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. 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.

FRIDAY MORNING' AUGUST. 22.

☞ **Reading matter on every page.**

☞ We call attention to an important letter, to be found upon the outside of this day's issue, from Hon. Thomas A. Scott, late Assistant Secretary of War, written to the New York *Times*. The communication will explain itself.

LAST OF VOLUNTEERING.

"These battles fare like to the morning war,
When dying clouds contend with growing light."

The recent rebel reverses both in the East and West, the masterly change of position by McClellan and his command, together with the mighty preparation of our government, both upon land and water, all indicate a speedy termination of our national troubles. From this time until the war is closed it will be the "dying cloud" of treason, contending with the "growing light" of a triumphant Union.

This day is positively the last for volunteering, and all those whose hearts beat responsive to the cause of the Union, and who envy the glory which will unquestionably be achieved in prostrating the most causeless and infamous revolt upon record should hasten to the ranks of our bounding and buoyant volunteers. The draft, ordered by the government, will unquestionably begin at the time specified; the assessors are at work now, so that all who are liable to be drafted had better avail themselves of the privilege of volunteering. To voluntarily rush to the rescue of our government is glorious to contemplate: while there is no such idea associated with drafting. The heroes of this civil war will, when it is over, take the places of those who conquered our independence. That was a mighty struggle for the establishment of free government: this is a mighty and sacred effort to perpetuate it. This generation of men received this government from those who made sacrifices to secure it, and we are bound to transmit it, unimpaired, to those who shall succeed us. This rebellion once put down, our country will be purified and regenerated thoroughly; our ability and man's ability for free government will be established: the idea of secession, hereafter, will be abandoned; our Union will become more united at home, presenting a more formidable appearance to governments abroad, demonstrating by the prowess of our masses, both North and South, that when indeed united these States must be the masters of the affairs of this continent, at least. There is a mighty future in store for this glorious Union yet. We are now passing through the fires of purification, but we will emerge triumphantly from the firey ordeal. This rebellion once put down and its leaders gone either into their graves or into exile, we shall never have another, but our reunited States will go on in a career of prosperity and independence not dreamed of by its most ardent admirer. We will then be more self reliant and defiant. We will have the experience of the past with treacherous Albion to guide us in the future, and thus become indeed a first class independent power.—These will be the fruits gathered by our armies in the field, and who that is able to share the dangers necessary to secure them will stand aloof from participating in so glorious an achievement?

MORE PATRIOTISM.

We must congratulate the *Gazette* upon the rapid increase of patriotism in its party, as demonstrated in both the civil and military departments of our county. One of the new regiments recently organized here has, we understand, been furnished with Republican officers, exclusively, who have no more idea of military arrangements than the *Gazette* has of genuine patriotism. The Colonel of the regiment referred to is said to have as much rough-and-tumble courage as a gunboat—but that is just the thing, without military knowledge, which has been so destructive to our cause.

The patriotism of our opponents in the civil way is distinguishing itself across the Allegheny. Hon. Robert McKnight has, in pursuance of a heavy pressure upon him, consented to serve another term in Congress; and we must confess that if Gen. Moorhead's reasoning is good, Mr. McKnight is unquestionably the man who should be selected in his district. If the four years experience which the one has had is a reason why he should have several more in Congress, it applies with equal force to the other.

We now have four candidates for the Republican nomination for Congress in Allegheny district. Mr. Williams and Mr. Copley are up because the coming crisis requires great men: Gov. Johnston will accept if nominated and elected, while McKnight bases his claims to consideration upon what he has already done for his constituents. We again congratulate the *Gazette* upon the self-sacrificing patriotism of the leading members of its piebald party.

WAR UPON THE PRESIDENT.

The radicals are continuing their fire upon the President with increased and increasing bitterness. The New York *Tribune* of Wednesday contains a letter, over the signature of Greeley himself, under the caption of "The Prayer of Twenty Millions," addressed "To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States," in which the defiant agitator scolds and threatens because the Government has not accepted the Abolition idea of carrying on hostilities against the rebels. This letter asserts, repeats and reiterates that unless the President adopts its suggestions the rebels can never be conquered. This man Greeley must be crazy, or, if not, his impudence is unparalleled. He now apprehends danger from the rebels arming their slaves, and yet how many times has he asserted that they dare not do so for fear of themselves? He has repeated the story of the scarcity of arms at the South—now the rebels have sufficient to arm all their slaves! Slavery, it insisted, was to the South a source of weakness—now it has found out that it is to the rebels their greatest strength! Even in the very number of the *Tribune* which contains this impertinent letter declaring the Government's inability to crush the rebels without a change of policy, we find an article which, concludes as follows:

"The army of the Potomac has emerged from the swamps and miasma of the James, and is about to plant its feet on hard, high ground. Starting from its true base of operations, it will soon resume the offensive and march onward toward the rebel capital. Let its wasted ranks be promptly replenished with the best blood of the loyal States. *Let by such Generals as McClellan, Burnside, Cox, Heintzelman, Sumner, Banks, Sigel, Porter, Hooker, Kearney, McCall, Franklin*, and their brave compeers, and, in all its grand proportions, marshalled under the guiding eye and directing voice of Halleck, whom his Western soldiers significantly christened 'Old Brains,' *it can know no such word as fail!* Let the loyal North and East pour their troops across the Potomac without stint, only demanding that they shall be *used* promptly and efficiently to crush the rebellion.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The only striking truth in the following, from the London *Times*, is its assertion that English intervention in our affairs would only have the effect of hurrying up Northern enlistments:

"But there is one objection to any interference on our part at the present moment, whether by way of recognition, intervention, or mediation, which we have reserved to the last, because it is incomparably the most formidable of all. The last few mails from America have brought us intelligence which gives some hope that the end of the struggle is approaching. The war seems likely to burn out for want of materials to consume. It has already swallowed up those classes, to be found in every large community, who, possessed by war and indifferent of regular labor, offer the readiest material for the recruiting officer.

The 300,000 men now called for by the President must be furnished, if furnished at all, from those laborers who produce the wealth and, indeed, supply the subsistence of the country. The abuse of credit may anticipate the resources of a country, but those resources are in its labor; and if that labor fails, credit itself is dissolved. A desperate conflict is going on at this moment between the government of the United States and the private employer of labor. The government offers high bounties and pay, such as private soldiers never received before. But the private employer offers double the daily wages of the soldier, with the additional advantage that in his employment there are no wounds, no death, no exposure to pestilential climate, no starvation to be apprehended. On the side of the private capitalist plead eloquently the pale and mutilated beings who have escaped from the scene of daily conflict to parade their misery in the face of their fellow-citizens. Government begs earnestly for recruits, but recruits are not to be had, at least for the purpose of putting down the independence of the South. If this state of things goes on much longer, the war must die of inanition.

It is to this difficulty of getting recruits that we trace the attempts, so frequently made, and so earnestly persevered in, to persuade the people of America that England is hostile to them, and that there is immediate danger of foreign intervention. We are confident that had the people of the United States really believed these stories, the difficulty of recruiting would have been removed and the war would have gone on as briskly as ever. But the stories were not believed, simply because there was nothing on our part to give them the slightest confirmation. The extreme anxiety of the North to mix us up in the quarrel tells us plainly what we should and what we should not do. *If we wish to give the civil war a new impetus, to recruit for the North with a vigor with which they never can again recruit for themselves, we have only to take some step, we do not say what step, but any step which can be represented as an interference on our part in the quarrel.* The spirit of conquest is worn out, but we know the Americans too well to doubt that the spirit of national independence is as strong as ever. If we interfere at all, we assist Mr. Lincoln to raise his 300,000 men—we give a new impetus to the war, and postpone indefinitely the chances of peace, which will never come till the North has been convinced that it is useless to prosecute the war any further. To do nothing is often the wisest, but generally the most difficult policy. We hope that, unless some complete change in the conditions of the problem take place, our government will on no account allow itself to be tempted out of its present policy of expressive silence and masterly inaction.

Negro Merchants.

Boats that have been engaged in coasting trips down the Mississippi river, give strange accounts of the state of things between Memphis and Helena, especially about the mouth of the Arkansas. Negroes, it is stated, are selling the mules on the deserted plantations in some instances as low as $5 a head. They are all represented as bringing in cotton that has been hid away in the woods, and selling it for fifteen cents a pound. It is said that negroes pull from their pockets rolls of "green-backs," who are unable to distinguish one-hundred-dollar notes from tens.

Appearance of Locusts.

The seventeen-year locusts have made their appearance in hordes in some parts of Kansas. The grass is full of holes from which they have emerged, and their crystal coats are lying around everywhere.—The air is vocal with their music, and the bushes are covered with them. In company with the locusts are countless thousands of grasshoppers, and the ravages of the combined armies begin to excite a fear that vegetation along their line of march will be totally destroyed.

BATTLE OF BATON ROUGE.

A REBEL ACCOUNT.

A correspondent of the Grenada *Appeal*, a rebel sheet, describing the late fight at Baton Rouge, attributes their defeat to the failure of the rebel ram Arkansas, not being in the engagement. This account does not corroborate the report of Breckinridge having lost an arm, although it will be seen that he fought with desperation. The following extract is descriptive:

Operations on the Right.

While the left was thus forcing the enemy into town, the right wing, under Gen. Charles Clark, did not lag behind. Gen. Breckinridge was himself with this division, and his presence had a magical effect upon the men. There was no danger he did not share with them. His tall form seemed ubiquitous—here, there, and everywhere in peril, where there was an enemy to drive or a position to gain. Of the gallantry and noble bearing of his young son Cabell I should not speak, were it not that he is as modest as he is meritorious—a worthy scion of a noble stock. General Breckinridge led personally several charges and towards the close of the action, coming up to the Fourth and Fifth Kentucky, who had fallen back utterly exhausted, he drew his sword, and with one appealing look, said, in his clear, musical tones, "My men, charge!" This charge is described to us by an officer who participated, as one of the most signal and effective acts of the battle.

The men rushed forward in no particular order, firing at and pursuing the enemy with a determination that could not be thwarted, driving them further than they had yet been driven. But during the whole engagement the Fourth and Fifth Kentucky displayed the utmost gallantry, worthy of the laurels they had displayed at Shiloh. I speak of the Kentucky regiments more in detail, because I know more of their conduct, and for the reason that they bore the brunt of the fight. But this was only in accordance with the promise of General Breckinridge, who, in a brief address a few days before, told his "brave, noble, and *jagged* Kentuckians" that he would lead them wherever there was danger.

The Last Charge—The Day Won.

During the frequent pauses of the fight, when the roll of musketry and the sharp crack of artillery was hushed, all ears were strained to catch some notes of intelligence from the ram Arkansas. Long since she should have engaged the enemy's gunboats, which had already poured a dreadful rain of shot and shell into our midst. But there was no welcome sound from the guns of our little vessel. Upon all tongues were the queries, "Where can the Arkansas be—why is she not here?" and then came the gloomy thought, she has failed us, and can all this deadly, terrible struggle have been for naught?

We had already driven the enemy one and a half miles from the position where he was first encountered. We had seized all his camps and forced him through the suburbs of the town. Then came the last charge, and right nobly did our exhausted soldiers discharge their duty. Wayworn, and covered with the dust and cinders of battle, the gallant boys plunged headlong again into the fight, and before them fled the Yankees. In vain did they bring up their reserves. We drove them all quite to the river, completely under the protection of their gunboats, many of them taking to the water.

It was then that Gen. Breckinridge ordered a recall. He had received a message that it would be impossible for the Arkansas to participate then in the engagement, but that by two o'clock she would take a part. Slowly and with reluctance our troops fell back, although exposed to the heavy firing of the gunboats. About one mile and a half from the town, they were halted, and the poor, wearied, soiled fellows threw themselves upon the ground to rest.

The Result.

The expedition has not proved a complete success, owing entirely to the Arkansas not having co-operated. Had not that vessel met with an unfortunate accident, the victory would have been one of the most brilliant of the war. The land forces accomplished all that was possible. They drove a largely superior force of the enemy from strong and well-chosen positions two miles, through the city, to the shelter of their gunboats. They captured a number of prisoners, more ammunition than we used in the battle, a quantity of horses, and destroyed more than half a million dollars worth of Government property.

DIED:

On Thursday, August 21st, Miss MARY MORAN, in the 5th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at 2½ o'clock, this afternoon, from the residence of her sister Second street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

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 nasty meals and irregular hours they are invaluable. Sold by
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☞ **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. ap18dawt

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NOS. 112 SECOND AND 147 FIRST STREETS
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First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Letter from Mr. Seward.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—The following is a response of Secretary Seward to a letter from J. W. Hughes, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, which explains itself:

To J. W. Hughes, Headquarters of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia:

Dear Sir—I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 14th inst., together with the three papers to which it refers—two of them being appeals, written by yourself and endorsed by the Democratic State Central Committee, to the Democrats and all other friends of the Constitution, of Pennsylvania; the other being a call for a mass meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, the objects of which meeting will be to express a firm purpose to stand by the maintenance of the National Constitution with devotion to the American Union: and further, to declare hostility to the policy and measures of all who seek to prostitute the country to the purposes of Abolitionism, and formally to express the intention of the Democratic party to do as it has always hitherto done—namely, to support the Federal Government in the exercise of its constitutional power, and to defend it, at whatever peril, against the insidious and treasonable teachings of Abolitionists. You tell me that some influential journal, conducted by practical friends of mine, censure one of these papers as treasonable, and that the others are conceived in the same spirit with the one which is so harshly judged. You desire me to read them and weigh them for myself. You further intimate a hope that the perusal of the papers will have the effect of producing exertions on my part to induce the President to favor a policy to put down the demon of abolitionism. I have read the documents thus submitted to me, with a high respect for the authority by which they were issued, and with a full reliance in the sincerity of the devotion to the Union, which, as their author you have avowed. You will allow me to say that this nation is now engaged not in a political canvass between opposing parties about questions of [illegible] but in a civil war, carried on by opposing armies on an issue of national life or death. In the revolution prevails there will be no questions of administration left to settle if it fails, there will be time enough left to settle all such questions. I am not to dictate a course for others to pursue in this crisis, but I must say for myself, that neither as a public officer nor as a citizen can I know with the [illegible] distinction of parties among the supporters of the Union and Constitution, any more than I can know any difference between battles which are fought for the rebellion.

A nation, like an [illegible] one thing effect [illegible] not well to be [illegible] fearful demon, we [illegible] I think that the [illegible] among the Crusaders, [illegible] of the [illegible] live creeds, when they [illegible] of Jerusalem, we [illegible] pites about [illegible] the Army of the P[illegible] Rebellion. What is [illegible] in the camp at such a moment, [illegible] Colonel or in the [illegible] people. I [illegible] mediating [illegible] to all as sects, or [illegible] counteracting the [illegible] Europe. [illegible] is sound of heart [illegible] I were at liberty [illegible] sure there are [illegible] make an appeal [illegible] Republic [illegible] earn. All [illegible] behalf of our [illegible] would bring the whole people of one [illegible] under arms, and [illegible] back into the honest darkness from which it sprang. I do not know how the world [illegible] but I do know all were in your place I would try it.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Signed. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

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HAYDEN'S NEW DOUBLE-ACTING Philosophic Burner for Carbon Oil is now ready. It possesses many advantages over the Common Burners.
1. It makes a large or small light with perfect combustion.
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5. It can always be made to burn economically.
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7. It can be trimmed and lighted without removing the cone.
8. It throws all the white light above the cone.
9. The chimney can be removed or inserted without touching the glass.
These burners are the common No. 1 size, and can be put on any lamp now in use. Every person using Carbon Oil should have a Philosophic Burner. Price 25 cents; per dozen $2. Sold at No. 82 FOURTH street, Pittsburgh.
je25-1ydw F. HAYDEN.

GREAT REDUCTION IN SUMMER
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Second Edition

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important from Richmond.

REBELS STILL FORTIFYING.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG.

Arrival of General Corcoran in Philadelphia.

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

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The first payment of postage stamp currency was made by the Treasury dated to-day. It is delivered in sheets, which are perforated like those of the postage stamps. They are printed on the best bank note paper, and therefore more difficult of separation. The public must be cautious when separating this currency and not mutilate the notes, as their receipt and redemption by the Treasury are subject to the same regulations now in force for U. S. notes, viz: if any part of the note is missing a proportionate amount is deducted from its nominal value. For some days paymasters will absorb a large share of them.

The first delivery of United States notes of the denomination of one and two dollars, was also made to-day. These, as well as the postage currency, are delivered in the same manner as United States Treasury notes.

Major Fitzhugh, Gen. Stewart's chief of staff, has reached Washington from Fredericksburg. He was captured by a portion of Gen. Buford's cavalry, on Monday, about five miles from Louisa Court House, Virginia.

Yesterday, 340 convalescent soldiers, from the various hospitals, were forwarded to their respective regiments, and this morning quite a large number left for a similar purpose.

The returned prisoners with great unanimity represent that the rebel authorities are by no means relaxing in their efforts to complete the fortifications around Richmond, on which as many laborers are now employed as can work upon them to advantage.

A colony of colored persons to settle in Central America is being raised in the District of Columbia. Quite a number have enrolled in the enterprise.

It is ascertained from the State Department that the current rumors of intervention or mediation by the European powers are without foundation, either in truth or reason. There is the highest authority for saying that there is no foundation for the statement that General Dix is to be appointed to command at New Orleans, or that Hon. Reverdy Johnson is to be appointed Governor.

The President has authorized Governor [illegible] to hold an election for representatives in Congress from the first and second districts of North Carolina.

NEW YORK, August 21.—None of Gen. McClellan's friends know aught about his supposed intention to resign, as stated by a Philadelphia paper, and are believed to be sincere.

Special dispatch to the New York Herald:

[illegible], Aug. 19. The following [illegible] was given me by a civilian who escaped from Richmond on the night of Monday, 17th:

The fight on Wednesday, the [illegible] Station, [illegible] Junction, [illegible] the city, by [illegible] road to the Chickahominy, [illegible] the time he left, troops [illegible] of the city, on the Va[illegible] Richmond, in such numbers that it was impossible for civilians to procure a passage. All of the troops at and Richmond were in motion towards the North, and some marching while others were passing through in cars from the South, supposed to be that part of the army from Petersburg and the city. It was at, or at that time that McClellan's [illegible] the evacuation of Harrison's Landing, and the heavy movements of the rebels in process indicated to be caused by the withdrawal of the greater part of the military force that lay in Eastern armies were about concentrating for another campaign against the rebel capital from the northward. It was not known that any considerable body of troops were left on the Peninsula to watch McClellan's movements or to attack his rear. Arriving at Seven's Junction the narrator saw heavy encampments of troops extending from the South side of the Pamunky river to several miles North of the Junction, and also from the Junction in A Westerly direction, and up the valley of the North Anna River small camps were visible at several localities along the Railroad from the junction to the crossing of the common road from Fredericksburg and Spottsylvania, where along large body was encamped at Louisa Court House was another large body, and thence to Gordonsville several regiments were strung along the road in camps at intervals of every two or three miles. From Gordonsville where there were not more than six or seven regiments, but a heavy force could be seen bivouacking on the hills stretching to the Northeast in the direction of Orange Court House.

The narrator stopped ten hours at Gordonsville, and during that time saw not less than ten trains arrive over the Central Railroad from the South and the Charlottesville Railroad from Lynchburg—those from Richmond bringing troops, and those from Lynchburg both troops and supplies. Lynchburg has been the principal depot for collecting supplies for the Richmond army for some time, and they can now be forwarded to it by these two routes.

My informant, judging from what he saw, says that the whole Confederate army in Virginia is by this time in positions on the Virginia Central Railroad, and that it numbers near 250,000 men. He saw no fortifications at any of the above mentioned places, but artillery appeared to be plentiful in proportion to the numbers of infantry. Of cavalry he saw but little, most of it probably being in front of the lines on or near the quasi neutral ground, between the two opposing armies. Wagon trains were not numerous, and there is evidently a lack of transportation facilities. It is understood that this was the reason that Jackson fell back after the battle of Slaughter Mountain. He could not feed a large army away from his railroad communication.

Stonewall Jackson was said to have left for Donaldsonville, but none knew his whereabouts.

The informant passed through Stannardsville and saw quite a heavy force at that point. They were not encamped and appeared as if prepared to move. More troops were said to be marching to the same point from Charlottesville and Gordonsville. This looks as if they contemplated a flank movement against Pope's right, and if so, it will be led by Jackson.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—Gen. Corcoran arrived at the depot at one o'clock and was received with joyous shouts of welcome. A large military and civic procession marched to the Volunteer Refreshment Saloons, Washington street wharf, when, after a short detention, the line of march was resumed through the principal streets of the city towards Independence Hall, where he was officially welcomed by Mayor Henry.

CLEVELAND, August 21.—The Union Convention at Columbus to-day nominated Franklin T. Backus, of Cleveland, for Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, at the first ballot.

HARRISBURG, August 21.—Important to those claiming exemption from draft, on account of disability. By orders received from the War Department, Surgeon Gen. Smith is directed to instruct the surgeons to examine men with reference to their ability to fight and do other duty, and that only. Under this order, those claiming exemption on account of various diseases will stand a poor chance.

Surgeons will be at once selected for the various counties, and sworn to perform their duty without fear or favor. No certificates of physicians or affidavit of disease by the person affected will be regarded by the examining surgeon.

Colonel Charles R. Doran's regiment of sharpshooters was to-day re accepted by Gov. Curtin as the 154th Pennsylvania volunteers. This regiment was accepted on the 15th inst., but owing to some misunderstanding the acceptance was revoked.

The first match game of base ball ever played in Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia, came off here yesterday, between the Mountain Club of Altoona and Keystone Club of Harrisburg. It resulted in a victory for the latter.

Fourteen companies arrived here from Pittsburgh this morning. Ten of these were immediately organized into a regiment, armed and sent forward. Another regiment will leave Camp Curtin to-night.

NASHVILLE, August 21.—Yesterday at noon Captain Atkinson of the fifth with twenty men in stockade at Edgefield Junction, was attacked by one thousand guerrillas. He repulsed them three times, killing Morgan's Adjutant, seven privates and wounding eighteen, and finally after three hours fighting, drove them off.

Col. Mason, of the 71st Ohio, the same regiment denounced by Gen. Sherman at the battle of Shiloh for cowardice, with 300 men, two cannon, in strong entrenchments at Clarksville, surrendered without resistance to the same number of guerillas. The guerrillas were aided by rebels who had taken the oath of allegiance. A large amount of U. S. property was seized—over $100 were captured by guerillas at Mauskow creek, near Edgefield junction, and a bridge burned.

Gen. Nelson left Nashville for Louisville this morning.

Lieut. Col. Heffren, of Indiana, has been arrested for violating orders at Nashville.

All that is known here of the capture of Clarksville is that Col. Mason surrendered his whole command to a guerilla force under R. Johnson, Woodward, and Gault. The most reliable reports represent Mason's forces as two hundred and ninety, and that of the rebels as four to six hundred. Not a gun was fired. Mason and his men were paroled, and went down the river.

A second dispatch giving further information from Clarksville shows the surrender the most disgraceful and cowardly of the war. The paroled officers were allowed to carry off their horses and side arms. The surrender was made to an inferior force of rebel cavalry, and Mason and Woodward made speeches complimenting each other.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 21. The Indians of Weeks county, exasperated by the non-reception of money from the government, attacked Whitestown, killing several men and women. Several reported massacred at lower agency. The settlers are alarmed and coming down the Minnesota river. Four companies, under command of Ex-Governor Sibley, ordered to the scene of the disturbance.

BOSTON, August 21.—The Governor has granted the authority to raise a new Irish regiment for nine months, and it is proposed to invite General Corcoran to preside at Faneuil Hall, with a view to stimulate recruiting.

The Maine 14th regiment left Portland to-day for the war.

TEABERRY TOOTH-WASH—THIS elegant preparation is recommended as being superior to any article now used for preserving the TEETH.
BY ITS REGULAR USE.
It will preserve the teeth from decay,
It will counteract all disorders arising from the use of tobacco,
It will cure Ulcers,
It will make the spongy gums hard and healthy,
It will prevent Toothache when not regularly,
It will cure Bleeding Gums.
To Smokers and Chewers it is invaluable, as it takes away all the disagreeable odors arising from the use of tobacco, and in its place imparts a delightful aromatic fragrance to the breath. No person should be without a bottle of Teaberry Tooth Wash. For sale at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Corner Market st. and the Diamond.
☞ The highest cash price paid for Rose-wood. [illegible]

CANVAS SHOES.
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SHOES.
FOR VOLUNTEERS
AT
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
31 FIFTH STREET.
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To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Flies.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin

The 'Only Infallible Remedies known.'
"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the Human Family,"
"Rats do not die on the premises,"
"They come off out their holes to die."
Sold Everywhere—by
All WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS in the large cities, and by Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers and Retailers generally, in all Country Towns and Villages in the United States.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., R. E. SELLERS & CO., and others Wholesale Agents at Pittsburgh
Country dealers can order as above. Or address direct—for Prices, Terms, &c.! to
HENRY R. COSTAR,
Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, New York.
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LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES.
—AND—
SMELTING WORKS.
PARK, M'CURDY & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Sheath, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder, &c. Also importers and dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.
☞ Constantly on hand, Tinmen's Machine and Tools. Warehouse, No. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Penna.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. fe21:1ydaw

NATRONA OIL.
WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING this article, which for brilliancy in burning, freedom of offensive odor, and transparency of color, (which color we warrant to be changed by age or exposure,) is unsurpassed by any illuminator in this or eastern markets. As a profitable Oil to the consumer, we can specially recommend it. Also, our manufacture of
CAUSTIC SODA,
Used by all large Soap Makers and Oil Refineries, which excels 10 per cent. in strength all the make of English Soda brought to this country. Our manufacture of
SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE; SALT, &C.
Are so well and favorably known, we trust the mention is sufficient.
All orders and inquiries will be promptly attended to by addressing
GEORGE COLHOUN, Agent.
Penna. Salt Manufacturing Company,
au14:1ydawis 24 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

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.
au13-2wdo&daw JOHN HODGSON.

LANDRETH'S
GARDEN AND FIELD SEED,
WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE
☞ Also a general assortment of
Agricultural Implements, Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees,
received and for sale by
BECKHAM & LONG,
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ITALIAN VIOLIN STRINGS,
BY MAIL, POST PAID.

Trebles, or E strings, 4 lengths,	best quality...		20c
Seconds, or A " 3 "	"	best Italian...	15c
Thirds or D " 2 "	"	best Italian...	15c
Fourths or G " 1 "	"	pure Silver...	50c

Best quality French or German 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Strings, each..... 10c
Best quality Guitar D, A and E, silver strings, each..... 15c
Second quality Guitar D, A and E, silver strings, each..... 10c
Best quality Violoncello A and D, each..... 20c
Best quality " G and C, each..... 25c
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, Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Accordions, &c. je1.

SPECIALTIES
—AT—
HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,
We have to call the attention of
ALL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS
To our stock of goods, purchased early in July previous to the advance in prices.
Dress Trimmings in Every Variety;
Black Velvet Ribbons, all widths;
Embroidered Collars and Sets;
Lace Collars and Sets;
Fluting Collars;
Linen Handkerchiefs, embroidered, hemmed and corded;
Gent's Linen and Mechanic Corsets;
Army Shirts, Drawers, Socks, &c.;
Narrow Cotton Edge Trimming Ribbons;
Ladies' Superior Cotton Hosiery;
Gloves, Gauntlets, and Silk Lace Mitts;
Black Silks, Gauntlets;
Ladies' Brown and Black Straw Hats;
Chenille and Invisible Hair Nets;
Worsted Yarns, new lot just received;
Portemonnaies at all prices;
Black English Crape; Bombazine;
Grenadine Crape and Lace Veils;
Fancy Goods and Notions of all kinds
Joseph Horne,
77 & 79 MARKET STREET,
W. Corner Penn and 3d Stories. au2

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.
FULTON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY VARIETY OF
FINISHED BRASS WORK,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
☞ Particular attention to fitting Oil Refineries. Brass Castings of superior smoothness made to order. Steamboat work and repairing generally.
☞ Ross' Oil Cup; Davy's Safety Lamp; Gas Brackets and Burners constantly on hand. Corner ST. CLAIR STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY. fe18tf

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Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
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OHIO STREET AND THE DIAMOND,
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MERCHANT TAILOR,
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GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER CHEAP FOR CASH.

HAVING RETURNED FROM NEW YORK, with a choice stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which can be purchased at prices far below the usual rates.
☞ Hand made clothing offered to cash buyers. [illegible]

GO FOR THE WAR!
Before going, buy a pair of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,
AT BORLAND'S
Cheap Cash Store.
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BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,
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FOR RENT.

**TO A GOOD TENANT—THE PLEASANT residence on the river