DAILY POST.

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

MOMDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

THE CAUSES OF OUR CALAMITIES.

Alluding in last Friday's *Post* to the mighty preparations of the rebels to carry on a war of invasion against the North and West, and to the expressed determination of those having the management of the war, upon our side, to spread blast and desolation throughout the South, we ventured the following concluding paragraph.

"The avenging angel has visited us for some great transgression and we must accept the scourge. If the rebellion be a necessity then let us meet it as such, and leave consequences where we can not prevent them from being impartially examined and adjusted."

Our theological neighbor, the *Gazette*, quotes this paragraph and comments upon it as follows:

"What is the "great transgression" here spoken of? Is it for pride, vainglory, arrogance, self-sufficiency—or is it for Mammon-worship, fraud, corruption, profanity, drunkenness, Sabbath-breaking. All these we are guilty of, as are most nations. But does any person believe that it is for these things God is now visiting us?

"Does not every man instinctively turn to something else for the "great transgression." Is there a single man of any information who does not believe that the sin which has called down God's just judgments is that of *slavery*—a sin in which the whole nation has measurably partaken, and for which it is justly punished.

Without presuming to settle this question, or even to have a settled conviction upon it, we can not see the logic of our neighbor's hasty and positive conclusion. Allowing slavery to be a great evil, and why are those who never held a slave punished as if they had been the cruelest of slave drivers? In fact, the people of this country are not responsible for the existence of slavery at all; it was a calamity, which the framers of our institutions had entailed upon them by English power and policy, and such being the case those who planted the evil should have been overtaken with what our neighbors call "the judgement of God," and not persons like ourselves, who never owned nor expect to own a slave. Besides, the men like Washington, Jefferson, Adams and Henry, and their compatriots, who framed our institutions, did not look upon holding slaves with the same enormity which is characteristic of some philanthropists of the present day. In fact New England, itself, saw nothing to incur "the judgment of God," for she trafficed in slaves until the trade grew unprofitable; then, indeed, with characteristic thrift and commercial sagacity, she sold her human chattels, and immediately afterwards commenced her anti-slavery agitation, which, in 1861, culminated in a civil war, at the horrors of which humanity turns pale.

If there be a "special providence, even in the fall of a sparrow," the hand of that omnipotent power is certainly in the havoc and desolation which are now visiting this distracted country. The cause of this dread visitation, we repeat, is beyond our limited reach; but if we were called upon for an opinion, we would as soon attribute it to other provocations as to that of holding slaves. The slaveholder, indeed, may be now undergoing his punishment; here, where there are no slaves, it must be for something else. Suppose then we accept it as a chestisement for the other offenses, enumerated by the *Gazette*, as well as for the single one of slavery. Let us add some other sins to the *Gazette's* list, not uncommon among men who are constantly lamenting the existence of slavery; we mean "oppression of the poor;" or defrauding honest labor of its earnings; or failing to comfort the orphan and the widow, made such by this rebellion. How many heinous crimes are we of the North committing daily, each of which is venial, compared to those of the man who holds and kindly treats his slaves? Look at the scheming villian in Congress, whose only interest in this monstrous rebellion is that which he has in contracts; he is gorging off of the very blood of the fatherless; how much better is he, in the sight of Heaven, than the slaveholder, who has been taught to believe that the system of slavery is right.

We are inclined to doubt the *Gazette's* positive assertion that our present troubles are a "judgment of God," merely because of slavery; if we thought so we would be entirely willing to leave the question to be disposed of by that all-seeing power. But believing it to be the result of a conspiracy to break up this Union; we, in addition to the countenance of Providence, invoke the aid of the heaviest artillery, upon the side of which profane soldiers like Napoleon and Wellington declared Providence is always to be found.

A Mere Rumor.

As there was a rumor circulating through the city that the rebel Jackson had crossed over into Maryland at "Point of Rocks," on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, we called upon the efficient and vigilent agent of that road, J. B. Ford, Esq., and was politely informed that such, at that time, was not the case; and, as an assurance of the truth of the matter, he informed us that the trains would start for the city of Baltimore this morning, as usual. It was true that no trains left on Friday night, but this was in pursuance of a cautious regime practised upon this road, not to run trains at night when there was the least apprehension of danger.—*Saturday's Wheeling Press.*

Organizing for Drill.

In pnursuance of the proclamation of the Governor, meetings are being held throughout the county for the organization of companies for drill and instruction. A number of companies are now in process of formation in several of the wards, boroughs and townships, and by the close of the week we shall doubtless have an organization quite as formidable in point of numbers as the old Home Guard.

MAJOR GENERAL PHILIP KEARNY.

The late Philip Kearny was born in the city of New York, on the 2d of June, 1815. He was of Irish decent, his great great grandfather having settled in Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1715. From his earliest youth Philip Kearney was imbued with a military spirit, but at one time, in deference to the wishes of his mother, he studied law. The moment he was freed from the restraint imposed upon his natural tendencies for a military life, he joined the United States First Dragoons, commanded by his uncle, Stephen Watts Kearny, the conqueror of New Mexico and California, who died a Brevet Major General, in 1848, at Vera Cruz.

He was sent to Europe to report upon the cavalry tactics of the French; from thence he went to Africa, where he joined the First Chasseurs d'Afrique, and he attracted the attention of the French army by his daring exploits during the campaign under Marshal Vallec, when, the French swept the dogged Arab masses from the plains of Metijiha.

He returned to this country and was made Captain of a company of dragoons, and his corps formed the escort of General Scott when he made his entrance into Vera Cruz, and a magnificent one it was. He was brevetted Major, and General Scott reported his gallant and meritorious conduct to the administration in unqualified praise.

After the Mexican war Major Kearney was sent to California and commanded an expedition against the Indians of the Columbia river. In 1850 he resigned his commission and returned to Europe. During the Italian campaign of 1859 Major Kearney served as volunteer aid to General Morris, a distinguished officer in the French army, and the Emperor Napoleon bestowed upon the American officer the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

His dwelling in Paris was the rendezvous of all American officers passing through France. His hospitality was unbounded, his courtesy that of a high-toned gentleman, and there has been gathered around his table many of those now prominent in the rebel army, Beauregard, Lee, the Johnstons, Stonewall Jackson, Magruder and others: and no doubt many a pang will visit their hearts when they learn that Phil. Kearney was their victim.

He was Brigadier General of the New Jersey forces. General McClellan wept when he gazed on the dead body of the hero, and, when questioned as to who should take the command of the departed, replied, "who could replace Phil. Kearney."

THE LATEST BY MAIL.

Affairs in the Valley.

The Baltimore *American*, of Friday, has the following:

The rebels have appeared in considerable force in the valley, and I learn that Winchester and the surrounding country has been again evacuated by our troops, under orders of Gen. Halleck. Whether Martinsburg will be evacuated is not known, but it is hoped that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will not again fall into the hands of the enemy. That there will also be raids in Maryland seems now to be most probable, but it is not likely that any considerable body of the enemy will succeed in crossing our lines.

All the forces at Winchester reached Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry this morning, where Gen. Dixon H. Miles is in command with a large and well disciplined body of men. He has been anxious for a long time to be placed in some position for active service in the field. The enemy has now come to his lines, and there is no doubt that he will do his duty faithfully and energetically.

Reported Fighting up the River

About 12 o'clock this morning heavy firing was heard apparently in the direction of Leesburg, in which direction a division of the enemy's forces proceeded yesterday morning, consisting not only of cavalry and artillery, but also of infantry. In the front there did not appear to be any pursuit by the enemy, who now occupy both Fairfax and Centreville.

Cavalry and artillery have been sent up the Maryland side of the Potomac to reinforce the command at Conrad's Ford and other crossing points on the line. There has also been a strong movement in that direction on the other side of the river, including the command of Gen. Sigel, to intercept any attempt at crossing.

A farmer from the vicinity of Poolesville, Md., brings in the following information:

The Rebels on the Upper Potomac.

On Tuesday evening, about dark, rebel regiments of cavalry appeared on the Va shore of the Upper Potomac, at a point nearly opposite Edward's Ferry, having with them a small mounted howitzer, from which they fired several shots across the river, without effecting any damage. He also states that Union people are leaving Leesburg and vicinity in consternation, some flying toward Washington, and some escaping into Maryland. He conversed, yesterday, with a Union man who left Leesburg on Thursday, crossing the river in the night, and who informed him that the rebels were marching on this place, some of their cavalry having entered the town before he left.

Strength of the Rebels.

One of the officers stated to him, in the course of conversation, that was the plan of the rebel commanders to cross the upper Potomac at several points in force, and invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, and give the inhabitants of those States a taste of the horrors of war. Upon inquiry as to whether the Confederate force was sufficient for that purpose, the officer boastingly replied that they had force enough to march wherever they pleased. From the same source I learn that the Maryland rebels have for a long time kept up constant communication with their friends in Virginia through this channel, and that rebel officers are frequently seen in that vicinity visiting their friends on furloughs granted by rebel generals.

The Safest Route.

The route for communication via Leesburgh and Poolesville is now considered safest by the rebels, on account of the national gunboats stationed in the lower Potomac. Our informant also states, on his own personal knowledge, that upwards of five hundred recruits for the rebel army have passed into Virginia by this route within the last few weeks. He believes this to be the route travelled by the rebel mail carriers, the rebels about Poolesville being regularly supplied with the latest Richmond and Lynchburg papers.

Reconnoissance to Fairfax.

A locomotive left Alexandria, this afternoon, about 3 o'clock, on a reconnoissance down the road toward Fairfax station. Some dozen gentlemen were on board, fully armed. The party proceeded as far as Springfield, about 8 miles, without meeting with any opposition. Some women and children were taken on board at Springfield, and brought back to Alexandria. From what they could learn, the enemy are a short distance beyond Berks station, some three miles beyond Springfield.

Affairs in Front of Washington

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—There are two or three things just now in this vicinity, says the *Herald*, that remind one of the first month of last spring. Small parties of recruits are constantly coming in to fill up regiments, and Senators Fessenden and Wilson, who put a stop to the coming of such parties or to enlistments, are also here.

The Abolition Schemers at Work.

Their coming is doubtless at the summons of the leaders of the Abolition faction here, and therefore we may expect a concerted demonstration upon the President to revive such exploded and discarded schemes as the enlistment of negroes and proclamations by Abolition generals of emancipaiion of slaves whom they cannot generally reach, nor can they make the thousands of old men and women and children that come to our lines other than a clog to army movements and a public expense.

They Had Better Not Abuse McClellan, and Why.

It was assumed by the abolition demagogues last winter that the soldiers were complaining of General McClellan, but if Fessenden and Wilson will now go out among the troops and indulge in the calumnies upon that true and tried soldier which were current in Congressional cliques last winter, they will find in short order what are the feelings of the Army of the Potomac towards their old commander.

All the Army Love Him.

Nor is affection to him limited to the veterans. It is fully shared by the new regiments, who receive him with acclamation on all occasions. The radicals lie low and skulk in obscure places just now. In view of the restoration of General McClellan to command, in accordance with the sentiment of the country and the army

A Sharp and Quick Movement to be Made.

It is whispered, however, that there will be a long delay in offensive demonstrations against the rebels. This is not so, because now, unlike a year since, there is not a little handful of disorganized regiments here, some of which were in a state of mutiny, but a great veteran army of more than a hundred thousand men, upon which may be built one of double or treble the number, which, under proper officers, will take the field, and sweep away all opposition.

Retaliation.

From the Charleston Courier, August 22.

It was the desire of the South to carry on this contest according to the laws and usages established and practiced by civilized nations. It was manifest at the beginning of the strife that the contest would be desperate and bloody, and for the honor of its name, as well as for the credit of the people with whom we had so long been in alliance, it was hoped that all unnecessary shedding of blood and infliction of evil would be refrained from, and that the asperities of war would be softened by the interchange of courtesies and kindness.

The desire and purpose of the Confederacy touched no answering chord in the bosom of the mean foe. That brilliant example of magnanimous forbearance was thrown away upon them. They abused and denounced us in the coarsest terms, ransacked the language for harsh, vile and filthy epithets, which they heaped up on us with a fierce rancor which showed plainly that the feeling was not produced by the offence of secession, but that it had been nourished and cherished for a generation, though disguised and concealed at the dictate of self-interests.

In order to justify, or at least to palliate the enormous crimes against justice, law and decency they contemplated committing, they refused to accord us the rights of belligerents, and fabricated the most shocking tales of the cruelties we practised. They asserted that the movement was planned and executed by disappointed demagogues, broken-down politicians, aspirants after power, and a few restless spirits who long ago plotted the destruction of the Union, and that beyond the sphere of these evil-minded men, the huge sin of secession, the wickedness of believing in the right of self government was not approved, but that the intelligence, and worth, and wealth of the South were profoundly opposed to the iniquitous movement. They fulminated all manner of slanders and falsehoods, with energy, endeavoring to prepare the way for the excesses and outrages of their invading hosts, and to prejudice the minds of foreigners against us.

They attempted at the same time, to frighten us by terrible threats and infinite boasts. and when they found that all these means had miserably failed and the course of the war had convicted them of wanton calumny and deliberate falsehood, and that, moreover, we were by no means as for they could afford to contemn, they resorted to unconstitutional acts and mean cruelities.

We would be untrue to the cause in which we are engaged did we continue to practice forebearance and mercy toward such a people. They aim not to accomplish the restoration of the Union, but to gratify their avarice by getting possession of our fair heritage, their lust by violating our women, their hatred and malice by wholesale and indiscrimate slaughter. They have no honor, no instinct, of humanity, no quality of manhood, to which we can appeal. Pity shown them would be considered fear; forebearance they would interpret to mean cowardice.—Mercy to such a foe would be the greatest cruelty to those who are exposed to their hatred and fury.

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First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

McCLELLAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF U. S. FORCES.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

CANNONADING HEARD ON FRIDAY.

The Enemy in Strong Force on the Potomac.

DEPREDATIONS IN OHIO.

FIGHT IMMINENT AT PT. PLEASANT

Bragg Advancing on Nashville.

The Enemy Repulsed at Stevenson, Ala.

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

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The New York *World*, in its leading column, says: "We are informed, on good authority, that Secretary Stanton tendered his resignation to the President on Thursday, which was promptly accepted. Halleck is appointed his successor. By this arrangement McClellan becomes Commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Farmers from the upper part of Montgemery county, Md., who arrived here early to-day; report that they heard heavy firing late yesterday evening in the direction of Nolan's Ferry. The firing was irregular. They also confirm the rumor that the enemy yesterday crossed the river on this side of Point of Rocks. They did not venture any considerable distance from the Potomac. The force consisted of a battalion of cavalry, and four pieces of artillery. After remaining a short time they recrossed. There is no doubt of the fact that the enemy is in strong force, and posted at several points on the opposite shore. Considerable bodies of infantry were plainly visible from this side during the day, and the camp fires at night indicated the presence of a larger force of rebels than was at first supposed.

The arrest of straggling officers continues daily and nightly. In the last forty eight hours several hundred have been secured and brought before the Provost Marshal in disgrace, and sent to their respective regiments under arrest.

A person who has just arrived from Fredericksburg direct, states that on Monday, after our evacuation there, many of the inhabitants who had purchased boots and shoes from our soldiers, ostensibly for their own use, packed them into wagons and sent them off to the rebel soldiers. It is believed they sent away large quantities of much needed supplies of this description, thus obtained, to the rebel army. A free colored man, a drayman, was arrested and summarily hung by the Confederates, in Fredericksburg, for carting articles for contrabands.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—Conductor Woodall made a reconnoissance yesterday with an engine on the Kentucky Central Railroad and proceeded to a point ten miles north of Cynthiana, where he discovered three men, who, upon being hailed, said they belonged to a Georgia regiment. He afterwards discovered their camp, but it was so hidden by bushes that he could not make out their numbers.

A dispatch from Falmouth, dated one o'clock this morning, says that scouts report the rebels within four miles of that place, with artillery.

A dispatch from Pomeroy, Ohio, says that Spencer, Roane county, Va, surrendered to Jenkins. Col. Rathbone's command were taken prisoners.

On Wednesday Jenkins entered Ravenswood, Va., and the same evening crossed the Ohio at Buffington's Island, and came down to Racine, Ohio, stealing one man and wounding two, and stealing twelve horses. He then recrossed the river at Wolf's bar, and encamped for the night. The people were rising to resist further attempts.

A later report says they are crossing at Racine, and coming down on both sides.

A dispatch from Point Pleasant to the Military Committee at Gallipolis says, the contending forces are now in sight of each other. The enemy is said to be 900 strong. A battle imminent.

Gov. Morton has ordered all male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, residing in the border counties, to organize themselves into military companies to repel invasion.

The *Evening Times* has information that Stevenson, Ala., was attacked, but the enemy was repulsed with great loss.

Athens, Alabama, has been burned by our troops.

Bragg left Chattanaoga, advancing on Nashville. The city was greatly excited this afternoon over numerous circulations as to the near approach of the enemy. Telegraphic communication is open as far as Falmouth. To-night the rebels are reported in force at Williamstown about thirty miles distant on the Georgetown turnpike.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5.—Hon. Jas. F. Simmons resigned his seat in the United States Senate this morning, and the General Assembly elected Lieutenant Governor Greene Arnold to fill his place for the remainder of the term, which expires on the 4th of March next. Mr. Arnold received 71 out of the 81 votes cast.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The 37th Massachusetts regiment will leave Pittsfield to-morrow for Washington. The 40th regiment will leave Boston on Monday. On Thursday the old 6th regiment will leave for the South again, marching through Baltimore. They will be armed and equipped.

The New Bedford Mercury prints a letter from the gunboat Cambridge, dated off Beaufort, Aug. 22d, stating that the gunboat Octorora had captured a large neutral English steamer off Charleston, loaded with saltpetre, arms and ammunition.

HALIFAX, Sept. 6.—The steamer Europa arrived from Boston to-day, and sailed again for Liverpool. The freight steamer Sunbeam arrived to-day, thirty days from Liverpool.

GALLIOPOLIS, O., Sept. 6.—Telegraphic communication with the Kenawha valley is suspended above Point Pleasant.

Jenkins encamped to-night at Buffalo with fifteen hundred men. About two thousand men are expected to join him to-night. The enemy is stripping the country of horses. It is supposed his object is to cut off communication with our Kenawha troops.

The militia of Gallia county assembled to-day to the number of 2 700, and completed their organization. Very little fear is felt of a raid on this place.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—United States Marshal Millward to-day stopped citizens from leaving the city without first procuring a pass, for which his clerks charged two dollars apiece for their trouble. This caused considerable excitement among travelers, and as soon as the authorities at Washington were informed of it they sent orders to the Marshal to remove all restrictions upon travel, and all persons can go now where they please.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 5.—Out of the seven hundred rebel prisoners brought here from the Potomac last Wednesday, over one hundred of them have taken the oath of allegiance, and are discharged. They were mostly Northern men, and had been pressed into the rebel ranks. There were a few Spaniards among them. The remainder were sent to Aiken's Landing to-day by a flag of truce.

The steamship Ericsson and steamboats John Brooks and Vanderbilt left here this morning for Newport News, to take on the balance of army baggage wagons and ambulances for the army of the Potomac.

Major General Keyes arrived here this morning on the steamer Canonicus, from Alexandria.

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SCROFULA,
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Cutaneous Diseases,
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Old and Stubborn Ulcers,
Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia,
Costiveness,
Jaundice,
Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility.
Liver Complaint,
Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,
Foul Stomach,
Female Complaints,
Together with all other Disorders from an Improper Condition of the Circulatory System.
As a General Tonic its Effects are most Benignant, and cannot fail to Benefit where used Perseveringly According to Directions.
Is offered to the public as a medicine in every way worthy of confidence, it having now stood the test of many years, with the result of a rapidly increasing demand.
AS A TONIC it has no equal. Unlike the many vile mixtures called "Bitters," it creates a false appetite, but gives tone and vigor to the system gradually and permanently.
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25 Boxes Prime Pine Apple Cheese;
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200 doz. pints & ½ gallon, & 1 gallon Pickles
100 do Tomato Catsup;
10 do Walnut do
100 do Pepper Sauce;
10 do Worchestershire do pts and ½ pints;
10 Cases Olives;
10 do Capers;
15 doz English Chow Chow;
5 do do Cauliflowers;
5 do do Piccalily;
5 do do Onions;
20 do do Gerkins & Mixed Pickles;
20 do do Mustard;
20 do French do
For sale by REYMER & BRO'S,
se5 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

NUTS—
125 Frails Irica Almonds;
10 Bales Languduc do
30 Bags Sicily do
10 do English Walnuts;
30 do Filberts;
30 do Brasil Nuts;
50 Boxes Shelled Almonds;
20 Kegs do do
20 Bags 2,000 Cocoanuts;
200 Bags African Pea Nuts;
In Store and to arrive and for sale by REYMER & BRO'S,
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CHEAP CASH STORE OF
JOSEPH H. BORLAND,
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20,000 BUSHELS OF RYE
Wanted at
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Will pay the highest cash prices.
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Last chance for the Bounty before drafting. A few good men will be received for the
Stanton Light Cavalry, Co. H.
None but horsemen need apply. The following BOUNTY will be paid:
Government Bounty $100 00
County do 60 00
Premium for Enlistment 2 00
One month's pay in advance 13 00
Having received authority to fill up the company, we call on all the sedering of enlisting to come and enroll themselves without further delay, at the office, No. 84 FIFTH STREET, above the Executive Committee Rooms.
CAPT. J. A. CRAWFORD,
se6-2w Lieut. W. R. HOWE.

LADIES WALKING BOOTS,
LADIES WALKING BOOTS,
LADIES WALKING BOOTS,
Every description of ladies wear,
Every description of ladies wear,
Every description of ladies wear,
Just received at
CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,
NO. 62 FIFTH STREET,
Next Door to Express Office.
New Styles,
New Styles,
New Styles,
Just manufactured expressly to our order, and for elegance and durability excel anything in this market.
☞ Remember these beautiful prime fashionable goods *cost less* than a poor article of old styles bought elsewhere.
ARMY SHOES—When you are sending a BOX put in a pair. One price only. se6

600,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS AND NEW BRUNSWICK
From recent surveys, completed Aug 10, 1862: cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time. Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sell at the low price of fifty cents. 370,000 names are engraved on this map. It is not only a County Map, but it is also a COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving EVERY RAILROAD STATION, and distances between.
Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.
Send for $ worth to try.
Printed instructions how to canvas well, furnished all our agents.
Wanted—A smart man, as Wholesale Agent for our Maps in every State, Canada, England and California. A fortune may be made with a small capital.
J. T. LLOYD,
164 Broadway, New York.
The War Department use our Map of Virginia and Maryland, on which is marked Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run Mountains, Falls Church, all the Fords on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland or Virginia, or money refunded. Price 25 cents. se6:3tdaw

J. & M. M'STEEN,
Brass Founders,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
All kinds of Brass and Iron Cocks made to order.
Also,
BRASS CASTINGS, OF ALL KINDS,
Made at the shortest notice.
OIL REFINERY'S FITTED UP.
☞ All order left at BOWN & TETLEY'S, 136 WOOD STREET, will be promptly attended to. The members of this firm being practical mechanics, of many years' experience in the business, will insure to give satisfaction in every respect. se6-1yd

EMBROIDERED
MUSQUETAIRE KID GLOVES,
Alexandre's Best.
A choice assortment of BLACK AND COLORS received by express by EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
se6 17 Fifth street.

1,200 BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Real Scotch and Domestic Makes,
All new styles and choice colors,
received before the great advance, and for sale wholesale and retail by EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
se6 17 Fifth street.

REAL FRENCH AND
SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES
REAL LACE COLLARS AND SETTS'
REAL PUSH AND FRENCH LACE VEILS,
Infant's Embroidered Cars, Robes and Waists Dimity and French Cambric Bands, Magic Collerette and Imperial Ruffles, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Edgings, Laces, &c., to all of which we invite attention. EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
se6 17 Fifth street

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS—
Genuine Havana Cigars.
Genuine Havana Cigars.
Genuine Havana Cigars.
I am just in receipt of another large invoice of superior HAVANA CIGARS. Those fond of the weed, wishing a good article, will consult their own interest by examining my stock before purchasing. ☞ A pure article of CHEWING TOBACCO constantly on hand at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
se3 corner Market street and the Diamond

PURE LIQUORS,
PURE LIQUORS,
PURE LIQUORS,
of all descriptions for medicinal purposes, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
se6 corner Market street and the Diamond

UNITED STATES ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, 22nd District of Pennsylvania, Office, 3d story Custom House, Pittsburgh.
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED BY the President of the United States, Assessor for the 22nd Assessment District of Pennsylvania, I hereby give notice that I have divided said District into ten sub-Districts, to wit:
The 1st 2d and 4th wards, city of Pittsburgh, constitutes sub-District No 1—William Little, Esq. Assistant. Residence, No —— Penn street, 4th ward.
The 3d, 6th and 8th wards, city of Pittsburgh constitutes sub-District No 2—J. G. Patterson, Assistant. residence, No 54 Elm street.
The 5th and 9th wards, city of Pittsburgh, constitutes sub-District No 3—John W. Moorregor, Assistant. Residence, No. 705 Penn street, 5th ward.
The 7th ward, city of Pittsburgh, Pitt township, and the Borough of Lawrenceville, constitutes sub District No 4—John D. Barron, Assistant. Residence, Pitt township.
The townships of Collins, Peebles, Patton, Plum, Penn and Wilkins constitutes sub-District No 5—W. N. Burchfield Assistant. Residence, Peebles township.
Elizabeth and Versailles townships and the boroughs of Elizabeth and McKeesport constitutes sub-District No 6—Isaac N. Coffman, assistant. Residence, Elizabeth township.
The townships of Chartiers and Union and the boroughs of Temperanceville, West Pittsburgh, South Pittsburgh, Monongahela and Birmingham constitutes sub District No 7—David Robinson, Assistant. Residence, Temperanceville.
The borough of East Birmingham, Mifflin, Baldwin and Lower St. Clair townships, constitutes sub District No 8—Murrick Marion, Assistant Residence, Mifflin township.
The boroughs of West Elizabeth, Jefferson, Snowden, Upper St. Clair, Scott and South Fayette townships constitutes sub-District No 9—John Wilson, Assistant. Residence, Jeffers a township.
The township of Nevin, Robinson, North Fayette, Moon, Findley and Crescent constitutes sub-District No 10—John Young, Jr. Assistant Residence, Robinson township.
HENRY A. WEAVER,
United States Assessor, 22d District.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 3d, 1862.
The Assessor would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the 22d Assessment District to section 5th of the Excise Law:
SEC. . *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of any person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, made liable to any duty, license, stamp or tax imposed by this act, when not otherwise and differently provided for, on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1862, (extended to the first day of September, A. D. 1862,) and on or before the first Monday of May in each year thereafter, and in all other cases before the day of levy, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the District where located, of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special duty or tax, the quantity of goods, wares and merchandise made or sold, and charged with a specific ad valorem duty or tax, the several rates and aggregate amount, according to the rates, objects and descriptions of this act, and according to the forms and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which such person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations or corporations are liable to be assessed, and levied by virtue of the provisions of this act. se2-3t

MEN'S FRENCH BOOTS—AT SASSORIS Hall Auction, 55 Fifth street

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

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

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE of Military Organization.—The committee appointed by the Executive Committee of Allegheny County, in conjunction with the committee selected at the late mass meeting as a committee for military organization, met at the rooms of the Board of Trade on Saturday, 6th september and organized by selecting John Harper, Esq., as chairman and appointing John M. Tiernan, permanent Secretary.
On motion, it was resolved, that the chairman of the executive committee be requested to prepare an address to the citizens of each election district, to meet forthwith to enroll themselves and organize into squads or companies of convenient size for military drill, with such arrangements as they possess—preparatory to such further and perfect organization as may be prescribed by the authorities of the government, and report to the Committee on Military organization.
The citizens of the county are, therefore, requested to comply as speedily as possible with the provision of said resolution.
The committee will meet daily (Sundays excepted) at their rooms at the Girard House, Smithfield street, from 9 till 11 o'clock A. M.
JOHN M. TIERNAN, Secretary. JOHN HARPER, Chairman.
JAMES PARK,
P. C. SHARPSON,
WM. PHILLIPS,
W. K. NIMICK.
se8-tf

74 Market Street.
NEW GOODS
OPENING EVERY DAY.
NEW STYLES OF
DRESS GOODS,
Elegant Balmoral Skirts,
New Styles Delaines,
ARMY BLANKETS,
Weighing 10 pounds.
☞ *FULLERTON'S PLAID FLANNELS, Red, White, Blue, Grey and Yellow, at all prices.*
Muslin and Prints
—AT—
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.'S,
74 Market Street.
se6

EARLY CLOSING OF BANKING HOUSES—At a meeting of the private Bankers of the city held on Saturday afternoon it was unanimously resolved that in compliance with the Governor's recommendation, the Deposit Banks and Bankers will on and after Tuesday, 9th inst., close their offices at 3 o'clock, P. M. se6-3t

WALL PAPER
FOR AUTUMN OF 1862.
A complete assortment of beautiful
PAPER HANGINGS,
of all styles, bought before the tax advance, will be sold at the usual low prices.
W. P. MARSHALL,
se6 No. 57 Wood street.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE SHIRTS,
Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Suspenders, Socks and Gloves,
200 dozen Gray and White Undershirts and Drawers; wholesale and retail dealers supplied
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
se6 97 Fifth street.

AMERICAN WATCHES
FOR SOLDIERS!
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AMERICAN WATCHES FOR AMERICANS.
THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY give notice, that they have lately issued a new style of Watch, expressly designed for Soldiers and others who desire a good watch at a moderate price.—These watches are intended to displace the worthless, cheap watches of British and Swiss manufacture, with which the country is fl