OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY. PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING:::::::SEPT. 30. For Afternoon Telegraph, See First

UNION TICKET. POR PRESIDENT JUIGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS: WILLIAM B. MCCLURE. FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEIS: LAURENCE MITCHELL. FOR ASSISTANT JUDGE DISTRICT COURT: H. W. WILLIAMS. JOSHUA RHODES, JNO. P. PENNEY. THOS. WILLIAMS,
THOS. J. BIGHAM,
L. H. CARLILLE,
A. H. GROSS,
T. B. HAMILTON. ROBERT FINNEY.

JAMES BLACKMORE. JOHN A. PARKINSON FOR CORONER: WILL!AM ALEXANDER ROBERT H. DAVIS. THE TICKETS READY. The Union ticket is now ready for dis tribution, and electors of the several

to the office of the Post. THE OFFICE SEEKERS IN

AGONY. On Saturday morning, for the first time, the GAZETTE gives tongue on the question of the Sheriffalty. The fear that the Sheriff's printing may be taken away and the present corrupt Cour House clique be disturbed and their plans deranged, so that they can no longer feed at the public crib, has created a panic in the partizan camp. The GAZETTE squeals like a colt with its tail being docked.

The GAZETTE appears only to be con cerned about Mr. Woods, and is willing to let the balance of the ticket take care of itself. As the bulk of the Republi can ticket was adopted by the Union Convention, the GAZETTE perceives the policy of letting it alone; but to lose the Sheriff is to lose every thing which interests the GAZETTE. The spoils of office are to it a greater matter than the great principles of sustaining the Gov-

But a few days ago the GAZETTE WE in favor of a Union ticket. It advised the giving of a portion of the offices to the Democrats. The Republican Conrention intended to adopt a Union ticket, but the office seeking clique about the Court House defeated the intentions of the Convention.

The Union Convention placed upor the Union ticket exactly as many Dem-They are determined that the great principle of sustaining the Government shall be vindicated, and they are determined that the Court House influences which have so long maladministered the affairs of the county shall do so no

Mr. Rhodes, the Union candidate for Sheriff, is abused; he is not a bitter partizan like Mr. Woods. Partizanship is a quality which the people have decided should not have an influence in this campaign. Mr. Rhodes, although a Republican, does not profess to be a this struggle to maintain the Union commenced, has devoted his time, his energy and his money, in large amounts, to the grand object of forwarding the Union movement. The soldiers and the soldiers' wives and families can speak of his noble generosity, and it was not done with the hope or expectation of any reward. But the partizan course of the Republican Conventions compelled the Union loving people to seek out certain candidates for office who were not wholly devoted to their own selfish emolument. They hit upon such men as Joshua Rhodes, and Robert Finney, and others -men who had taken the lead in the Union movement from the first. They were selected by the Union Convention sentiment-not as partizans whose narrow views and personal interests bound them to obey the behests of the corrupt Court House clique, whose mouth-piece the GAZETTE has descended to become. Mr. Woods may be a better partizan

than Mr. Rhodes; we have no doubt he is; but he is not a better Union man, and the very fact that he is an admitted partizan destroys his power to be so even if he had the inclination.

The GAZETTE will not be able to deceive the people in regard to these things.

SAVE US FROM THE GAZETTE. All the Union-loving Republicans are crying out, "save us from the Gazette." In its desire to secure the patronage of more offices it is willing to sacrifice every sentiment of true patriotism. The Union Convention adopted the noble address of the Home Defence Committee, issued last apring and endorsed its sentiments. This was done to show that what Union men thought then Union were now willing to maintain. This address was, we believe written by Thomas Bakewell, E.q., than whom no purer minded, honest man lives conget us. It was signed by many of our leading citizens. The adoption of the dress by the Union Convention the Gazette tyles "a, dirty trick." The gentlemen who signed this address will appreciate the compliment.

THE Chronicle editor was very much in favor of a Union ticket some time ago. It is now used to puff Harry Woods for

Cornes of the Union Address may be had at this office.

HALF THE FEES TO THE

The editor of the GAZETTE pitches the editor of the GAZETTE tell his reasons lidate, signed the bond offered by Mr. Brinton, agreeing to do precisely the same thing, and why the Republican Executive Committee compelled M1. Voods to withdraw it? What kind of humbug does this make of Mr. Woods?

FOOLISH FALSEHOOD. We have never known the same amount of bare-faced misrepresentation. even in the GAZETTE, in any former campaign that there is at present. With but two or three known Democrats on a ticket, out of fourteen offices, the GA ZETTE coolly informs its readers that there are but two Republicans on the Union ticket-the Prothonotary and

that they cannot see through the flimmisrepresentation? OUR SOLDIERS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

imagine the Republicans are all fools

Our friends in Western Virginia, wh are bearing the brunt of severe engage ments, want shirts, drawers, socks and prepared vegetables. A meeting ha been called by the ladies to provide fo Wards, Boroughs and Townships of the the wants of those brave men. We are county, are requested to send for a supply requested to state that any of the above articles may be delivered at Lafayette Hall up to three o'clock this afternoon They will be taken care of and proper distributed. Hand in the clothing. AN INSIDE VIEW AND AN IN-

SIDE PLACE. A young Democrat well acquainted with the purlieus of the Court House. who writes a communication in the FAZETTE, abusing Joshua Rhodes, and signed an "Inside View," is anxious to have an "ipside place," and has already struck a bargain with the Republican andidate for Sherift.

A UNION MAN PLACED IN FALSE POSITION. The other day the Gazette spoke of som esolutions adopted in Venango county which it stated were offered by Arnold Piummer and supported by Jas. K. Kerr Esq. Although the resolution quoted by the Gazette was a mere platitude, still the obvious intention was to place Mr. Kerr in a false position. We know Mr. Kerr intimately and have for years. We know he is less of a partizan and more of Union man than any editor of the Gas

The resolution referred to he did not sustain, but opposed. Mr. Kerr made the from that time to the present has been a tox of anarchy. consistent and persistent supporter of the government in all its efforts to suppress this ocrats as the Republicans had intended defence from the aspersions of the Gazette to do. The people of the county have or any other journal. Here he has many almost unanimously, so far as we can friends and acquaintances who might be one Union, one Constitution and one day lad astray by the uncontradicted assertion for the American prople, without distinction of the Gazette.

We ask the Gazette to do Mr. Kerr the justice to publish the following from the last number of the Venaugo Spectator: A Word for a Union Man.

We regret to see an article in a late number of the Jefferson Star, casting 100. ntations upon the patrictism of James K. Kerr, Esq., of this county. The editor of the Star does Mr Karr injustice. The esolutions offered by him in our County Convention were truly patriotic and in support of the Government. what we know when we say that Mr. Kerr Fort Sumter, has done all in his power to aid the Constitutional Government of the partizen. He is a Uniou man, and since Union to crush the rebellion. We cannot think that Mr. M'Elhose would willingly misrepresent a true and loval citizen be cause he is of opposite political faith, and we believe he will make the amende hon orable. It is a homely but significant say ing, that every tub should stand on its ow. bottom. Judged by his own acts there i no bettor Union man than James K

> THE LATEST FROM ARTEMUS WARD Artemus Ward commences his contribution to this week's Vanity Fair with the following cheering paragraph.

Notwithstanding I haint writ much for the papers of late, nobody needn't flatter themselves that the undersined is ded. On the contrary, "I still live," which words was spoken by Daniel Webster, who was a able man. Lven the old line Whigs of Boston will adas representative men of a great patriotic mit that Webster is ded now, howsomever, and his mantle has proply fallen followers. Breckinridge was among into the hands of sum dealer in 2nd hand close, who can't sell it. Leastways nobody pears to be goin round wearin it to any particler extent, now continues to commit the most attrocious days. The regiment of whom I was kurnal finerly concluded they was better adapted as Home Gards, which accounts for your not hearin of me, ear this, where the bauls is the thickest and where the cannon doth roar. But as a American citizen I shall never cease to admire the masterly advance our troops made on Washington from Bull Run. It was well dun. I spoke to my wife bout it at the time. My wife sed it

> was well dun. According to army orders, just is sued, whenever companies by an economical use of their rations have raised a the commissary from whom they draw their rations. The bills of purchase at cost prices of articles will be paid by any commissary having funds for that purpose, for the benefit of the economor exchanged for other supplies by the

A LARGE CONTRACT. - Stephen Cromwell, of Camden, Ohio, has made a contract by which he is to furnish one hundred and fifty thousand cords of take into consideration the fact that it makes a nile four feet high and not less the river to Matthias. The force on Baw McClellan, his comrade at West than two hundred and fifty-seven miles the Potomac is said to be 180,000, and in length, and requires the delivery of nearly fifty cords a day (Sundays excepted) for ten years.

The force of Matthias. The force of Matthias.

Point, and his junior by several years, inherit his power, his position and his growing popularity.

He accepted, without complaint or ted) for ten years.

.. A Fair Divide.

The Gazette just now has much to say nto Mr. Brinton, who offers to divide about a fair division of the local offices the fees of the Sheriff's office with the between the Republicans and Democrats, county, and calls him a humbug. C.n and secuts the idea of allowing to the Democrats anything, in a county where why Mr. Woods, the straight party can- the opposition gave 10,000 majority. On the question, however, of an equitable division of the spoils among the aforesaid 10.000 Republicans, the Gazette has not s word to say, that establishment bagging the entire game. Here is a table, quite a instructive to the curious in such matters as the figures of the Gazetie:

Whole number of Republican voters in our county according to the Gazette, 16 725 A "FAIR DIVIDE OF THE OFFICES" O RUSSELL EREETT:

City Controllership, 3 years. Clerk of Senate, 2 years..... TO SAMUEL RIDDLE: TO SOL. SCHOYER, jr.: TO ERRETT, RIDDLE A SCHOYER, OF GAZETTE Director of the Poor. Does the editor

> Prothonotary Register Atter greedily taking all this as its share, the husks will generously be left by the Ga ette men for "fair" division among the county, whom it professes to admire so much while they work obediently in harness and bring "grist to their mill!" The co-partnership existing between the Gazette and the Republicans resembles much that formed between the lion and the other animals of the forest in fabulous times. Great is the Gazette on paper, on "a fair divide." it least such is the opinion of one who has

INSIDE VIEW. To the Lovers of the Glorious Union ju the States in Allegheny County. You citizens of Allegheny county, who we and adore the Union, the Constitution nd the refulgent stag of our nationality. should turn out on the S.n. day of Obtober and devote one day to sustain loyal men who are presented to you without party distinction. The Union ticket is composed of good citizens, men who are directly the ranks of the yeomanry-mer who have not heretofore been fed on the bounty of the taxables, but have been the ardent friends of what is just and proper. The people of the county will see the necessity of nipping in the bud partizan appeals for the sake of continuing old abuses in and about the Court House. Now but a natreotic and Union-loving people he sale of the Union in putting down political beggers, who claim office on the ground of poverty will have an opportunity of doing strict justice to themselves voting for gentlemen who are both ionest and capable, and who do not come before the voters on mere ground of poverty. The honest man of all parties who desire the co-operation of avery by all citizen with see the propriety of sinking politics as the only effective means under prov-

lence of saving our Union from the grasp nango county when the war broke out and anxious to drag the country into the vor-Then all who desire to rave us from keeping alive a detostable party spirit, will, unless blinded by gross gnorance or partizan projudice, vote the rebellion. In his own county he needs no Urban theket, composed of the very best defence from the separations of the Guzette men of our county. Let the second Tuesday of Ostuber be memorable hereafter as a day dedicated to the preservation of and the voters wall be better satisfied, betor served than keeping slive party for | party sake, w., I embroiling our citizens in political strite, w. ich can result in no good when all lova, men should come together atriotism and cruss at one fell awoop al. elitical snimesities and sink the partizan

the elevation of good Union men to lace and power. her conquer we must, for our cause. And this lie our motto in too i is our tr the Star Spangled Benner, long may it wave, for the land of the free and the home of the frave."

Missouri. Gen. Lane's command surprised a chel camp at Papinsville on the 21st, atterly routing the enemy. One hunared rebels were taken prisoners, and forty killed. The whole camp cquipments and the provisions of the enemy were taken. Gen. Lane has issued a thundering proclamation, threatening death upon all rebels found under arms. It is also reported that he attacked a

burning the town. Claib Jackson with 10,000 men is reported to be moving on Booneville. There is every indication that an important battle must come off in the locality of Jefferson City ere many days. the company but effected his escape -The mounted force under Zollicoffer outrages upon the farmers bordering on Tennessee, systemattically carrying off their slaves, robbing the masters, and

destroying their property. THE blockade will now begin to tell upon the seceded States, with redoubled surplus, it must be left in the hands of will boats pass up the Green, Cumberland, or Tennessee rivers, with aid and comfort for traitors--nor will vessels from the Canadian ports find their way through the inlets into Pamlico and ists. Heretofore surplus rations have Albermarle Sounds, with cargoes of the French infantry officer. His conversabeen sold to sutlers and storekeepers, things that are precious in the sight of the Secesh. The blockade will now

imagined. A DESERTER from the Robel army ultaneously, attacking in front and rear | murmur, an inferior position under him | tianity into Ireland.

The Situation at Lexington. THE TWO TOWNS AND THE POSITION OF

COL. MULLIGAN'S FORTIFICATIONS. [From the St. Louis Democrat] The following is a diagram of the posi-tion of the city of Lexington, Mo., which was surrendered to an overpowering rebel force, under Sterling Price, on Friday, the 20th inst , by Col Mulligan: -W est

Lexington. Sturgis Rein-force-ments Lexington

The boats, as shown above, were old rry boats, and were seized by the rebela The general direction of the Missouri ver at the city of Lexington is from west to east, as is marked, the city lying on the south bank. Old Laxington is the earl settlement, situated back on the bill. It has been superseded by New Lexington, farther up the river, where the steamboy. landing now is. New Lexington is the main city. remaining 16,721 Republican voters of the along the bluff between the two, and both are now united under the name of Lixing

Colonel Mulligan's fortifications were between the two locations, consisting of heavy earthworks, ten feet in height, with a ditch of eight feet in width. These forifications surrounded a college building, which was used as quarters for the Union oldiers, and had been strengthened to resist an artillery attack. The lines of th fortifications were extensive and were capable of centaining a force of 10,000

The main body of the army of General Price was located at Old Lexington, from which point the attack was made, thoug the fort was assailed on all sides. The oc cupants of the fort had a skirmish of Phursday of last week with a party of rebels, not, however, under Prin time, who sheltered themselves behind the houses in Old Lexington. To deprive them of this advantage, the old town was after wards shelled and burnt, by order of Col. Mulligan. New Laxington, or Lexing ton proper, was in possession of the rebel but the city was not the theatre of conflict Colonel Mulligan could easily have shelled and destroyed it, but this, of course, is would not de. The line of the fertifications ran down

to the river bluff, and from the bluff to he water's edge there is a wide sheiving each. The boats reported to be capture and at the water's close within the direc tions of the lines of the fort, and on th. beach is where a severe struzgle ensued o l'ueeday for the posses ion of the boats Colonel Mullican's force consisted of 1 own regiment, Colonel Marshall's caval: regiment, and Plabuly's command c

Kansas troops, the whole amounting to from 2,500 to 3,000 men. As to their sup olies of provisions and ammunition iit! General P tween fifteen and thirty thousand men -He had plenty of artillery, but was shore of powder and shot, for ne had no ad quate

stores to draw upon since the Sprinetiele Prince Napoleon's Opinion.

The letters in the Paris Opinione de Nationale, attributed to Prince Napole on, speak of his visit to the two camps. and thus describes it: THE SDIRLE OF PATH ADMICS

It is incontestible that there is much more passion and ardor among the offiof the Northern army. Individual bra-Confederate camp; but the Union army makes up for the disadvantage by a more advanced military organization and knowledge, at least among the soldiers : so that matters, being equally balanced it is difficult enough to foresee towards which side the fortune of war will incline.

It is true the victory of Bull Run i of a nature to excite to the highest pitch the confidence and enthusiasm of the Scuthern men; but I find it impossible to see in the result of that battle one of those solemn judgments, without appeal, which condemn one side to bow the head beneath the irresistible ascendency of the victor. These men, after all, are nearly of the same camp at Osceola, routing the rebels and race or the same mixed races; and, despite of the divergence of opinion, they have a common fund of ideas, manners and feelings, which does not permit a line to be drawn through the thirtieth degree of latitude, and to have it said, all that is north of this line is inferior

to all that is South of it. To estimate the event of July 21, we A federal force of Kentuckians had must leave a wide margin for the local aptured R. B. Clay and sixteen of his | incident, the chance and unexpected encounters on the field of battle, the unforeseen events which take hold of the imaginations of the masses-secondary causes which operate on the war by so much the more as the armies have less experience, discipline and knowl-

M'CLELLAN AND M'DOWELL. General M'Clellan, a pupil of the West Point Academy, is a man thirtyfive years old, very small in stature, with black hair and moustacke, an intelligent, frank and agreeable counteforce. It was loose at two points-the nance, and of simple, modest behaviour. are cosed. No more trains loaded with Dowell commands all the troops on the contrabrand goods will go down the right bank of the Potomac. He is a Louisville and Nashville Railroad, nor man of about forty-two, is large, and strongly built; his face not particularly delicate, but it is remarkably open, and from its expression of frankness and

amiability, engaging.

If McClellan resembles one of engineer officers, McDowell is like a are superior to his exterior, however prepossessing that may be; he is a man pinch with a severity heretofore un. as just, as true, as simple as one can meet. He received a terrible check at Bull Run and he speaks of it without hitterness, without recrimination, with an accent of sincerity and an elevation wood for the Ohio Central Railroad states that they have 10,000 men at of sentiment that do him the greatest Company. The magnitude of this con- Freestone Point, 30,000 between there honor. Deprived of the supreme comtract can be understood only when we and Manassas, and a large force along mand in consequence of this reverse, he

tune with which his own name was associated. Yet no one doubts that Mc-Dowell will prove the nost submissive

sort of philosophical stoic, a reputation retary of War. of which some of the West Pointgraduates are ambitions, and of which they are in some degree worthy. He drinks neither wine, tea nor coffee; he does States, especially those in the North, are not smoke, and his sobriety and endur- slow in sending forward reinforcements .tan principles.

The Mercantile World. Experience, and particularly the experience of adversity, is the best teachof a newspaper, the management of a steam engine, and the business of trade. The New York World has an essay which perhaps the experience of the present day will serve to render foreible. In an article on the "abuse of credit." it says:

should be beeded by commercial men. It is a natent fact that, excepting those who have succombed through their doing a purely Southern business, the jouses that have been the first to fail are those commonly known as the "fast merchants' of the city. Unreasonable facilities for securing a large credit have created in our midst a class of men whose chief ambition is to build up a monster establishment, utterly irespective of the principles on which its affairs are conducted. A dashing store, an armry of clerks, a huge accumulation of merchandise, and sales that foot up to yearly millions-these are the great desiderata of some mod ern merchants' ambition. They are the end of his purposes, and not the means by which they aim to reach the legitimate object of trade. Time was when traders held all the machinery of their business subservient to the reali zation of an actual profit and accumu lation of wealth. That system is now left to the "slow fogies." The Jehus of medern competition scorn it as unsuited to the "two-forty" speed of their days. Profits may be realized, say they, if convenient; but enormous transactions and fan imposing display are the things without which a business is worthless. It frequently happens that their ambition spurns the narrow limits of one establithment, and sprends out into sundry branches reaching to the far west or the extreme south. These are found to be convenient outlets for the over-gorged concern at New York, and to reader their relief to the present concern the more prompt and effective, goods are sold as much below

require. t my to involve the parties adoptat it in bankruptey, but also to necestate more conservative traders to accommodate their prices to this losing vitiated and thus comparatively worthless through the vices of one class. The creditors of the "fast merchant" ultimately lose heavily through his bankruptcy, and, all along, their risks are increased through the diminished profits imposed by his reckless sales That such a system of trading is dis-

their

honest in principle and ruinous in the cers of the Southern than among those result is palpable enough to dispense with the ceremony of proof. The marvery is incontestibly superior in the vel is that it should have been so long tolerated. The importers and domest ic commission merchants are responsible complain if they feel heavily its losses. I that showered upon them like rain. They protest against all such reckless trading, and yet have been daily selling their largest bills to the class of men whom they denounce. Were it not that they sold to these parties on terms almost double the limits of a leoitimate credit, and that they credited them to twice the amount of what they consider a safe "line." the inflated jobbing establishments of our city could not exist a month. These evils live with the consent and by the support of our package merchants; and if the

desire a reform it must come first of all by their own upanimous decision. 1. To sell as much as possible or four months' time, and in no case on longer than six months: 2. To sell to no man more goods than consistent with his known ability to

lispose of his notes at a fair rate and without endorsement; and, 3. To refuse goods entirely to those who are slaughtering the value of merchandise throughout the market by making large sales below cost. THE SITUATION OF THE WAR.

There appears to be a probability of a have unmasked their batteries along the Virginia side of the Potomac, presenting a powerful front so as complete. ly to have closed the navigation of that from Occoquan creek to Mathias Point. and military men declare the river to be blockaded and rendered useless. Every vessel that passes is fired on, and it is said that at least ten thousand troops are located along the rebel shores, with a powerful force within a striking distance. It is also believed that an attempt will be made by the rebels to cross the river at two points--viz: from Aquia Creek and opposite to General Bank's column. Whether the rebels are ready for an open field fight is not actually known, but, judging from the refusal to take up the glove thrown down by General Smith on Wednesday, it would appear they are not.

THE remains of an Irish crown, of near Clonmacuoise, by a countrymen. They were supposed to date back to the time of the first introduction of Chris-

whose mission was to repair the misfor. The Secretary of War and the Volun-G a. Cameron's order to the authorities

and the most devoted of the Lieutenants was proposed in that State, is commented and the most devoted of the Lieutenants of McClellan. McDowell has, besides upon very generally, some taking sides When a first lieutenant of a frigate he the reputation in the army of being a with, others against the order from the Sec-It is cortainly desirable that the army may be filled up without drafting, but it must be acknowledged that many of the

ance are quite analagous with his Puri- The Bull Run affair has been repeated, and worse than repeated in its results, in Mis souri, and that, too, solely on account of the meagerness of our army in that State; and yet Fremont is called upon, and is ac tually sending troops forward to defend er in all things, even the conducting the capital, while our Eastern cities are teeming with unemployed, able-bodied young men who refuse to come forward in defence of their country. This thing is a mystery to all classes here. The very States whose representatives in Congress were most ready to vote the President an their quota of men for an army of even The late heavy failures among our half that size. Massachusetts is offering men ity merchants preach a moral that \$20 each bounty, and, with that inducement, Gen. Wilson's regiment is filling up recruiting in Boston, is instructed to States are also backward in sending forward men, and the indications are not at all favorable for a full army at an early day without a draft, at least from some of

the States. Pennsylvania Ahead Agaju. Ponnsylvania has taken the initiatory teps to establish a State military school.-It is hoped that other loyal States will follow her example, and that each will, without delay, cause a school for military instruction to be established, with arrangements so favorable as to be accessible to any who may wish to avail themselves of its advantages.

om The St. Louis Republican. iege of Lexing on-Some interesting Particulars-Heroism of the Troops. From gentlemen arrived in this city rom Lexington we get additional intersting particulars of the late seige at that The first assault upon Col. Mulli gan's intrenchments was made, as has heretofore been tated, on Thursday, the 2.h just, in the afternoon, when Price's forecs, aither an engagement of about two ours, were repulsed with considerable laughter. Two of the rebel cannon were mounted, and the attacking party iven back two miles to the Fair No general fight occurred from Thurs-

No general again occurred from ay until the following Wednesday, alough there were frequent skirmishes veen the pickets of the two armies. On Vednesday, Price having been reinforced v Green and Harris, and his command hen numbering, as is said, as many as thirty thousand, commenced a most deermined and desperate siege. The fight lasted from nine o'clock Wednesday morning until five o'clock on Friday afternoon when Colonel Mulligan was compelled to surrender unconditionally. cost as the necessities of the firm may time, the forces on both sides scardely sused five minutes in the battle. The level. The whole trade thus becomes needs upon the intrenchments, but in every

Stripes.
On Thursday night Gen. Price sent in a flag of truce, with a peremptory order for the unconditional surrender of the entire force, but Col. Mulligan forwarded a reply that he could not accede to the demand this only served to exasperate still more the besiegers, and the battle was renewed with greater vigor than before. On Friday fortifications, the rebels rolling bales of herup before them for breastworks, and thus protecting themselves from the steady seed with thus protecting themselves from the steady carried large bundles of hemp upon their for its existence, and cannot now justly arms, to serve as shields against the bullets In one of these charges, made in the af. ternoon of Friday, the Secessionists got their portable breastworks very near to the Federal intrenchments, firing upon the garrison as they advanced. At the point where the attack was made a company of Marshall's Illinois cavalry, under Captain Walton, and a company of the Irish Brigade, together with a company of Lexington Home Guards, were stationed. The advance of the rebels seemed so overwhelming that a terror stricken Home Guard took a white handkerchief and fastened it upon his bayonet, thus improvising a flag of truce. The movement created considerable confusion in the three Federal companies, who anticipating that they would be taken prisoners, beat a hasty

The rebels were thus able to capture a six-pounder from the trenches and another six pounder belonging to the Irish Brirotect the Hospital, upon which the nemy had no scruples in firing. pay, even though it may be possible to taking of these guns was signalized by a general shout and hurrah in the secession ranks, which demonstrations, however, soon ceased, for good reasons. ing the wagon corral on the inside of the trenchments, the Irish company rallied and the Lexington company returned .--Another company was ordered by Colonel Mulligan to their support, and the three made a bold and gallant charge, which reanited in the recapture of the two guns. serious engagement between the Union and rebel forces in the vicinity of Washington before many days. The rebels ception of the last flag of truce from Gon. Price's command, and was about the finishng part of the battle.

The surrender was made at five o'clock

on Friday afternoon, and was on account of the reasons with which the public are already acquainted. The noble garriso highway to the capital. These batteries had fought two days without food or water. THE ABDESCO OIL COMPANY Five hundred horses had been killed inside North Carolina coast and Kentneky. Seeing him pass in the street you would are said to be placed at intervals of a of the fortifications, and the intolerable Now both these avenues for smuggling certainly take him for a French officer little over two miles, all along the shore stench arising from their carcasses added to the sickening sensations of the famished and exhausted troops. Men fainted in the trenches for want of water, and when the surrender took place, the whole command was drooping with faintness and fatigue. The wounded and killed on the Federal side, amounted, in the whole engagement to one hundred and forty nine. The dead, up to Monday morning, number forty-two. The loss of the enemy is believed to be not less than one thousand and is by some reported to have reached fifteen hundred. THE sudden arrest of Ex-Governor Morehead of Kentucky, and his remo val so far from home, which have excited a good deal of comment, were made

> PATENT OFFICE BUSINESS .- Th business at the Patent office has fallen The remains of an Irish erown, of business at the Patent office has table pure gold and weighing seven ounces, off fifty per cent since the war was compared were found, with a regal collar, in a log menced. Many of the clerks have, in 2200 per head.

we understand, by order of the Secreta

ry of War to anticipate a threatened

COMMODORE STRINGHAM AND THE GIANT.—An "old salt." who sailed with Commodore Stringham, the here of lows not to draft men for the army, 88 Hatterss Inlet in earlier days, relates was short in stature, and slender in form but was endowed with great muscular power of limb. At one time the frigate was lying in the harbor of Naples, where a giant was on exhibition; who was invited on board the vessel. As he approached Lieutenant Stringham he towered above him like a tall father by the side of his child. The Lieutenant gave him a quizzical look and stepped up to a pile of heavy cannon balis.-Taking up one of these he placed it up. on his hand and held it out at arm's length for nearly a minute. The giant looked on in astonishment. attempted the same feat he found that his strength was not sufficient and utterly failed in its performance.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRAITORS. As Fort Lafavette overflows, orders army of 500,000 men, have not yet sent in have been sent to get ready several forts. North for the reception of political and war prisoners. Capt. Geo. Kensal, now and slowly. Vermont and other Northern provide quarters and rations in Fort Warren for one hundred.

IV. S. ARMY—WANTED IMMEDIATELY
for the SIXTE REGIMENT U. S. OXVATRY, REGULAR HERVICE—A few more ablebodied 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
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se6

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