—Who are subject to Costiveness, Headache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and ringing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without BRANDRETH'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 16th, 1861.*

Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, Pa.
And by all respectable dealers in medicines.
se4:1mdaw

☞ 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. je28: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 analyzed by DR. CHILTON, of New York the first Analytic Chemist in America, and 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, 9 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. GEO. R. KEYSER, Agent
se4:dawlm

ATTRACTIVE DRY GOODS!!!

Beautiful al. Wool Delaines,
Magnificent Silk Robes,
Velvet Flannels,
Rich Silk Robes, Very Cheap,
Handsome Black and Fancy Dress Silks,
Stella and other Shawls,
Needle Work Collars and Sets very cheap.
Toweling Sets less than half price,
Canton and Wool Flannels, all colors,
Bleached and Unbleached Shirting and Sheeting,
Prints
Ginghams,
and Checks,
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
and Mitts of all kinds selling very low for cash.

C. HANSON LOVE,
74 Market Street.
se21-d&w

LATE STYLES OF FALL GOODS
JUST RECEIVED.

WE are now opening a choice Stock of Fall Goods, consisting in all of the latest importations of CLOTHS, CASHIMERES AND VESTINGS, which we flatter ourselves will be equal to any assortment to be found East or West. They will be made up to order in a superior style and at prices to suit the times. We would respectfully solicit an early call from our patrons and the public.

SAMUEL GRAY & SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 19 Fifth Street.
se18

HOWE'S NEW SHUTTLE
Sewing Machines,

ARE ADAPTED to all kinds of FAMILY SEWING, working equally well on the lightest and heaviest fabrics, making the

LOCK STITCH SEAM

alike on both sides, which cannot be

Raveled or Pulled Out.

And for Tailoring, Shirt Making, Gaiter Fitting and Shoe Binding, these have no superior. Call and see them at No. 26 Fifth street, Up Stairs.
sp23:dawtf W. B. LASCELL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ SHERIFFALTY.—All those in favor of an economical administration of the affairs of the county will rally in support of S. M. BRYSTON for Sheriff, who has given bonds, with security, to pay one-half the net proceeds of said office to the county if elected.

Tax-payers, rally to the rescue!!!
Bonds for $20,000 filed in Treasurer's Office.
se25-2wd&2tw

Duff's College.

IRON BUILDINGS, FIFTH ST. PA.
[Established in 1840.]
Incorporated by the Legislature of Penn'a.

BEING the only Commercial College in the country conducted by a Practical Merchant. Over

6,000 STUDENTS

From thirty States have here earned a business reputation equal to that of West Point graduates for the army. Duff's systems of

MERCANTILE BOOK-KEEPING

Awarded Four Silver Medals and the sanction of special committees of the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce of New York, as the best known. Also, Duff's system of

STEAMBOAT BOOK-KEEPING,

Pronounced by the late cashier of one of our banks, "a perfect system for such books and accounts. Also, Duff's new system of

RAILROAD BOOK-KEEPING,

(in manuscript,) the only system of this branch of accounts taught in the city. Also, Duff's new system of

BANK BOOK-KEEPING,

(in manuscript,) the only one in use, practically adapted to private banking. These systems of accounts are here taught under the daily supervision of the author, with his daily lectures drawn from nearly forty years experience in business. The last United States and Pittsburgh fairs awarded our Professors of Penmanship

NINE FIRST PREMIUMS,

In all departments of Business and Ornamental PENMANSHIP over all the best penmen in the country.

For full particulars, send for our elegant new circular, pp. 48, with a splendid engraving of the Iron Buildings, 30x36 inches, and samples of Messrs. Wm. H. Duff's and C. C. Cochran's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, is mailed postpaid on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.
se25:1tdstw P. DUFF & SON, Principals.

OPENED THIS MORNING,
—AT—
W. & D. HUGUS'.

A CHOICE STOCK OF

Figured French Merinos,
Embroidered French Cashmeres,
Bright Colored Plain and Figured Woo Delaines,
All Wool and Union Plaids,
Embroidered Dark Ground Silks,
Plain and Figured Black Silks,
Hoop Skirts of the latest Style,
Plain Striped and Plaid Duster Cloths,
Plaid Long and Square Shawls.

COR. FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS,
se28

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE SUPPLY OF BOOTS AND SHOES, direct from the Eastern Manufacturers, which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Call and examine the stock before purchasing. JAMES ROBB,
se24:1wd No. 89 Market street.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale the stock and interest in the

Seed and Agricultural Business

On very reasonable terms, being desirous of devoting his whole time to the Sewickley Nurseries.—For terms apply to A. M. STEVENSON, Esq., Manchester, or at the STORE, 47 FIFTH ST.
se23:1wd JAMES WARDROP.

500 AGENTS WANTED
—TO SELL—
MINER'S
UNION STATIONARY PACKET,

Containing nearly a DOLLAR'S worth of Stationary, and retails for

ONLY 25 CENTS.

☞ Agents can make from

$10 to $15 per day.

HENRY MINER,
(Successor to Hunt & Miner,)
se21 NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY,
21st of September, 1861.

ELECTION.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY are hereby notified that an election for three Trustees of said Company to serve for the term of three years, and one Trustee to serve for the term of one year, will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, ON MONDAY, the 7th day of October, 1861, between the hours of two and five o'clock, p. m.
se23-2wd JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the costs assessed upon Lots Nos. 18, 19 and 20 in Aaron Hart's plan of Lots, Sixth Ward, city of Pittsburgh, for the grading, paving and setting curb-stone, Crawford street, opposite said Lots, $94,00,