The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING::::::::::::OCT. 4.

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 uttered these admirable and memorable words:

"Whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of his country does not deserve the support and countenance of honest people. How are we to overcome partizan 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.

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*.

GOOD ON BRAG.

The old game of bluff is now practiced by the *Gazette*, hoping to reach the country and operate upon the old liners. We are now informed that the country is all safe—the straight ticket already out of the woods, and no trouble except in the cities. This is a wonderful piece of news. Our information is just the reverse. Republicans in every township, ward and borough declare their independence of the *Gazette* clique, who are comfortably ensconced in offices and declare their intention this year to vote for just who they please. They do not recognize the fetters of party, nor will they be bound to vote for those selected by the *Gazette* men, who are to make money out of their elevation to office.

HOW TO VOTE.

According to the *Dispatch* the Judges, McClure and Williams, Messrs. Bigham and Williams on the Legislative ticket, Penney as Senator, and R. H. Davis, Director of the Poor, are very good men and should be elected. This is complimentary, inasmuch as they are on both tickets, and of course will have no opposition. As to Messrs Rhodes and Woods, they are both very good men, excellent men, and the voters may take their choice; as to the candidates for Prothonotary, Finney and Eaton, and the candidates for Treasurer, Floyd and Blackmore all are fit for the offices they aspire to, and should receive the votes of all entitled to that happy privilege. We hope every body will now understand how to vote.

NEVER MIND THE COUNTRY —GO THE PARTY.

Sheriff Graham and ex District Attorney Collier have been holding prayer meetings among the soldiers in camp on the Potomac, and circulating any quantity of German hand bills and Harry Woods' tickets. They should also circulate the resolution of the Republican Convention which said, "this government must be sustained irrespective of party,' and then tell the soldiers they are very good to fight, but when it comes to filling offices, they must have great respect for party and go the whole Republican ticket.

Reconnoissance by General McDowell.

General McDowell made a reconnoissance personally in Lowe's balloon on Tuesday. He found that the main body of Beauregard's army extended in line from Fairfax Court House to Manassas, and from Occoquan Creek for several miles, in the direction of Leesburg. The *Star* says that, judging from the camp-fires, the rebel force cannot be less than one hundred thousand men on the field there if not more.

THE MILITARY Reconnoissance of the Susquehanna River, and the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with the section of country adjacent to the Elk and Susquehanna rivers, is being rapidly pushed forward by an efficient topographical corps, superintended by Col. Aiken, of the Third regiment, Reserve Brigade, and Strickland Kneass, City Surveyor of Philadelphia.—These gentleman took boats, recently, at Dauphin, and are now proceeding down the Susquehanna, sounding the river, noting the fords, roadways, tributary streams, hills, ridges, bluffs, islands, &c. They will prepare a military map of the whole of the country surveyed, that will serve to direct military defence for all time to come.

From Charleston.

A. J. Davis, a Police Sergeant in Charleston, S. C., was dispatched after a prisoner to Nashville, Tenn. He there got a pass to Kentucky, and made tracks for Washington. He had an interview with the President, Tuesday, to whom he made a full statement of matters and things in Secessiondom. He states that there are but few troops in Charleston, about 900 at Fort Sumpter, and 600 on Sullivan's Island. Half of these were just from the country. They were throwing up sand batteries for coast defence. Among the working class, in and out of the army, the Union sentiment predominates, and they only await an opportunity to manifest it openly. The Hatteras blow was keenly felt by the rebel leaders. Provisions are very scarce. Wheat flour is sold at 18c. per pound. There is no pork, and specie was commanding a large premium.

Federal prisoners from Richmond were brought in as Mr. Davis left. He conversed with Col. Corcoran, who is nearly well. The Irish population was anxious, but feared, to exhibit sympathy for him. Only three vessels have succeeded in running the blockade at Charleston. The Confederate troops seen by Mr. Davis on his way to Kentucky were poorly armed, generally with long bowie-knives and shot-guns.

ADVICES FROM MEXICO.—Late advices have been received from Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico. The new postal treaty with the United States had not been ratified, the Mexican Congress having adjourned before it was received by the Government. The impression was very general that, as soon as Congress was convened the treaty would be ratified. There was little, if any, improvement in the aspect of affairs. The revolution was still progressing in several of the States. At Vera Cruz, the English, French and Spanish fleets were shortly expected. The object or purpose of this formidable expedition was not known, but it was conjectured that all the principal forts along the coast would soon be in possession of these Governments.

Firing into Each Other.

Nearly every movement of our troops forward since the war began has been characterized by such deplorable affairs as that at Munson's Hill, where two Philadelphia regiments fired into each other, and slaughtered a dozen or more under the impression that they were engaging an enemy. Such accidents, it is said, are common in night attacks, but they need not be if the officers properly understand their duties, and take pains to instruct the men in theirs. Night signals are a simple remedy against such mistakes. The real cause of such mishaps is to be found in the lack of experience in the troops, and probably of military knowledge and discretion on the field on the part of the officers. From raw recruits like those which fired into each other at Munson's Hill, some of whom had only left this city but a few days ago, little could be expected except that they would be inexperienced and excitable in battle. But even raw troops can be restrained, or lead safely into action, if their officers are to roughly acquainted with their business, act with discretion, and give their orders coolly. It is evident, from the accounts given of the affair, that the officers were as excitable as the men, and that they all commenced firing pell mell at each other, confused and bewildered by the darkness and the new situation in which they found themselves placed. If officers will not learn their duties so as to perform them intelligently, under all circumstances, they ought to be deprived of their commands, for it is only murder to put men into the field under those who neither know how to lead them into action successfully or get them out safely if a retreat is required.—Officers who can control themselves can generally control the men under them. Moreover, those in command of regiments should hold their posts continually, getting familiarized themselves to their commands, familiarizing the men to their various duties, and establishing confidence in and reliance upon each other, which is the only way to make them co operate efficiently together, and to produce that perfect accord without which the dangers of the battle field are largely increased.

Salt.

The Confederates are in a pickle They have mustered plenteously, been pretty well peppered, have managed nicely so far as concerns all spies, but have been obliged to be gingerly with their salt. They are about out of the latter condiment. A late dispatch mentions that they are in possession of abundance of provisions, including whisky, but have not sufficient of the saline substance to feed their cows. This will be bad news to Jeff. Thompson, whose "cattle upon ten thousand hills," to which he referred with an incorrectness of quotation, in his war-snorting proclamation, must experience much intestinal commotion in consequence. The soldiers, too, will experience some hardship from being deprived of salt. There may be enough of the article in their bacon, but this kind of food is getting scarce in Dixie, and as for bread and beans without salt—to say nothing of beef—the thing is not to be thought of without retching. They have the briny sea as a last resort, yet it requires an elaborate process to filter and condense it, and the salt is brackish and bad when thus obtained. Truly the case is harrowing.

So it turns out that the seceders are not altogether independent yet. They are in need of lead, leather, medicines, ice, oil, wool, pins and needles, thread, cutlery, pens, and numberless other articles besides salt. The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, in view of the scarcity of tea and coffee, recommends the use of the leaves and twigs of the Yopon, a spontaneous evergreen growing on the banks of the streams; but it is not every necessity for which a substitute can be found. The Confederates cannot eat their cotton, cannot cure diseases with it, cannot obtain all the light they want from it, and cannot with it sew a button on a shirt. Cotton is not so omnipotent as some have imagined. Its usefulness cannot be gainsaid, it is true; but the God of nature did not expend all His resources in its creation. There are other things of vast benefits in this world, and they do not all grow or exist in the Confederate States. We do not think it was intended by Providence that the people of America should be altogether independent of one another.

Gen. Gibson.

Gen. Geo. Gibson, Commissary General of the United States, who died at Washington City on Monday, was a native of Pennsylvania, 85 years of age, and a son of Lieut. Col. George G. Gibson, who fought through the Revolutionary war, and who died at Fort Jefferson on the 11th December, 1791, of wounds received in battle on the 4th of November, 1791. He was a brother of the distinguished John Bannister Gibson, who for a long period adorned the Supreme Bench of our State. He entered the army, as captain of the Fifth infantry, on the 3d of May, 1808.—On November 19th, 1811, he was promoted to the position of major of the Seventh infantry, and on the 15th of August, 1813, he received the rank of lieutenant colonel, which he held until he was disbanded, on the 15th of June, 1815. On the 29th of April, 1816, he was appointed Quartermaster General, with the rank of colonel, and assigned to the Southern division of the army, then under command of Major General Jackson. He held that rank until April 18th, 1819, when he was appointed Commissary General of Subsistence. On the 29th of April, 1826, he was brevetted brigadier general for "ten years' faithful service," and on May 30th, 1848, he was brevetted major general for "meritorious conduct, particularly in the performance of his duties in prosecuting the war with Mexico." Since that time he has held the position of Commissary General, and discharged his duties of the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the army.

This event leaves an important office vacant at a time when the proper fulfillment of its duties are of great importance to the welfare of the country. These duties, however, have been for some time performed acceptably and faithfully by Col. Taylor, a brother of the late President Taylor, and in the regular line of promotion the office will fall to him.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON.—It is well known that a large quantity of cotton has arrived from the Eastern States recently, for shipment to Europe. It now appears that the brokers have been engaged in sending our fine staples abroad, receiving in return, for manufacture into heavy goods, the India cotton from England. The Steamship Persia, on her recent trip, brought 210 bales of this cotton, consigned to order, Mora Brothers making the entry. The staple is much shorter than American cotton, but the fibres are said to be quite as fine as ours.

Col. Blair's Charges Against General Fremont.

The charges preferred by Colonel Blair against General Fremont have been sent to Washington. Among them are, that Gen. Lyon was unnecessarily sacrificed, and that Colonel Mulligan could have been reinforced before Gen. Price made his presence known near Lexington.—The matter was discussed in a Cabinet meeting and the result will probably be made known through the medium of a general order. The Administration, and especially General Cameron, desires to crush, need. From an every opportunity may consist with the public interest, to restore Missouri to the Union cause.

PROBABLE WITHDRAWAL OF REBEL SOLDIERS FROM VIRGINIA FOR SERVICE IN KENTUCKY.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"Serious doubts are entertained whether, after all their preparation, the rebel forces will have the temerity to attempt to cross the Potomac, either above or below this city. It must be as evident to their leaders as it is to us, that such an effort can bring to them nothing but a disastrous defeat. In the mean time, their forces have nearly consumed all the available provisions in Virginia. A dependence upon its exhausted resources presents a sorry prospect for the winter campaign. So long as Kentucky, and its vast graneries, afforded opportunities to procure for them and transport them pork, beef, and grain, they were safe enough; but to be shut out from Kentucky is starvation to their army.

It is a military necessity for them to recover the ground lost there by the active demonstration of Kentucky's hostility to Secession. To do this, and to secure to themselves the vast accumulations of pork and other provisions at Louisville, and grain and cattle in other parts of the State, they must strike without delay, before the Unionists there have become fully armed and organized. There are now not more than ten thousand Union soldiers defending Louisville. In ten days more there will be thirty thousand there, and an almost unlimited amount of artillery. The Union men are hurrying to the Union camps, with their own shot-guns and rifles. If Kentucky is not conquered in a week, the conquest will have to be abandoned altogether.

These considerations, it is believed, have induced the rebel chiefs to send forward to Kentucky by railroad, via Nashville, a large part of the forces recently in Virginia. If this is true, the abandonment of the lines in front of Washington is partially accounted for, and it is believed that Buckner has been largely re-inforced from the rebel army of the Potomac.

The Position of the Enemy.

A negro from the Confederate camp, who came within our lines, reports that he voluntarily deserted while accompanying a party in search of provisions.—According to his account there are four regiments three miles beyond Falls Church and a large reserve force at Fairfax Court House. A Virginia regiment, in whose service he was, numbered only 300 effective men.

The New Commissary General.

Col. Taylor, late Assistant Commissary General, has been appointed Commissary General, in place of General Gibson, deceased. The appointment is in the regular line of promotion, and Col. Taylor has shown by his ability and energy while Acting Commissary General an eminent fitness for the office.

THE freshet on the Susquehanna on Saturday last, carried off a million of dollars worth of logs.

The Banks and the Government.--The New Financial Measures.--The Second Loan of Fifty Millions.

We have already stated that the banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia have agreed to take up the second instalment of fifty millions of the National loan. At the meeting of the Bank Committees in New York on Saturday, the following proceedings took place. The remarks of Mr. Gallatin and Secretary Chase explain all the points which have been at issue between the banks and the government.

MR. GALLATIN'S ADDRESS TO MR. CHASE.

"Mr. Chase: Experience has demonstrated that the patriotic efforts of the people, initiated by the banks, to carry the government loans requires the co operation of the Treasury Department, in order to fix upon a practical mode of so working the details of receipts and disbursements as to secure perfect harmony between the monetary operations of the government and the people on a specie basis.

"At the present rate of government disbursement, it is obviously impossible to pay out specie and have it return to the banks fast enough to maintain the specie basis upon which the currency and the wealth of the country are established.

"It is not now a question of material resources nor of capital. These would seem abundant, and the favorable condition of the foreign exchanges promises to continue so long as no great revulsion in any European country forces a return of our securites at low prices to draw specie from us.

"The quantity of specie in the country and in the banks is considered sufficient, while used in banking or for purposes of ordinary business, to maintain existing values, and to fund a national debt of two hundred and fifty or three hundred millions per annum. But it is not sufficient to perform these functions in a two-fold ratio. If it be transferred to government, even for the period required to complete the circle of payment, it would soon all be absorbed, and thus all future loans to government and all existing values of property and wealth would fall to the ground, a result which no patriot can contemplate in this eventful crisis without deep emotion and painful solicitude for the welfare of the country.

"In order to avoid impending calamities of this nature, it would seem desirable that we should arrive at a more perfect understanding with the government to determine these three questions:

"1. If the banks cannot be made depositories to the extent of the loan taken by cash, and drawn upon individually and directly for actual disbursements, may not one bank be selected in each city as the depository, representing all the banks in that city, and be drawn upon for actual disbursements to the extent of the loan taken by the banks it represents.

"2. If it be impracticable thus to draw upon the banks for actual disbursements, may not the amount of a liberal working capital for each subtreasury be determined upon, as near as possible, which the banks shall be called upon to replenish as fast as it shall be diminished by actual disbursements, or redemption of demand notes?

"3. May not the issue of demand notes be confined to the soldiers and sailors, and to general purposes only in localities to which the transmission of coin is hazardous or inconvenient?

In regard to the first two questions, it may be proper to state that there is no disposition in any quarter to withhold from government the most abundant supplies of money. That is undoubtedly well known to the government, and it should be generally understood by the public. The only question at issue relates to details as already observed.

"In the act of Congress authorizing the loans, a clause was inserted authorizing the government to deposit a bank's subscription to the loan in that bank. A difference of opinion as to the meaning of this clause has arisen. It would seem to an ordinary business mind that the power to keep money in a bank conferred authority to make that bank a depository, to be drawn upon in the discretion of the depositor. With all due deference to the legal authorities of the government, I would submit that this is a time when we are called upon to interpret such acts of Congress with a view only to the best interests of the country. No loss can fall upon government from failure of any bank, as the specie is now a common fund.

"Upon the third point, the issue of demand notes, I believe I can say on behalf of every bank officer, and every intelligent business man in this city that objections arise solely from apprehensions of excessive issues which shall degenerate into an irredeemable paper currency. No objection is made to their use in the modes suggested, and to a limited amount. But it cannot be too deeply impressed upon all connected with the monetary affairs of the government and people, that such a limitation, as well as a limitation of the working capital in coin to be held by the sub-treasuries, has become indispensable, if we would avoid dangerous panics and maintain specie payments. If government should continue the accumulation of coin in the Treasury from the proceeds of the loan; to meet current obligations or vast issues of demand notes, of course, the banks must be drained, panic must ensue, and what then would be left in the banks to pay the government with? Specie payments might be continued for a short time by the government, but that time would be very brief, for the coin would be hoarded by the people as fast as disbursed.

"The interests of the government, the people and the banks are one and identical. Each is indispensable to the other. By a hearty co-operation upon a basis like that suggested, or which may be suggested by the experience of others, it would seem possible to avert the dread calamities which are involved in a seperation of these interests, and to conduct the government and the people to a successful and victorious termination of the war."

Mr Chase replied in substance that he would do all that he could legally to facilitate the working of the details of the receipts and disbursements of the proceeds of the government loans; and that he had no doubt that they could be so managed as to obviate all difficulties.

After Mr. Chase had retired the following resolution, offered by Mr. Gallatin, was adopted, viz:

"Resolved, That as the theory of the ability of the banks to take the loan of the government was that the gold paid by them into the Sub-Treasury would not acumulate therein, but flow back immediately into their coffers; and as the practical working of things indicates that the return of specie is slower than its payment by the banks, that therefore the banks respectfully make it a condition of their loans, that the specie shall not be allowed to accumulate in the Sub-Treasuries of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, above the lowest practicable balance.

Address of the Legislature.

A committee of the Kentucky Legislature has recently issued an address to the people of the State, in which, after denouncing the infamy and duplicity of the traitors, in conclusion says:

We believe we have done our duty to a chivalric people, who have forborne long, but will never fail, as a last resort, to resent an injury and punish an insult. We should hold ourselves unworthy to represent you if we had done less. The only error, we fear, is, that we have not been as prompt, you may think, as the occasion demanded. Thrice have the Revolutionists appealed to the ballot-box in this State, and thrice have the people expressed, by overwhelming majorities, their determination to stand by the Union and its Government. They have not been active in this war, not from indifference or want of loyalty, but in the hope of better promoting a restoration of the Union, and checking the rebellion by that course. Our hope of an amicable adjustment and a desire for peace led us to forbear until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The attempt to destroy the Union of these States we believe to be a crime, not only against Kentucky but against all mankind. But, up to this time, we have left to others to vindicate, by arms, the integrity of the Government. The Union is not only assailed now, but Kentucky is boldly threatened with subjugation by a lawless usurpation. The invasion is carried on with a ruthless destruction of property and the lives and liberties of our people that belong only to savage warfare.

We have no choice but action—prompt and decided. Let us show the insolent invaders that Kentucky belongs to Kentuckians, and that Kentucky valor will vindicate Kentucky's honor. We were unprepared because unsuspecting. An insolent and treacherous invader tells the people that their legislators have betrayed them; and he comes with fire and sword to correct their error, by a crusade against property, liberty and life.

Young men of Kentucky, to arms! to protect the home of your fathers, mothers and sisters. Sound the tocsin on every hill and in every valley, until Kentucky shall drive the insolent invader from her soil.

A GOOD PRAYER.—On the morning of Fast day, September 26, the editor of the Chicago Post suggested to clergymen of that city the following prayer for the occasion to the Throne of Grace:

"We pray Thee to incline the hearts of all quartermasters and Government contractors to the ways of righteousness and honesty. Open their eyes to their transgressions, and convince them that they are great rascals. Show unto them the way of truth, and set before their eyes the light of the revised statutes, especially that section which relates to the crime of larceny. Convict them of their iniquities, and, if possible, sentence them to the Penitentiary.

"As for generals in command of our troops; we pray Thee to convince them that a good judge of Otard and Bourbon isn't always the best qualified to plan or execute a campaign. Give them more knowledge and less conceit. Teach them that the parable of the sower was not promulgated with reference to military operations, and that whoso scatteth his soldiers abroad, all over the state of Missouri and elsewhere, shall find that his labors will not yield very abundantly in the harvest. And, finally, open Thou their eyes to the fact that the practice of setting traps for rebel armies, bated with a handful of men, while it may be in accordance with trapper tactics in the Rocky Mountains, does not always work satisfactorily in other parts of the country."

The closing sentences in the above unmistakably refer to FREMONT, and condemns his practice of baiting PRICE, the rebel General in Missouri, upon such a hook as Lexington.

ANOTHER ROMAN CATHOLIC VOICE.—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Iowa has addressed the following patriotic letter to the Adjutant-General of that state:

"DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 17.

"Hon. Sir and Dear Friend: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 16th instant, and agree with you in saying that the cause of the Union is the cause of law, of order and of justice. You are aware that I ever avoid all matters of a political nature as foreign to my sacred duties, yet in this present hour of trial, when the honor and the happiness of our nation are at stake; when some prejudiced mind may construe my silence into a disrespect for you, whose friendship I highly prize, or into a criminal opposition to our national government—the government of the United States, the only one to whom I owe fealty—it may not be departing too far from my usual course to say that my feelings and sentiments are for the Union, and though peace is now the darling object of my ambition, yet I would not consent to purchase peace at the sacrifice of principle.

"With the deepest respect,
"Yours most sincerely,
"CLEMENT SMYTH,
"Bishop of Dubuque.

"To N. B. Baker, Esq., Adjutant-General, etc., Clinton, Iowa.

PATRIOTIC FAMILIES.—We learned recently that eight brothers of a family residing near Tamaqua, Pa, have volunteered for the war. Six sons of Mr. Geo. Coleman, of Red Bank township, Armstrong county, Pa., have volunteered for the defence of their country, in the company of Capt. Brinker, and are now in Camp Orr, in Col. Sirwell's regiment.

Maryland--Patriotic Letter from Reverdy Johnson.

The following letter from Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore has just been published:

"To the Editors of the Baltimore American:

"Gentlemen: I regret to learn that some of our Union friends are doubting my acceptance of the nomination to the House of Delegates from Baltimore county, with which their Union Convention recently honored me.

"I never for a moment hesitated acceptance. It is true that the trust, should the people of the county confer it, will involve much inconvenience and sacrifice, but what are these to a loyal citizen in this period of our state's trial and peril? She is entitled to the service of all her sons, in any situation in which it is supposed they may be able to succor her.

"A rebellion, such as the civilized world has never before known for wickedness and insanity, not only without justification, but without even the pretext of provocation, is involving our state (thank God! yet, as ever, and to be forever, in plotter's despite, true to the Union,) in alarm and affliction, already bringing wretchedness to many a household.

"Unless we prove forgetful, totally, of the lessons of our forefathers, oblivious, especially, of the teachings of Washington, regardless of the opinions of the great and good men of other climes, friends of constitutional liberty, heretofore, in their struggles to secure it, animated by the brightness of our example, we will remain in the Union, and joining heart and hand with the faithful everywhere, expend our treasure and our blood in perpetuating what our fathers expended their treasure and blood in establishing.

"Discarding all mere party promptings as not only unsuited but degrading to the occasion, it is our imperative obligation, as we reverence the dead and love the living, to rally around the Administration—cheering, applauding, aiding them, to the fullest measure of our ability, in their present mighty efforts to crush the treason. These efforts must succeed. No cause can long be maintained which rests on broken faith and violated pledges. From these we know, the world knows, the rebellion originated. The conspirators who plotted it have for years been stealthily engaged in the almost fiendish purpose. Oaths—what were they to them? What were they ever to traitors? They serve only the better to conceal and work out the intended treason. And, developed, by whom are their armies led? By men educated, clothed, fed, at the expense of the nation, and owing whatever honest fame they possess to its protection and confidence. And how are they discharging their traitorous task? Deluding still further the mistaken but honest citizens of the South, they, from the first, have lost no occasion to fill their ears with the grossest falsehoods, libelling with that end, the very soldiers with whom, or under whose command, they had assisted in maintaining the honor of our flag—soldiers who they knew are as humane as they are gallant and honorable.

"A cause so beginning, so maintained, cannot long withstand the rightful authority, and therefore the almost unlimited power of the government—a government from its birth securing throughout its entire limits more of individual happiness and social prosperity than man ever before enjoyed, and never more fruitful of these blessings than at the very moment when treason raised its unhallowed hands, for the sake of mere individual aggrandizement and power, to destroy it.

"What is to be done in such an emergency true men can easily decide. The question, in the language of Henry Clay, in 1850, when anticipating such a catastrophe, admits of but one possible answer—the power, the authority, and the dignity of the government ought to be maintained, and resistance put down at every hazard.'"

"Let the voice of Maryland in the coming election speak trumpet-tongued that determination, and beside that it will, in a great measure, rescue us from the direst calamities of the conflict, it will carry dismay to the rebel leaders, and do as much, if not more, to arrest them in their unholy career than the loss of battles. With great regard, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

"Washington, September 23 1661."

R. FAIRMAN, UNDERTAKER, sole agent for Fiske's Metallic Burial Cases, at R. R. BULGER'S CABINET WAREROOMS, No. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET. Residence, 213 Lacock street, Allegheny City. Orders may be left AT CHARLES' LIVERY STABLE, Allegheny City. se21-6md 2p

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, Kunzie House, Diamond and Alderman Gwelon's office, 4th street, opposite Mayor's office. se18

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