# 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 XXIII 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. KERR.
FOR ASSEMBLY.
CAMPBELL STEWART.
A. J. BAKER.
M. I. ROBINSON.
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.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19.

☞ **Reading matter on every page.**

## WHAT OUR COUNTY MUST DO TO AVOID A DRAFT.

**Our Quota---A Rigid Enrollment---Excess of Troops already Furnished to be Credited---Bounty---The Time Limited.**

Much uncertainty has prevailed in our city and county relative to the number of men Allegheny county was called on to furnish and the possibility of filling our quota without a draft; and the Executive Committee, who have labored incessantly to have everything satisfactorily arranged, have been constantly plied with questions of every conceivable character, not only from recruiting officers here, but from interested parties in adjoining counties. To obtain perfectly reliable information, the chairman of that committee, Hon. Thomas M. Howe, visited Harrisburg to consult with the State authorities. He has returned, and from the information he brings we are convinced that if every citizen of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county does his duty the men required will be forthcoming at the proper time. But to do this will require prompt and energetic action from all, in order to overcome the retarding of enlistments occasioned by the uncertainty to which we have referred, and but for which we think there would have been no difficulty whatever.

The apportionment of the State is in the hands of the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Commonwealth. In conversation with them, Mr. Howe was informed that if Allegheny county had furnished her quota on the President's call for 500,000 men, she would now be required to send, in addition to the fifteen companies now organized for nine months, 4,500 men. This, it is understood, embraces the whole—including our share of the 300,000 men to be raised by draft and also of those required to fill up the old regiments.

If we have furnished an excess (as it is generally believed here) on the President's second call (for 500,000 men) the number will be less. Special pains will be taken, in the new and minute enrollment to be made by Marshal Murdoch, to ascertain what men have been furnished by each ward, borough and township in the county—and *every district will be credited with the number sent*, while the recusant precincts will be compelled to come up to the mark, either by volunteering or drafting. It is estimated that 10,000 men have already been sent from Allegheny—but to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the exact number, the Executive Committee have employed Geo. H. Thurston, Secretary of the Board of Trade, to collect the data and make out a full list of all furnished—for which we must receive credit, whether the men sent be *living or dead*. If we get credit for all these it will reduce the number yet to be sent forward to about 2,000—and this number is already recruited and can be ready for the field by the time indicated in the orders of Secretary Stanton, viz: the 22d inst. But there are difficulties here which may oblige us to furnish the whole 4,500.

For the purpose of encouraging enlistments the Committee have, for several days, been negotiating with the County Commissioners and Controller, to procure the obligations of the county to an amount sufficient to enable them to give a bounty of $50 to every volunteer (for the new or old regiments) who is sent from Allegheny county. Two of the Commissioners and the Controller have assented to an arrangement by which the required county bonds will be issued, so soon as the Legislature shall authorize the Commissioners to do so. That this will be done there can be no doubt, as no member would refuse to vote for a measure so important to the soldiers of Western Pennsylvania. The committee have another conference with the Commisioners this morning, when the matter will be definitely settled. We must take the liberty of urging upon the Commissioners the necessity of making this appropriation. There should be no hesitancy on the part of our county officials in doing this and we cannot see what valid objection the Commissioner who resists the measure can urge. Let the obligations of the county be deposited, as it is proposed, in the Bank of Pittsburgh, and the volunteer will then have a guarantee that he will receive his bounty soon after the meeting of the Legislature—at which time it will be of more value than now.

In addition to this bounty from the county, the committee propose to pay to each recruit, on being mustered into the service, a cash bounty. [illegible] now a considerable surplus in [illegible] treasury, and [illegible] citizens, to [illegible] to enable them to [illegible] $50. The sub-committees are at work [illegible] and it is believed the amount required will be forthcoming. In this connection we direct the attention of every one to the card from the committee, published in our advertising columns, and trust that our patriotic citizens will come forward and strengthen their hands in time of need.

The time for action is limited to the 22d, and whatever is done must be done promptly. The time may be extended, but we have no assurance from either the State or general government that it will be. We must therefore go to work at once. Let every man be a recruiting officer for a few days—urging the necessity of saving our county from a draft, and the liberal bounty of $60 to every man. Camp Howe is now ready, and soldiers can be fed and subsisted there as fast as they are recruited. The men will also have the selection of their own officers, as far as is consistent with the efficiency of the forces. It will, then, be far better for all who can go to enlist at once, while these advantages are offered, and not wait for the conscription.

We are certain we do not mistake the patriotism of our fellow-citizens when we say that the men needed will be raised *at once* and that there will be no necessity for a draft. Then, again we say, let every man aid in the work—let all use their money and their influence to this great end—and we shall attain it. We appeal to one and all to come forward now and do all in his power for the cause of the Constitution and the Union.

## ANOTHER CHAPTER FROM HISTORY.

We yesterday gave our readers a long and pompous extract from the Philadelphia *Press*, in which was recommended to our government the systems of treachery and oppression which have characterized the English nation since the days of Edward the First. "Occasional," not discerning the difference between England invading for conquest and our government simply struggling to maintain itself against domestic treason, goes on blundering in his supercilious and inflated manner to the end of his chapter. The United States need borrow nothing from the villainous course of England in the cases cited. She did resort to most infamous and most accursed expedients to add Ireland and Scotland to her dominions. But our country need not mask its cause against Southern rebels; her cause is just, requiring no Castlereaghs and his treacheries to give it either success or character. The Union cause is the cause of right, and the more the real question at issue is discussed, the brighter it will appear. Let those who are in rebellion adopt the English system of duplicity and hypocrisy; our side needs no such auxiliaries. This much for "Occasional's" first lesson upon historical precedents.

This "Occasional," in his communication in Saturday's *Press*, gives us a half column of the most serious platitudes; their solemnity is quite owlish, reminding one of the inflated nonsense of Dogberry. The writer begins in his usual sleepy manner, by informing us that he has been calling to mind "the sublime lessons of history, the chronicles of other and troublous times," and then produces the following amazing paragraph:

"It is strange how applicable the story of the past is to the crisis of the present. It recalls the philosophy of a great modern thinker, that we were yesterday what we are to-day—that the men and deeds of a thousand years ago are but reflections of the men and deeds of our own time. We are not the only nation that has passed from the embryo state of experiment to the full fruition of bloody experience. The rise and fall of great nations, whose very names are as fables, are examples and a warning."

Here we have very simple and familiar ideas, obscured by this Dogberry's attempt at improvement. Human nature being the same since creation began it is not strange that its history is being every day repeated. After applying the "story of the past" to "the crisis of the present," Occasional informs us that "Sparta, Rome, Venice, Italy, France, England and the Netherlands are so many America's under *different* orders of time and history, and *different* social and political relations."—And why not, Mr. Occasional? We can't discover anything in this but what was from the beginning, and will be as long as the world lasts. "Occasional" might as well put in his time in writing upon the durability of the Sun, as to waste his hours in selecting big words to obscure the simplest truths and propositions. After allusion to "Rubicons" and "Bastiles" and "heads of kings" we find the following:

"Other nations passed through the throes of sacrifice and devotion just as we are passing to day. All I can hope for America is that she will tread the path as unfalteringly as the nations that have gone before."

The particular nations which have "gone before," and which "Occasional" prays for our country to resemble, he should have mentioned; because there are several which have gone, and are not likely to return to a healthy existence. But as he is evidently offering up his prayers for our President's triumphant continuance, we take the occasion to join him in his pious exhortations. But where is the use in "Occasional" endeavoring to make us believe that the triumph of our cause can only be secured by such awful and insupportable sacrifices? Read the following appalling paragraph:

"We must melt our *gold* into coin; throw old mausoleums to the ashes; turn our *plate* into money for the troops; clothe our limbs in homespun: eat black *bread*; and tear up our cellars to obtain *saltpetre*. When this is done we must be ready to meet the *world*, with *pike* and *steel* and *musket*, even to tracking the frozen river with the bleeding feet of our advancing legions."

Not being largely burdened with either "gold" or "plate," we have no objection to this melting process here recommended; we can stand the "black bread" diet, too, as long as we can't get the usual white slices, but we might as well be explicit now, and inform our cotemporary that there is no saltpetre, that we know of, upon any premises in which we have any pecuniary interest. We apprehend that after the people have gone through this series of hardships, as graphically painted by "Occasional," they will require some little repose. But nothing of the kind need be anticipated. After all that, then, begins the time "to meet the world with pike, and steel and musket, even to tracking the frozen river with the bleeding feet of our advancing legions."

It will be seen from this bloody programme that there is likely to be for the American people "no end to human calamity." The reader will remember that the writer of all these prospective horrors is no less an individual than the Clerk of the United States Senate, who has great opportunitities of knowing all that is likely to occur, but who, upon several occasions, has shown his fallibility by making predictions which, it is needless to say, never came to pass. This "Occasional" belongs to a class of men who wish to be considered wiser than their neighbors, whose visages

"Do cream and mantle like a standing pond."

☞ The *Gazette* thinks it "funny" that we rejoice over the election of Vance in North Carolina, whom it styles the *Whig* candidate. We rejoice because he is less objectionable than his competitor, who is said to be an open Secessionist of the rankest sort. But where did our neighbor find out that Vance was the Whig candidate? There has been no such organization in North Carolina since 1853. Mr. Vance is claimed by the Union men of the State as their candidate; at all events, he was not the candidate of the avowed Secessionists, and, even if he is a Whig of the old school, we rejoice in his success. The triumph of the old followers of Henry Clay we could rejoice over in this trying crisis: but his principles and teachings have no attraction for the Abolitionists of the *Gazette*, who, while the great Kentuckian lived, were his foulest calumniators.

(From the London News July 5.)

## Withdraw the British Troops from Canada.

Whether the Canadians acted wisely or unwisely, it is the height of folly to load them with abuse for what they have done. The bitter things which find a voice in the columns of the *Times* may cause the feelings of the Colonists, but they can do nothing towards persuading them to adopt the opinion of that journal. If the colonists really believe they are in danger of being invaded, they evidently made up their minds that they will offer no serious resistance. If they do not believe there is any such danger they are entitled to adopt that opinion and it is the obvious duty of the people of this country to acquiesce in that opinion. But in either case our present policy is utterly indefensible. It is universally admitted, by the Duke of Newcastle, by the House of Lords, by the *Times*, by the Canadians themselves, that the 12,000 regular troops now stationed in that country are absolutely useless. Such a handful of men, unsupported by any local force would, in case of invasion, be at once annihilated. If no such invasion occur they are a mere extravagance. The public money spent on these men and the staff officers is as much wasted as if it were thrown into the Atlantic. They are not wanted, or they would be useless if they were wanted. If any single purpose can be suggested which they can serve Canada let it be stated. The burden of the speeches of Lord Monck in Canada and of the responsible minister in this country is that they are not only useless where they are, but that their presence may expose the mother country to serious disgrace.

There is every reason to believe that neither the resources of Canada nor the circumstances in which she now finds herself can justify the provincial minister in raising a larger native militia than the colony now possesses. The course, therefore, for this country is clear, that the British troops should be at once withdrawn and it is the imperative duty of those who take an interest in colonial government to give the colonial minister one more opportunity of ordering the withdrawal of the troops before the winter sets in.

## The way the Rebels keep their Regiments filled.

The rebels have a very simple and effective method of recruiting and keeping their old regiments full. A correspondent, who insists that the government must have a million of men in the field before winter, says of the rebel plan:

"Two or three recruiting officers from each regiment now in the field are to be kept constantly at home, in the parish where the regiment was raised. They are to receive and drill all the recruits that offer, and if none offer, they are to obtain recruits from the enrollment list of the conscription. There are in the south 1,507,570 men capeable of bearing arms, so that there is plenty of material for them. Every month the Colonel of the regiment is to inform them how many men he wants to fill up his regiment to the full complement, and every month the senior officer is to march for the seat of war with the required number of fresh men, his own place being supplied by another officer.

## Minister to Rome.

Hon Richard M. Blatchford, of New York, has been appointed Minister Resident to Rome. He takes the place of ex-Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, who is recalled at his own desire to enter the army.

A Maine editor thus distinguishes between different sorts of patriotism: 'Some think it sweet and decorous to die for one's country; others regard it sweet to live for one's country; and others hold it to be sweeter still to live upon one's country."

## DIED:

On Saturday, August 16th, ALEXANDER MURRAY, son of James B. and Annie Shorb Murray, aged three months.


**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
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
aul8 Corner Smithfield & Fourth streets.

☞ **STATE SENATE—E. D. GAZZAM** is a candidate for the nomination for STATE SENATOR. my5

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


## Trustees' Sale.

**BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF ASSEMBLY** of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved February 5, 1862, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, in the Borough of Sharon, Mercer co, Pa, on Monday, August 4, 1862, the property of the

**Sharon Iron Company,**

Consisting of one Rolling Mill, Steel Works, a large Warehouse, 40 Dwelling Houses, and 40 acres of land; together with all necessary Machinery for manufacturing Iron, Nails, and Steel.

This is a desirable property for any party wishing to embark in the business, located on the Erie Extension Pennsylvania Canal, in the centre of the best coal region in Western Pennsylvania, convenient to five Blast Furnaces, and with a good prospect of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad passing through it. Sale to be absolute.

Terms—One-third in hand, and the balance in two equal payments of six and nine months, with interest from confirmation of sale.

M. C. TROUT, Trustee.
Sharon, July 10, 1862. jy14-3wd

# First Edition.

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## The Battle at Baton Rouge.

**THE REBELS REPULSED.**

**THE RAM ARKANSAS DESTROYED.**

**Gen. Breckinridge Wounded.**

**GEN. LOVELL REPORTED KILLED.**

**Rebel Loss Immense.**

**&c., &c., &c.**

NEW YORK, August 18.—The steamers North Star and Roanoke have arrived from New Orleans with dates to the 10th inst. They bring the particulars of the defeat of the rebels at Baton Rouge, and destruction of the ram.

A letter from Baton Rouge says that Nim's battery thrice repulsed the foe, and did them great damage.

Breckinridge lost his right arm by a cannon ball.

The fight took place on the edge of the town, General Williams being unwilling to expose the helpless women and children.

We captured a large number of prisoners, including Capt. Blunt, Gen. Breckinridge's aid.

Gen. Williams, who was killed, behaved like a hero.

Nim's men are entitled to imperishable glory.

The loss of the enemy must have been severe, as our men charged and recharged upon them. We have taken three guns.

Another account says the rebel troops were variously estimated at from 5,000 to 15,000 men, under Generals Lovell and Breckinridge. The combat was obstinate. Our loss is 250 killed, including a large proportion of officers. The rebel loss, according to the account of prisoners, was immense. Among the killed was General Lovell.

The ram Arkansas was [illegible] Rouge, but dared not [illegible] conflict. Later accounts say that the Arkansas was aground [illegible] Rouge, when the Essex and [illegible] boats went to her and [illegible] she blew up.

The transport steamer [illegible] ran into the gunboat Oneida, thirty miles above New Orleans, on the night of the 6th. The transport was sunk. It had one body of Gen. Williams on board, together with an escort, consisting of one of his body guard, [illegible] of our men, three rebel wounded. The body of Gen. Williams was recovered, and thirty of the wounded soldiers and three of the body guard were saved.

The official report of Col. Cahill, commanding the post after the death of Gen. Williams, states that the rebel force was about ten regiments. After a fight of four hours, of great severity, the enemy were repulsed.

Gen. Williams was killed by a rifle ball through the chest.

During the battle our troops were obliged to retire about a quarter of a mile from their original position, and the troops were able temporarily to occupy the camp of the 21st Indiana, 6th Vermont, and Maine regiments, and [illegible] the baggage and camp equipage were, however, saved. Our troops, numbers being much [illegible] the men on the field [illegible] by fatigue and heat, it was [illegible] prudent to pursue them.

The enemy has retired [illegible] and is still retiring.

It is possible that they may [illegible] intrenchments, and [illegible] troops in the strongest positions.

Our force engaged numbered [illegible] 5,000. The enemy had a field battery with 12 or 14 field pieces and several [illegible] war. We have [illegible] wounded [illegible] and 30 or 40 [illegible].

Breckinridge, on the [illegible] mission, in writing, to bury his dead. Cahill replied that our men are engaged in the work, which will soon be completed.

Passengers from Baton Rouge [illegible] our loss was 70 killed and 215 wounded.

Gen. Williams had three horses shot under him. He was killed while rallying the 21st Indiana, who had just lost a field piece. The gun was retaken, but Gen. Williams fell pierced by several bullets.

Among the prisoners is Gen. Alcorn, of Mississippi, who was mortally wounded.

Gen. Butler has issued a general order announcing in eloquent language the death of Gen. Williams. He also issued a congratulatory order to the troops on their successful engagement with the enemy, which he says lost three brigadiers, killed, wounded and prisoners, and many colonels and field officers. He has more than a thousand killed and wounded.—You have captured three pieces of artillery, six caissons, two stand of colors, and a large number of prisoners.

A letter from Baton Rouge states that the fight between the gunboat Essex and the ram Arkansas was a fair stand up fight. Captain Porter lay at 300 yards distant, pouring solid 9-inch shot into the Arkansas till a breach was made, when an incendiary shell was exploded in the breach, setting her on fire. The rebel crew left her, and she soon sank.

The funeral of General Williams took place at New Orleans on the 8th, and was very impressive. His body was brought North in the North Star. She passed the Ocean Queen and St. Marys, bound up the Mississippi.

It is most likely that the Gen. Lovell, reported killed, is Col. Lovell, and not Maj. Gen. Mansfield Lovell, who is understood to be at Richmond.

HARRISBURG, August 18.—The following important order was issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS OF 8TH ARMY CORPS, }
Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 17, 1862. }

*Special Orders.*—Hereafter, no minor, being otherwise qualified, will be rejected by the examining Surgeon or Mustering Officer, when he can prove by his own affidavit and that of one of his officers, or any other competent witness, that he has received the verbal consent of his parents, guardian or master to enter into the service of the United States. If he has none such his own testimony, under oath, will suffice.

[Signed,]
JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General Commanding.

*To the Adjutant General of the State of Pennsylvania:*

Great dissatisfaction is expressed here at the manner in which our troops are being transported from this point to the seat of war. With the thermometer ranging from 100 to 120, they are placed upon open trucks without the slightest protection from the excessive heat. The United States officers having this matter in charge, should remedy the evil by requiring the railroad companies to furnish covered cars at least.

## Harrison's Landing Evacuated!

**General McClellan's Advance at Williamsburg.**

FORTRESS MONROE, August 12.—Harrison's Landing was evacuated by the Union troops this morning, and at about the same hour, Gen. M'Clellan's advance arrived at Williamsburg. All is quiet, and all public property had been removed.

# Second Edition

## THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

## FURTHER FROM BATON ROUGE.

**Gen. Corcoran's Reception in Washington.**

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST SOUTHERN ITEMS.

FROM FORTRESS MUNROE

**&c., &c., &c., &c.**

NEW YORK, August 18.—A letter from the surgeon reports that he saw the dead bodies of 84 rebels in one small corn field at Baton Rouge.

Lieut. Norcross, of the 30th Massachusetts regiment, arose, from a sick bed and joined his company in the thickest of the fight, and with his own hand saved a field piece about to be taken by the enemy.

The rebel wounded state that General Breckinridge was killed. One of the rebels stated their loss at eight hundred.

Nim's battery saved the day when two-thirds of its members were on the sick list.

The secession residents of Baton Rouge fired on our wounded as they were being brought in. Their houses were consequently pulled down.

Breckinridge, on the morning of the fight, made a speech promising his men to be in the Gaslight Playing in the State House at nine A. M.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The demonstration to-night in honor of the release of officers Corcoran, Wilcox and others was in the highest degree enthusiastic. The Avenue in front of their quarters was so heavily crowded as to prevent the passage of the street cars. The 69th regiment was present and was warmly welcomed by the crowd. The speakers blazed with gas, the letters arranged to form the word "Union" in mammoth letters. At nine o'clock Hon. Alfred Ely, addressing his fellow-citizens, introduced Col. Corcoran as their mouthpiece on their behalf he presented to the audience Col. Michael Corcoran. The Colonel advancing to the front was the recipient of repeated and long continued applause. Addressing himself to Mr. Ely and member of the 69th New York Militia and his fellow citizens he said he felt his most grateful and heartfelt thanks for the cordial greeting which he had received from him and his fellow-citizens on their return. He returned his thanks the more sincerely, as this demonstration marked their devotion to the glorious institutions under which we have the privilege to live. It would be impossible for him to say a single word that would not be enthusiasm among the people at the present moment, for he had seen the evidence yesterday and to-day, the people rushing from the States, again to advance and march back into Dixie land those traitors who would destroy our Government and trample under foot the flag of our Union. He had never been among those who were doubtful of this matter from the beginning. Mr. Ely, who had addressed the assemblage, Mr. Ely, knew he was a prisoner with him, he had seen the thousands of men would spring to the defence of their country, because he believed the hour was at hand when I last means of rebellion at once. The [illegible] alive to the struggle [illegible] millions of men and every [illegible] put down this [illegible] and preserve the glorious [illegible] handed down by our forefathers. [illegible] not seen any of the [illegible] are not ruled by [illegible] the other [illegible] of Union men, [illegible] generally. He had much [illegible] He was rejoiced to hear [illegible] in the field: he [illegible] glad to see that old green [illegible] saved from the battle of Manassas. [illegible] again with the stars and [illegible] the members of the regiment [illegible] know, to lay down their [illegible] the flag of their country. [illegible] has, he said, nearly [illegible] you will be returning to New York, but not, I hope, to remain there. [illegible] No! never! We will go with [illegible] Some must from necessity remain, but others owe a solemn duty, throwing aside personal consideration, again to enter the service and remain in the army till the last blow is struck.—[Cries—"We will!"]

I ask no man to go where I am not willing to go. I never ask any man to move an inch nearer to the enemy than I move myself. I trust when I return to New York I will not remain there many days, but have the old cock again to join me and take the field with more of my countrymen in the endeavor to preserve the country for our people. Gentlemen, I do not wish to detain you long, but will say this is a splendid military school for training. Archbishop Hughes told them so in Ireland. I think there will be no intervention, but if there should we will try our hand at it. I will say from this spot, without fear of successful contradiction, we can prevent them from doing any trouble this side of the Atlantic. [A voice which was heartily responded "and the other side too."] The work of the hour is to be done, we must go at it with a will, and when that is over we will make an opportunity for ourselves elsewhere. This last remark was greeted with applause.—Throughout his remarks the dense auditory, by frequent interruptions, expressed their approbation of the sentiments he enunciated. Col. Wilcox, of Michigan, was next introduced, he was warmly welcomed. He said he had done no more than his duty. Incidentally alluding to the bogus chivalry he said, in the last building in which they were confined, there were twenty-nine officers as gallant as ever fought—they were confined in the worst and dirtiest room of the dirtiest building, in the dirtiest city in the Union, without blanket, or cup, or plate, knife or fork, and refused an opportunity to purchase the commonest and meanest necessaries of life. [Voices, "Retaliate."] This is a specimen of the chivalry which claims to be the flower of the world, and who would trample under foot our free and beloved Government. False-hearted traitors, they would not hesitate to commit lesser crimes. It was time we should put forth the strength of the nation to control, concentrate and grasp all the resources of the Government in such a manner as to crush out those men and drive them into the Gulf of Mexico. [Applause.] The Government must employ all its resources in united defense and strike at the main arteries of this monster which has risen to swallow our liberties. Without casting reflection upon any military man it appeared to him that this has been a brainless war. [Thats so, and laughter.] The means of the country have been wasted in isolated places; contractors have carried on this war; the blood our men, the groans of the wounded, the tears of the orphan and wail of the widow have been coined into money; men without patriotism and wisdom have not accomplished anything; expeditions have been got up to wipe the outside of the Platter on the coast, while there are places which could be struck and rapidly terminate the campaign. This is common sense. [Voice, That's so.] We have at the head of our armies a man who stands first in the nation, of broad and comprehensive views, and who has distinguished himself as a soldier. Everything proceeding from him has a great design. Let little results, little politicians and contractors go. He believed the rebellion is greater than it was six months ago, and gave his views to show that so far from the resources of the enemy being less they are greater than they ever were before.—Then everything was lying around loose, but the rebels have organized and systemized their plans. He would like to see every man, woman and child engaged in this war; we must rise and put down this rebellion, or it will put down us. His remarks were applauded throughout. Lieut. Col. Bowman, Major Vogdes and others then addressed the assemblage.

IN CAMP NEAR CEDAR RUN, VA., August 18.—Scouts report no heavy force of rebels within ten miles of this point. It is the belief that Jackson has gone in some other direction, and may appear when he is least expected.

A slight skirmish took place on Saturday between the 9th New York Cavalry and the enemy at the Rapidan.

Col. Carroll, acting Brigadier-General, was wounded in the breast yesterday while visiting the pickets at the ford near Rapidan Station, by one of the rebel pickets, who are continually firing at our own.

LEAVENWORTH, August 18.—Owing to the presence of a large body of rebels in Jackson county, Mo. and neighborhood, and threatened attack on Kansas city, the Provost Marshal of this city, under orders from Headquarters Department of Kansas, had ordered the citizens en masse to enroll and arm themselves for military duty, and any one failing to do so shall be arrested. Business is mostly suspended, and it is thought there will be a general compliance with the order.

The federal troops lately composing the Indian expedition with the exceptions of three Indian regiments, are supposed to be at Fort Scott or marching North thence.

FARTHER POINT, August 18.—The steamship Anglo Saxon passed here at 7:20 this morning. She has 72 cabin and 100 steerage passengers aboard for Quebec. By her arrival here we have the Londonderry telegrams which missed coming ashore at Cape Race.

The Bahemian, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 7th.

The sales of cotton for the week amounted to 41,000 bales, with an advance of ⅛d, on American descriptions. Rates unchanged as compared with those of Thursday.

Breadstuffs were quiet but steady on Friday.

Provisions dull and downward except bacon, which is firmer.

LONDON—Consols closed at 93½ for for money. American secureties nao quiet but steady.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The following has just been issued:

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

*General Order No. 111.*—First—That hereafter no appointment of Maj. Gen. or Brig. Gen. will be given except officers of the regular army for meritorious and distinguished services during the war, or to volunteer officers who by some successful achievement in the field shall have displayed the military abilities required for the duties of a general officer.

Second—No appointment to such grades will be issued by the War Department till an examination is made to ascertain if there are charges or evidence against the character, conduct, or fitness of the appointee: and if there should be any such charges or evidence, a special report of the same will be made to the President.

By order of the Secretary of War.
[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND.
Ass't. Adj't. Gen.

Cassius M. Clay is to be assigned to very important duties west of the Mississippi.

Col. Corcoran, together with Col. Wilcox and others, are to dine with the President to-day.

NASHVILLE, August 18.—Eighty guerrillas, from Meade county, on their way to join Morgan, were attacked on Saturday by thirty-four home guards. One captain was killed and all the guerrillas captured. Gen. Nelson is here.

The trains are running through on the Chattanooga road.

LOUISVILLE, August 18.—Rumors, apparently well founded, indicate the occupation of several new points in Kentucky by rebel guerillas, who exhibit great activity. Names of places and number of forces are withheld by order of the military authorities. These rumors create considerable excitement in the city.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 18.—The Newbern, N. C. Progress of the 12th inst., in speaking of the election which was held in that State on the seventh says, the final result, since receiving the intelligence of the defeat of Johnson, the secession candidate for Governor, was the unparalleled majority of forty thousand.

MEMPHIS, August 15.—Reports from White River say that General Horny's division had a fight on Monday, near Clarendon, Arkansas. The Federal forces consisted of six regiments of infantry, and the rebel force of eight regiments of cavalry and a part of General Hindman's brigade.

The battle raged fiercely for some time with destructive effect on both sides, but resulted in the defeat of the rebels and the capture of seven hundred prisoners. No further particulars have been received.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 17.—Two bridges on the Kentucky and Edgefield Railroad was burned to-day by the rebels and one over the Red River. The track was reported torn up this side of Tallahonsa.

Two Federal couriers were captured by the guerrillas nine miles south ot the city last night. Their dispatches and horses were taken from them when they were released.

CINCINNATI, August 18.—Three thousand rebel cavalry at Richmond, Ky., twenty-five miles south Lexington. They are supposed to be the advance of a large body.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Col. Michael Corcoran was this morning commissioned by the President a Brigadier General, to date from July 21st, 1861, the day on which he was taken prisoner at Bull Run.


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

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Pure Wines and Liquors, for medicinal use only. jo19-tc

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FORMERLY OF THE TWO-MILE HOUSE, dealers in Foreign Brandies, Wines and Gins; also, Blackberry, Raspberry, Wild Cherry, and Ginger Brandies, Old Monongahela, Rye, and other Whiskies, Jamaica Rum, Superior Wine Bitters, &c.

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Opposite Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hotels, Taverns, and Families supplied at moderate profits for cash. New Jersey Cider for family or hotel purposes. jy3-6md

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Keeps a stock of Guns of all descriptions on hand, which he offers, and for sale at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Repairing promptly attended to.
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Constantly on hand, which we will sell at the lowest prices for CASH. my16:1yis

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SHOP VIRGIN ALLEY, between Wood and Liberty Streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to. au5

**GREAT REDUCTION IN SUMMER**

*BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,*

At the

CHEAP CASH STORE OF

JOSEPH H. BORLAND,

8 Market street, second door from Fifth. jy25

**20,000 BUSHELS OF RYE**

Wanted at

*MOORE'S DISTILLERY.*

Will pay the highest cash prices.

THOMAS MOORE,
jy22 59 First street, Pittsburgh.

**CANVAS SHOES,**

**CANVAS**

**SHOE STRINGS,**

**FOR VOLUNTEERS**

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**W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,**

31 FIFTH STREET.

au13

**ITALIAN VIOLIN STRINGS,**

BY MAIL, POST PAID.

Trebles, or E strings, Germany, best quality... 20c
Seconds, or A " " " best Italian... 15c
Thirds or D " " " best Italian... 15c
Fourths or G " " " best Italian... 15c
Best quality French or German 1st, 2d, 3d and pure Silver... 50c
Best quality Guitar D, A and E, silver strings, each... 10c
Best quality Guitar D, A and E, silver strings, each... 15c
Best quality Violin E and A, each... 10c
Best quality " D and G, each... 20c
Bass Violin A and D, each... 25c
The money in all cases must be paid on receipt of the strings.
BY JOHN H. MELLOR,
84 Wood street.
N.B.—A large lot of fresh strings just arrived. Also, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, &c. je4

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**Sewing Machines.**

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SEWING MACHINE FOR THE PAST YEAR

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Sewing Machine, at reduced prices, [illegible] increased confidence [illegible] most useful Family [illegible] in use. It does equally well on the finest and thinnest fabrics, makes the stitch [illegible] 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 machines forwarded gratis on application in person or by letter.

Every Machine warranted for three years.

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| | | | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves Wall's Station | every Sunday at | | 9 15 |
| do Turtle Creek, | do | do | 9 20 |
| do Brinton's, | do | do | 9 25 |
| do Wilkinsburgh | do | do | 9 43 |
| do East Liberty, | do | do | 9 50 |
| Arrive at Pittsburgh, | | | 10 15 |
| RETURNING TRAIN | | | P. M. |
| Leaves Pittsburgh, | every Sunday at | | 1 00 |
| do Wilkinsburgh | do | do | 1 24 |
| do Brinton's | do | do | 1 32 |
| do Turtle Creek | do | do | 1 49 |
| Arrive at Wall's, | | | 1 55 |
| | | | 2 00 |

J. STEWART, Passenger Agent.
Pittsburgh, July 9, 1862. jy11tf

**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 Norman 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.

au12-2wdco2tw JOHN HODGSON.

**COLTS' AND ALLEN'S AND WHEELOCK'S REVOLVERS**—the best in Market—for sale by
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**CUPPING AND DECHING;**

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☞ Teeth extracted. No Cold and Shower Bath. [illegible] F. BESE, 177 Grant street.

**LADIES' ENGLISH LASTING CONGRESS GAITERS, $1.50**

Ladies' English Lasting Congress Gaiters, $1.50.
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Ladies' English Lasting Congress Gaiters, $1.50.

AT 15 FIFTH STREET.
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**CIDER—20 BARRELS CHOICE CIDER** for sale by REYMER & BROTHERS, No. 126 and 128 Wood street.

**FINE PAPER HANGINGS—INCREASON**, Brown and Green, for sale by
W. P. MARSH
No. 87 Wood street.

**CARTRIDGES FOR COLT'S and ALL** other pistols, for sale by
BROWN & TETLEY,
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**COOK FACING—20 BBLS. RECEIVED** and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

**SOAPSTONE—40 BBLS. GROUND SOAPSTONE** received and for sale by
au16 HENRY H. COLLINS.