The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING::::::OCT. 2.

For Afternoon Telegraph, See First Page.

UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE 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 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. Now are we to overcome partizan antipathies in the minds of all parties so as to present a united front in support of our country? We must cease discussing party issues, make no illusions to old party tests, have no crimination and recriminations, indulge in no taunts one against the other, as to who has been the cause of these troubles.*

"*When we shall have rescued the Government and country from its perils, and seen its flag floating in triumph over every inch of American soil, it will then be time enough to inquire as to who and what has brought these troubles upon us. When we shall have a country in a Government for our children to live in peace and happiness, it will be time for each of us to return to our party banners according to our own convictions of right and duty. Let him be marked as no true patriot who will not abandon all such issues, in times like this*"

"He who is not for his country is against her. There is no neutral position to be occupied. It is the duty of all zealously to support the Government in all its efforts to bring this unhappy civil war to a speedy conclusion."—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 defence. Rebellion can lay down her arms to Government—Government cannot surrender to rebellion."—HON. DAN'L S. DICKINSON, of New York.

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*.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

We publish to-day another well written letter from our correspondent, R. C. H.—This young gentleman is a son of Dr. Hannon, formerly a partner with George Park, in the drug business, and a brother-in-law of Wm. M. Faber, Esq, in whose family he has been reared. He is a member of the Friend Rifles. He is a true soldier and although scarcely twenty-one years of age, will make his mark.

What has become of "Cussewago?"—Has the Provost Marshal got him? Or is he over-loaded with official duty?

Will some one of our correspondents in the Oil Region let us know the extent of damage there by the late flood.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

On Saturday the *Chronicle* announced, apparently upon editorial authority, that Mr. William Bennett was in Washington to attend to the voting of the soldiers from this county.

We are enabled to announce, in addition to this, that on Thursday, Sheriff Graham, and F. H. Collier, Esq, late District Attorney, started for Washington, with a dry goods box full of documents, in order to secure the votes of the volunteers for Mr. Woods' succession to the Sheriffalty, according to the programme of the Court House clique.

We think our brave volunteers are fully aware who have been their friends, and know that Mr. Rhodes has devoted much of his time, and expended large amounts of money for their comfort and that of their families. They will vote for their friends and to sustain the principles of the Union.

THE COUNTRY PEOPLE.

There is little danger that the honest voters of the country will be disturbed by the misrepresentations of the *Gazette*. That paper fears that it will lose the control of the offices about the Court House, and hence it prefers to support a straight partizan to a National Union Ticket. It is working for itself and for the Court House clique.

The principle of sustaining the government, is totally overlooked by these hungry office seekers. All they want is to sustain themselves. But the people have determined that the coming election shall break the succession at the Court house, and that the public officers shall no longer be the subject of bargain and sale.

THE Republican Conventions refused to make a Union ticket, and then, to deceive the people, call their ticket "The Republican Union Ticket." Such flimsy devices deceive no one.

ST. LOUIS GUNBOATS.—Seven gunboats of formidable character are being constructed at St. Louis. They are to be mounted with nine large guns each, carrying balls nine inches in diameter. The boats are being built under the supervision of Capt. Edwards at a cost of $90,000 each, and are to be ready for service by the 20th of October.

THE WAR.

It seems as though we were to have no end of military misfortunes in this war. The experience of previous disasters of a similar character certainly should have caused sufficient precautions to be taken to prevent their recurrence. Loyal regiments firing upon each other with fatal effect is more disheartening than battles with the enemy. Where the fault lies it is not for us to say, but there is great fault somewhere. It is time that some certain method of distinguishing friends from foes on the battle field should be designated.

The news from Washington indicates that we are doubtless on the eve of great events. Even while we write a battle may be going on. No one can tell how soon the armies encamped in sight of each other on the Potomac may be engaged in deadly conflict.

On Friday night, for some cause not yet explained, the rebels withdrew from the advanced positions in the vicinity of the Capital, which they have occupied for several weeks, and on Saturday night our troops occupied the points thus vacated. This movement may be a prelude to a general engagement, but whatever its object is, a fight or a feint, we hope our generals will prove more wary and skillful and our soldiers braver than their adversaries.

The people of the loyal States have every confidence in their power to suppress this insurrection, and it must be done by our brave soldiers or not at all. They have confidence in those who administer their affairs. They have ceased to dictate to the President, the Cabinet or the commanding officers of the army. They have thrown off old party prejudices and are united for the sake of the Union, and determined to sustain their government at all hazards and in any event.

From Missouri the news is not cheering. It is believed that the rebels have a force of from forty thousand to fifty thousand men at Lexington and are daily receiving reinforcements. They are well armed and provisioned.

General Fremont expects to move upon them towards the close of the week. The public will await the result with fear and trembling. If another disaster occurs in Missouri *somebody* must be held responsible for it.

The news from Kentucky indicates that the Union men are fully aroused and prepared for almost any contingency which may occur. The soldiers on the river border of the State are well armed and equipped, and it is hoped that they will prove more than a match to their enemies. Along the southern borders of the State the traitors have been committing outrages and robberies without number. The Union men are, however, doing well, and the rebels will presently find enough to do to defend their own homes in Tennessee, to which they evidently fear that the seat of war will soon be transferred.

The extreme East and the extreme West are, however, now the points to which the most intense interest is directed. If Fremont shall succeed in dislodging Price and gain a brilliant victory over the rebel forces in Missouri, and McClellan drives back their main army on the Potomac, the nation will be jubilant with gladness. It cannot be many days now before news of stirring events must come. God grant that victory may perch upon our banners!

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE AND FORNEY'S PRESS.

The *Gazette* has been in the habit of quoting *Forney's Vapor*, the *Press*, against the Democracy. We would now like to call the attention of the gentleman of many offices and larger expectancies to the following, which we clip from the favorite paper of the "old *Gazette*." Errett and his colaborers may learn a lesson from the staunch supporter of the Union movement throughout the State. The Democrats of this county deserve all praise for their manly bearing in supporting the National Administration and sinking politics in the elevation of good *Union men* to office, who will expose tricksters and corrupt officials, who have subsisted for years on the bounty of the tax-payers and not on honesty.

Forney speaks as follows—and this time speaks correctly. We call the especial attention of the politicians who cater to the *Gazette* to ponder over it and be benefitted by its teachings hereafter:

"The Union of all loyal men in support of the Administration, the Government and the war, which has proved so effective and promises to terminate so successfully in the great Republican States of Ohio and New York, will extend to other quarters, notwithstanding the efforts of the worshippers of mere party organizations. We perceive that in this State the Republicans and loyal Democrats of the counties of Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, Lancaster, Lebanon, Allegheny, York and Franklin have come together on a single platform of devotion to the Administration and the war. It may not be out of place to remind the citizens of Philadelphia that in New York city, where the Democratic organization has been used so powerfully to damage the country, the Democrats and Republicans are combining for the purpose of nominating a single municipal ticket against the sinister influence of Mozart and Tammany Halls."

Another Privateer Destroyed.

Late intelligence from Fort Pickens states that another privateer the Judith, has recently been destroyed by an expedition fitted out from our fleet in that quarter. Finding it impossible to cut her out, on account of the protection afforded by the guns of the Pensacola Navy Yard, our brave tars set fire to and entirely destroyed her. Privateering is evidently not a remunerative business. It constantly exposes those engaged in it to mortifying and tragic disasters.

IOWA has now in the service nine regiments of infantry, including three that have left within a few days; and there are nearly ready two regiments of infantry and three of cavalry. When all have been put in the field, Iowa will have furnished some fifteen thousand men.

The "High Tone" of Secession.

We copy the following from the Chicago *Post*. Every word is true, and there is an unction in the way the truth is laid down which is precious:

Take notice that whenever you find a snob or flunky—male or female—you will find a secessionist. There seems to be a sort of elective affinity that draws the species towards the thing. One encounters at times specimens of the kind in society—creatures, who, unable to feel what there is noble and dignified in sharing the identity of a great nation, drivel out their feeble and idiotic sneers, and think it a fine aristocratic thing to be a secessionist.—The miserable toadies are infinitely more offensive than out-and-out traitors.

It has become the fashion among a certain class of flunkies to speak contemptuously of our Republican form of government. These bilious old snobs and vinegar-visaged elderly ladies—creatures of low tastes and large pretensions—the bleared and bloated fungii of our native aristocracy—have esteemed it evidence of high breeding to sneer and carp at our free institutions. We have all seen these creatures in society where they are not wanted, villifying their own government, and making themselves at once detested and despised by those whose favor they would court.

It is these "natural born" flunkies—these hankerers after the sweets of despotism—who regard the rebellion of Jeff. Davis & Co. with lenient eyes. Hostile at heart to our democratic institutions, they welcome a movement that looks to their supervision—they eagerly jump at the tender of a "strong government."—They welcome secession as a stepping stone to social greatness. They talk flippantly over their wine about the "chivalrous nature" of the southerners, their superior breeding, their aristocratic "bearing," and their independence of the caprices of the rabble. While they sneer at Mr. Lincoln as vulgar, they vote Messrs Davis and Stephens as "gentlemen," to the born and manor born.

Battles.

We do not know, says the N. Y. *Tribune*, what are Gen. McClellan's purposes with regard to a general engagement, and would not reveal them if we did; but we believe the Confederates mean to force him (if necessary) to accept battle within the next fortnight, and probably within a very few days. Their resources are limited; their soldiers are poorly clad, and the cool nights of Autumn begin to tell on their health and spirits, so that many of them are anxious for a fight or a retreat. Thousands of them are there on purpose to fight, and will do it valiantly; others have been pressed, or drafted, or dragged into the service, and do not see the beauty of shivering in cotton uniforms through months of inaction, exposure and increasing cold. We believe that every day of quiet now tells on the Union side, and shall be glad to see a battle postponed for a month yet. But the embarrassment of the navigation of the lower Potomac by rebel batteries is intended either to hasten a combat or to cover an attempt to cross the river in force, so that we shall regard it with anxious interest our Washington advices for some days to come. We believe Gen. McClellan is prepared for any emergency, and that, though every day adds strength to his columns as contrasted with those of the rebels confronting them, if they are really anxious for a trial of their strength, they need not go far to find a sincere devoted opportunity.

A Degenerate Son.

On the 19th inst., a Federal officer captured John S. Clay, [illegible] of his men, within their own lines, [illegible] forces of the rebel General Zollicoffer. To what infamy has a great name been reduced! The son of Henry Clay, taken in rebellion against the Union, fighting treason against Kentucky—spotting the rare of all that his immortal father loved best, of all which adorned his name and will approve his glory to distant ages! There is a refinement of wickedness in the disloyalty of this man, which throws even John C. Breckinridge into the shade, dwarfs all ordinary traitors into pigmies. This attitude, too, must startle the country, for he is the son of gallant Harry of the West. Beyond that he would be a common rebel, for he is not greatly blessed with brains, and has no influence save that *name*, which he now draggles in infamy. We are glad that he is arrested—glad that the blood of Henry Clay, even in the veins of a degenerate son, cannot now enter the contest against the Union.

With the arrest of this man we cannot help thinking where his great father would have stood if now alive—how he would have blasted with his voice, and overwhelmed with his commanding power, the Breckinridges and Buckners, and would have hurled from him his degraded son, as a "mildewed ear."

THE COST.—As for the cost of this war, it will doubtless be as large for the space it continues, as that of almost any war of modern times. But there is the very favorable peculiarity that the loans and expenditures are made within our own limits, and among our own people. We are not loaded with taxation that foreigners may profit. And the crippling of industry is far less than accompanies domestic wars generally.—Business received at first a great shock, but it is gradually recovering, and will, in the end, be more healthful and vigorous than ever.

THE Assistant Treasurer at New York on Saturday received an order from Ohio for $200,000 of demand Treasury notes. This is said to be the first large amount that has been applied for, but various small sums of one to five thousand dollars have been paid out when asked for. At no time have the amounts presented for redemption exceeded the demand from new sources. These notes are probably employed simply as an exchange operation by some party who has that amount of gold which he wishes to place in Ohio at little or no cost or risk.

PRICE'S force on the morning of the surrender at Lexington, was 34,000, but subsequently increased to 42,000, and men continued to join him from all quarters. The rebels have devastated the whole country within a radius of twenty miles, seizing everything of any value, carrying off crops, produce, money, etc.

Captured at Lexington.

The men were required to take an oath—that is, the form of administering an obligation of some kind was gone through. The manner of it was this: When the Brigade was drawn up in line before crossing the river, one of Price's officers rode up to the head of the column and read to company A the form of an oath not to bear arms against the state of Missouri or the rebel confederacy. "All you that take the oath take off your caps," he said, and without waiting to see how many caps were raised, rode on to the next company exclaiming, "You've heard the oath read, all you that take it remove your caps." And in this manner he went through with the companies. The soldiers of the Irish Brigade regarded it then, and now regard it as no obligation at all, binding upon their consciences or actions. Many of them while the farce was enacting were heard to mutter in response to the rebel officer, "Ah, to the devil! an' we don't swear any such thing."

The Batteries on the Potomac.

The enemy are reported to have planted several powerful batteries on the shores of the Potomac. Some of them were probably originally erected to prevent the Union forces from landing at important points on the Virginia shore, and others for aggressive purposes. It is no doubt part of their plan to control and prevent the navigation of the river, so that if by any misfortune to our arms direct communications between Washington and the North are cut off, they can also render it difficult and dangerous to send succor from the sea to a beleaguered capital. The recent attacks upon our ships have disclosed the exact location (previously concealed) of several of these hostile works. It is quite possible that, since they have thus been unmasked, an attempt will be made before many days to capture or destroy them.

Vacant Dwelling-Houses.

The Philadelphia Ledger says there are, in that city, a great many unoccupied houses, the consequence of which has been a very considerable reduction of rents—say from 20 to 25 per cent. The same remark, says the New York Journal of Commerce, will hold substantially true in regard to New York city. In some wards the number of unoccupied stores and dwellings would hardly fail to attract attention, even from a superficial observer; and landlords very commonly content themselves with nominal rent, or nothing at all, rather than lose an occupant who is likely to pay whenever business resumes.

The Object of the Rebel Retreat.

Various speculations are rife as to the whereabouts of the rebel army, as no traces of them can be discovered in large force, occasional pickets of infantry and cavalry only being discernible at distant points, hovering as if for the purpose of observation. The most probable theory is, that from what can be gathered, the rebels are making feints of retreat as they did previous to the battle of Bull Run, with the view of drawing our troops into ambuscades. This opinion is strengthened by the repetition of a conversation which a farmer residing in the neighborhood of Falls Church overheard the day before.

The encampments of the rebels show that they at no time had over 10,000 men in front of Washington, and at the points which they have just evacuated.

THE Bulletin says: Hon. George M. Stroud now stands before the people of Philadelphia as the candidate of three distinct organizations for one of the Associate Judgeships of the district Court. The People's Party Convention yesterday, in acting upon the withdrawl of Mr. Briggs, nominated Judge Stroud. The excellent judges now on the bench in our different courts, whose terms are soon to expire are thus all placed in nomination for re-election and this without any reference to partisan politics.

THE Philadelphia banks have resolved to take their proportion of the second fifty millions of the national loan.—They are unanimous in their opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury should put into circulation all the demand notes that he can get out.

IT is the purpose of the Government to recall Gen. Sumner from California, with all the regular troops now in service in that State, and to authorize the raising of a volunteer force of thirty thousand men in California, for the defence of the frontier and operations in the adjoining Territories.

THE village of Williamstown, Oswego county, N. Y., sent one volunteer to the war, and he having returned, preparations are to be made to honor him with a public reception.

FIVE States will hold their annual elections on Tuesday, the 8th of October—namely Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana and Minnesota.

A LEVY en masse has been ordered in Kansas, all being ordered to enrol, arm, and hold themselves in readiness to march at any moment.

THOS. C. MILLER, of Detroit, has been appointed consul to Hayti.

For The Post.

MR. BABB:—The man with "Galen's Head" and Byron shirt collar, who edits the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and labors under the hallucination that he understands the interests of the Republican party and of the country better than Greeley or Bryant, sees fit to devote an article in yesterday's issue to the "diminutive young gentleman," who lately held the position of Solicitor for the City of Pittsburgh. Under the doleful caption of "Ingratitude" he laments that perverseness of spirit which, he thinks, induces me to support the Union Ticket, notwithstanding the alleged receipt by me of the large sum of "$5,500" from an office conferred by Republicans alone. I can readily comprehend how remarkable such a course of conduct appears to this hirsute philosopher of the Cameronian School—the receipt of the cash being generally deemed and taken by that class as an all sufficient reason for the abnegation of a principle or the support of measures the most mischievous. There are those, however, inexplicable as it may seem to this sciolist in politics, who value their country higher than party, and who are ready at an hour like the present to sacrifice something of partizan feeling and malignity to the demands of an unselfish patriotism.

If supporting a "Union Ticket makes an "ingrate" of a Republican, then is the senior editor of the *Gazette* the veriest ingrate living, for he largely contributed through the columns of his paper to the growth and development of that very Union sentiment which he now vainly endeavors to stifle. What can be thought by an enlightened community of the honesty or fairness of an editor who, one *short month* ago, advocated a Union Ticket, suggested the matter in his paper and commended it in language like the following, who now has the effrontery to denounce publicly those who still hold the same sentiments? In its issue of September 3, 1861, says the *Gazette* in speaking of the approaching Republican Convention:

"WE SUGGEST, therefore, that the two Conventions shall, as soon as organized, and *before anything is done towards nominating candidates*, appoint committees to determine whether the loyal democrats shall have a share of the offices, and also to consult as to the proper distribution of the offices. If it is determined, as we presume it will be, that the loyal democrats shall have a share of the ticket, it will then be for these committees to recommend to their respective conventions what offices shall be assigned to democrats."

The day after the Convention adjourned the *Gazette* laments the result in this wise:

"Contrary to the general expectation the Conventions refused to form a "Union" Ticket; WE THINK THIS WAS A MISTAKE." That it was a mistake is believed by many, who, true to their convictions of duty, will endeavor to rectify the error at the ballot box.

A word as to the Munchausen yarn about that "$5,500." The senior editor of the *Gazette*, who is also *inter alia*, Controller of the city of Pittsburgh, states therein that I was Solicitor for two YEARS, receiving therefor the salary of $1,000! If this be true, and as it is certified to by the Controller himself who keeps the accounts between the city and its officers, it cannot be disputed, I shall trouble that functionary for a warrant for the remaining $500 due me. My own impression was that I had been elected and paid for *but one year*; if re-elected I certainly had not before been made aware of it. This, however, may be from use of squaring books in vogue in his office. As to the "2,000 paying suits" I refer to D. Armstrong, Prothonotary, who will be happy to find *one half* that number, as he is now collecting his costs and winding up his business. Equally absurd is the statement about the Diamond and Union street business.

In conclusion, I am not egotist enough to suppose that the public care anything about what course I may see fit to pursue individually, but I shall not tamely submit to impertinent dictation from one who insolently proclaims that "no man crosses his path *politically*, in Allegheny county, without regretting it." I shall not cease to support, as far as in me lies on all proper occasions, the cause of Republicanism, nor shall I consent to be stripped of the proud title of "a Republican" by the senior editor of the *Gazette*. I trust and believe the time is far distant when the dictates of patriotism must yield to the clamor of party or to the *fiat* of any cabal or clique.

JOHN W. RIDDELL.

The Fatal Mistake Near Fall's Church.

STATEMENTS OF PARTICIPANTS.

A number of the participants in the advance on Falls Church were in Philadelphia on Sunday evening. The *Press* says they give confused and contradictory statements relative to the fatal mistake. The most reliable account we derive from a captain's clerk, who left the advancing column near Falls Church at nine o'clock on Sunday morning.

Among the regiments that left the Chain Bridge, under Gen. Wm. K. Smith, were the following: California Regiment, Baxter's Fire Zouaves, and Owen's Irish Regiment, all from Philadelphia; also, the Sixth Maine Regiment, Second and Third Vermont, Nineteenth Indiana, Thirty-third New York, the Berdan Sharpshooters, (comprising two companies) at least two batteries of artillery, and a quantity of cavalry.

Three companies of the California regiment had been been thrown out as skirmishers, two of which had returned to their column, reporting the road unobstructed. Supposing his column now united, General Smith ordered forward the Berdan Sharpshooters, directing them to fire at any approaching body.

Accordingly, when a third company of the California skirmishers were about rejoining their regiment, the sharpshooters fired upon them, without effect. The skirmishers at once replied and a panic ensued among the riflemen, several of whom threw down their pieces, panic-stricken, and ran back upon the main body. The mistake was discovered in a few seconds and amicably adjusted.

When about to rejoin their column the skirmishers were, a second time, fired upon by parts of Col. Owen's Irish Regiment.—The fire was fatal; and even after the skirmishers had made known their real character, some of Colonel Owen's men, highly excited, discharged their pieces at random.

A part of Capt. Mott's battery, hearing this firing ahead, was preparing to sweep the road with grape and canister. After a succession of frightful scenes and great confusion, order was restored, and Colonel Owen's Regiment was ordered back, and, our informant states, the remainder of the column proceeded forward, and, as he thinks, occupied Falls Church.

The distance from Chain Bridge, whence the column started at ten o'clock on Saturday night, to Falls Church, is about six miles. The mistakes occurred about three-quarters of a mile from the latter place.—About fifteen thousand men took part in the advance and fifteen thousand were left to guard Chain Bridge.

Neither Col. Owen nor Col. Baker was in the engagement, Col. Baker having been in the city some days, and Colonel Owen having arrived by the train last evening. A body of rebel cavalry had charged upon our advance some time before the mistake occurred, and our men becoming, in consequence, excited, were eager for a melee, and willing to fire upon anything that might appear. He believes that two of Col. Owen's men were killed, one of Baxter's Fire Zouaves, three of the California Regiment, three of Mott's battery, and two of the First Pennsylvania Dragoons.—Not more than twelve in all, he believes, were killed, and about thirty were wounded.

Buckner's Treason.

If there is one kind of treason worse than another, that of General Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, deserves to have the maximum epithet. He deserves to rank with Twiggs and Floyd. He has had important and special duties entrusted to him, as a loyal citizen of the United States, and at the very time he pretended to be executing those trusts, he held a commission under the rebel government. He began his treason by a wilful lie concerning General McClellan, three months ago. He afterwards went to Washington, where, while he pretended to be loyal, he was really acting the spy. As commander of the Kentucky State Guard, it was his duty to obey the instructions of the State Legislature. But instead of doing this, he pulled his commission as Brigadier General of the rebel government out of his pocket, and proclaimed war against Kentucky and the Union. He then proceeded to burn bridges and destroy dams along the railroads and rivers, and called for troops from Tennessee to invade the State he was sworn to defend. In the course of the suppression of this rebellion, we trust that there will be a rope of good Kentucky hemp prepared for the neck of Buckner.

The Articles of War.

In accordance with a recent order issued by General McClellan, the articles of war are to be read to the troops under his command every Sunday morning. This measure has much to recommend it, and will have considerable moral effect upon both officers and men, by constantly reminding them of their duties as soldiers and the penalties which will attend any breach of military law. In the absence of this regulation many might have remained in ignorance of the articles of war, beyond an idea of their general bearing. Now, however, there is no excuse for those even of the dullest comprehension not knowing the difference between right and wrong. Moreover, the reading of the articles will act as a salutary caution, and be much more impressive than merely posting up printed copies of the same. What now suggests itself is the issue of a similar order in all the other federal camps throughout the country. What is advantageous on the banks of the Potomac will be equally so in Maryland, Missouri, Eastern Virginia and wherever else our troops may be encamped. The number of cases of insubordination in the army are thus likely to be diminished by the knowledge and fear of speedy punishment. The order against picket shooting has already been productive of good effects in Virginia in putting a stop to a wanton and useless system of murder; and the more the tone of the army is elevated by such measures as the two referred to the better for the cause of humanity, ourselves and the republic.

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

THE UNION NOW AND FOREVER!—Hurrah for the Irish Brigade and General Shields!—All wishing to join the IRISH BRIGADE will report immediately at No. 100 Grant street, opposite Cathedral.
M. E. NOLAN,
JOHN STEWART,
se30:1w JOHN BeBRIDE.

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

By an Act lately passed the term of enlistment is changed from five to THREE YEARS, and every soldier who serves that time is entitled to $100 BOUNTY and 160 ACRES OF LAND from the Government. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Government has wisely 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, pension, &c, are guaranteed to the recruit.

ORDER.

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

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 56.

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, Kennett House, Diamond and Alderman Gwalson's office, 4th street, opposite Mayor's office. se18

MEN WANTED—to fill up the ranks of the ALLEGHENY LIGHT INFANTRY. Apply at the Recruiting Office, No. 125 LIBERTY ST., (near Hare's Hotel) JAS. A. LOWRIE, Capt.,
Late commanding Co. K, 14th reg't P. V.
se26-tf

HEADQUARTERS 3d 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 Rifle Regiment, to consist of 2,452 men.

The pay is from $13 to $24 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 Home" 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. 84 Fourth street.
WILL. A. STOKES,
se23 Major 18th Reg't U. S. Infantry.

TEAMSTERS WANTED.—Twenty experienced drivers, who can come well recommended, will be accepted in my Battery.—Apply immediately at 184 Liberty street.
se26:1wd R. B. HAMPTON, Captain.

BUGLERS WANTED.—Two reliable men, competent to act as Buglers, wanted in my Company of Artillery immediately. Apply at 184 Liberty street near St. Clair.
se26:1wd R. B. HAMPTON, Captain.

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 whichhe 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,
oct:daw New York

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

THE HON. J. HOYT 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
se30:1m:daw

Vermin.

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c, Exterminator
"Costar's" Bed-bug Exterminator.
"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 R. 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,
se23 3md&w 127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box, 4586

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 is certified under his hand to be FREE FROM DELETERIOUS ingredients, as well as a SPLENDID DYE, instantaneous in its operation, and perfect in its results. Manufactured by A. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. GEO. H. KEYSER, Agent.
se3 6m&w1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. SIGISMUND LOWE—Please let the good people of ALLEGHENY COUNTY know whether, should you be elected to the Legislature by them, you would bring in or advocate a bill for the repeal of the SUNDAY LAW! We have understood that you were in favor of this same.
(Ums agent.) [for 2 1t&w] "LEVITICUS."

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
Pittsburgh, Tuesday Morning, October 1st, 1861.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Circulation	763,817 00
Due Depositors	303,856 88
Due other Banks	58,906 39
Loans and Discounts	1,062,631 36
Coin	314,941 47
Notes and Checks of other Banks	143,607 57
Due by other Banks	122,106 66
Treasury Notes	125,000 00
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Loan	50,000 00

The above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. M. FULTON, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 1st day October, A. D. 1861.
oct2 W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

NEW FALL GOODS! NEW FALL GOODS!!

CHARLES GIPNER,

78 MARKET STREET.

Invites the attention of all to his stock of

Dress Trimmings, Embroidered Bonnet Ribbons, Mechanic Corsets, slightly damaged, for 50 and 62½ cents, Linen Sets for 50 cts., worth $1,25, Zephyr and Shetland Wool, Shetland Shawls, Woolen Hoods, Nubias, Woolen Hosiery, Merino Undershirts and Drawers Hoop Skirts, Corsets, &c., &c., Gents' Neck-Ties, Collars, Gloves, and Hosiery.
oc2

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF FLAT-BOTTOMED BOATS, 170 feet long, 24 feet wide, raked up 12 feet in front for towing; sides up 8 feet high, pumps, oars, and everything complete. Enquire of J. R. HARTLEY,
oc2 At his Ice House, Virgin Alley.

GREEN APPLES—50 bbls., received this day, and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
oc2

APPLES.—50 barrels green apples to arrive and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
oc2

BEANS.—30 bags white beans for sale by [oc2] HENRY H. COLLINS.

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!
Grand closing out sale of BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS of all kinds which will be sold below cost to make room for a fall stock. persons would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
JOSEPH H. BORLAND,
No. 98 Market st., 2nd door from Fifth st.

DR. SWEET'S
INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,
The great external remedy for man or beast.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
sep28:3mecod corner Second and Wood sts.

NO. 25 DUQUESNE ST. FOR RENT—Four rooms and finished attic. Rent, $9 per month; apply to S. CUTHBERT & SON,
se30 51 Market street.

A FARM OF 40 ACRES, 25 in cultivation, a new frame dwelling house, stable, &c. Situate at 4½ miles from the city. Price, $2,600 for sale by S. CUTHBERT & SON,
se30 51 Market street.

APPLES—50 barrels Green Apples, received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
se30

ROCK CANDY.—
30 boxes White Rock Candy;
15 " Yellow " " just received and for sale by REYMER & BROS.
se3

SUNDRY CONSIGNMENTS.—
108 bags Pea Nuts;
75 bushels Corn Meal;
300 " Shelled Corn;
50 " Spring Barley;
2 barrels Prime Beans;
1 " Dry Peaches, halves