DAILY POST.

The Union as it was;
The Constitution as it is!

Democratic State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

ISAAC SLENKER, Union County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

JAMES P. BARR, Allegheny County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS XXIId DISTRICT.
GEO. P. HAMILTON.
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
R. P. FLENNIKEN.
FOR ASSOCIATE LAW JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
CHARLES SHALER.
FOR STATE SENATE.
R. H. KEER.
FOR ASSEMBLY.
CAMPBELL STEWART,
A. J. BAKER,
M. I. HARRISON,
J. C. BRYANT,
ADAM REINEMANN,
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
WILLIAM LINN.
FOR CONTROLLER,
COL. ROBT. ANDERSON.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
JACOB STUCKRATH,
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
JOSEPH E. McCABE.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18.

☞ **Reading matter on every page.**

ADDRESS OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

We direct attention to the second address of the State Central Committee published in to-day's paper; it is sound, able and conservative; and its arguments and suggestions should be carefully considered.

THE VAGARIES OF A DEMAGOGUE.

There is a class of fanatical talkers and writers in the free States, who, while eternally monthing their own intense patriotism, succeed in speaking and publishing the raukest admixtures of nonsense and treason. Of this class of blatant and pompous declaimers is the principal of the Philadelphia *Press*. Having no fixed conception of anything, he is blown about from post to pillar, and is always extravagant in his fussy advocacy of each new suggestion or opinion. The Washington correspondence, over the signature of "Occasional," who is known to be the editor himself, demonstrates this fact almost every day. Fond of being original and oracular, this "Occasional" is constantly rendering himself ridiculous: in his last swelling communication upon the duties of governments, the fellow has run quite out of his senses.

Not many months ago this "Occasional" broached the idea of permitting the Gulf States to retire from the Union; this luminous mode of getting rid of our trouble didn't strike the common understanding very favorably, and so it was abandoned and in its stead a very opposite notion has been ventilated, and that, too, with all the pomposity which usually characterizes the "Occasional" correspondence. To give our readers a proper conception of this, we are compelled to copy this lengthy paragraph:

"In dismissing forever from our minds this hateful idea of Separation, let us turn to the *Old World and borrow from other Governments a wholesome and a practical example.* What constitutes the secret of the power—military, naval, political and social—of the mighty governments of Europe, but the unity of their dominions? The struggles of their rulers for hundreds of years have been directed against disunion. We have only to read the pages that record the efforts of England in consummating the *consolidation of her empire by sealing to it Ireland and Scotland*, to understand the sacrifices that she has made to this idea. The constant endeavor of England, from the time of Edward the *First* to the death of Elizabeth was to subdue *Scotland* so as to annex that territory to its own. These hostile endeavors did not succeed, for Scotland never came into the English connection until James Stuart, the last of her independent sovereigns, succeeded *to the* British Crown, by hereditary succession, on the death of Elizabeth Tudor, some two hundred and fifty years ago. Ireland, *invaded and betrayed*, nearly eight centuries ago, was possessed but not subdued by England, and her history is the record of a succession of revolts against this *usurpation*. At last, what force could not effect was perpetrated by *fraud*. At the close of the last century, that vile politician, whose name is not mentioned in his native land to this day without *execrations*—that enemy of human liberty—that cunning, cruel minister, *Lord Castlereagh*, the virtually ruler of the land, employed *his spies* and myrmidons to get up another Irish Rebellion, which was made to explode in the fatal Ninety-eight, and was put down, by force of *arms and treachery*, by the troops of the British Government, and was followed by the most cruel punishment of even the mere *suspected unfortunates*, as well as of those who had been seduced into revolt. Two years later, this got-up rebellion was made the pretext, by Castlereagh and Pitt, of effecting that parchment or act of Parliament Union with England, which the Irish have been striving, ever since to break. Immense sums were spent by England to break up, by buying off, the Irish Parliament, and thus, the English principle of *unity was carried out*, though at a fearful sacrifice of life, treasure, and principle.—In other parts of Europe the same efforts have constantly been made, and still are making, for the same purpose. Spain, while in her pride, to retain the Low Countries; France to preserve the dominions of the Dukes of Burgundy; Russia, to bind Poland, the provinces of the Black Sea and the Caucasian regions, under one rule; Austria, to preserve Bohemia, Hungary, Dalmatia, and North Italy in the circle of her dominion. Everywhere, the same action has been taken; all, with the single but universal determination to carry out the principle of consolidation. *Shall the United States of America fall from their high position, in the face of every argument of reason, of honor, and of interest, and in defiance of the eloquent teachings furnished in the history of other nations?*"

It is evident from this inflated paragraph that "Occasional" did not precisely perceive what he was writing about. In order to put down domestic treason here is it necessary to resort to England's wholesale system of robbery, oppression and plunder. Our government is not engaged in such an enterprise, but is, Mr. Occasional, simply struggling to recover what has been stolen from her; mark that. Were the United States, in the plentitude of their power, employed as England has been for eight centuries, in robbery and oppression in every quarter of the globe, there might be some point in Occasional's advice, provided the people of our country were desirous of becoming thieves. Our Republican theory, however, did'nt approve of the English system of strengthening herself by oppressing her neighbors, else we should have commenced long ago annexing all the territories on this continent; to hold them as conquered provinces, and then, like Castlereagh, resort to the duplicity and cruelties which marked his vile career. The government and people of the United States used to sympathise with those struggling against England's oppression: now, in order to be successful in putting down a most causeless and infamous rebellion, we need not adopt a policy which is infamous. Our business is to preserve our government against the efforts of those who are endeavoring to destroy it, and in order to accomplish that magnificent undertaking we need not resort to the cruelties, the cheats and infamies suggested by the chivalric Forney. The government of the United States, laboring to preserve itself against the treason of her own children, is quite a different affair to that of England and other nations absorbing and oppressing their weaker neighbors.

Perhaps the *Press* anticipates a speedy end to the rebellion, and is therefore desirous of carving out new employment for our great army of a million trained veterans. In this it will be joined by all the contractors, suttlers and paymasters in the service, beside a large class of others who have lined their sleeves by following the war. All that cunning class to which "Occasional" belongs, beside the numerous members of Congress who have secured large jobs for favorite constituents, and for themselves, will favor the idea of carrying on the war against all creation. It is a huge idea, but after the rebels are conquered we will take a breathing spell before entering upon so grand a scheme of warfare, merely to gratify the longings of spoilsmen who fatten off the nation's calamities.

NO HOPE FOR THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH.

In the House of Lords Lord Strathgldon moved for a correspondence with Mr. Mason relative to the acknowledgement of the Southern states.

Earl Russell said it was not expedient to produce papers. The agent of the Confederate States was not recognized, and all communications were unofficial. Correspondence had taken place with Messrs. Adams and Seward, but the British government replied as before. He stated that no communication had been received from any foreign power relative to the recognition of the Southern states.

COL. CORCORAN RELEASED.

It will gladden the heart of every patriot in the nation to hear of the release of Col. Corcoran. His reappearance in New York city will be worth a whole brigade to the government.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Queen, in a speech proroguing Parliament, says:

"The civil war which for some time has been raging in America, has unfortunately continued its unabated intensity, and the evils with which it has been attended have not been confined to the American continent, but her majesty having from the outset determined to take no part in the contest, *has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality which she has steadily adhered to.*"

It is now stated that Gen. Benham has not been stricken from the rolls of the army, but ordered to report to the Chief of Engineers. He should have been stricken from the rolls of the army, or at least tried, when he was charged by his superior with being a "liar, a drunkard and a coward."

☞ Gen. Pope has issued an order explaining his famous No. 5 order, requiring his troops to be subsisted on the enemy. He has adopted Gen. McClellan's common sense ideas on that subject, as will be noticed in the telegraph column.

Who Shall Decide?

There is a conflict between the following orders of General Halleck and Secretary Stanton, which should be reconciled at once:

"WASHINGTON, August 6, 1862.
"*Professor A. E. Church, West Point:*
"DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 2d is just received. While in the West I gave a leave to every regular officer who could get a volunteer regiment. Heretofore the policy here has been opposed to this. I have just given orders to the Adjutant-General to give every regular officer a leave who receives the commission of a Volunteer Colonel, and I am satisfied they can do more good at the head of a regiment than with a bare fragment of a company. Yours truly,
"H. W. HALLECK."

"6th. Exigencies of the service require that officers now in the field should remain with their commands, and no officer now in the field, in the regular or volunteer service, will, under any circumstances, be detailed to accept a new command.
"By order of the President.
"EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

The last order was issued on the 14th inst., and there is a general inquiry as to which shall take the precedence.

The New York *World*, commenting on General Halleck's order, says:

"General Halleck, it seems, has decided that regular army officers shall be permitted to accept commands in the volunteer force, where the change involves a higher grade. He has followed this rule in the West, as he thinks to the great advantage of the army in that quarter. A different rule has heretofore prevailed East. Officers in the regular army have not been permitted to accept better positions in the volunteer force, thus depriving the latter of their education and experience, and keeping them in subordinate positions, while lawyers and politicians monopolized the highest grades in the volunteer army. Hereafter, therefore, there will be a larger infusion of educated officers throughout our whole army, and especially in the new levy, where they are most needed. Of course, while regular officers were not allowed to accept colonelcies from volunteer organizations, it did not prevent them from being promoted by the Government, and hence generals like Heintzelman, Porter, and the rest hold high commissions in the volunteer army, while their grades in the regular service are comparatively subordinate. This new order of General Halleck will still further confound the distinction between the volunteers and the regulars, by transferring the experienced and competent officers from the latter into the former. This is as it should be."

TO THE DEMOCRATS,

AND ALL OTHER FRIENDS OF THE

Constitution and Union in Pennsylvania.

At the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee held the 29th ult., the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Chairman call upon the loyal men of Pennsylvania, through the Democratic Standing Committees of the several cities and counties of the State at such places as shall be designated by the said Standing Committees respectively, on the 17th of September next, to celebrate that day as the anniversary of the day of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

Pursuant to this resolution, I call upon the Democratic Standing Committees respectively in the several cities and counties of Pennsylvania to request the Democrats and all the loyal citizens to convene in mass meetings at such places and at such hours as they respectively may designate, on the 17th of September next, to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Since the 17th of September, 1787, there has been no period in the history of America when it was so eminently fitting and important as the present to bring to the attention of the American people, great fundamental principles, which must underlie any Government where civil and religious liberty exists, and especially those that underlie the Government of this Union—a Union which rests for its foundation upon that Constitution which affirms and proposes to make sacred and perpetual those principles. That Constitution and that Union "one and inseparable"—are now assailed by foes throughout the whole land: by Secessionists in the South and by Abolitionists in the North. The former by a bold, organized, armed movement strike directly and avowedly at the sovereignity and existence of our Constitutional Government. The latter by equally direct efforts from under the cloak of recently declared friendship and patriotism, are seeking to thrust their traitorous stilettoes into the heart's blood of the nation.

The people of this land are the source of all power. They made Constitutions, and they can, and (unless they would become the victims of despotism and anarchy) must uphold them. The great fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty asserted in the American Constitution are essential to secure us in the enjoyment of life and property, and in the pursuit of happiness. Among these are "the freedom of speech and of the Press," "the right of the people peaceably to assemble," "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures," that "no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation," "that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger," that no citizen shall "be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law;" that in all "criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or District where the crime shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense;" "that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

Among "the powers not delegated to the United States," but "reserved to the States respectively or to the people," is the right to hold elections and to determine upon and fix the qualifications of voters. With the people of Pennsylvania this great right is fixed by the Constitution of the State, and no power but that Constitution and laws enacted in pursuance thereof, can prohibit the exercise of, or limit or restrain that right—a right most inestimable to our people, and formidable to tyrants only.

Fellow countrymen, on the coming anniversary of the day of the adoption of the American Constitution, in exercise of "the right of the people peaceably to assemble," let us all solemnly and reverently, in the face of all men and before Heaven, declare our determination "to pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors," "to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." Let us afford to President Lincoln the most indubitable evidence that, in the observance of his oath of office to do the same thing, we will uphold and support him, just as readily as we have already shown him that in filling up from our ranks the great bulk of the army, now and heretofore in the field, we have always been ready, at whatever sacrifice, to strike down open and armed defiance to the execution of the laws and to the sovereignty of the Government. As Democrats, and as therefore loyal men, we can know no other principle of political action but to uphold the Government and obey the laws, and that the best evidence of our firm purpose to do so is that, as a part of the people, we will demand the maintenance of the Constitution in all its parts and the preservation of the Union in its perfect integrity, and that we will hold all men, North as well as South, who assail our Constitution, in whole or in part, as disloyal men, and the enemies of the Union of these States. President Lincoln, in his inaugural address, quoting the entire provision in the Constitution of the United States relative to the return of fugitives from labor from any State, truly said that he found that provision "as plainly written in the Constitution as any other;" and in the same address he justly declared, "I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." Yet the abolitionists of the North are to-day bringing to bear upon President Lincoln a fearful pressure to induce him to exert all the power which his official position in present circumstances affords, to act counter to this plain provision in the Constitution and to his own pledge to the American people. This pressure has been so great that the President, in his high position, was induced to appeal to the Union-loving Congressmen from the Border Slave States for relief. Let the whole loyal people of the State of Pennsylvania come forward in mass meetings, and with one patriotic and determined voice give assurance to President Lincoln of that relief which he seeks. Let us assure him that the only relief he can ever obtain is from the loyal masses, numbering at least 300,000 men in Pennsylvania alone, who are firmly resolved that as they are the source of all power, and *are* the supreme power in the land, they intend to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," against all its foes, whether Abolitionists or Secessionists.

Come, fellow countrymen, as you value the great principles of the Constitution—as you love the Union of these States—as you would avert despotism or anarchy—as it is your right to defend the Constitution against all its foes, and as you have the power to do so, devote the 17th of September next to such demonstrations of the popular heart as will give moral support to all the friends of the country and serve to guide the policy of the officers of the government in opposition to deadly and fatal counsels—I need not add the counsels which the abolitionists seek to give. Next to the preservation of our constitutional rights, we should strive to secure the most thorough observance of order, and the personal rights of every person. Our enemies seek to impute to us a willingness to produce a collision of forces. If, by this, is meant merely a determination to have our rights under the Constitution, at whatever sacrifice, let us assure them that while we feel to surrender these rights would degrade our manhood, and, therefore, no such surrender ever will be made, yet as good citizens we will yield everything but our honor and these rights to avert such collision. We will appeal to, we have the right to expect, and I trust and hope, you, believe, we shall have the help of the officers of the Government to aid us in protecting our rights and averting such collision. Let us show these enemies that we well understand the baseness of the hearts that, determined upon monstrous wrong, would persist in such wrong and impute direful catastrophes which they may thus occasion to the friends of the Constitution—of the laws, and therefore of the preservation of perfect order. Standing up as we do only to resist aggression upon our rights, upon the heads of the aggressors must be the responsibility of any consequences of evil. But which may you, my countrymen, and the officers of the Government co-operating, guided by kind Heaven, avert.

F. W. HUGHES,
Chairman of the Democratic
State Central Committee.
PHILADELPHIA, August 11th, 1862.

BI-CARBONATE OF SODA PILLS—Are offered to the public as the best and only reliable remedy for Acidity of the Stomach. They are the preparation of Prof. Brockedon, of London, in which city they have been used for the past ten years with the most flattering success. Those subject to this painful annoyance will find in them immediate relief. To travelers and those subject to hasty meals and irregular hours they are invaluable. Sold by
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Corner Smithfield & Fourth streets.
For sale by
au18

☞ **STATE SENATE—E. D. GAZZAM** is a candidate for the nomination for STATE SENATOR. au15

☞ **DISTRICT ATTORNEY—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK** will be a candidate for nomination to the above office, before the next nominating Republican County Convention. au14dawt

Cresson Springs, Cambria Co., Pa.

THIS DELIGHTFUL AND POPULAR place of summer resort, located directly on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the ocean, will be open for guests from the 10th of June till the 10th of October. Since last season the grounds have been greatly improved and beautified, and a number of Cottages have been erected for the accommodation of families, rendering Cresson one of the most romantic and attractive places in the state. The furniture has been thoroughly renovated. The seeker of pleasure, and the sufferer from heat and disease, will find attractions here in a first-class Livery Stable, Billiard Tables, Ten-pin Alleys, Baths, etc., together with the purest air and water, and the most magnificent mountain scenery to be found in the country.

Tickets, good for the round trip from Philadelphia, $7 60; from Pittsburgh, $5 05.

For further information, address
G. W. MULLIN
Cresson Springs, Cambria Co.,
je30dtf

CANVAS SHOES.
CANVAS
SHOES:
FOR VOLUNTEERS
AT
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
31 FIFTH STREET.
au12

ITALIAN VIOLIN STRINGS,
BY MAIL, POST PAID.

Trebles, or E strings, Heughes, best quality	5c
Seconds, or A " " fine Italian	5
Thirds, or D " " best Italian	5
Fourths or G " " Pure Silver	25
Best quality French or German 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Strings, each	15
Best quality Guitar D, A and E, Silver strings, each	15
Second quality Guitar D, A and E, Silver strings, each	12
Best quality Violoncello A and D, each	25
Best quality " G and C, each	35

Mailed to any address post paid on receipt of the money, or in postage-stamps.
BY JOHN H. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

N. B. A large lot of fresh strings just arrived. Also, Violin cases, Flutes, Accordeons, &c. au14

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CHURCH TRAIN.

			A. M.
Leaves Wall's Station	every Sunday	at	9 15
do Turtle Creek,	do	do	9 20
do Pennsylvania,	do	do	9 25
do Wilkinsburgh	do	do	9 32
do East Liberty,	do	do	9 50
Arrive at Pittsburgh,			10 15
RETURNING TRAIN			P. M.
Leaves Pittsburgh	every Sunday	at	4 00
do East Liberty	do	do	4 24
do Wilkinsburgh	do	do	4 32
do Brinton's	do	do	4 39
do Turtle Creek	do	do	4 55
Arrive at Wall's			5 00

J. STEWART, Passenger Agent.
Pittsburgh, July 9, 1862. jy9dtf

WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing Machines,
NO. 27 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Awarded the First Premium at the
United States Fair
FOR THE YEARS
1858, 1859 and 1860.
UPWARDS OF **80,000**
MACHINES sold in the United States.
MORE THAN
20,000 SOLD THE PAST YEAR

We offer to the public WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE, at REDUCED PRICES, with increased confidence of its merits as the best and most useful Family Sewing Machine now in use. It does equally well on the thickest and thinnest fabrics, makes the lock-stitch impossible to unravel, alike on both sides, is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machines. Circulars giving prices and description of machine furnished gratis on application in person or by letter.

Every Machine warranted for three years.
au3 WM. SUMNER & CO.

SUMMER GOODS
SELLING AT
REDUCED PRICES.

JACONET LAWNS, at 12 1-2 cents;
ORGANDIE LAWNS, from 12 1-2 to 37 1-2 cents;
A FEW SUMMER SILKS left, at 37 1-2 cents;
SHAWLS AT COST,
SACQUES AT COST,
SILK MANTILLAS AT COST
LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS from $1 00 and upwards;
The Best Quality of HOOP SKIRTS Just Opened.
—AT—
W. & D. Hugus',
CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STS.
jy28

Choice Stock for Sale.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, ON Thursday, the 28th inst, at 10 o'clock, at my residence, in Charles Township, Allegheny county, near Obey's Tavern, on the Steubenville Turnpike:

Twenty-three head of full blood Durham and Grade Cattle:
Three Morgan Colts:
And a small lot of Cotswold Sheep.
The above stock is composed of some of as good blood as is in the State.
Those wishing to improve their stock will do well to attend. Pedigree furnished and terms made known on day of sale.
au14-2wdeod2tw JOHN HODGSON.

LADIES' ENGLISH LASTING CONGRESS GAITERS, $1.50
Ladies' English Lasting Congress Gaiters, $1.50.
Ladies' English Lasting Congress Gaiters, $1.50.
Ladies' English Lasting Congress Gaiters, $1.50.
AT 15 FIFTH STREET.
au13 D. S. DIFFENBACHER.

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

JACKSON EXPECTED TO FIGHT AT GORDONSVILEE.

Foreign News.

Gen Pope to Command the Army of Virginia.

CULPEPPER, Aug. 15.—Gen. Buford returned to camp yesterday.

From the best dates obtainable it is thought that Jackson's rear line is about four miles back of the Rapidan, while his main point of defence is at Gordonsville.

It is also reported that a large force of the enemy now occupy the line of the Central Railroad from Louisa to Charlottesville. From this it would appear they have formed a new line of defence, and intend to fight a decisive battle at or near Gordonsville.

CAPE RACE, Aug. 15.—The steamship Anglo Saxon passed this point at 5:30 last evening. Her dates are from Liverpool to the 17th, and Londonderry to the 8th, but the Londonderry *Dispatch* has failed to come to hand.

The London *Daily News* thinks that the American tariff will not be endured by the people when its presence begins to be felt.

Lord Russell said that it was desirable, if mediation is offered, that all the powers should join in it. He paid a high compliment to Lord Lyons.

The motion was finally withdrawn.

FRANCE.—It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon is trying to render France independent of American cotton.

The *Patrie* says that when the French army moves in Mexico, the Navy will make demonstrations on the Mexican coast.

The Bourse was heavy at 69f.

ITALY.—Garibaldi, has issued a proclamation urging the young men to arm in spirited terms. Victor Emanuel has issued a counter proclamation denouncing revolutionary schemes and threatening the vigor of the law on those who disobeyed. He declared that he himself would move in the matter of Rome at the fitting time. These events attracted great attention towards Italy.

The English journals generally regret Garibaldi's course.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The following has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1862.

General Order No. 103.—The following is an order of the President of the United States of the date of June 26th, 1862: The forces under Major Generals Fremont, Banks and McDowell, including the troops now under Brig. Gen. Sturgis, at Washington, shall be consolidated, and form one army, to be called the Army of Virginia, to specially assigned to Maj. Gen. John Pope, as Commanding Gen. The troops of the Mountain Department, heretofore under command of Gen. Fremont, shall constitute the first army corps, under command of Gen Fremont. The troops of the Shenandoah Department now under Gen. Banks, shall constitute the second army corps, and be commanded by him. The troops under command of Gen. McDowell, except those within the fortifications and city of Washington, shall form the third army corps, and be under his command.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Ass't Adjutant General.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—The news from Kentucky creates the most intense excitement here. Troops are being rushed forward with all possible speed.

Gov. Morton has ordered Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace and Gen. Dumont, who are here on leave of absence, to take command, temporarily, of the new regiments.

General's Morris, Reynolds and Lovell also take command of new regiments.

All the energy of the executive department is being put forth to save Kentucky from invasion.

MARRIED.

By Alderman Donaldson, on the 14th August, at the residence of Mr. Adam, Mr. JOHN H. GORDEN, late of the 2d Cavalry, U. S. A., to Mrs. EMMA GIBSON, both of Pittsburgh, Pa.

STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES.
Low Prices.
PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,
TORRENCE & McGARR,
NO. 84 NEW FOURTH & MARKET STREETS
PITTSBURGH.

Drugs,	Lead,	Cream Tartar
Medicines,	Paints,	Baking Soda,
Perfumery	Dye Stuffs,	Eng. Mustard,
Chemicals,	Spices,	Oils,
&c.	&c.	&c.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.
Pure Wines and Liquors, for medicinal use only. jel9-tc

LINDSEYS BLOOD SEARCHER.

The GENUINE ARTICLE, prepared by the original inventor, Dr. J. M. LINDSEY, which has proved itself to be invaluable in the cure of

SCROFULA,
Cancerous Formations,
Cutaneous Diseases,
Erysipelas,
Boils,
Pimples on the Face,
Sore Eyes,
Scald Head,
Tetter Affections,
Old and Stubborn Ulcers,
Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia,
Costiveness,
Jaundice,
Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility,
Liver Complaint,
Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,
Foul Stomach,
Female Complaints,
Together with all other Disorders from an Improper Condition of the Circulatory System.
As a General Tonic its Effects are most Benignant, and cannot fail to Benefit where used Perseveringly According to Directions.

Is offered to the public as a medicine in every way worthy of confidence, it having now stood the test of many years, with the result of a rapidly increasing demand.

AS A TONIC it has no equal. Unlike the many vile mixtures called "Bitters," it creates no false appetite, but gives tone and vigor to the system gradually and permanently.

☞ A SPURIOUS ARTICLE being in the market, renders great caution necessary in purchasing. Ask for that prepared by Dr. LINDSEY, and take no other.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist.
Wholesale and Retail Agent,
Corner Smithfield and Fourth streets,
Pittsburgh.
jy4-deod2m-w2m

Second Edition

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

Colonel Corcoran Released.

Gen. Butler Makes Rebels Subscribe to Relieve the Destitute of New Orleans.

GOV. MAGOFFIN, OF KY., RESINGED

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—Colonel Corcoran, of the New York 69th regiment, together with Lieut. Col. Brown and Major Rogers reached Fortress Monroe this afternoon, and were expected to start at once for Washington.

Three hundred and twenty officers have been exchanged, among them Lieut. Col. Kane.

A steamer will leave Fortress Monroe to-morrow for Aikens' Landing to bring away 130 officers who have been confined in Richmond.

The tug Leslie returned to the Navy Yard this morning, bringing up a small sloop called the Blossom of St. Mary's, of Maryland, and eight prisoners captured on Monday night by the Reliance when attempting to cross to Maryland. The Captain acknowledges that he had taken several cargoes of merchandize to Virginia. Thus is the contraband trade being broken up effectually.

There are about 400 prisoners, military and State, confined in the old Capitol prison. One hundred and ten were taken in the recent battle at Cedar Mountain. Directions have been received to prepare for the reception of two hundred more taken in the same engagement, who will probably reach Washington some time during the next week.

Washington has resumed its former military liveliness by the arrival and departure of troops.

FORT BRIDGER, UTAH, August 16.—A short time since the Indians stole 150 mules near that place which belonged to Jack Robertson. The Mormon troops under Capt. Smith pursued them 300 miles without success. The troops were without provisions for a week and obliged to subsist on their mules. The Snake Chief Washakee is now here.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Cedar Mountain, Va., August 15.—Gen. Banks is recovering and received the command to-day. Jackson's army is upon Thoroughfare Mountain, southwest from Gordonsville. Gen. Pope has issued an order to the effect that General Order No. 5, requiring the troops to be subsisted on the enemy is misconstrued by many officers and soldiers. It is to be distinctly understood that no officer or soldier has the right to enter the house, molest or disturb the property of any citizen whenever it is necessary or convenient: forage and such articles as are required will be used, but every seizure must be by order of the commanding officer of the troops there present and by the officers of the department through which the issues are made. Any officer or soldier who enters a house or molests the property of any citizen will be punished. In nearly every house between Cheat Mountain and the Rapidan, wounded rebels have been found. Contrabands report that Jackson is driving all the colored people before him and they are ordered to be shot in attempting to escape. The country near Orange has been stripped of food and forage, and the planters begin to face starvation, but say they will endure it rather than take the oath. Scouting parties from Gordonsville say that Jackson's entire army has reached there. Deserters say that more than 5,000 conscripts have left Jackson and are straggling in the woods. Reports from the South side of the Rapidan to night state that the rebels are again appearing there in force. The body of Lieut. Col. Stone, of the 5th Connecticut, has not been found, and is possible that he is only wounded and prisoner.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The steamer Saxon has arrived from New Orleans with dates to the 5th inst.

The steamers Roanoke, Blackoline and Creole from this port had arrived out.

Gen. Butler had issued an order setting forth that need of relief to the destitute, requiring more extended measures and far greater outlay than has yet been made, and that as a question of justice the burden should fall on those that brought this great calamity upon their fellow citizens, viz: those individuals and corporations who have aided the rebellion with their means, and those who have endeavored to destroy the commercial prosperity of the city, a subscription of $1,250,000 was made by corporate bodies, business firms and persons whose names are given, to defend the city against the government of the United States, while the brokers names, also given, issued a manifesto in October advising the planters not to bring their produce to the city: these parties are all addressed by Gen. Butler's order, for the purpose above named, to the amount of $340,000 of which over $312,000 is on subscribers to the $1,250,000 loan.

An intercepted letter has been obtained, stating that a Doctor M—— was organizing a secret Confederate army in New Orleans, and that he has three thousand men enrolled.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 14.—The steamer arrived from Harrison's Landing and brought down 74 rebel prisoners.—They were sent to the Rip Raps till otherwise discharged.

The military telegraph to Fortress Monroe stopped working and it is feared the cable is broken.

This morning the steamer Express from Harrison's Landing, brought 400 discharged musicians and disabled soldiers.

A Lieutenant from an Indiana regiment who has been a prisoner at Richmond arrived last night, and reports that when he left Richmond on the 12th inst., there were about twenty ladies in person at that place, some are Northern Ladies who had been captured and some were Southern ladies who had expressed their attachment to the Union.

The mail boat from Harrison's Landing, arrived at 3½ o'clock p. m. She brought down Gen. McCall on his way to Washington.

There is no later news from Gen. McClellan's army.

The weather is cold and very favorable for the sick.

A lot of rebels were taken from the Rip Raps this afternoon to Norfolk, soon to be discharged.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16.—By an amicable arrangement, John F. Fisk has resigned the speakership of the Senate and James F. Robinsan was elected Speaker of the Senate. Beriah Magoffin has resigned the governorship. Thus Robinson becomes Governor *de facto* for Magoffin's unexpired term. Matt Johnson, of Lexington, was elected Secretary of State and John B. Temple, President of the Millitary Board resigned. The duties thereof devolve on Robinson as acting Governor. Robinson and Johnston are able and staunch Union men.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 16.—A construction train left this morning to repair the tunnel at Gallatin. The hands were captured by guerillas near Gallatin. The engineer escaped with the locomotive. It is rumored that several Union houses were burned at Gallatin.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Key West letters report the capture of the English steamer Columbia with a cargo of 40 Armstrong guns, several thousand Enfield rifles, army blankets and other articles intended for the rebels, by the United States gunboat Santiago de Cuba. The Columbia is a new iron propellor of 400 tons burthen, and the cargo cost $200,000.

The steamship Daniel Webster has arrived from Harrison's Landing with 129 sick soldiers.

CULPEPPER, August 17.—Maj. Fifield, the officer having charge of the railway affairs at this post, yesterday went with a construction train to Rapidan station, but it being announced to him that a considerable force of the enemy were within gunshot of the river on the other side, it was deemed injurious to commence operations upon the bridge until our forces under Pope, who were then on the march, should reach the river, to cover our workmen. Major Fifield was notified that a short distance from the road was stored a large quantity of flour. He with sufficient force proceeded thither and secured over one hundred bags of flour marked Confederate States, probably amounting to twelve thousand pounds.

Gen. Banks is fast recovering from injuries received yesterday and was able to walk about with the aid of a cane.

Sigel, who occupies the advance near Rapidan, reports the enemy to have made, this morning, an advance or feint to cross the river, but he drove them back. All quiet at latest advices.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The publication of remarks accompanying the correspondence of General Buckingham and Major Vincent of the War Department, relating to the Bucktail Brigade now being raised in Pennsylvania and nearly completed, does injustice, it is believed, to a gallant officer, as the following note from Col. Palston indicates, and from which it will be seen that all conflict respecting the authority for the brigade is effectually set at rest.

HEADQUARTERS PENN'A VOLUNTEERS,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 16, '62.

MAJOR ROY STONE—*Major*:—There is no occasion for doubt or misunderstanding in relation to the Bucktail Brigade.—The authority from the Secretary of War to raise an independent command was not solicited, and such authority has not to my knowledge been claimed. The Secretary gave assurance that the Bucktail regiments if raised by the authority of the Governor would be accepted and kept together as one brigade. This assurance was based upon the request of Adjutant General Russel, made through me. There is nothing stated or implied in Gen. Buckingham's note to conflict with either the assurance of the Secretary of War, or authority given you by the Governor. There can be no difficulty or misunderstanding about the matter, especially as you have also the authority of the Superintendent of Recruiting Service in Penn'a, to who you were ordered by General McClellan to report. Respectfully yours,
Signed, J. H. PULSTON,
Military Agent of Penn'a.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prepared the form of a book to be kept by distillers and brewers, which will be furnished parties interested on application.

Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox, and Lieut. Col. Bowman and Major Vodges arrived here this morning in the steamer Henry Burdan, accompanied by Adjutant General Thomas. This afternoon a regiment marched to and halted at his quarters. The band having played an air of welcome, cheers were given and also calls for his appearance, both by the military and a large crowd of civilians. Col. Corcoran expressed his ardent wish that this wicked rebellion should be speedily crushed. New York and Pennsylvania, in fact all the States, must vie to put down traitors: for himself he was ready to seize in his hand either the sword or the [illegible] and was prepared at once to take [illegible] tion to serve his country. He would not indulge in lengty remarks at this time; he simply appeared to bow his acknowledgements, but he would soon take an opportunity to say a few words to his fellow-citizens. He thanked the officers and men before him, for this kindly greeting, and nothing had done his heart so much good as to hear these cheers, excepting the cheers which he heard when a prisonor at a Union celebration in the ancient town of Salisbury, North Carolina, on the 4th of July last. The Colonel of the regiment briefly and appropriately responded when the military resumed their march, and Col. Corcoran retired amid enthusiastic cheers. A magnificent reception is to be given to the officers first named to-morrow evening. Hon. Alfred Ely, now in Washington on official business, the old friend and fellow-prisoner of Corcoran and the other officers has been selected to make the welcome speech. Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox will respond to Mr. Ely. Senators Harris, of New York, Chandler, of Michigan, and Sumner, of Massachusetts, now here, are expected to speak in welcome of the distinguished prisoners. The old 69th regiment, formerly under command of Col. Corcoran, are ordered up to Washington to be present at the reception. This afternoon and evening the room of Col. Corcoran is crowded with friends.

CAIRO, Aug. 17.—Judge Joshua Allen, member of Congress from the 9th district, was arrested and brought here charged with discouraging enlistments. Judge Ruff, of Mason county, was also arrested on a similar charge.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The exchange of prisoners is still progressing at Aikins' Landing through Adjutant Gen. Thomas. It is now confined to officers.

AMUSEMENTS.

**DOUGHERTY'S