DAILY POST.

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

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 28.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

THE ARREST OF MR. INGERSOLL.

The arrest of Mr. Charles Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, for words spoken at a Democratic meeting in that city, on Saturday evening last, will attract more attention than any similar proceeding since the freedom of speech and of the press has been suspended. The prisoner is no small fry, but a prominent citizen of Pennsylvania, the descendant of patriots and statesmen. If such a man be guilty of an offense against the government, he should be made an example of, but if his arrest was caused by malice, it will have a very bad effect upon the thousands in Philadelphia who partook of the sentiments of Mr. Ingersoll. We read Mr. Ingersoll's remarks at the Democratic meeting alluded to and with our limited scrutiny could perceive no treason in them. We now have before us the Philadelphia *Press*, containing what it styles "a complete and accurate report of the speech complained of." The *Press*, in publishing this address, italicises the most significant portions of it, the following being the precise sentences which caused the speaker's arrest:

"I say further, fellow-citizens, that *a more corrupt Government than that which now governs us never was in the United States, and has been seldom seen in any European part of the world. It is necessary to go to the older regions of Asia to find as much corruption as exists in this Government of Mr. Lincoln.*"

A Mr. Edward Willard, upon whose affidavit Mr. Ingersoll was arrested, testifies that he heard the speaker say that "*The despotism of the Old World can furnish no parallel to the corruptions of the administration of Abraham Lincoln.*" Here, then, we have the charges against Mr. Ingersoll furnished by a most bitter personal opponent—the editor of the *Press*—and another willing witness, who volunteers an affidavit for his arrest; and, without endorsing in full the exact language used by Mr. Ingersoll, we desire the reader to discover, if he can, where the alleged treason to the government is to be found. The right to discuss the affairs of the nation is not confined exclusively to Abolition and Republican politicians. Mr. Ingersoll, in the remarks for which he has been arrested, merely asserted what Republican committees have proved. Is there any government on earth which, in time of crushing and stupendous war, ever exhibited so much corruption, in the same time, as the Investigating Committee, last winter, in Congress, proved upon its own members? If there be, it has escaped our recollection. Look at the case of Senator Simmons, an old man, who had held a seat in that once lofty arena, the Senato of the United States for a quarter of a century—the compeer of such patriots as Webster, Clay, Benton and Wright—even he, who was considered above suspicion, could not resist the temptation of gorging off of the very agony of his country. What is more striking still, in this connection, is the failure of the Senate to investigate his case for fear of the investigation being extended to quite a number of his colleagues. And Mr. Ingersoll, for alluding to these notorious facts, is arrested on a charge of disloyalty. Who is the more disloyal, the private citizen who has the virtue and courage to denounce these corruptions, or the bloated and pampered members of Congress? The reader can readily decide.

But granting that Mr. Ingersoll's offense justified arrest, why is Jno. P. Hale, Wendell Phillips and Greeley allowed to go free? The former of these gentlemen six months ago, in the United States Senate, alluded most positively to the increasing corruptions of the government, and warned his party of its certain overthrow if they did not resist them. They didn't resist them, and the prospect of their overthrow has rendered them desperate; Mr. Ingersoll's allusion to these facts constitutes his offense. Gen. Wilcox, lately returned from a Virginia prison, in a public speech, in Washington, styled the war a "brainless undertaking, conducted by contractors," and the multitude applaud, but no one is arrested. This was in Washington, under the very eye of the government. Mr. Ingersoll's offense is not so flagrant as that of Wilcox, yet the first is arrested, and the other invited to dine with the President. Wendell Phillips traverses the country denouncing the government from fifty rostrums, and when he winds up his tour in the Smithsonian Institute, in Washington, the Senate of the United States suspends business upon his entrance to it, and the Vice President descends from his seat to give him welcome, Horace Greely addresses an insolent and lying epistle to the President, whom he charges with serious violations of duty in his great office, but instead of Provost Marshals being instructed to arrest him, he receives, almost by return mail, a polite answer to his accusations over the proper name of Abraham Lincoln. These extraordinary proceedings are having their effect; they must have an effect. Their glaring inconsistencies can not be obscured nor hidden by the noisy professions of loyalty and patriotism of those who applaud and justify them. The New York *World*, an able and dignified Republican paper, alluding to these unprecedented proceedings, pointedly remarks as follows:

"It is an extraordinary spectacle which we have witnessed for the last year—a free people, the freest on earth, tenacious of their rights, imperious for the largest liberty, quietly submitting to the suspension of their rights and liberties, to a restricted freedom of the press, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, imprisonments without trial, liberations without reparation.

"The President of the United States and his advisers will terribly mistake the temper of the American people, if the secret of their submission, of their demand for these stretches of executive power, it they presume or act upon the presumption that they will tolerate them for any other end whatever than the suppression of the rebellion."

MR. DAWSON'S SPEECH.

We direct the reader's attention to an able speech of the Hon. John L. Dawson to a mass meeting of the Democracy of Westmoreland county, published in this day's paper. The General's sentiments are those of a statesman, whose capacious mind comprehends the terrible condition of our distracted country.

☞ The Pittsburgh *Gazette* is not ashamed to give as its principal reason for forcing a draft, that it will prove advantageous to its party. We will not discuss this, but simply remark that no state of affairs can possibly arise to induce a genuine Abolitionist, of the *Gazette* stripe, to enter the service. Gen. Rosseau told the country that there was not one of the whole set in the Western army, and we presume the same is pretty nearly true of the balance of the army. We are anxious for the draft, or for any other measure requisite to secure our country's success and peace, not for the miserable purpose of a petty partizan triumph. We are tired of the sight of the maimed returned from war, because they are maimed; we are tired of the continued necessity of more sacrifices of blood and treasure. To crush rebellion, and to render further sacrifices unnecessary, we are willing to forget party for the balance of our existence.

☞ The time for drafting has been extended to September 15th and volunteers will be received for the old regiments up to that time and credited to the precincts sending them. There is time enough in Allegheny county to save ourselves from the draft, if the inclination exists. Thirty men from each election precinct in the county would be sufficient. There are several townships in this county which have neither given a man or a dollar in money to carry on the war—yet we see some brave fellows from these districts occasionally vaporing about General McClellan and the President and demanding a vigorous prosecution of the war, and wondering why everybody is not hanged who differs in opinion with them. Let the wards, boroughs and townships compare votes and agree to send their quota to the old regiments at once.

WON'T BE DRAFTED.

The *Gazette* is never anxious to stir up political strife. The editors are perfect lambs according to their own account, yet the *Gazette* of Wednesday styles Democrats as "Butternuts," a term applied to rebels and traitors, and chuckles at the idea of a draft, as it will take "Butternuts" and leave the Republicans at home to do the voting, and that there are six Republicans to one Democrat in the ranks. The editors and proprietors of the *Gazette* may well afford to be delighted with drafting, as they took very good care at an early stage of the game to become exempts, being government employees at good fat salaries. Their neighbors may not be quite so fortunate.

☞ We understand that the Democratic conferees to nominate a congressional candidate for the 23d District are to meet at Freeport, on Thursday, the 4th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 27, 1862.

Editor Post—Dear Sir: Seeing my name announced for the Mayoralty of Allegheny city, it will afford me pleasure to serve my fellow-citizens in any capacity to sustain the Union and the interests of Allegheny city. If elected I will give my best abilities thereto.

Yours, respectfully,
JACOB WEAVER, Jr.

RELEASE OF THE EDITORS OF THE HARRISBURG PATRIOT AND UNION.

The return from captivity of the editors of the *Patriot and Union*, of Harrisburg, on Saturday evening last, was made the occasion of a flattering ovation to those gentlemen. An immense concourse of citizens assembled at the depot to welcome them and, accompanied them to the residence of Col. McDowell, who, in obedience to loud and frequent calls, addressed the assembly in the following terms:

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:—On the 6th day of August, at an hour's notice, we were marched from this city, under an escort of gleaming bayonets to the Railroad Depot, and from thence taken to Washington city, where we were imprisoned, without a hearing, for sixteen days, for what reason I will not now state, as you all know it. Through the intercession of friends, and our own exertions, we secured a hearing last evening at 6 o'clock, when, strange to say, we were confronted by no accuser, nor was there even a charge made against us. The pretext upon which we were arrested was most summarily disposed of, and an honorable discharge given us. [Applause.]

Although mortifying as it was to leave home as we did, and unjust as the whole arrest was, this spontaneous welcome more than compensates for all we endured or the indignities we suffered. [Applause.] This is the proudest hour of my life. It proves that we have the endorsement of our fellow-citizens. [Cheers and applause.] It shows that they have a strong appreciation of constitutional liberty, and are opposed to crushing out the freedom of speech or muzzling the press. Destroy these inalienable rights, and the word liberty becomes a hollow mockery—a sounding brass and tinkling cymbal, a rope of sand, a delusion and a lie. [Prolonged applause and cheering.]

We do not know how our arrest originated, because no accuser had the temerity to face us. We claim to be loyal and law-abiding citizens, and there is nothing up on the record to prove to the contrary. We have our own opinions, and these, not conflicting with laws in existence, we will maintain at all hazards and on all occasions, regardless of the denunciations of the cowardly traducers who stand behind the screen. We maintain that we have done our duty as loyal citizens, and the evidence of this is in the absence of a charge or even an accuser.

Let us be true and loyal to our country and our Government, and we have nothing to fear. Our imprisonment has been an experiment, and I think, from this enthusiastic demonstration and the general feeling throughout the State, our enemies, as well as our friends, must admit that it was a failure—that it not only has not resulted in any practical benefit to those who brought it about, but it has awakened a feeling that will be expressed at the ballot-box in October next. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, for myself, and in behalf of my companions, I return you my heart-felt and sincere thanks, and bid you good night. [Applause, and prolonged cheers for McDowell, Barrett, Forster and Jones.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, at Washington, disgusted with the condition of things generally, turns in and burlesques them as follows:

WASHINGTON, August 21.

"For a few days past it seemed as if the old formulas "All quit on the Potomac—on the Chickahominy—on Jrmes River," were about to become applicable on the Rapidan. "All quiet on the Rapidan" sounds well; and, had it not been for the unquiet devil which inhabits Stonewall Jackson, it would have probably come into general use for the next month or two.—Jackson, with a reprehensible disregard of proprieties, has been indulging in some of his feints, or mysterious harlequin changes, whereby our forces have found it necessary to fall back, which they did in "good order," and took up a "new base," winning of course a great bloodless victory, and making the most "masterly retreat on record."

Pope's *ex-cathedra* bull, concerning his habit of seeing the backs of his enemy, and his habit of *not* talking about bases of operation, does not seem to work. It don't seem to frighten the rebels as it properly should do, which I can only account for on the grounds that the ignorance of the chivalry has prevented their reading it. Like Phelps' celebrated *pronunciamento*, it should have been sent among the Confederates accompanied by an interpreter. Had they been informed that it was the "habit" of Gen. Pope to inspect that position of the enemy which includes their backbone, heels, &c., they would undoubted have been accommodating enough to have given him dissolving and posterior views of their forces.

The latett arrivals from the Army of Virginia bring the information that Pope has fallen back from ten to twenty-two miles: that he hasn't taken Gordonsville; and that he has violated two of his habits—that of always seeing the backs of the enemy, and never taking up new lines of operations to the rear. As a matter of course, strategy is at the base of the movement, and it is but the immediate prelude to some brilliant operation against the enemy. As a man, in leaping over a fence, runs some distance to give himself impetus, so has done the Army of Virginia; they have fallen back a score of miles in order to give themselves space for a run in their contemplated bound over the Rapidan.

The intelligence from all quarters it equally encouraging, if not more so. As a strategic movement, we are allowing the enemy to retake Clarksville and threaten Forts Donelson and Henry; by another "masterly" operation (the object of which cannot yet be made public,) we have allowed them to isolate Buell, surround Morgan, break up the railroad connection between Louisville and Nashville, and threaten Cumberland Gap: in short, by a sublime combination of strategic and other plans, we are in full retreat everywhere, with the enemy close on our heels. If it were not developing strategical secrets, I would hint that the object of the late movements is a profound one—being no less than to retreat into Upper Canada, there assume a permanent base of operations, and hold it until the warm-blooded rebels freeze out. It is simply retaliation. They drew us into the South and baked us; we will now reciprocate by inveigling them into the frozen North—a Rowland for their Oliver—a Frigid for their Tropic. If this be not the object of their late movements, I will be happy to be corrected.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Red Tape Obstructs the Firing of a Cannon.

A Western correspondent at Bridgeport, Alabama, writes as follows:—An incident was related to me while I was at Bridgeport, which exhibits so characteristically our present mode of transacting business, that I cannot forbear relating it.

Captain Peter Simonson is at Bridgeport, with his battery of six splendid brass guns: a battery which always does efficient service, and of which Indiana may well be proud. Simonson, always in for a fight, had been lying on his back for a month, at Bridgeport, chafing and fretting, and doing nothing.

One day the Captain rode down to Cameron's Fery, two or three miles below Bridgeport, and just upon the other side of the Tennessee he discovered a couple of ferry-boats and some Rebel pickets stationed there for the purpose of guarding them. Taking his glass and examining matters more critically, he perceived behind some trees a number of tents, evidently constituting a small encampment, and containing from one hundred to two hundred Rebels. Casting his eyes about, he immediately selected a good position for one of his guns, and putting spurs to his horse, started back to Bridgeport, intending immediately to bring one of his brass bull-dogs and give the Rebels particular jessie, making no doubt that he could easily capture the two ferry-boats, which, of course, would be very valuable to us.

On his way back, however, it occurred to him that he had as well mention the matter to Col. Harrison, of the Thirty-ninth Indiana, who was in command of the post at Bridgeport. He did so, and Col. Harrison referred him to Gen. Johnson, of McCook's division. Gen. Johnson considered the thing, thought it would work well, and said he would go up to Battle Creek, and the next day would bring down General McCook, who ought, of course, to be informed on the subject, and would, no doubt, be glad to see the firing. To Battle Creek he went; and *three days* after, he and General M'Cook came down. After thoroughly considering the matter, Gen. M'Cook decided that it would not do to open fire without letting Gen. Buell know. He telegraphed to him, accordingly, at Huntsville, and went away. *Four days after*, Gen. Buell answered that he thought the firing had better not take place. It was just as well, for by that time boats, rebels and all had disappeared.

Relief for the Poor of Nashville.

[From the Nashville Union, August 20.]

The following order addressed by Governor Johnson to a number of our wealthy disloyal citizens, requiring them to contribute a specified sum to Judge Whitworth, of the Davidson county court, for the relief of a large number of destitute families, who have been reduced to the most deplorable want, in consequence of this inhuman rebellion, will receive the hearty approbation of every humane person. The *justice* as well as the *humanity* of the order will be apparent when we reflect that the sufferings of our poor people, who would gladly work for a living, if the disasters of civil war had not thrown them out of employment, are directly chargeable to the influence of such persons as whose names are appended in the list below. Some of these men have given immense sums of money to the rebel cause; others have exerted their influence to seduce the heads of families into the rebel ranks, whose wives and children are now starving at home; and others have used all the power they possessed to bring the regular authorities into odium and contempt, and to excite a morbid sympathy for rebels and law-breakers. The levy made upon these citizens, therefore, for the benefit of their victims, is just as well philanthropic—justice as well as charity approves and sanctions the deed as righteous. These men are all wealthy, abundantly able to give five or ten times the amount of their assessment, to the ragged and famished sufferers, whose cries of anguish pierce our ears daily. One of these gave $25,000 to the Confederacy not long since. The sum assessed is placed opposite the name of the individual to whom the following note was addressed:

STATE OF TENN., EXECUTIVE DEP'T,
NASHVILLE, Aug. 18th, 1862.

SIR: There are many wives and helpless children in the city of Nashville, and county of Davidson, who have been reduced to poverty and wretchedness in consequence of their husbands and fathers having been forced inio the armies of this unholy and nefarious rebellion. Their necessities have become so manifest and their demands for the necessaries of life so urgent, that the laws of justice and humanity would be violated unless something was done to relieve their suffering and destitute condition.

You are therefore requested to contribute the sum of —— —— dollars, which you will pay over within the next five days to James Whitworth, Esq., Judge of the County Court, to be by him distributed amongst these destitute families in such manner as may be prescribed.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

Dr. Brownson with the President.

Dr. O. A. Brownson, the eminent Catholic, and editor of *Brownson's Review* had an interesting conference with the President on Saturday. The question of Emancipation and Colonization were discussed at length. Dr. Brownson agreed with the President on the subject of Colonization, but urged Emancipation as a means of saving the country, and as a step which must be taken before Colonization on a large scale could become practible.

The talk of the President was in a hopeful strain. He said that he was not fully persuaded that it was yet time to proclaim Emancipation, but Dr. Brownson infers from the tenor of his remarks, that if the next battle in Virginia results in a decided victory for our arms, a proclamation emancipating the slaves of Rebels in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Geogia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, will be forthwith issued.

As he was leaving the room Dr. Brownson asked the President if he could give him any definite expression of opinion in regard to the time when Emancipation would be proclaimed, upon which the President took up a newspaper and read from it his letter to Mr. Greeley.

DIED:

On Wednesday, August 27th, ALEXANDER, your gest son of Alexander and Elizabeth Hunter, aged 2 years and 14 months.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his parents' residence, 52 High street, to proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery.

BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP.
Low's Brown Windsor Soap.
Yardly & Statham's Money 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. au14lawt

STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES.
Low Prices.
PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,
TORRENCE & McGARR,
CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS
PITTSBURGH.

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

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

BERLIN ZEPHYR!
1200 LBS. ZEPHYR WOOL,
Of all the choice and favorite shades and mixtures.
FOR FANCY KNITTING.
Dealers supplied in quantity at less than present Eastern prices.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
au15 No. 17 Fifth street.

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.
je25-1rdw P. HAYDEN.

GREAT REDUCTION IN SUMMER
BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,
At the
CHEAP CASH STORE OF
JOSEPH H. BORLAND,
8 Market street, second door from Fifth. jy26

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

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; SAL I, &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.
no18:1ydawis

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES.
—AND—
SMELTING WORKS.
PARK, M'CURDY & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Sheath, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Cop per 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 Tools. Warehouse, No. 149 FIRST and 150 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Penna.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. fa23:1ydaw

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.

DRAFT POSTPONED TO SEPTEMBER 15TH.

FROM POPE'S ARMY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Cause of the Indian Outbreak.

Important from the South

&c., &c., &c.

HARRISBORG, Aug. 27.—The following important order has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS PENNA. MILITIA,
Harrisburg, Aug. 27, 1862.

General Order No. 32.—The time for making the draft in this State has been postponed till September 15th, 1862, until which time volunteers will be received for the regiments in active service before the last call for troops was made by the President, and will be credited to the township, borough or precinct where they reside.

By order of
A. G. CURTIN, Governor.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adj't. Gen.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 26.—From passengers arriving here to-day it is ascertained that on Saturday the rebels commenced operations, with a will, using their artillery, at Rappahannock Station. It soon became evident that this position would have to be abandoned, and about 9 o'clock the bridge crossing the river was burned and the abutments blown up. Orders were also received to remove our stores and burn the houses at Rappahannock Station, which was accomplished. We sustained no casualties on our side.

Everything was quiet at Warrenton and Warrenton Junction, both on Sunday and yesterday. The latter place is nine miles from the former.

Our troops are rapidly getting into position, and everything goes on well.

This part of the Rappahannock is now entirely clear of rebel forces, or was at last accounts.

There is no definite information as to the accurate position or numbers of the enemy. It was currently reported in Warrenton, however, that the rebels were falling back beyond the Rappahannock towards Culpepper.

Gen. Sigel captured a large number of prisoners on Thursday, but the most of them afterwards managed to escape, owing to an advance of rebel reinforcements far superior to the number of our own troops, and the want of a sufficient number of soldiers to hold them. Some prisoners, however, were brought to Bealton Station and will be sent to Washington.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 27, 10 A. M.—The steamship Persia is now passing this point. Her advices are two days later than before received.

The news relating to Garibaldi is very vague and contradictory. No collision is yet reported.

The fete day of Napoleon passed by without anything of political significance being uttered in his imperial speech.

The Army and Navy Gazette regards the military prospects of the South as less hopeful, and thinks they should be making offensive demonstrations before the new Northern levies are raised.

The New York correspondent of the *Times* charges the North with loss of enthusiasm, and says that if some signal humiliation befell McClellan or Pope the independence of the South would be secured.

FRANCE.—Napoleon's fete day passed off without political significance; he made no speech. He received the National Guard on the 14th, the first time since the *coup de etat*.

The Bourse was closed on the 14th and 15th.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France, show a decrease in cash of 735,000 francs.

The *Patrie* thinks that after the French troops occupy the City of Mexico, Spain may propose to again place the Mexican question on the basis of the London Convention.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The Persia arrived at 11 o'clock.

It is denied that the Tuscarora left Kingstown by the Government orders. It is rumored that she received a telegram from Liverpool that the steamer "290" was in the channel, and hence her departure. She was expected back at Kingstown.

The London Times continues to give a gloomy picture of American affairs, and says there is no likelihood of a termination of the war by ordinary courses, the only chance of peace being a sudden and unexpected interference of common sense.

The Morning Post regards drafting as an issue in which failure would be ruin, certain and definite.

The *Daily News* attacks Earl Russell's response to Mr. Seward as inconsistent with dignity and self-respect. It argues that after Mr. Roebuck's unparralleled insult to the Northerners, before the Prime Minister, at Sheffield, the less said about hostile demonstrations the better.

The *Times* has an editorial combatting and denying all Mr, Seward's premises in his last despatch to Mr. Adams. It proclaims that England is no obstacle in the the way of peace. The true obstacle is to be found in those who stimulate the passions they ought to allay, and urge on with all their might the catastrophe which they clearly foresee and are yet able to prevent.

MEMPHIS, August 26.—The Grenada Appeal, of the 21st, says that the British steamer Racer touched at Charleston on the 20th, bearing dispatch for foreign Consuls, and from thence sailed Southward.

A fierce quarrel is going on between General Bragg and the Mobile and Vicksburg papers. There was a long correspondence between Gen. Bragg and the editors and publishers.

A manufactory for Colt's revolvers has just been started near Macon, Ga.

The Vicksburg Whig says the Federal gunboats had taken away six unmounted heavy guns from Maque's Bluff, Yazoo river.

Rumors from secession sources say the gunboats also captured a steamer laden with 5,000 stand of arms, near Milliken's Bend. The arms were destined for Hindman, at Little Rock.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The St. Paul *Press*, of the 24th, says: After careful consideration of the evidence accumulated so far, we are forced to the conviction that the influence of white men was at the bottom of the late massacre. For weeks past white men, Missourians, have been among them. The facts that remote tribes like the Yanktons and Cutheads are moving in concert with the Sioux, that a large force attacked a fortified artillery post like Fort Ridgley, an attack without precedent in Indian history, and that of the Indians butchering missionaries who have spent their whole lives among them, and who in ordinary disturbances would possess great influence over them, all seem to indicate some directing intelligence superior to that of the Indian. We are forced to the conclusion that this outbreak, at least in part, has been a concerted plan, its purposes being to embarass and distract the general government, by alarming it for the safety of the frontier, and requiring the retention here of a large number of troops who might, otherwise, be differently engaged.

FORT DONELSON, August 26.—Fort Donelson was attacked yesterday by Woodward and Johnsen. The rebels were repulsed, with a heavy loss. Colonel Lowe, of the 5th Iowa Cavalry, who arrived with reinforcements after the rebels had been driven off, started with four companies this morning in pursuit of them. They came up with the enemy seven miles from here, on the road to Clarksville, strongly posted with men in ambush, and after a half hour's fighting the enemy retreated, leaving their cannon. The Federal loss is two killed and eighteen wounded.—Col. Lowe's force not being sufficient to continue the pursuit, returned.

LOUISVILLE, August 27.—The *Journal* learns that 50 of Morgan's men went to Scottsville, on Monday, and made several arrests, carried off a large quantity of goods from the stores, and left in the afternoon, promising to return that night with the whole force.

There is great excitement at Glasgow.

Morgan is reported to be still at Hartsville with 2,000 men.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—A special dispatch to the Tribune from Cairo, Saturday last, says that a train of cars on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, when three miles beyond Cortland, was attacked by a party of guerrillas, numbering four hundred, and destroyed. The train was in charge of a detachment of the 42d Illinois. Eight rebels were killed. The Federal loss is two wounded and two missing.

Notice to Contractors.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned Directors of the Poor of Westmoreland 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 Sullen barger, Esq., on the premises.
C. SONDELLS,
HENRY MILLER,
JACOB ZUCK,
au27-3t Directors.

OAKLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE—A handsome two story brick dwelling containing six rooms and a kitchen, with between 3 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 17 Wood street.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.
MACRUM & GLYDE,
D. S. MACRUM, [R. G. GLYDE.
No. 78 Market St.
TRIMMINGS, VARIETIES, NOTIONS,
Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Blonds, Ruches, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Hoop-skirts Corsets, Head-Nets, Braids, Zephyr Yarns, Imbroidery, 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 Fourt hand Diamond, au26

Cornucopia Saloon,
CORNER OF UNION AND FIFTH STREETS,
(Near Market,)
WHERE THE PUBLIC CAN OBTAIN the best and purest Liquors.
Meals served at all hours on the shortest notice.
Lunch every morning between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.
au20-ly FRED. WEISS, Proprietor.

BOOTS AND SHOES
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Every Conceivable Kind and Style,
Every Conceivable Kind and Style,
Every Conceivable Kind and Style,
ABOUT HALF PRICE,
ABOUT HALF PRICE,
ABOUT HALF PRICE,
CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,
NO. 62 FIFTH STREET,
Next Door to Express Office.
FALL GOODS received and selling at *ABOUT HALF PRICE.* Arrangements are being made for the
FALL AND WINTER,
To furnish the best Goods, made to our own order and warranted, at
ABOUT HALF PRICE.
No matter how we do it, citizens know that we positively sell at about Half Price.
au25

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.
ap3 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,
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—(or for Prices, Terms, &c.) to
HENRY R. COSTAR,
Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, New York.
fel-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 11th, 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,
Surgeon Gen. Pa.
au23-td

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

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ **LECTURE AT THE IRON CITY COLLEGE**, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Thursday morning at 11 A. M.
IMPLIED WARRANTY.

PITTSBURGH BRANCH, NO. 118 Wood street, of the Baltimore Piano Factory, established in 1835. A choice stock of Piano 7 octave Centre Pianos, combining all the essentials of a first class Instrument with late novelties (underpatent). Highly important to the critical pianist. Low for cash or acceptance.
WISE & BROTHER,
cu28 Manufacturers.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—On Saturday, August 30th, at 2 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House No. 55 Fifth street, will be sold by order of Major Montgomery, the following articles of Clothing, property of the United States:
5 Pairs Infantry Trousers,
18 Great Coats,
3 Uniform Coats, Infantry,
2 Blouses,
4 Jackets, Infantry,
1 do Cavalry,
12 Forage Caps.
A. MONTGOMERY, Major and U. S. Q. Master.
T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.
au28

SUNDRIES.
30 Cases St. Julien Claret;
30 Cases Absynthe;
50 Cases Cabinet Champagne;
20 " " " pints;
25 Cases Mills' Stoughton Bitters;
In store and for sale by
WM. BENNETT,
No. 120 Wood St.

ALLEGHENY MAYORALTY.—
JACOB WEAVER, Jr.,
at the request of many friends, will be a UNION candidate for the unexpired term of Hon. Simon Drum, for MAYOR of Allegheny City, at the ensuing election. au27

ARMY SUBSTITUTES.—PERSONS wishing to be provided with Substitutes, if drafted, and those wishing to go as Substitutes, are informed that we attend to all such business. All communications confidential.
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
au27 Real Estate and General Agents,
51 Market street.

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

ORDER NO. 1.

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

II. All officers and soldiers in this city, and in the country around, absent fr in 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, t ansmitting a certificat 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 to the Provost Marshal.

IV. The attention of absentees from regiments is called to the order from the War Department published July 31st