The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 7, 1861.

Brownson on the War.

We copy the following from a late number of the Chicago Post:

In the October number of Brownson's Review is an elaborate article upon slavery and the war. Like all the writings of Dr. Brownson it is profound, able and comprehensive. It is logical in the extreme, and yet it lacks that convincing force that can be found in arguments more concise, and presented in a more popular form. A very large class of the American people, including perhaps a majority of the regular readers of his Review, receive all that comes from Mr. Brownson with an unwillingness to adopt it. This arises to some extent from an uncertainty as to his sincerity, and to a doubt whether he really believes and thinks what he says.

We have read the article upon the war and slavery, and our opinion of his great ability, and of his capacity as a writer has been greatly strengthened and confirmed. As a whole it is a thorough exposition of the true intent and purposes of the rebellion, and as thorough and complete an exposition of the duty of all Americans to sustain the government. But Mr. Brownson discusses the question from a peculiar standpoint. In his statement of the design of the rebels, he alleges that the first object is to effect a separation between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding states; that end accomplished, by opening the ports to the manufactures of Europe, the south will build up immediately with all the western states a commercial interest that in the end will compel all the states of the northwest to join the Southern Confederacy; and the secession of these, will necessarily compel New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and the Pacific states to do the same thing. This would reduce the Northern Confederacy to the New England states, and of these Connecticut and Rhode Island, would naturally follow New York. The northern confederacy would then consist simply of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. To any such design as that Mr. Brownson is utterly opposed. He has no fancy to a Union that will leave Massachusetts and the New England states out in the cold. He has no patience with a plan of disunion, or separation, that will deprive New England manufacturers of a home market, protected by a high tariff. And in reading Mr. Brownson one cannot fail to be impressed with the importance with which he invests the prostration of New England manufactures, in the list of evils resulting from the success of the rebels. In our estimation, one of the evils under which the country is laboring in the prosecution of the war, is the present tariff, an unjust and iniquitous measure hurried through congress on the eve of the war, for the special benefit of New England manufacturers. And if Mr. Brownson believes that such a tariff as that can survive a suppression of the rebellion, he is much mistaken. Though there may not be free trade, the moment the war is over, there will be such a reduction of the tariff as will forever destroy the short-sighted policy of protecting any particular class of the people by oppressive taxation of all the rest.

Looking at the rebellion as intended in its success to destroy the manufacturing interests of New England, and eventually leave Massachusetts and the three other states outside of all political association on this continent, it is not surprising that Mr. Brownson, in the very agony of fear, should propose as a means of averting that danger, the most extreme measures. He thinks the battle cry of "law and order" wholly insufficient to arouse the nation. The watchword "the constitution and the Union" is not, he thinks, of sufficient force to induce the people to save the tariff and Massachusetts! There must be another—a fiercer battle cry, and that is "slaves must not breathe our atmosphere." In other words, looking upon the contest as one involving the destruction peculiarly of New England, he raises as the battle cry, the emancipation of the slaves. And as a means of assault upon the rebellion, he proposes the emancipation of the slaves, and their employment as troops and otherwise against their rebellious masters.

In the discussion of this point Mr. Brownson falls into the common error of the ultra abolitionists, and adopts their very form of expression. He declares, "Traitors and friends of traitors have no constitutional rights." "The constitution and the laws are for loyal citizens—not for rebels and traitors." Therein lies the whole difficulty. The government represents the loyal people of the Union, and the government must be bound by and obey the constitution and the laws. The rebels repudiate the constitution and the laws, and therefore do not regulate their conduct by those rules, but the loyal people and the government are bound by the constitution and laws, and can do no act not warranted by the constitution and the laws. The constitution is in as full force to-day in Virginia as in New England. It is because the constitution authorizes him to do so that Mr. Lincoln is at the head of a federal army in Virginia suppressing the rebellion. But Mr. Lincoln has no more authority to violate the constitution of Virginia than he has in Massachusetts. Blot out the constitution, and the government might emancipate the slaves to the full extent of its physical power to do so, but while the constitution remains in force, it binds and ties the hands of government, and does not permit the uncontrolled exercise of executive or popular will, no matter how desirable such a proceeding may become.

The American Wheat Crop.

The New York World, basing its statements on data drawn from various sources, and carefully, as it states, forbearing to yield to the cry of "short crops," so frequently and designedly made, says that the wheat crop, in a large portion of our western States this year, presents a strong contrast to the abundance of the last, and that the fact of a considerable deficiency, as compared acre for acre with crops generally in fair average years—a very large one in comparison with that of last year—seems now to be incontrovertible. The yield does not correspond with the bulk of the grain threshed. Six to ten bushels per acre, in some instances, are yielded this year, where as last season the same surface of ground produced from twelve to eighteen bushels. Last year the grain was secured in fine condition; this year rains have closely followed harvesting, and have greatly damaged the produce in the more important wheat growing districts. There is nothing stated by the World with respect to the great extra breadth of land under wheat last year; nor is there anything said of any anticipated scarcity of supply; but as there have been short crops on the European continent, the merchant, farmer and consumer have severally an interest in knowing the facts.

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JOSEPH MEYER & SON,

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UNDERTAKING in all its branches will receive prompt attention. Orders can be left at the rooms or at the Livery Stable of Mr. James Floyd, Ohio street, Allegheny. se18:1y d

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MAKE TOOLS FOR BORING OIL WELLS at the shortest possible notice. Having been in the business of manufacturing tools ever since the "fever" first broke out, we can assure persons about to engage in the oil business, that it will be to their interest to give us a call and make an examination of our stock now on hand. my5

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Cook, Parlor & Heating Stoves,

ALSO—IMPROVED

KITCHEN RANGES, GRATE FRONTS,

HOLLOW-WARE, &c., among which will be found the BEST COAL COOK STOVES IN THE STATE. The

Diamond, Advance, Air-Tight, Eclipse, and

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Were awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair for the BEST COAL COOK STOVES. Also, FIRST PREMIUM awarded to the

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FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

Sale of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, in a cause in Chancery therein depending, where in Charles Morse and others are complainants, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and others are defendants; and pursuant to ancillary decrees of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the District of Indiana, and the Northern District of Illinois respectively, in causes depending in chancery in said Courts respectively, wherein the same parties are complainants and defendants respectively, as in said cause first above mentioned, the undersigned, John Ferguson and Thomas E. Walker, as Grantees in Trust and Trustees in one of the several deeds of Trust or Mortgage upon which said decrees are founded, and also as Special Master Commissioners of said Courts respectively, duly appointed by said Courts respectively for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, but for not less than the sum of $6,000,000, at the United States Court House, in the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1861, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described property, to wit:

The Railroad of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, including the right of way therefor, the road-bed thereof, the superstructure of all sorts thereon, its water and other station houses and shops, and the lands and grounds connected therewith, and all tools and implements used or provided to be used there on, and in constructing and repairing cars and machinery for said road, or the tract and superstructures aforesaid; all turn-tables; all depots and buildings and fixtures and structures of whatever name or nature, and the lands and grounds connected therewith, used or provided to be used in operating said road and belonging thereto, and wherever situate, and all cars, engines and rolling stock belonging to said Company; and all supplies of lumber, timber, iron, fuel, and every other thing provided by said Companies, or by the several original Companies which were consolidated into said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to be used in operating said road, wherever situate, by the same title by which the same are holden by said Company, or by said original Companies, severally together, with all corporate franchises of said Company, and of the said original Companies severally including the right and franchise of said several Companies to be and act as a corporation, to be sold as an entirety.

Said decrees provide that the purchaser, upon the confirmation of the sale and full compliance with the conditions thereof, shall hold all the property, rights, franchises, and the appurtenances thereof so sold, by the same title by which they are held by said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Rail Road Company, and each and all of said original Companies, free from the lien of said mortgages, and free from all liability for any debts against said original or consolidated Companies, or either of them, and from all claims on account of capital stock; but subject nevertheless to the liens, if any such exist, on any real estate included in the sale, for purchase money due or not provided by said decrees to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, or by former orders or decrees to be paid otherwise. The right of way, depot ground and lots, and lands in the city and vicinity of Chicago purchased by said Company since the pendency of said suits, and the bridge, property and other real estate of the company at the City of Pittsburgh, are subject to mortgage liens. The same will be included in the sale, but provision is made in the decrees for the payment of these liens, or the purchaser will be given a preferred right of purchasing the property to be received, monthly to 50,000 pounds of each article by giving a previous notice of two months, also the right to increase the quantity of each article to be received to the extent of the requirements of the public service by giving a previous notice of one month.

These articles must be of domestic manufacture and in quality equal to the best known in the markets, and are to be packed in the customary boxes and cases; that is, in good, strong, seasoned wood boxes, lined with tin or zinc, and containing about 100 pounds net each. Bids for dessiccated potatoes packed in half barrels and lined with paper according to sample to be exhibited, will also be received. Bids, to be entertained, must be subscribed by two responsible sureties, guaranteeing that if the bid shall be accepted the contract shall be duly complied with.

A. B. EATON,

oct4 Major and Com. of Sub. U.S.A.

RUSH HOUSE.—M. RUSH, Proprietor, No. 397 Liberty street, near Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa.

This house has been lately enlarged, refitted and refurnished, and is now in the best of order for the accommodation of boarders and travelers. The best of Oysters received daily, sold wholesale and retail, or served up in every style. The delicacies of the season always on hand, together with superior brands of Liquors, &c. se14

AN ORDINANCE Authorizing the Grading, Paving, and setting with Curbstone, Morris street, from Penn street to Liberty street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, that the Receiving Regulator be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for Grading, Paving and setting with Curbstone, Morris street, from Penn street to Liberty street, in the manner pointed out in the petition for grading and paving the same, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 31st, 1857.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council this 20th day of September, A. D. 1861.

JAMES I. BENNETT,

President pro tem. of Select Council.

Attest: R. Morrow,

Clerk of Select Council.

A. G. M'CANDLESS,

President of Common Council.

Attest: Benj. M'MASTER,

Clerk of Common Council. oct3:3t

JESSE JOHNSON,

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APPLES—50 barrels Green Apples received and for sale by

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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.

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ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.—For rent, a good dwelling house, large and convenient, situation Ross street. Rent $100 from now to April 1st.

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CANDIDATES.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The subscriber is a candidate for the office of TREASURER of Allegheny county, Pa.; was born in said county and has resided in the township of Pitt, Peebles, Collins and Wilkins for forty-one years. If elected I will refund annually twenty per cent. of the net proceeds of said office into the Treasury for the use of the county. Voters will make their own ticket.

LUKE B. DAVISON,

o4:4tdaliw Wilkins township.

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

Tax-payers, rally to the rescue!!!

Bond—for $20,000 filed in Treasurer's Office.

se26:2w d d2tiw

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MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR sale a superior article of

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THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY inform the public that he has appointed JAMES BRYSON & CO., of 137 LIBERTY STREET, (opposite Hand,) his sole Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, for the sale of his celebrated ALE, also, his MALT and HOPS; from whom hereafter these articles can be obtained on the same terms as from himself.

He also requests all persons having open accounts with him to call at said Bryson & Co's office and have them adjusted and paid.

Messrs. Bryson & Co. and T. D. Briggs are authorized by me to receipt for all such dues.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

se7:1m:ws

TO THE PUBLIC.

SPECIALLY the ignorant and falsely Medical Physicians of all denominations, treat secret and delicate disorders, self abuse and diseases of solitary nature, common and incident to youths of both sexes, and adults, single or married. Because the charlatan publishes the fact of his doings so the ignorant and falsely modest are dreadfully shocked, and think it a great and very innocent act, and for contamination and corruption among their wives, promising and so forth, etc. Their family physician should be cautious to keep them in ignorance that they may be easy victims. SKANTROP, (except publishing a lucrative practice,) has nothing else in view, among such, but to secretly succor and preserve families, boys and females in ignorance, sprungings as mushrooms, and who compare society, intelligence, etc., to dollars and cents, mysteriously, meanly craven. It is to publicly, however, that SKANTROP appeals and such, he are thankful that their sons, daughters and wards, previously feeble, sickly and of delicate constitution and in ignorance, have been restored to health and vigor by DR. SKANTROP besides many before and after marriage, through him have been saved much suffering, anxiety, mortification, &c. Having the advantage of over thirty years experience and observation, consequently, he has superior skill in the treatment of special diseases, and who is daily consulted by the profession, as well recommended by respectable citizens, publishers, proprietors of hotels, &c. Spermatorrhea, or so called nocturnal emissions—This dreadful malady can be completely cured by the very last discovery that has never yet failed. In female diseases he has had superior experience on account of his old age, seventy years, all irregularity is completely cured. As for consumption, or pulmonary diseases my syrups which are composed from Iceland moss and other ingredients by a skillful physician five years at the business, it has had more success than all the pretensions that have as yet been discovered, as the certificates will show. They are all genuine and can be found according to a pamphlet that each person will get at the examination, all free of charge.—Office 55 Smithfield street, near Diamond street. Private communications from all parts of the Union strictly attended to. Direct to

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Counsellor and Patent Agent

AT WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

From Hon. Chas. Mason, late Commissioner of Patents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1860.

Learning that R. W. Fenwick, Esq., is about to open an office in this city as a Solicitor of Patents, I cheerfully state that I have long known him as a gentleman of large experience in such matters, of prompt and accurate business habits, and of undoubted integrity. As such I commend him to the inventors of the United States.

CHARLES MASON.

Mr. Fenwick was for nearly four years the manager of the Washington Branch Office of the Scientific American Patent Agency of Messrs. Munn & Co., and for more than ten years officially connected with said firm, and with an experience of fourteen years in every branch relating to the Patent Office, and the interest of inventors. se28:d:f

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Great inducements offered to cash buyers. se21:6m

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in every style

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2D EDITION.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 5.—The United States steamer Pawnee arrived this afternoon at Alexandria from Hatteras Inlet, but reports nothing of interest in addition to what is already known to the public.

The Navy Department has received a letter from Commander Scott, of the Keystone State, dated Aspinwall, September 25, in which he states that he has been cruising on the coast of Yucatan, but obtained no information either of the Sumter or her prizes. He was alike unsuccessful in the Isle of Pines and Cienfuegos. The Sumter, it was said, endeavored to procure coal at Demarara and Cayenne and was refused. The merchants of Paramibo likewise declined to furnish coal, but finally obtained it from a Scotchman. Commander Scott says that Captain Simmes is aware that our vessels are in search of him, and that therefore he will not again appear in the West Indies. The fact is ascertained that the Sumter has taken several prizes under the British flag, and decoyed others under ours, with the Union down. This should serve as a warning to United States merchantmen.

The Abby Bradford, captured off Puerto Cabello in July, is the last prize taken by the Sumter, the crew of which number 64 men, in a disorganized condition, several of whom have escaped, and will be sent home.

The War Department is overrun with applicants for offices and contracts. The Secretary's door is constantly besieged by persons who want interviews with him to serve personal ends. The Secretary desires it to be distinctly understood that there are no vacancies of paymasters, quartermasters or commissaries in his gift, nor are there any appointments of officers of the line to be made except in regular course of promotion. When Second Lieutenancies are thus vacated their places will be filled by appointments from the ranks. All contracts for supplies, munitions, etc., are made respectively by the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General and the Chief of Ordnance, and to them all parties should apply who have proposals to make.—Applications for appointments as acting masters and masters mates should be made to the Navy Department in writing and not in person. The War Department can furnish the Review Army Regulations only to the officers of the Army and to members of Congress and other applicants.

The following statement of the master of the "Fanny" gives the particulars of her capture by the rebels. She was despatched by Col. Hawkins with clothing, ammunition, provisions, etc., to Chicamacomic for the supply of the troops recently stationed there. After the news of the capture of the Fanny was received at Hatteras, Colonel Hawkins called upon the commanding naval officer in those waters for a force to go to the relief of the troops. An armed expedition was fitted out, which failed at the morning of the 23d inst., but nothing had been heard from it at five o'clock this evening, when information was last received from that quarter.

Statement of the Master of the Fanny:—HATTERAS INLET, October 1st—I left in the steamer Fanny at six o'clock, a. m., for Chicamacomic or Loggerhead Inlet, arriving there at one o'clock, p. m. We anchored in about 8 feet of water and waited there two hours and a half before we got communication from shore. They then fetched a flat boat off and lowered her with an assorted cargo of stores, tents, &c. When the boat had shoved off and got about two-thirds of the way on shore, we saw a steamboat to the westward at about four o'clock p. m., which proved to be one of the enemy's. She was standing to cut off our retreat and in a short time two men appeared steering directly for us. The first one then stood in and commenced firing upon us, and as soon as the other two came up they did the same. We returned the fire with nine shots, striking one of the boats in the bow. Then Capt. Hart of the 20th Indiana regiment, suggested to us to surrender, saying it was no use fighting against such odds and requested us to hoist the whiteflag. The mate of the boat and a few soldiers turned to and threw overboard some thirty cases of ammunition, and Captain Hart forbid them to throw any more overboard. We likewise requested the Sergeant Major to throw the cannon overboard which he refused to do, saying it would be worse for them if they were taken prisoners. Capt. Hart then requested the chain to be slipped and the boat run ashore which was done. The white flag was then hoisted and the crew of the boat left in their boats. We endeavored to get boats to carry the soldiers off the "Fanny" but could not do so. To the best of my opinion they had plenty of time from our arrival to that of the enemy's boats to have got everything on shore from the "Fanny," if sufficient boats had been employed in transportation of the stores so that we could have destroyed the "Fanny" before she should have fallen into the hands of the rebels.—We left there about six, p. m., in a canoe, and arrived here at about seven, a. m., on the second inst.

[Signed] J. H. MORRISON,

Master steamer Fanny.

From Leavenworth.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 2.—A full battery of iron six-pounders, have been presented by wealthy citizens to the Home Guards of Leavenworth. They were cast in this city and are the first ever made in the State. After the fall of Lexington, Gen. Sturgis made a requisition upon Maj. Gen. Stine, of the Kansas militia, to call out the militia of the eastern counties of Kansas. The people responded heartily to the call and poured into Wyandotte in large numbers. They were immediately sworn into the United States service for three years, and now compose part of General Sturgis' command at Kansas City. The 2d Kansas regiment under Maj. Cloud is also at Kansas City. Col. Mitchell, its commander, is rapidly recovering from his wounds received in the battle of Springfield. Nine regiments, most of which are full and the rest rapidly filling up, have been furnished by Kansas for the war. In addition to this we have twice responded to the call of the authorities and furnished thirty day men when danger threatened. Every man in Kansas is now well drilled and ready to fight if occasion requires.—Major Price is still the commander of the post at Fort Leavenworth, and is prosecuting with vigor the work of strengthening and fortifying the position. A long line of earthworks and intrenchments have been thrown up on the west side of Fort Leavenworth. The river side is protected by pickets and masked batteries. Such a thing as taking the latter by surprise is now out of the question.

News by the Pony Express.

PACIFIC SPRINGS, 260 miles east of Salt Lake, Oct. 5.—The Pony Express passed here at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Forest Theatre, Sacramento, was destroyed by fire on the 25th. The building cost $100,000. No insurance.

The cavalry regiments called for from this State are now full, and yesterday one or two companies were refused. There is still room in the infantry regiments, although they are fast filling up.

The Mexican residents of San Francisco are to day celebrating the anniversary of their National independence.

The United States Quartermaster has completed his purchases of horses for the service at Portland.

Interesting from Darnestown.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Oct. 5.—A gentleman who came from near Poolesville last evening, states that he heard firing at noon in the direction of Edwards' Ferry. He saw a great smoke arising from the same point, and thinks it was caused by the burning of a warehouse on this side of the river.

Rumors are current here that Gen. Stone will shortly lead an advance over the Potomac. The force under his command has been strengthened largely of late.

Private W. L. Myers, of the New York 19th was recently tried and sentenced to be shot for desertion, by the General Court Martial, but from the evidence it appeared that he was on his return to the regiment when arrested and that he was overtaken by liquor causing him to be absent longer than his permit allowed. The members of the Court therefore unanimously recommended him to mercy upon his solemn promise, never to drink any intoxicating liquors. General Banks commuted the sentence into a forfeiture of $5 00 per month of his pay for one year, and the gratified culprit was yesterday returned to his regiment.

An unconfirmed rumor was circulated yesterday that the rebels had fired into and sunk a canal boat, carrying heavy baggage for a brigade stationed on the upper Potomac. The Potomac is now fordable at several of the fords between the Great Falls and Point of Rocks. The enemy are known to have largely augmented their force in the vicinity of Leesburg, but the military authorities are of the opinion that it is only a feint and that on the first demonstration by our lines, they will fall back upon the Manassas Gap Railroad and thence down to the Junction. No apprehension was felt of any attempt on their part to cross the river or make any serious attack upon us at Long range over the Potomac.

There is not a word of truth in the statement of the attempted assassination of Col. Kaipe, of the Pennsylvania 46th regiment, as communicated in a private letter.

The murderer Lanahan has not yet been executed.

Reported Death of McCullough.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

ROLLA, Mo., Oct. 6.—From information received from scouts, there are about 1100 armed rebels scattered over the Southwestern part of this State, including 6000 to 7000 at Camp Walker, Arkansas, eight miles below the Missouri line, under command of young Ben. McCullough.

Major Wright of the Home Guards furnishes the following statement: A physician well known to the Major, whose name I am not permitted to use, arrived from the Southwest on Tuesday evening. This physician was formerly partner of Dr. Suell, McCullough's Army Surgeon. The former, very recently had an interview with his old partner, and was told by him that in the battle of Springfield, McCullough was shot through the hips and a glance ball also struck him in the forehead. Soon after making his report of the battle, McCullough with the Texas forces, was ordered back to Texas, but after reaching Camp Chesapeake, near Mount Vernon, he died from his wounds.

Before he expired he spoke freely of the manner of his treatment by the Missourians, and declared if he had known the true position of affairs he never would have entered the State. His body was placed in a metallic coffin and conveyed to Texas. His death was concealed even from his own son for a time, it being the policy of the surviving leaders to operate in the prestige of his name. His son, Ben McCullough, jr., was therefore placed in nominal command in order to keep up the deception.

Major Wright, who is an old acquaintance of McCullough, having as late as winter before last ranged with him several miles up the Colorado river, is convinced that the latter is dead.

Letters have been received by Mrs. Crawford from her husband, Colonel Crawford, of Price's army, stating that the latter was hemmed in and occupying a critical position and urging the immediate removal of his property to the South.

Items from St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 6.—Captain McKeever, Assistant Adjutant General of this department, received a despatch from General Fremont, stating that the charges and specifications against Colonel Blair, published in the *Democrat* yesterday, received publicity without his knowledge or sanction, that he has telegraphed to the President and Gen. Scott that he not meets his unqualified disapproval, and requesting Captain McKeever to investigate the violation of his confidence and interference with his papers so that the perpetrators may be instantly proceeded against and punished.

Gen. Fremont's charges and specifications against Col. Blair, including Colonel Blair's letter to Postmaster General Blair was published in this morning's *Democrat*. Colonel Blair was arrested the second time for writing a letter which he addressed to General Thomas, after he was released by General Fremont, and because he declined to resume his sword and take command of his regiment then on march to the battle field when ordered by his commander. General Scott's release of Col. Blair is understood to be peremptory until such time as charges are made against him.

News has reached here that about two weeks ago John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, had called by proclamation 8,000 Cherokees around him and declared for the Union. Reed, an influential half breed and leader of the secession party, had raised the standard of revolt and had a skirmish with Ross' body guard, in which the latter was victorious. This conflicts with the recent published accounts from the Nation, but an active government scout thoroughly acquainted with matters in the Southwest pronounces it reliable.

The *Democrat* will, to-morrow morning, exhonorate General Fremont from any knowledge of or consent to the publication of the charges and specifications against Col. Blair.

Southern News.

LOUISVILLE, October 6.—A reliable informant from New Orleans says that the federal forces occupy Ship Island and the Chandelier, and that they have lumber on Ship Island sufficient to build accommodations for from ten to twelve thousand troops. Our informant thinks the announcement of the capture of New Orleans premature, but says that the federal forces can take New Orleans in the rear and silence their batteries, thus rendering it easy for the fleet to come up the river.

Advices from New Orleans to the 18th say that the Governor of Louisiana has ordered all the stores in New Orleans to be closed at two o'clock each afternoon, and that arms had been ordered to drill the remainder of the day, an attack from the federal forces being considered imminent. The Confederates had planted columbiads at Carrollton, nine miles above New Orleans, and at English Town, below the city.

It is conjectured that Buckner, with 5,000 men, has gone to join Polk and make a joint attack on Paducah.

A confederate attempting to shoot a picket at Sherman's camp, was arrested at Muldrough's Hill, and will be tried by a military commission to-morrow.

Hon. Jos. F. Buckner, a leading man of Christian county, endeavoring with twenty others to escape, was taken by Kentucky confederates and carried into Tennessee. The remaining twenty escaped.

Hugh Curry and three others accused of treason, were brought here to-night from Salt river.

The City Council last night passed a resolution instructing the Mayor to bring all city officers suspected of disloyalty for examination.

James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, Thos. Quigley, J. B. Wilder, Dr. U. B. Ewing and James Speed, were yesterday elected directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—The boat from Fortress Monroe brought up a number of refugees from Norfolk, including some released crews of prize vessels. Colonel De Villiers the instructor of Colonel Ellsworth, who was taken prisoner by Wise in Western Virginia, came up in the boat, having escaped from prison and made his way along James river to Newport News. He escaped along with twelve others who were arrested and taken back, he alone by disguising himself and affecting lameness, succeeding in eluding the vigilance of his pursuers. He was compelled to swim the James river three times and after much suffering and being twice fired at by pickets, reached Newport News. He describes the suffering as great and their treatment as barbarous. One of them having been shot from the street by a woman. He has gone to Washington with much information gleaned on his journey down the James river.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, $5.00; Single Seat in Private Box, $1.00; Parquette and Dress Circle, chairs, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.

MONDAY EVENING, October 7, 1861.

RE-ENGAGEMENT OF MR. C. W. COULDOCK.

MERCHANT OF VENICE!

Shylock ..... Mr. Couldock

Portia..... Ettie Henderson

To conclude with the new drama in three acts, entitled

"THE UNION MEN OF OLD VIRGINIA"

"THE UNION MEN OF OLD VIRGINIA"

"THE UNION MEN OF OLD VIRGINIA"

Battle of Chest Mountain, Beautiful Tableaux, Terrific Fighting, &c., &c.

EYE AND EAR.

NOISE IN THE HEAD.

DEAFNESS:

DR. F. A. VON MOSCHZISKER,

OCULIST AND AURIST

(Late of the Austrian Army)

Gives his entire and exclusive attention to maladies of the EYE and EAR requiring medical or surgical attention, to restore sight or hearing. Persons wishing to be treated by him either for *DEAFNESS* or *IMPAIRED SIGHT* should apply without further delay. They will in doing so benefit themselves and give him time to do justice to their case. The success of the treatment of the

EYE AND EAR,

He has over and over again illustrated before his professional brethren who have honored his office with their presence to witness his operations and practice.

From hundreds and thousands who have been restored by him to SIGHT and HEARING he beg