DAILY POST.

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

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 27.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. GREELEY.

The admirable reply of the President to the impertinent letter of the fanatical Greeley is hailed with enthusiasm by the moderate men of all parties, while the radicals are savage and furious as ever. The bold ones are open in their denunciations of it, while others, holding little positions under the Government, like the five or six gentlemen connected with the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, keep their spleen within their teeth, and say nothing. The letter is a very large sized wet blanket upon the backs of the Abolition radicals. But the audacity of the rickety fanatic Greeley, who addressed an impudent and insulting letter to the President, and that too in the name of "twenty millions of people," passes belief. This restless agitator should be taken care of; he is doing, and has done, more to strengthen the rebels than all the "Breckinridge sympathizers" in the free States. This same Greeley, who now censures the President because he did not, in his inaugural address, eighteen months ago, threaten the rebels with negro emancipation, published in his journal, about one month before it was delivered, a article of which the following is an extract:

"If the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists, nevertheless. * * * We must ever resist the right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter, and whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic where of one section is pinned to another by bayonets."

The truth is Greeley has been a disunionist these ten years; nineteen months ago he was favorable to a peaceable dissoution in order to get rid of slaveholders; now he is in for interminable slaughter for the same purpose. He is as much of a disunionist as Wendell Phillips, and he and his set of Northern conspirators are no better than the same number of the very worst traitors in the South. The violent and bloody propositions which are now being discussed in the rebel Congress show the effect which the *Tribune* and its coadjutors has produced in the South. Let its infernal teachings be followed, and the Southern Confederacy retaliate, and we will see a war of massacre and butchery, the like of which the world has not yet seen. But perhaps this is what the arch agitator desires; perhaps he wishes to see the Union go to pieces in wide spread slaughter. Perhaps he wishes the spirit of the first born Cain to reign in all bosoms, that "darkness only may become the burier of the dead."

The inconsistencies of the *Tribune* are as glaring as its audacity. It now complains that the President did not, in his inaugural, proclaim emancipation, and yet when that address was delivered, the *Tribune* spoke of it in this way, in the very number which contained it:

"The address cannot fail to exercise a happy influence on the country. *The tone of almost tenderness* with which the South is called upon to return to her allegiance *cannot fail to convince* even those who differ with Mr. Lincoln that he earnestly and seriously desires to avoid all difficulty and disturbance, while the firmness with which he avows his determination *to obey the simple letter of his duty* must command the respect of the whole country."

On the day following the *Tribune* returned to the consideration of the inaugural and said the address of President Lincoln is received with "almost universal satisfaction," and that the public expectation has been gratified to find the address "marked by a sagacity as striking as its courage, and by an absence of all passion as remarkable as its keen division of the line of duty, its unequivocal statement of the issues at stake, and uncompromising admissions of their precise value."

Now what attention should President Lincoln or this country pay to the ravings of this infuriated Greeley? None whatever. And we are, therefore, pleased to see that the President has given him and his craft to understand that hereafter he is not to be affected by their secret plottings, or when they fail, their open opposition.—Old Abe has adopted "a policy" at last.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

A London letter, alluding to this great American Queen of Tragedy, remarks that he "had the pleasure one evening of meeting, at the house of one of the friendly members of Parliament, Miss Charlotte Cushman, who usually runs over from Rome to pass the hot season in this country. She is in excellent health and spirits, and really appears as youthful as she did when I first saw her at the old Park Theatre, in New York, a quarter of a century ago. I was delighted to find her intensely patriotic, and I should not be altogether surprised, from what she said, to hear that she had gone home to offer her services in some way to the good cause. I never shall forget her attitude, the expression of her face, and the thrilling, yearning tone of her voice as she said to me, 'I want to go home. I long to be in the midst of it!'"

We hardly know in what branch of the service Charlotte would be most useful, but we imagine that her *forte*, in time, would prove to be an officer of cavalry. She is evidently calculated to be a leader of some sort. The manner in which she urges Macbeth to perpetrate the murder of Duncan and afterwards, with terrible energy, drags him from the stage, shows her to be possessed of a spirit which can brook no control. Her mettle admirably qualifies her for the impetuous charges of the neighing steed. Or, suppose she be sent into the mountains of Virginia, in the simple role of Meg Merriles? Let her but make those sudden entrances among the rebel chiefs that characterize her rush upon the startled gaze of Harry Bertram, and even Davis himself will become transfixed and be easily captured. She would prove a match for Stonewall Jackson in the celerity of her movements, and would, in all probability, be able to capture that restless rebel some evening while at his prayers. Charlotte's longing to be "in the midst" of our civil war shows her to be a fellow of the true metal, and we expect to hear of her early arrival in the United States, and of her receiving and accepting an important military command. She has "the stuff in her" for a leader of dragoons or a company of Zouaves; she would make an admirable officer of Turkos, and would, in any military capacity, in a single campaign, obscure the brilliancy of the fame of Margaret of Anjou or Joan of Arc.

What a splendid opportunity there is presented for some heorine to render her name immortal in putting down the great American rebellion? The little hand to hand engagement between the Dauphin and the maid of Orleans, and the battle of Barnett between Queen Margaret and the Duke of York, would be nothing in comparison to the wild, chivalric and romantic encounters in the mountains and valleys of Virginia, between two such leaders as Charlotte Cushman and Stonewall Jackson. Hellen McGregor, upon her native heath, bidding defiance to the English forces, is merely suggestive of the athletic Charlotte when clad in complete armor. She would conduct her campaigns in a purely melodramatic style, throwing about them all the allurements of scenery and blue fire. With the enthusiasm and energy of Isabella, she would appear the very impersonation of warlike genius, and would upon every occasion look terror to the foe and courage to her soldiers.

THE DRAFT.

To insure entire fairness and give public confidence in the manner of drafting, about to be made upon the able bodied men in this county, we propose that the Executive Committee, now in session, composed of our leading and most responsible citizens, be invited to supervise or at least witness the details of that interesting process. Doubtless the officials deputed to conduct the lottery would be anxious to share the responsibility with those whose character would prevent the slightest intimation of unfairness. If the gentlemen composing the Committee hesitate about assuming new duties, let them suggest a plan which, without interfering with the law, will enforce public confidence in the distribution of prizes.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

We have on hand, for gratuitous circulation, numbers of a campaign paper, printed in Philadelphia. It contains the Address of the State Central Committee, the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence and a large amount of other interesting and valuable reading matter. Will our friends come and get them?

☞ The Democratic State Central Committee will meet on Thursday, the 28th inst, at Harrisburg, at Buehler's Hotel, at 8 o'clock p. m.

For the Post.

Editor Pittsburgh Post—A part of the Pittsburgh press has on several occasions recently imputed disloyalty to the people of Fayette county, and charged us with a dereliction of duty in this hour of national calamity. On Saturday last, the *Chronicle*, noting the arrival in the city of a squad of men from Fayette county, under Mr. Brown, of Brownsville, said that "Fayette will have to be drafted heavily, *as she deserves to be.*" A short time before, the *Dispatch* stigmatized this as "the meanest county in the State." Fayette has sent to the army as large or a larger proportion of her citizens than any other county in the State. If this be cause for a heavy draft, then should Fayette be called on; if this constitutes meanness, then may Fayette with propriety be called "the meanest county in the State."

Previously to the calls for 300,000 volunteers and 300,000 militia, Fayette had sent to the army the following fourteen full companies: Capts. Oliphant's, Conner's, Bierer's, Davidson's, Fuller's, Ludington's, Weltner's, Wilkinson's, Abrams', Guiler's, Swearingen's, Gilmore's, West's, and Kerr's. (It is proper to say that Capt. Guiler's company was divided, and the men assigned to the Washington and Greene county companies in the 85th regiment.) In addition to these full companies, a very large number of Fayette men went into the companies of Captain Warden, Westmoreland county; Capt. Smith, Washington county; Capt. Magee, Morgantown, Va.; Col. Wynkoop's 7th Pennsylvania cavalry, and Gen. Buell's Body Guard.

I think it would be safe to say that before the last calls Fayette had 1500 men in the service. Since the last calls she has sent one full company, Capt. Dushane's, (her quota under the first requisition for 300,000,) and two parts of companies, in addition to a large number recruited for the old regiments.

Fayette will compare not unfavorably with Allegheny, of which latter these editors so persistently boast. Of the 300,000 volunteers called for, Fayette, with a population of 40,000, was required to furnish one company, and Allegheny, with 180,000, fifteen companies. Thus, on account of the disparity in the numbers previously furnished by the two counties, Allegheny was called on for 3¼ times as many as Fayette, having regard to population. In other words, while 40,000 people in Fayette were required to furnish only one company, 40,000 people in Allegheny were required to furnish 3¼ companies to make the two counties equal.

The *Chronicle* says that Brown's men will be counted as Allegheny men. Fayette can spare to Allegheny Brown and his men and furnish what is required of her besides. But we should like to know of the *Chronicle* by what law or authority Allegheny will be entitled to a credit for men from other counties?

One difference between the two counties is that Allegheny buys her men by a large bounty, while the people of Fayette volunteer from a sense of simple duty.

FAYETTE.

A Secession Trick Discovered.

One of the steamboats running on a regular line from Baltimore to points on the Eastern and Western shores of Maryland, was overhauled the other day when she was about leaving her wharf. Eight or ten hogsheads of sugar and molasses—or what appeared to be—were found on board, destined per direction for parties in Maryland. On opening several of these, they were proved to be filled with guns, pistols, &c., designed for the Southern Confederacy. The hogsheads had first been packed with arms, and then molasses or sugar put in so as to elude suspicion. The boat was of course seized.

[For the Post.

MR. EDITOR: It was with extreme mortification that I read in the *Dispatch* columns on Monday morning, a notice headed, "Birminghnm," that a meeting had been held on the 13th of June, and the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of twelve—an Executive Committee to serve for the ensuing year. I would suppose that one occupying the position of United States Attorney would devote himself to the arduous duties of his office. But, what position is this partisan placing a portion of our fellow-citizens in? This—that party position is stronger than love for country.

He who does at this time encourage political jealousies, by word or action, should be universally condemned. We should know no party; and as the chairman (Mr. D. A.) is hale and hearty and a man of influence, I would suggest that he, with his committee, practice the drill of carrying a musket, as it will be much more serviceable during these war times than stooping from an U. S. official capacity to persevere in political matters.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN,
who is called a Republican when voting is to be done.

Credit on Draft.

A Harrisburg correspondent says: "The great quesion now is, how will the Governor use the discretionary power vested in him of accrediting to counties and portions of counties the number of men they may hrve already sent? An impression is gaining ground that he will not do anything in the matter, but let the draft go on with out respect to the number already supplied. There will certainly be great difficulty in ascertaining accurately the number turned out by portions of counties, because of the unsatisfactory condition in which the records and rosters are found to be in regard to the exact nativity of nearly all of the old regiments and companies. The Governor has not yet publicly indicated the line of policy he intends to pursue.

The Orleans Princes.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* writes that it is creeping out little by little, that the presence of the Orleans Princes in the army of the United States was really a course of estrangement to the French government, and that the subject was regarded in Paris in a still more serious light than in the United States or in England. In that view of the case it was well, therefore, that other causes intervened to call the Princes home.

Humor of the London Times.

The *Times* is facetious over our postage stamp currency: it says:

"This must be the eighth plague of Egypt. With notes you are to pay for an estate, a man-of-war or a house, a glass of beer or a roll of bread. The fruit stalls must do their business in paper. Not only gold and silver, but even the greasy little nickel cent-pieces have disappeared, and it is paper, or rather card-board, everywhere. In some of our charity schools the children have tickets of merit for each day's attendance, which, on presentation at the end of the half-year, count up into a prize. They are nearly as valuable as the American currency. In our museums are many curiosities of coinage, kimmerage or coal money, leather money, cowries, the salt money of the deserts, as old as Herodotus; but all these must yield to the many-colored coinage of the United States. There are many colors now, but what will they all be after several years of hourly passage from the senator to the nigger and back again? It is already perceived that the wear and tear of such currency will be a vast source of national wealth. Half of it will be lost, burnt, or turned into pulp long before the Mr. Chase of the day is ready to give metal for it.—Englishmen sometimes carry their cards in their waistcoat pockets, and they find that a ride in the sun, a smart shower of rain, or ten minutes walk in a crowd will render the names illegible. In America such a misfortune will cost many cents, not to say dollars. The coiners, they say, will soon be at work at the higher denominations. The blue Washingtons will pay for the labor, not the pinks or greens. As for the small bits, they are mere spawn, beneath the notice even of a "smasher." If you have a sovereign in your pocket, good reader, take it out, look at it, and be proud of your country. Across the Atlantic it is represented by 500 representatives of Benjamin Franklin in blue. That's the sort of change you are to expect for the first piece of gold your necessities compel you to part with at New York."

A Compliment from John Bull.

From the New Orleans Delta.

It is not often that John Bull does us justice: much more rarely does he pay us a compliment; most rarely of all are the London *Times*, *Morning Herald* and the *Saturday Review* made the vehicles of his unwonted grace. But now those journals are heaping praises upon us in almost every number. For they rarely now mention American affairs without reviling Gen. Butler for giving up "modest women who happen to speak to a man whom they do not know to the lusts of his soldiers." This is about as true as that he quenched the sun in the Gulf of Mexico; but those who believe or profess to believe it, are placed in a most unexpected position by the event. For the testimony of every man who has been in New Orleans since the issue of the order in question, foreign or native, rebel or loyal, is that the city is a model of good order; and, in particular, that any woman can now walk from one end of it to another, day or night, not only without insult, but without annoyance of any kind—which is a novel state of things for New Orleans. If Gen. Butler's order meant what our British friends insist it meant, what testimony is this to the self-restraint and decorum of his troops. Of what other troops in the world, regular or volunteer, could the same be said?

The Secret of Garibaldi's Expedition Unfolded.

Letters received in Washington by persons connected with the European leaders in Italy and Hungary give some new information on the subject of Garibaldi's expedition, which materially changes its character. According to these letters, the plan of the great Italian leader is not to strike a blow at Rome, a deed which, however successful, would still leave Italy shorn of her finest province, but to attack Austria, which is the only foe of his country and her only oppressor. In consequence, he is said to have had an understanding with Kossuth, who is going to move upon Hungary at the head of an army of Serbs and Montenegrins, whilst he (Garibaldi) will direct one of his corps upon some of the Austrian provinces on the border of the Adriatic, and the other in some other places still unknown. The object of this treble expedition is to connect the cause of Italy, Hungary and the Danubian provinces into a great demonstration against Austria, to revolutionize all the dissatisfied provinces of that empire, and to make it so busy at home that it will have no strength left to defend Venitia, which will then fall into Garibaldi's hands. Once the Italians are master of that province, and of the whole navigation of the Adriatic, nothing can prevent Rome from becoming the seat of the government; for Italy will then be one of the strongest nations of the continent, and perfectly capable to obtain by herself the justice and the rights to which she is certainly entitled.

WHOLESALE DENUNCIATION.

The patriot jobber Forney is not deterred by fear of Bastiles from denunciations of the President, Cabinet, Major Generals and general conduct of the war. Hear him:

"If any distinguished literary man should ever determine to risk his reputation in writing a history of this war, we would advise him to go to the army correspondents for its true and as yet secret historical character. These men can tell him privately *how* this has been a *brainless* war thus far. They can show him how men—traitors—have received the best contracts, and, while imperfectly filling them, have been communicating our plans, such as we had, to the enemy. They will tell him how Southern officers commanded some of our outposts, in constant communication with the enemy, and how men known to be traitors were filling high positions in our army. They can tell him, too, though they dare not publish the fact, of how certain Major-Generals have been surprised by the enemy in the East and West, while they lay drunk in their tents, and how these men were complimented, instead of being cashiered, by the Commanding Generals, for fear that their valuable services would be lost to the army in the future. In fact, they will tell the historian how, with abundance of men and means to have crushed the rebellion right out, these means have nearly all been wasted in the face of the foe, while the enemy, according to Wicox, Corcoran, Bowman, and Vogdes, is stronger to-day than ever before, because he has collected and concentrated his men and means, and has a settled system of prosecuting the war."

☞ Preaching politics [illegible] me so common in these days, [illegible] wing brief conversation has a[illegible] point to it:

PASSENGER—"Well, [illegible] what news in the *political* wor[illegible]

CONDUCTOR—"Don't [illegible] sir; *I haven't been to church* [illegible] than last two Sundays."

DIED:

On Monday evening, 25th [illegible] ANNA, daughter of Thomas and B[illegible] in the 11th year of her age.

The friends of the family [illegible] ily invited to attend the funeral [illegible] ence of her parents, No. 23 Centre [illegible] (Wednesday) morning at 9 o'clock.

BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP.
Low's Brown Windsor Soap.
Hardily & Stathaur's Honey Soap.
Low's Glycerine and Honey Soaps, &c.
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
au25 Corner Smithfield & Fourth streets.

BEFORE HAVING YOUR PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN use the MAGNOLIA BALM. This elegant preparation renders the skin soft and fresh, imparting to it a marble purity. For sale by

SIMON JOHNSTON,
corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.
☞ A full assortment of Rouge, (liquid and dry,) Pearl Powders, Chalk Balls, Hobbs' genuine Meen Fun, &c., always on hand. au25

☞ 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. au4dawt

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Of all the choice and favorite shades and mixtures.
FOR FANCY KNITTING.
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EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
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The Philosophic Burner.
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 mall light with perfect combustion.
2. It will burn any quantity of oil with safety.
3. It can be used with a long or short chimney.
4. It can be used as a taper night-lamp.
5. It can always be made to burn economically.
6. It is more easily wicked than any other burner.
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-lydw P. HAYDEN.

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BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,
At the
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JOSEPH H. BORLAND,
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HENRY W. BEAUMONT & CO.,
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
No. 83 Liberty street,
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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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; SAL 1, &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,
24 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
au18:lydawis

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES.
—AND—
SMELTING WORKS.
PARK, M'CURDY & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Sheath, Brazers' 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. fa21:lydaw

NOTICE TO OIL REFINERS AND OTHERS.
THE PENNA. SALT MANUFACTURING CO.
Having completed their arrangements for the manufacture of
CONCENTRATED OIL OF VITRIOL.
Are now prepared to supply the trade therewith. Their Platinum Still having a capacity of 12,000 lbs per day, they will be enabled to fill orders in large quantities without delay.
Address GEORGE COLHOUN, Agent,
jel1-3md Office, 24 Wood st, Pittsburgh.

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Attack on Sigel's Supply Train.

HARD FIGHTING WITH THE ENEMY.

ATTACK ON FORT DONELSON.

Important from Kentucky.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—The special correspondence of the Inquirer, dated Manassas, August 24th, says: On Friday evening, about eight o'clock, as your correspondent was in camp with the baggage and supply trains of Sigel's first army corps, south of Catlett's Station, an alarm was given that the rebel cavalry had attacked and taken the station, and were advancing upon us. The Purnell Legion formed quickly, and fought bravely, and although forced back by overwhelming numbers, stood their ground until resistance was destruction.

The Bucktails, under Colonel Kane, of your city, covered themselves with glory. Upon repairing to the station at daylight, we found that the railroad train from the Rappahannock reached there at about 8 p. m., and was waiting for a train to come up from Alexandria. In about an hour a cry was heard from the camp ahead of the train to fall in men, we are attacked.

The rebel cavalry rode up to the engine and ordered the engineer to surrender.—He refused, and the chivalry fired several volleys at him, and at the same time fired into the rear of the train, which had attached two passenger cars, and about fifty passengers in them. The whole train was instantly surrounded and all who dared to come out were surrounded and taken prisoners. As the rebels dismounted, the engineer drew the valve, and some one seperated the train, leaving two car loads of sick at Warrenton.

Just as the train started about thirty men of company B, Pucneil Legion of Baltimore, advanced to the rear of the train and poured a volley into the rebel cavalry, who had it surrounded. The rebels fell back in a perfect skedaddle, but in a few minutes rallied and charged most vigorously and took all the men prisoners. The hospital at Catlett's Station was attacked, and all the sick taken South. The rebels then had their own way, and pillaged and plundered to their heart's content. Two sutler wagons were plunbered of such articles as the scamps wanted, and then burnt.

The rebels remained near the station nearly five hours, doing as they pleased. A fearful thunder storm raged during the whole time of the attack. The lightning was almost blinding and the thunder most appallingly fearful. Rain fell in drenching torrents. While one of the rebel regiments was at work immediately at the station, another dashed up on Gen. Pope's wagon train, half a mile further up the road.

The train was guarded by about two hundred of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, under Col. Kane, who had just reached here the previous day, since being wounded at Cross Keys.

The men rushed out and fired a volley in the darkness. The rebels fell back but advanced again, surrounding the whole party, and took Col. Kane and some 119 of his men prisoners. But Providence favoring, Col. Kane, encouraging his men, sent them out, one by one, to the rear, in the storm, and when all were out, followed himself, and while the rebels were absorbed by the storm, escaped.

Fourteen of the same gallants charged on a body of the rebel cavalry, killing a large number of their horses, which lay along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The rebels then popped over to Pope's wagons, took all his fancy horses, papers, &c., and burned his two wagons. They also robbed and burned two sutlers' wagons, and three of the supply wagons, with all the equipage of Gen. Pope and others, which they did not want.

Gen. McDowell's guard lay but a short distance off, and kept up a continuous fire aided by a few Bucktails who had escaped previous to the surrounding, but the rebels fire and charge was too severe and the men fell back. The rebels took some half dozen horses from McDowell's train, and all his private stores, completely rummaging his mess chests and wagon.

Another party had crossed the railroad, and gone down to Generals Ricketts' and King's supply trains, and headquarters of the wagoners. They gave a tremendous shout, and charged down into the ravine, where General King's wagoners were upon the outside, guarded by the Wisconsin troops, who drew up and fired into the rebel cavalry, killing two and taking two prisoners. During a skirmish of nearly an hour, an hour before daylight, a squadron of the brave Col. Allen's First Maine cavalry, charged up the railroad, and the rebels at once departed thence for Warrenton.

A rebel Lieutenant, taken prisoner by the Wisconsin boys, (who killed six and wounded six, secured six horses and two dead rebels,) says that on Friday noon the rebel First Virginia, Col. O'Brien commanding, the Fifth Virginia, and Ninth Virginia Cavalry, under Col. W. H. F. Lee, jr., and Gen. Stuart, with about 1200 men, crossed the Rappahannock and came direct to Warrenton. Here they took a few prisoners, and the terrible storm of Friday night coming up, they halted until 6 o'clock, when they made a dash to the railroad. Stuart remained at Warrenton, with one squadron; he says he heard Jackson had gone off up the river, but had no infantry or artillery. He knows of no positions or numbers of the rebel army, but said they considered the taking of Washington as a sure thing in a short time.

The rebels were very ferocious, and in all their charges shouted, yelled and swore "surrender or die." In the height of the panic this morning, we saw a number of stalwart negroes with muskess, side by side with the teamsters and soldiers.

Our whole loss is about three hundred prisoners, seven wagons and a hundred horses. A few were killed and wounded; all of our wounded and their own were taken off with them during the onset of the rebels. After the wagons had been fired they started back from the road to where General Milroy's trains lay, intending to pay their attentions to them, but were promptly met by a guard of about one hundred men: Capt. T. T. Lowry, and his clerk's of the Quartermaster's Department, secured the valuable papers and money belonging to the Government, and retired to a secluded place in the woods until the dash was over.

The rebels are now but a few miles out of Warrenton. We have lost in the series of skirmishes during last week about 600 men. Warrenton was retaken by General McDowell on Saturday noon, with a small loss. On Saturday morning the rebels attempted to cross in strength on the railroad bridge on the Rappahannock. Gen. Rickets dsew up his artillery and infantry, and opened fire on the rebels with twelve or fifteen pieces.

Several hours afterward a second attempt was made by them to cross, when Ricketts' battery opened upon them with terrible slaughter. It is supposed that at least one thousand or fifteen hundred of the rebels were killed. No attempt was made by the rebels to move the dead bodies of their soldiers, but again and again they made their charges over the bodies of their fallen comrades, and as repeatedly were they repulsed. After driving them back they failed again to try it. The bridge was destroyed.

The New York Tribune's correspondent, speaking of the attack [illegible] Station, says: All the private papers and letters of Gen. Pope, copies of dispatches and reports, memoranda relating to the campaign and to the army, copies of telegrams sent, all dispatches received from the President, Halleck and the War Department, orders to Generals of Corps and Divisions, all maps and topographical charts containing information of the greatest value; in a word, the whole history and plan of the campaign, the numbers and disposition of troops, all are revealed to the enemy by this disaster. Its seriousness can hardly be estimated—it is taking the rebel Generals into the confidence of Halleck, and may render it necessary to change the whole campaign.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—A special to to-day's Commercial, from the Chaplain of the 71st Ohio, and dated Fort Donelson on the 25th, says the rebels, under Col. Woodward, the same that took Clarksville, Tennessee, made an attack on Fort Donelson, and were repulsed, with a loss of thirty killed and wounded. Colonel Woodward's horse was killed under him, and his saddle and pistol are now in our possession.

The rebels sent a flag of truce previous to the attack demanding a surrender of the Fort. The question was put to the officers, every man of whom voted "No." The enemy's force consisted of four hundred and fifty infantry, three hundred and thirty five cavalry, and two field pieces. The Fort was under command of Major Holt, with four companies of the Seventy-first Ohio, Col. Rodney, Mason's regiment.

The Commercial's Lexington dispatch says there is no occasion for alarm about Gen. Morgan's position at Cumberland Gap. A courier just arrived reports no fear of starvation. The rebels have fifteen thousand in front, and thirty thousand in the rear, commanded by Gens. Bragg, Floyd, and Kirby Smith.

Cassius M. Clay left to-day with his brigade. Gen. Nelson has relieved Maj. General Lew. Wallace, and will take the field. Col. Charles Anderson, of the Ninety-Third Ohio, has been appointed commander of this post. The Negro Brigade to repair the roads injured by the rebels leaves to-morrow. General James S. Jackson, late Congressman of the Second District here, is to take the field immediately.

The Cincinnati *Gazette's* Frankfort correspondent's despatch says:—Arrivals from the mountains bring more cheering news. Gen Morgan has repulsed a large force of the rebels on the other side of the Gap. He has provisions and forage enough to last thirty days, and is in no danger. Col. Garrard had several skirmishes with the enemy, repulsing them every time.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.
MACRUM & GLYDE.
D. S. MACRUM, [R. C. GLYDE.
No. 78 Market St.
TRIMMINGS, VARIETIES, NOTIONS, Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Blonds, Braches, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Hoopskirts, Corsets, Head-Nets, Beads, Zephyr Yarns, Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Youths' Linen and Traveling Shirts; Collars, Ties, Suspenders, Army Goods, Soldiers' Shirts and Work-Cases, Officers' Gauntlets, &c., &c.
To which is invited the attention of all wishing to purchase *NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS* cheap.
MACRUM & GLYDE,
78 MARKET STREET,
Between Fourth and Diamond. au26

PIC NIC.
THE ANNUAL PIC NIC FOR THE benefit of
St. Patrick's Schools,
will take place at the
IRON CITY PARK,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY.
Admission to Park, 10 cents.
au26:1t Dinner tickets 25 cents.

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.

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 Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
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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.
le4-3mdawis

A COMFORTABLE TWO-STORY Dwelling House on Third street for rent by
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
51 Market street.

HEAD-QUARTERS, PENN'A. MILITIA,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, August 16, 1862.

STATE MEDICAL BOARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The State Medical Board will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1862, and sit ONE DAY, for the examination of candidates for the post of Assistant Surgeon in Pennsylvania regiments.

Candidates will register their names at the Hall at 8 o'clock a. m., and none but those present punctually at 9 a. m. will be examined.

Citizens of Pennsylvania, of good health, and capable of active service in the field, can alone be received.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Penn'a.
HENRY H. SMITH,
au27:2td Surgeon-Gen. Pa.

LOST.
ONE $10 UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTE, and
One Five Dollar Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburgh.
The finder will please leave the same at this office, and receive a reward.

EGGS—9 BARRELS FRESH EGGS just received and for sale by
au19 JAS. A. FETZER
Corner Market and First streets.

LADIES' MISSES AND CHILDREN'S Boots and shoes—at 55 Fifth street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

LECTURE AT THE IRON CITY COLLEGE, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.
SPECIALTIES.

HEADQUARTERS, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 26, 1862.

ORDER NO. 1.

I. Colonel C. F. Campbell, 57th Penna. Vols. is hereby appointed Provost Marshal. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. All officers and soldiers in this city, and in the country around, absent from their regiments from whatever cause, will report without delay to Col. Campbell at his office, No. 67 Fourth street, in person or by letter. If not able to report in person, they will report by letter, transmitting a certificate of some physician in good standing, showing why they are not able to report in person.

III. All officers and soldiers arriving in the city and neighborhood, and not passing immediately through, under orders, will report in like manner to the Provost Marshal.

IV. The attention of absentees from regiments is called to the order from the War Department published July 31st, 1862, the provisions of which will be strictly enforced by the Provost Marshal in regard to absentees.

ALEX. MONTGOMERY, Maj U. S. A.
au27 Military Commander.

[Pittsburgh Papers please copy.]

COUNTRY HOMES.
THOSE CHOICE SITES FOR COUNTRY residences in LINDEN GROVE, Oakland, are offered for sale. A branch of the Pittsburgh and East Liberty Railway runs into the center of the plot. The lots contain one half acre and upwards. Terms only one-tenth cash, and one-tenth annually. Apply to
W. O. LESLIE,
au27-1md At Oakland Station.

Notice to Contractors.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned Directors of the Poor of Westmore and County, until Friday, the 5th day of September, 1862, for the reconstruction of the Poor House of said county, recently destroyed by fire. The Specifications, &c., can be seen by calling on Samuel Sullenberger, Esq., on the premises.
C. SONDELLS,
HENRY MILLER,
JACOB ZUCK,
au27-5t Directors.

OAKLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE—A handsome two story brick dwelling containing six rooms and a kitchen, with between 2 and 4 acres of ground, on which is over 100 bearing fruit trees, shade trees, shrubbery, &c.; two never failing springs and a well of good water. Possession given immediately. For price and terms apply to
N. P. SAWYER,
au27 47 Wood street.

ROOMS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Pittsburgh, August 25, 1862.

EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE—Sir—The enclosed correspondence between the Executive Committee and the Secretary of War, may possess some interest to such parties as may have failed to reach the Mustering Officer in time to be mustered into service on or before the 23d instant.

Very Respectfully,
THOS. M. HOWE,
President of Executive Committee.

ROOMS OF THE EX. COM. OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
Pittsburgh, Aug. 23d, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War—Sir: I am advised there are several full companies of men, and many smaller squads recruited for the three years service in Western Pennsylvania, duly enrolled previous to to-day, but cannot reach here in time to be mustered into service to-day.

Can you dire