The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING::::::::OCT. 5.

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. R. CARLISLE,
A. H. GROSS,
T. B. HAMILTON.

FOR PROTHONOTARY:
ROBERT PINNEY.

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. 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.

"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.

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

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*.

FORGETFULNESS.

A few weeks ago the editor of the *Gazette* said the Republican Convention should select five or six good Democrats on the ticket, and mentioned as specimens the names of McCook, Hamilton, McClowry, McClintock, Morrison, and some others. The editor then lamented the failure of the Convention to secure a Union ticket—said it was a great mistake. Now the Union ticket, containing ten Republicans and five Democrats, is denounced as a Democratic trick, and unworthy of support, although one of his selection, Thomas B. Hamilton, Esq, is on the Union ticket, for whom he said he would vote, whilst the name of Loew is on the Republican ticket and denounced by the *Gazette* as a nomination not fit to be made. The present Union ticket contains no more Democrats than suggested by the *Gazette*, and for the very offices suggested by the committees from the judicial and political Republican Conventions. The Union Convention went so far as to take one-half from the straight Republican ticket to demonstrate that it was not intended as a partizan movement. It would be but decent to compliment the good intentions of a Convention which placed in nomination the bulk of the straight ticket, instead of denouncing it as a contemptible lobby assemblage without brains or patriotism.

DEPARTURE EXTRAORDINARY.

Left this city on Thursday, at twelve, midnight, on the Pittsburgh & Wheeling fast line, THOMAS F. WILSON, Esq., Secretary of the Republican County Executive Committee. He goes as special embassador and paid envoy to our soldiers in Western Virginia to secure their votes for the straight ticket against the Union candidates. The Senate having rejected him as not the man to furnish "subsistence" to these very soldiers, he is therefore selected by the Republicans to tell them how to vote, and to go for Harry Woods for Sheriff.

HARRY MAGRAW AT LARGE.

The telegraph announces that Harry Magraw has been returned to the bosom of his family, from the vile tobacco warehouse where he was lately confined.

ALL the coopers in Charleston have been engaged in making water-tight kegs and barrels, to be used at Fort Sumter. They are to be filled with fresh water, so that if communication with Charleston is cut off they will not perish for water until three thousand casks full are exhausted.

TOO MUCH.

The editorial fraternity and office expectants about the *Gazette* seem to be working out their salvation in fear and trembling. The public might suppose from that organ that the war was but a trifle compared with the election of a partizan ticket in Allegheny county. The fearful struggle now raging around and over us, the most terrible in its effects and results any portion of the human race was ever engaged in—demanding to maintain the honor, and dignity, and life of government, the heart and energy of an undivided people. When no man can be excused, rich or poor, old or young, his voice at least must be for his country and its defenders. Can there be any earthly object so important at this moment as the perilous condition of the country? One would imagine in reading the *Gazette* that the election of Harry Woods to the Sheriffalty far exceeded in importance the present war. It may be true that it does, so far as that paper and a few of its followers are concerned, but it is not so considered by the bulk of the people. Mr. Woods has many personal friends who will vote for him on that account, which is all right and proper. Nobody doubts his fidelity to his country, whilst he has proven his devotion to his party; he is not, therefore, to be opposed on these points. But his special mouthpiece doubts the loyalty and insults the independence of every man who has declared for uniting the people in local affairs, as we should be in national. That paper teems with abuse of those whose wealth and energies have kept pace with their patriotism, and who cannot be doubted, who have given evidence of the faith that is in them. How dare these croakers impugn the motives of men who have been spending their means to maintain our soldiers in the field, whilst they demand of the people votes for those who have for a lifetime been pocketing the people's money, and have not up to this hour spent one dollar for the equipment or sustenance of our own citizens, engaged, perhaps at this moment, in deadly conflict on the battle field. So far as the *Gazette* is concerned, we repeat, the war is scarcely alluded to; it occupies a secondary place in the hearts of its proprietors. They will, perhaps, refer to it after the election of a Sheriff.

In times gone by, when peace and prosperity smiled upon our happy land, (God grant they may soon return,) we could afford to differ upon political theories, a high tariff or a low tariff, a national bank or sub-treasury, were sufficient to bring contending armies of voters to the ballot-box, and there leave their written opinion, and bury for the time their animosities. But when the very existence of the constitution itself is threatened, all questions relating to or proceeding from the working of government sink into insignificance. We cannot afford to hesitate, much less divide, if we expect a political existence at all. He is the patriot who forgets past party struggles and renders to his fellow men his might, to crush rebellion and sustain his government. He is indeed the traitor who foments difficulties and provokes strife—who encourages dissensions by suspecting without cause the loyalty of whole classes of citizens, refusing to recognize them as equals in this great struggle, but as serfs to those in place, as hewers of wood and drawers of water to those in power. Re-awaking the old bitterness of party, inflaming the minds of men at a moment when appeals are readily caught, when the public mind is quivering under excitement, these dangerous demagogues plant their poison, and tell them to strike, not their enemies in the field, but their brethren at home.

☞ FRIEND SHEEHAN of the Chicago *Post* is a little troubled about our Union ticket, he says the object of the Union ticket movement in Pennsylvania is simply to give real patriots in all parties a chance to come under one standard, and thus afford the government the most efficient support. We speak now only with reference to the case in Pennsylvania. The Union tickets have been made up with great fairness,—Democrats and Republicans are satisfied. If the Union tickets shall be elected (and nobody doubts they will be,) the fact, which has been disputed in this country and abroad, that a majority of all citizens of the loyal states are willing to battle for the Union and Constitution, *on the sole issue of sustaining and perpetuating both*. There is no fault-finding before the election, and there will be disappointment afterwards.—But the right cause will have triumphed unmistakably.

It may not be amiss, as it is certainly truth, to say that the gamblers in Pennsylvania, as they are, or will be everywhere, consist about equally of men of ultra views in both the old parties. We do not know much about the Republican ultraists; but we have had considerable acquaintance with sticklers for organization in the Democratic party. They are the men who, by their infamous personal and public characters brought the Democratic party to its present condition,—and did their full share to bring on the country these calamities.

WHATEVER MAY be the result of the election on Tuesday next, one fact will unquestionably be established, viz: *That the grand example set by the Republican party of Massachusetts, Ohio, and New York the three strongest Republican States in the Union, will be followed until the war has closed in the vindication of the Federal Constitution.* These great States, through their Republican leaders, extend the open, warm hand of fraternity and welcome to all loyal Democrats, and have made their promises good by noble performances.—The small politicians, on either side, who insist upon party tickets, will henceforward be compelled to stand back, or to join the consolidated combination of those who have resolved to forget everything looking to selfish interest, partisan ascendency, or contracted creeds, and to remember only that they have a country to defend against a merciless adversary.

THE WHOLE TRUTH.

Perhaps the editor of the *Gazette* had better turn Greeley out of the Republican party, or denounce his course as a dirty Democratic trick. Hear what the editor of the New York *Tribune* says:

A Short Story.

Our Republican State Committee invited a co-operation of citizens of all parties who were in favor of sustaining the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the War for the Union. The Democratic State Committee repelled the overture with insult, but the Democratic masses did not. On the contrary, a large proportion of them promptly and heartily responded to it. So did the remnant of the Bell-Everett party, with scarcely a known exception. And a Union State Ticket has been formed which is in the main a very good one and is made up of candidates selected from all the old parties.

That ticket we mean to support, and with it the local tickets formed on the same basis. We may bolt particular candidates on those tickets on grounds of personal unfitness or ill-desert, but we shall sustain every candidate on the Union War tickets whom we know or believe to be honest and competent.

We urge those who agree with us generally in sentiment to do likewise. Bolt a fraudulent nomination—scratch every unworthy candidate—but sustain the Union ticket and cause. Do this in Republican as well as in Democratic districts—do it when the candidates are Democrats (so that they be for the Union and the War) as readily and heartily as when they are Republicans. To support Union tickets or candidates where so doing cures to the advantage of your own party and refuse to do it when the other party is to gain by it, is no honest. Bolt unfair nominations—scratch unworthy candidates—but stand by the Union War Tickets, whether local or general, whether of your own party or otherwise, and whether in Republican or Democratic artifices. That is the whole story.

Kings County Politics.

We regret that the Republican General Committee of Kings County have resolved to repudiate the people's ticket, put in nomination last Saturday, and have called Primary elections to set up strict party candidates. This is no time for partisanship; the country demands patriots not partizans. This party action is in strong contrast with the more considerate course of the Democratic General Committee, which met on the same evening. No doubt the Republicans are right in believing that the Assembly ticket, nominated by the People's Convention, is in some respect objectionable; but we do not believe that they have taken the right course to remedy it. One of the Democratic candidates has been too bitter an opponent of the war and the Government to be worthy of his place on the ticket, while another, a Republican, is said to have been put on by means of positive fraud, in the place of Mr. Nathan Comstock, who was unfairly represented as declining a renomination, and whose honest, straightforward, manly course in the last session at Albany would otherwise have insured him a place as a candidate. But while we regret that an unfit man has been honored, and a good man has been omitted, we think the fact does not warrant our people in foolishly going in for straight tickets at this juncture. Such a course is in no sense calculated to do positive harm, by keeping up the old clamor against Republicanism, while it plays into the hands of old politicians who, though they have sedulously striven for months to secure a renomination, have been rigorously thrust aside by the patriotic people, because of their unworthiness.—The action of our Republican friends has given new life to those leeches, who now hope through our division to obtain a new lease of office. Let us hope that the very respectable opposition to such a course, manifested in the Committee, will be improved upon by the Republican voters at large, so that this pernicious movement may be quietly put down. Meanwhile, let the People's Convention revise their work, and correct the one or two obvious errors into which they have fallen.

Beauregard's and Johnston's Strategy.

The admirers of the rebel Generals must admit that they have been foiled, and that their genius was not equal to the task they set out to accomplish. The southern people furnished them with a splendid army, the very flower of that section, and told them to take Washington, then head by a dispirited and disorganized army. To be sure they marched up to our ramparts valiantly, and made demonstrations in every directions, but found themselves utterly unable to accomplish their object. They have exhausted their devices, and are now retreating, to provoke the federal army to attack them. It is not likely they will be accommodated on their own ground. Our generals, flushed with victory, and with everything at stake, the rebels will fight as they have never fought before, while all history proves that troops who fight in front of their own intrenchments never do very well. The temptation to retire under cover is too strong to be resisted. Hence prudent people do not believe that Gen. McClellan will risk a fight, but will wait until the naval expedition strikes terror into the southern army.

Our lines are now precisely where they were prior to McDowell's campaign, only we have four times the men then over the river, and also hold the Chain Bridge region.

The rebels are either trying to draw us on their battle ground for a last desperate fight, or into ambuscades which it is suspected Beauregard has been preparing between Fall's Church and Fairfax for another Manassas, or are falling back on Manassas for winter quarters, or are concentrating for an attack elsewhere. You pay your money and may take your choice.

What the Enemy Means.

The enemy undoubtedly intends to offer battle at Manassas, or at some point this side of it. It may be that Gen. McClellan may accommodate them, but good military authorities believe and hope that he will not fight unless at very great advantage, or from behind his intrenchments at Arlington. The fact that he follows the enemy up does not of necessity indicate that he wishes to fight. It is simply a matter of precaution, to assure himself that the rebels are not merely feinting, and keeping his vast army at Washington, while they are sending the bulk of their troops to Western Virginia or Kentucky. Should he find their force greatly weakened he will attack them at once and follow them up to Richmond if possible, but he will not risk a battle with anything like even numbers.—Do not be surprised therefore, if you hear of Gen. McClellan marching his army to Fairfax and back without a battle.

THE Massachusetts Republicans met in State Convention on Tuesday last and nominated a full ticket for State officers, giving to the Bell-Everett voters the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and to the Democrats the candidate for Attorney General—displacing a Republican in order to show their magnanimity. The other nominees were all Republicans. What a rebuke to the Boston Breckinridge men, who insisted upon putting up a Democratic State ticket, and what a lesson to those Republicans who present straight party tickets in this the hour of our country's utmost peril!

A PONTOON bridge has been constructed by the United States troops across the river at Paducah, Kentucky.

The Destruction of the Privateer Pensacola.

Extract from a letter from an officer at Fort Pickens, Sept. 20, 1861:

On Friday night, four boats from the Colorado, with two boat howitzers, made an excursion to the navy-yard, under the command of Lieut. Russell, second officer of the ship, to follow up the former reconnoissance made by Capt. Baily, and to destroy a privateer schooner lying at the wharf. When the boats reached the schooner, in spite of every precaution, the alarm had been given, and they had to board her in face of a galling fire from the entire guard. Three of our men were killed and seven wounded, including Lieut. Russell, Capt. Reynolds of the marines, and Midshipman Higginson. The wounds of the officers were all fortunately slight. Higginson lost the end of his thumb from a musket shot. Mr. White, engineer, shot a man in the foretop with a pistol.

The gunner spiked a ten-inch columbiad mounted on the wharf, and the only large gun mounted in the yard. After firing the vessel they drew off with perfect coolness, and fired five times with their boat howitzers, loaded with grape and canister, into the crowd of "secesheirs" on the beach, and must have saved a great deal of hemp to the U. S. A. or their successors. Our boats brought off all their killed and wounded, and the former were buried on Tuesday night in the glacis of the fort.

The schooner being cut adrift and thoroughly fired up, floated out into the stream and down opposite Fort Barrancas, where it sunk with all its hopes of Yankee prize money and plunder so dear to the "secesheirs," once so plentiful here and now so scarce that Floyd, their "artful dodger," could scarcely pick up a decent living.—The entire affair was well planned and executed, and although attended with some loss, the moral effects will counterbalance. The lives of three of the wounded are despaired of, but up to yesterday afternoon were alive. The actual force on the other side is five times as large as ours, but with sickness and short rations they are nearly powerless. We landsmen only want the word "go," and we would pile into them in a hurry.

Letter from Edward Everett.

The following letter from Mr. Everett appeared in the Boston papers:

"BOSTON, September 30, 1861.

"My dear Sir: I received your favor of the 28th on Saturday evening. I am much obliged to my neighbors of Ward No. 7 for the confidence manifested in me by choosing me a delegate to the convention to be held at Worcester.

"It would not be in my power, under any circumstances, to leave Boston to-morrow, but having advised my political friends of the Union party to abstain from all action as such at the ensuing election, I conceive that I could not with consistency appear a delegate at a convention called by another organization.

"The sooner old party organizations are abandoned and good citizens unite on an equal footing in support of the government and defence of the Union, the sooner we may hope for a triumphant close to the present unnatural war.

"I remain, very respectfully yours,

"EDWARD EVERETT.

"Thomas B Gardner, Esq."

IN Europe, where the needle telegraph is used extensively, it is found that the very close watching which is required to read from it, has an injurious effect upon the eyes of the operator. The needle telegraph is used principly in England and France. The Morse threatens to be displaced by the printing telegraph of Mr. Hughes and the Abbe Caselli, of Florence. Caselli's telegraph reproduces everything—autographic hand writing, line drawing, portraits, and scenery. A man's hand writing is produced at the rate of eight or ten words per minute. This autographic method must be of great use in sending, by telegraph, orders for money, and other communications of which there is no danger of forgery.

More Tampering with Railroad Bridges

A gentleman of Zanesville, who was on the first train which passed over it Monday morning, reports to the Zanesville Courier that a railroad bridge, seven miles west of Xenia and in the direction of Dayton, was damaged so as to make it unsafe for trains to pass over it. It was found on examination that braces and other timbers had been removed, and if a train had ventured on the bridge it would have given way. The bridge was repaired in short order. It had been arranged to send a large body of troops over it that night, but from some cause or other they were sent by a different route, and therefore no harm was done.

A GOOD IDEA.—Col. Payne, of the 4th Wisconsin Regiment, announces that the colors of the regiment will be placed, at the close of the war, in the two houses of the Legislature, at Madison, on which will be inscribed, after every battle, the names of the five men, of every class and rank, who will most distinguish themselves in battle. Such a distinction is likely to inspire the men with emulation, and to arouse all the heroic pride of the soldier. It was by frequent notice of the brave men that Napoleon obtained that wonderful mastery over the feelings and devotion of his troops.

WHERE THEY GOT THEIR GUNS.—It appears by a Charleston paper that the forts around Charleston were stripped of their guns to fortify Virginia, but since the Hatteras affair they have been taking them back again rapidly for the defence of their own harbor. It is likely that this is the case with all the Southern fortifications, and may account for the ability of the rebels to raise such numerous intrenchments all along the Potomac

JAS. B. CLAY.—We learn from the Lexington Observer and Reporter, that James B. Clay previous to his arrest in Madison county, had left Lexington to avert such a contingency. He was on his way to Cumberland Gap. Several others were arrested at the same time, and they are also at Camp Dick Robinson. Gen. Thomas, as stated, has already sent Mr. Clay to Louisville to be dealt with by the United States authorities as to them may seem best.

Will There be a Battle on the Potomac?

General McClellan will not fight outside his lines, unless the rebels do one of four things. First commit some serious military blunder, which he of course would be bound to take advantage of. Second, weaken their forces to send reinforcements to Kentucky or Western Virginia. Third, attempt to close up the navigation of the lower Potomac. Fourth, cross the Potomac above Harper's Ferry. Should this last be done, which is the most likely of any, General Banks would immediately offer battle on the upper bank of the river, while General McClellan would attack the rebels at Manassas, on the flank. But this movement is so full of peril to the rebels that it is almost certain they will not try it. They will do what they can to make our general fight outside his lines, but this he will not do. The rebels are very well where they are until our naval expedition sails.

Regiments Unaccepted.

Complaints have been made in Washington that the Eighth Connecticut Regiment, which is fully armed and equipped in the most perfect manner, and which has been in camp nearly a month, still remains unmustered into the service. Governor Buckingham, it is stated, is unable to account for the inaction of the government in not immediately accepting it. There are also two regiments not quite full belonging to that State which are unaccepted. Skeleton regiments from other quarters have been forwarded to Washington.

Relics from Munson's Hill.

The army correspondents of the various journals have received quite a number of interesting relics left by the rebels at Munson's Hill, including letters, uniforms, &c. Some of the letters are decidedly rich. One from a young lady in Georgia hopes that her lover will get (quoted verbatim) "linken's skelp," for then she hopes he will be permitted to return home. All of the letters complain of the very hard times which the country people are experiencing.

The Defences of Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati Gazette says: The work of throwing up intrenchments on the hills surrounding the city is progressing as rapidly as possible. About three hundred laborers are now engaged on the proposed fortifications. The big guns on the Barracks lot—twelve 32 pounders and eight 24's—have not yet been removed, but an order for them was yesterday received by Col. Jones, and it is expected the work of transferring them to the hills will be commenced this morning. They will soon be in position to thunder forth their welcome to an invading foe.

Gen. Fremont's State.

Whatever truth there may be in the stories current respecting Gen. Fremont's affectation of imperial state, it is certain that his communications to the government have excited a good deal of unfriendly criticism. His documents are inclosed in most pretentious envelopes, which are covered with wax seals of huge proportions, unlike anything ever before seen in this country. It is tel tape and sealing wax gloriified.

THE professorship of the Fine Arts in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, was on Tuesday evening, filled by the trustees by the election of George Lambdin, Esq., well known as an accomplished artist and master of the art of drawing. The professorship is founded on an endowment of the late Elliot Cresson, Esq.

New Paymasters.

There are now one hundred and eighty-six paymasters in the army, a large number of whom are stationed in Washington. Some of their disbursements amount to two hundred thousand dollars per week. The salary of a paymaster, including rations, &c., averages about $3,500 per year.

THE collector of the port of New Orleans announces officially in the papers that vessels from foreign countries will be allowed to enter any harbor on our coast and discharge their cargoes, without regard to the same being an established port of entry.

THE Apalachicola "Times," of last week, in its weekly cotton statement, reports the stock on hand in that port at 7,848 bales, but adds: "We would remark that from prudential motives the stock of cotton appearing in the above statement has been removed to the interior.

IN consequence of the abandonment of the forts in Arizon by the U. S. troops, the Apaches have burst into the country and committed great devastation, so that the settlers are leaving every place except Tueson.

DURING the present season 114,259 tons of coal have been shipped from the port of Erie, and 22,381 tons of Lake Superior iron ore have been received.

AMONG the on dits current in military circles on Friday was one to the effect that in consequence of the general abuse of furloughs, no more would be issued from the War Department, even to the sick desiring leave of absence.

A POWDER manufacturing company has been chartered by the Legislature of North Carolina, located at Charlotte, and another near Raleigh.

Items from Dixie.

The Richmond papers of Monday contain the following items of interest:

MARYLAND REFUGEES.

A party of six or seven refugees from St. Mary's county, Maryland, reached this city by the Fredericksburg train on Friday, They brought with them the uniforms and arms (pistols and sabres) of a cavalry company to which they are attached.

On the 14th of September, Mr. G. M. Emack, of Prince George's county, Maryland, was arrested by a party of Sickles' brigade, and carried before Gen. Walker, commanding the brigade, during the sickness of Sickles. Seizing an opportunity, he suddenly drew his knife and stabbed Walker twice, mortally wounding him. He was then fired upon by the soldier who was guarding him, who fortunately missed him. He then struck at the soldier, cutting off three of his fingers. Mr. Emack rushed by the rest of the guard, and continuing his flight, succeeded, after a toilsome journey, in reaching the Potomac and crossing into Virginia, and is now at Ashland, near Richmond.

ARREST OF A FEMALE.

A lady, who gave her name as Mrs. Mary Ann Keith, of Memphis, Tenn., was arrested in Lynchburg on Wednesday. When arrested she was rigged out in a full suit of soldiers' clothes, and had registered her name at the Piedmont House as "Lt. Buford" She said she had been married twice—her first husband having been a member of Sherman's famous battery; her second was in the southern army; but she stated that she separated from him, for some reason she did not make known. She declared she was all right on the southern question, and scouted the idea of being a spy. She said her reason for dressing in soldier clothes was that she had determined to fight the battles of her country, and thought such a disguise more likely to enable her to accomplish her object. She was sent to Richmond for a further hearing.

TREDEGAR IRON WORKS.

These works, at Richmond, have now 1,000 men employed. At present the utmost activity is being displayed, and from six to eight small and about six large guns, are being turned out weekly. Quite a number of percussion shells are ready packed for transhipment to Charleston, and about 200 shells are daily sent to the laboratory to be filled. On Wednesday, a monster 10-inch columbiad, weighing about 17,000 pounds, and having a range of four miles, was being rifled—a process which would occupy about two days. Three of these enormous cannon are cast each week, in the average, and six of them were, on Wednesday, undergoing the process of boring, preparatory to being rifled. The establishment is also largely engaged in the manufacture of gun carriages, for field batteries and for heavy ordnance.

COAL AND WOOD.

Fears are entertained of a scarcity of coal and wood at Richmond. It is estimated that about one hundred cords of wood are daily purchased by the Confederate government agents for the use of the army, and every source of supply is already being taxed to nearly its utmost available capacity. The following are the ruling prices of the fuel now in the market: Best lump coal from 25 to 28 cents, and smith,s coal from 12½ to 15 cents per bushel; first quality oak wood from $5,75 to $6 per cord; pine from $5 to $5,50 per cord.

PRISONERS AT FORT M'HENRY.

A gentleman of Loudon county last week received a letter from Mr. Robert Drane, one of Mead's cavalry, captured by the Yankees at Potomac Furnace some weeks ago. He, with six others taken at the same time, are confined at Fort McHenry. He reports the party all well and humanely treated.

AVENGING A BROTHER.

Rev. John N. Andrews, late chaplain of the Third Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, is now raising a volunteer company in Wayne and Johnson counties, N. C. He is determined to avenge his brother, Major S. W. G. Andrews, who was captured at Hatteras.

A NEW SONG.—"How do you like the clam song?" asked an old lady of her daughter, as they stepped into the street after a popular concert.

"Clam song!" exclaimed the young lady, in astonishment. "Why, what do you refer to, mother?"

"Why, the first one she sung."

"Oh! you mean 'Shells of the Ocean,' don't you mother?"

"Well yes," said the old lady, "I do think that was it; it was something about clams, any way, and you know I do like them so well. Don't you like it."

PROBABLE DEATH OF COL. J. KNOX WALKER.—The Memphis Appeal of the 20th says:

It is with great regret that we announce that the family of Colonel J. Knox Walker, in this city, received yesterday telegraphic intelligence that he was dying. He had been complaining for some days, and his disease had assumed the form of congestion of the brain. Mr. Walker is colonel of the Second regiment of Tennessee, and wat private secretary to President Polk.

THE Richmond Enquirer of last Tuesday contains the following announcement:

"We are glad to say that President Davis was able to be in his office, yesterday for the first time since his illness."

IN Capt. Faulkner's company, of Autagua, Ala., about to start for Richmond, each man is furnished with a knife, the blade of which is nineteen inches long, and weighs two pounds and a half.

DURING the absence of the blockading steamer from Tampa, Florida, the local militia removed the oil and fixtures from the light-house on Egmont Key, and took them to Tampa.

NINE planters of West Baton Rouge Parish, La, have contrbuted $67,000 of sugar and molasses for the benefit of the Confederate army.

☞ R. FAIRMAN, UNDERTAKER, sole agent for Fiske's Metallic Burial Cases, at R. R. BULGER'S CABINET WAREHOOMS, No. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET. Residence, 215 Lacock street, Allegheny City. Orders may be left AT CHARLES' LIVERY STABLE, Allegheny City. se21 6md 2p

☞ HEADQUARTERS MULLIGAN GUARDS, No. 100 Grant street, opposite Cathedral. The Company is fast filling up, those wishing to join must call soon. M. K. NOLAN, JOHN STEWART. oct

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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. Advancements are therefore open to all.

For further particulars apply at the Recruiting Office, NATIONAL HOTEL.

HENRY B. HAYS,
Captain, Sixth Regiment U. S. Cavalry,
se6 Recruiting Officer.

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

ORDER.

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

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 56.

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 Gwaton'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. 123 LIBERTY STREET (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.

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

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