# DAILY POST.

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## Democratic State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

**ISAAC SLENKER, Union County.**

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

**JAMES P. BARR, Allegheny County.**

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS XXIID DISTRICT.
GEO. P. HAMILTON.

FOR CONGRESS XXIIID DISTRICT,
JACOB ZEIGLER, of Butler.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
R. P. FLENNIKEN.

FOR ASSOCIATE LAW JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
CHARLES SHALER.

FOR STATE SENATE.
N. H. KERR.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
JOSEPH R. HUNTER.
J. C. BRYANT,
A. J. BAKER.
CAMPBELL STEWART.
MATT. HARBISON.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
WILLIAM LINN.

FOR CONTROLLER.
COL. ROBT. ANDERSON.

FOR COMMISSIONER.
JACOB STUCKRATH.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JOSEPH E. McCABE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 24.

## CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD INTELLIGENCE

### Important Decision.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, Judge Sterrett decided an important opinion in the application of a mandamus to compel the County Treasurer to pay to the Inspector of the Western Penitentiary $1,440, due for maintenance of councils from Allegheny county. The debt was not disputed, but the Treasurer refused to pay on the ground that all the moneys in the Treasury had been attached by special *fi. fas.* from the United States District Court, preventing him from paying the claim. The opinion was a long and elaborate one. We regret that we cannot give it entire, but make some extracts, with the order made in the case:

"In view of the character and position of the demand in this case, and the provisions of the act requiring the payment of such claims, we are of opinion that it was the duty of the Treasurer to retain sufficient funds and pay the warrant in question, notwithstanding the writs of special *Fieri Facias* issued by the Circuit Court. This might be sufficient to dispose of the case, but one or two other positions in favor of the rule may be noticed.

It is claimed that funds necessary to defray the ordinary and current expenses of the county should not be withdrawn from the treasury by mandamus executions. There are strong reasons, as well as authority, for this position.

If all the funds in the treasury can be thus withdrawn—leaving nothing to pay jurors, the expenses of the jail and penitentiary, and other indivicts in the process—how is the ordinary current expenses of justice to be administration of public machinery of the county government to be kept up? It cannot be done. The necessary funds are just as indispensable to the existence of the government as food to the support of animal life. If the rolling stock and weatever else is necessary to the successful operation of railroads is held to be exempt from seizure and sale, on the ground of public interest and convenience, should not a similar protection, to a reasonable extent, be given to the treasury of a municipal government?"

Some authorities are here quoted, and the opinion closes thus:

"Again, it may well be questioned whether money levied, as our county taxes are, for the express purpose of defraying certain specified current expenses of the county, can be treated as 'money unappropriated of the county,' except where there is an excess, not required for the payment of the objects included in the estimate. The law requires that near the close of each year an estimate of the probable expenses of the county for the ensuing year shall be made. This estimate contains the several items of ordinary current expenses of the county, such as repairs of public buildings, jurors' fees, jail expenses, keeping convicts, etc., and upon it the tax is levied. It would, perhaps, not be a strained construction to hold that the several sums thus designated are, in effect, set apart, *appropriated* to the particular objects named, and that they should not be diverted to objects not embraced in the estimate. Any other construction would render any appropriation, except by actual payment from the treasury, impossible: in other words, it would render any appropriation of the moneys of the county impossible. We leave this question, however, as one worthy of consideration when it properly arises.

"For the reasons before given—to wit: the nature of the debt and positive direction of the statute as to its payment, and the exemption of money required for the current expenses of the county from seizure on grounds of public policy—we are all of opinion that the writ should be awarded.

"And now, September 23d, 1862, this cause having been argued by counsel and fully considered, the rule is made absolute and an alternative mandamus awarded, returnable the first Monday of October next."

### Interesting Railroad Decision.

Judge Ritchie yesterday rendered his decision in the case of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad vs. the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The petitioners in this case desire to extend their railroad from Rochester to Pittsburgh, and, in doing so, they must necessarily encroach upon part of the grounds occupied by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Rail Road. They declare themselves ready to pay the respondents all reasonable damages which may be done the road of the latter in the proposed extension, but the Fort Wayne road is opposed to the contemplated work altogether, and refuse to let it proceed. Unable to prosecute the work without the interference of the Court the petitioners applied for viewers to assess the amount of damages to be paid the Fort Wayne road. This application was resisted by the counsel for the latter corporation, first, upon the grounds that the petitioners, under their charter, had no right to build the proposed extension; and, secondly, because the ground which it was proposed to occupy was necessary for the operation of respondents road. The Court overruled the first objection, and a commissioner was appointed to take testimony in relation to the second point, with instructions to report to the court at an early day. A final decision in the matter will probably be given by Saturday.

### New Hats versus Old Ones.

What looks worse on a person (otherwise) genteely dressed than a seedy hat, or cap. Nothing adds more to the appearance than a new hat, which can be had of the latest style and fashion at Flemings, 139 Wood street, who has one of the finest stocks of all kinds of hats and caps to be found in the city, bought before there was any advance in prices, and will be sold at usual lowest prices.

### Men of the Times.

Beadle & Co. have issued the first of a series of biographies, with the above title, which is for sale by Henry Miner, Fifth street. It contains full biographies of Generals Halleck, Pope, Sigel, Corcoran, Kearney, Hatch and Augur.

## MEETING AT THE ST. CHARLES.

### Great Outpouring of the Democracy!

**Eloquent Speeches by Hon. F. W. HUGHES and Hon. W. H. WITTE.**

Pursuant to announcement, a large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the Democracy was held last evening at the St. Charles Hotel. A fine brass band arrived soon after seven o'clock, and took a position on the balcony, from which they discoursed eloquent music at intervals during the evening. The people gathered from all directions, and by half-past seven o'clock there was an immense crowd collected, with eager anxiety to hear the distinguished speakers announced.

The meeting was called to order by Geo. P. Hamilton, Esq., and organized with the following officers:

PRESIDENT:
THOMAS FARLEY.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. H. Smith, | Francis Sellers, |
| Geo. R. White, | C. Zug, |
| Geo. W. Cass, | Jos. Richards, |
| Wm. Irvin, | John Anderson, |
| Jas. Herdman, | Dr. A. M. Pollock, |
| Thomas Fagin, | James M. Taylor, |
| John Mackin, | Thos. S. Rowley, |
| E. S. Ward, | John Fullwood, |
| Thomas S. Hart, | James A. Gibson, |
| Jas. Salisbury, | Wm. H. Magee, |
| Dr. D. A. Penny, | Samuel McKee. |

SECRETARIES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, | C. West, |
| P. H. Hunker, | James Bown, |
| Jas. Irvin, | John H. Bailey, |
| Jas. Hopkins, | Robert Wallace, |
| John Dunwoody, | Chas. H. Wilkins. |

The chairman, after a few fitting remarks, introduced Hon. F. W. Hughes, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who made an argumentative address of about half an hour. He gave a brief history of the fundamental laws of the country, and discussed constitutional rights and State sovereignty at considerable length. In conclusion he remarked that if we restore the Union as it was we must preserve the constitution as it is, and by so doing put down political heresy North and South. It is the object of the Democratic party to prosecute this war for the preservation of the Union in accordance with the Crittenden resolution—they are for the war only to restore our perfect Union and preserve the constitution, which guarantees to every man the rights to which a Republican form of government entitle him.

Hon. William H. Witte, of Philadelphia, the most popular orator in the State, was now introduced, and made a loyal and patriotic speech, full of Democratic enthusiasm and burning eloquence. He esteemed it a privilege to address a meeting of the Democracy of the capital of Western Pennsylvania—was glad to know that they had the courage to exercise their right of peaceably assembling—a right until recently doubted in the Eastern portion of the State: but the Democracy of Philadelphia, in the face of strong opposition, had dared to demand and exercise the right of free speech, which, with a free press, was, he feared, becoming somewhat circumscribed in this free country.

He proceeded to say that no party is of any consequence, under our form of government, except so far as it is loyal and courageous in carrying out the requirements of the Constitution. He maintained that the Constitution and the Union are one—that the Union was made by the Constitution and cannot exist after it was destroyed. He combated the sentiment uttered by Ex-Governor Pollock at a recent meeting in Philadelphia: "Away with the Constitution when the Union is in danger," upon the ground that they were inseparable—being one and the same.

Our Southern brethren, he said, became our foes when they attacked the Constitution and because they were Democrats it must not be said that Northern Democrats are traitors. We did defend the South so long as she sought to secure her rights under the Constitution—but so soon as she usurped power and violated that Constitution we not only severed the bond of union which party ties had wrought, but entered heart and soul into the support of the government, Republican though it was. He deemed it as clearly the duty of the Democratic party (and its teaching had always been obedience to the constituted authorities) to support the administration of President Lincoln as though one of our own choice was at its head and the party had shown that such was their belief by acts which indisputably proved their unswerving loyalty. He would merely ask if the Republicans of the North were as anxious to seek the life blood of their disunion Abolition coadjitors as we had been to spill that of our Southern allies.

He went on to show what the Democratic party had done for the people under the Constitution—how every measure, the wisdom of which had been proven, was enacted by them and that the largest liberty had been secured to every citizen, North or South, foreign or native born. We have abided our time and the day is coming when our attempts to give constitutional liberty to all must place the Democratic party where all the intrigues of the opposition cannot shake it. We shall gain a peaceful victory at the ballot-box.

When Mr. Witte had almost concluded his speech, some one from a window opposite asked, "How do you propose to settle the present difficulties if successful?" He answered without an instant's hesitation: "Restore the Constitution; enforce the laws; re-establish the Union in its integrity; put every man in his Constitutional rights and secure a free press and free speech to all." This was received with deafening cheers and the interlocutor could make no reply. The enthusiasm then was only excelled when the name of General McClellan was mentioned by Mr. Witte. The shouting which followed was terrific and it was fully two minutes before the speaker could resume.

The meeting adjourned at the close of Mr. Witte's speech, other speakers present declining to follow so able an orator. His admirable speech made a deep impression on the assembly—all of whom retired well pleased.

### Turtle Soup and Fish.

The lovers of good things must bear in mind that Fritz, of the "Cornucopiæ," corner Fifth and Union streets, will serve up, at noon to-day, turtle soup and catfish. He gets up everything in first rate style, and we advise those fond of luxuries to call.

### No Verdict.

The Coroner's jury on the Arsenal catastrophe did not agree upon a verdict last evening, one of the jurors being absent and making an adjournment necessary.

### The Sufferers' Benefit.

Let there be a full attendance at the Theatre to-night for the benefit of the Arsenal sufferers. A splendid bill is offered.


### Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburgh, Pa.

First premium awarded Wm. H. Duff and C. C. Cochran's penmanship by the late Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.

"The penmen of this old and well known institution at Pittsburgh, Pa., were awarded, over all competitors, the first premium for Penmanship. Mr. Duff the younger was present and may well feel proud of his honors."—*Cleveland Plaindealer, Sept, 19th, 1862.*


### Co. G, Twenty-Eighth Regiment.

The following is a correct report of killed, wounded and missing in Co. G, Capt. Moyer, 28th Reg. Pa. Vol., in the engagement of September 17, near Sharpsburg, Md.:

Corporal John B. Tracy, killed; Corporal James B. Travelli, killed; William C. Richey, killed; Sergeant George H. Grady, left arm; Benjamin Bryan, hand; John B. Conover, hand; Burnhard Triet, right hand; William R. Gibson, left leg; James Hendrickson, right arm; James Hard, left leg; William Hutson, ankle; O. F. Johnston, right arm; William Johnson, right arm; John O'Connor, leg; William Smith, right ankle; M. Sherman, both legs; F. G. Sherbain, left leg; William Taylor, left leg; Ellis Wright, right arm; Arch Wharton, left hip; Robert Johnston, missing.

### Company E, Ninth Reserves.

The following is an additional list of the killed and wounded in company E, 9th Penn'a Reserve Cavalry:

SUNDAY, Sept. 14th.—*Killed*—John Richey.

*Wounded*—Lieut. Wm. H. Hope, not dangerous; Sergeant R. E Davis, not dangerous. Privates—John McGinley, not dangerous; Pat Phillips, not dangerous; Thos. S. Camby, not dangerous.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.—*Killed*—Private Jerome Carnahan, John Hopkins, and Corporal Samuel Bassett.

*Wounded*—Thos. McClelland and Hugh Rogers, mortally; Walker Bargesser, slightly; Thos. Norris, Wm. England, S. W. Stewart, and Wm. Graham, severely; Edward Brogan, slightly.

Capt. Barnes was wounded at the late battle at Bull Run, together with five of his company. This is the second time the Captain has come home wounded. He is doing well and expects to join his company soon. The Captain is a brave officer and is loved by all his company, and we hope soon to hear of his promotion.

### The Affair at Williamsburg.

The following, from the special Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press*, gives a somewhat different phase of the affair at Williamsburg from the reports already published:

Colonel Campbell, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, has just returned from Richmond, where he was carried, after being taken a prisoner at Williamsburg, Va. He expresses great astonishment at the report that his camp was surprised, as it is very far from being true. The enemy, consisting of the Holcomb Legion, South Carolina, three companies of the 13th Virginia, two companies of North Carolina, and one company of Georgia cavalry, with their advanced guard, came upon the Federal lines at daybreak, September 9, and succeeded in wounding one, and driving in three of the outpost pickets. The intelligence was immediately conveyed to camp, a distance of four miles, when the Colonel commanding rode to the front, leaving orders with the next officer in command to prepare the regiment for action. In the meantime, the enemy felt their way cautiously, by throwing a supporting force up with their advance, and pressing the Federal pickets back, until they reached the West end of Williamsburg, at which time a running fight took place through the town, between the enemy's advance guard and the pickets. During this time, the Federal force, consisting of four hundred cavalry, had been brought up from camp to the east end of the town, and placed in three seperate columns, at supporting distance. The first squadron received the shock of the enemy's charge, but could not resist it. They then pressed upon the second squadron, which gave way and fell back upon the third. An effort was then made to rally the men for a charge; they, however, continued falling back in comparative good order, until they reached a point, distant one mile below the town, where they were again rallied by the Colonel commanding and gave signs of a determination to make a bold stand; but after delivering a few well directed rounds from their carbines, they again fell back in the direction of the camp. It was at this point that Colonel Campbell, in an effort to cover the retrograde movements of his troops, was taken prisoner, together with a few of his commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates who had made a stand for his support and protection. The regiment subsequently re-formed and took the town, driving a portion of the enemy up the Richmond road. The Colonel has not yet joined his regiment, being paroled for exchange, and therefore cannot give a list of the casualties. The time occupied in the fight with the pickets and the main body consumed nearly three hours.

### The Blowing up of the Arkansas.

It is well known that, in his official report, Com. Porter claimed to have exploded the magazine of the rebel ram Arkansas by a shell thrown through a hole in her bow made by a ball which had torn off a portion of her plating and penetrated her timbers. We yesterday had a conversation with a gentleman connected with our ram fleet on the Mississippi, who recently had an interview with a boy who was on the Arkansas just before she blew up, and escaped with the crew to Memphis, which place they reached in wagons by way of Yazoo City and Grenada. He asserts distinctly that no shot or shell from the Essex penetrated the Arkansas or tore off her plating. The magazines were fired by the Lieutenant, after the crew had got off, and in so doing he set fire to his clothing, then jumped into the river and swam ashore. The boy further states that the machinery of the Arkansas was out of order, her larboard shaft having been broken at Vicksburg by the Queen of the West. When Breckinridge sent for her to come down under the batteries at Baton Rouge, the Captain sent word that her machinery was out of order and she would be of little service; Breckinridge replied that he merely wanted the guns, and to send her down. She came within four miles of Baton Rouge, and meeting a warm reception, with her machinery disabled a successful defense was hopeless, and she was blown up, as stated. Her pilots had previously been killed by the Carondolet, before leaving Red river, and nine men by a shell from the Benton.

### Corcoran Fund.

The Treasurer of this fund has received $76 more—$50 from Jos. Wood & Co., and $25 from B. F. Jones. There is now a sufficient fund to pay a good private bounty to each recruit and also the expenses of recruiting, &c. The time for filling up the regiment expires on Saturday. The enlisted men will be placed in Camp Howe and properly cared for.

### Killed in a Coal Pit.

Coroner McClung yesterday held an inquest upon the body of John Fleckenstein, a miner in the employ of Gamble, Slack & Co., of Lower St. Clair township. He was at work in their pit, with a comrade, on Monday morning, and was "bearing in," when a mass of coal became detached and fell upon him, crushing him to death. His fellow-workman escaped with a few bruises. Fleckenstein was about forty-five years of age and had long been in the employ of the firm named.

### Probably Fatal Accident.

Yesterday morning a bricklayer named Jas. Lemon was at work on a new church on Webster street, Allegheny City, near the Orphans' Asylum, when the scaffolding gave way and he fell to the ground with a pile of bricks, mortar, &c., receiving injuries from which it is believed he cannot recover.

### Not Postponed.

We are requested to contradict a report which has been circulated that the Burgetstown fair has been postponed. The exhibition will come off on the days advertised and we hope there may be a large attendance, not only of our Washington county neighbors, but also from Allegheny.

### The Draft Inevitable.

It is the general opinion that there will be no further postponement of the draft, but that it will take place on the 25th inst. Dr. Murdock is the examining physician for this county and can be found at the Court House every day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Those calling at his office for examination will be charged the regular office fees.


**DENTISTRY!!**

Dr. VonBonhorst, No. 54 St. Clair street.

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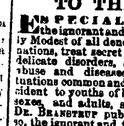
**TO THE PUBLIC.**



DR. SPECIALLY to the ignorant and falsely Modest of all denominations, treat secret and delicate disorders, self-abuse and diseases or institutions common and incident to youths of both sexes, and adults, single or married. Because DR. BRANSTRUP publishes the fact of his doing so, the ignorant and falsely modest are dreadfully shocked, and think it a great sin very immoral and for contamination and corruption among their wives, promising sons and daughters. Their family physician should be cautious to keep them in ignorance that they do the same as Dr. BRANSTRUP, (except publishing) lest a lucrative practice might be lost to them among stupid falsely modest and presumptuous families, born and raised in ignorance, growing up as mushrooms and who compare society, intelligence, space, &c., to Indians and dense, mysteriously, meanly critic gotten. It is to publicity, however, that numerous parents and guardians are thankful that their sons, daughters and wards, previously feeble sickly and of delicate condition and appearance have been restored to health and vigor by DR. BRANSTRUP, besides many before and after marriage through him have been saved much suffering, anxiety, mortification, &c. Spermatorrhea or nocturnal emmissions, are completely cured in a very short space of time by his new remedies, which are peculiarly his own. They are compounds from the Vegetable Kingdom, having seen the fallacy of the Mercurial treatment, he has abandoned it and substituted the vegitable. Female diseases are treated with marked success—having had over forty years (40) experience in their treatment in hospitals of both the Old World and in the United States; leads him to say—to all with a fair trial, health and happiness will again bloom upon the now—pallid cheek. Trifle no longer with montebanks and quacks, but come and be cured. Consumption and all of its kindred diseases, of which so many annually fill our countries, can now be relieved, providing they attend to it in time. Full particulars can be had of my treatment by procuring a copy of the Medical Adviser, which is given gratis to all that apply. Having the advantage of over forty years experience and observation, consequently, he has superior skill in the treatment of special diseases, and who is daily consulted by the profession, as well as recommended by respectable citizens, publishers, proprietors of hotels, &c. Office 85 Smithfield street, near Diamond street. Private communications from all parts of the Union strictly attended to. Direct to

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**Spencer & M'Kay,**

**BREWERS AND MALSTERS,**

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY,
Pittsburgh, September 10, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between JOS. SPENCER and W. H. GARRARD was dissolved on the 20th of August, 1862, W. H. GARRARD being authorized to settle up the business of the late firm at the office in the Brewery. The Brewing business will be continued by SPENCER & M'KAY, who intend to have always on hand a superior article of ALE, PORTER and BROWN STOUT. The undersigned will be thankful to the friends of the late firm for a continuance of their patronage, and promise to make it their aim to give satisfaction to all who may purchase from them.

Mr. ROBERT WATSON, of Liberty street, so long known to the business community, will have the management of our business, with the full control in the Brewery.

Address all orders to SPENCER & McKAY, Phœnix Brewery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOSEPH SPENCER,
JAMES McKAY.

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Dividends allowed to remain are placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bear interest, thus compounding it.

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This Institution offers, especially to those persons whose earnings are small, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, their money not only being safe but bearing interest, instead of remaining unproductive. my12

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CIDER—20 BARRELS CHOICE CIDER just received on consignment and for sale by

REYMER & BROTHERS,
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LOOK FOR NO. 55 FIFTH STREET when you want Boots or Shoes, it is the cheapest house in the city.

McCLELLAND'S HEADQUARTERS is at 55 Fifth street, where he is prepared to suit all in Boots and Shoes at prices that defy competition.

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20,000 Seamless Bags;
6,000 Gunny Bags;
1,000 Bowling Sacks;
2,500 Large Heavy Linen;
5,000 Army Oats and Corn Sacks;
500 Salt Sacks—For sale by

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
se12-3mis 151 Second street.

1,000 PAIRS OF CHILDREN'S shoes at M'Clelland's, No. 55 Fifth street. Don't forget the number.


# Second Edition

## THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

## ORDER BY GOVERNOR CURTIN.

### The Draft Postponed till the 16th of October.

### 10,300 PRISONERS EXCHANGED.

### LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

### ITEMS FROM RICHMOND PAPERS.

### From Fortress Monroe.

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

HARRISBURG, Sept. 23.—The following general order has just been made public:

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, Sept. 23, 1862.

*General Orders No. 37.*

The call made upon the people of Pennsylvania for fifty thousand volunteers to resist the threatened invasion of the State was nobly and promptly responded to, and thus thousands were deprived of their right of appeal under the regulations providing for the coming draft. This right must not be forfeited by a patriotic effort to guard our State against the advance of a ruthless foe, and the coming draft becomes a necessity that I cannot but respect. Notwithstanding the earnest efforts of the officers charged with the duties of preparing for the draft, the city of Philadelphia and the counties of Allegheny, Erie, Luzerne, Montgomery, Franklin, and others, embracing more than one-third the entire population of the State, cannot be prepared to make the draft with justice to these citizens at the time appointed nor for some days thereafter. In Philadelphia and several other sections of the State, where temporary residents are numerous, it has been found impossible to ascertain, with any degree of accuracy, the proper credits to be allowed for men in the service, without resorting to the descriptive rolls at Washington. To avoid manifest injustice to these districts, the number of men they have contributed to the service must be thus ascertained before the draft shall be made. Believing that the exercise of so high a prerogative by the Government as a draft of its people, should, above all considerations, commend itself to the highest sense of justice and impartiality of the citizens—for the reasons before stated, the draft on Pennsylvania is hereby postponed until Thursday, the 16th day of October, 1862.

The commissioners of the several counties will fix a time at some convenient point in their respective counties to hear applications for exemption of persons now in the service of the State and who have not already had an opportunity to attend such appeal. Should the draft be made in any of the counties on the 25th, just because of the failure of this order to reach the commissioners the draft made will be valid in all respects, but the men drafted will be permitted to resume their respective vocations until the 16th day of October, when they will be called into the service.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adj. Gen. Pa.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Lieut. Colonel Ludlow, aid-de-camp to Gen. Dix, yesterday effected an exchange of 10,000 rank and file, and 300 officers, at Harrison's Landing. General Pope's officers are not included in this number, but it is understood they will be exchanged during this week.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The steamer Borussia has arrived below. She will be up at 2 o'clock.

The steamer Scotia has passed Sandy Hook, with dates from Liverpool to the 13th, and via Queenstown to the 14th inst.

It is asserted that a general amnesty to Garibaldi and his followers is all but determined upon.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased 213,560 pounds, instead of 57,000 pounds, as stated per Nova Scotian.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The Bourse is firm; rentes 69f 60c.

The Prince of Wales and his bride-elect leave Brussels early next week, to join the Queen in Germany.

The London Daily News has an article in defense of American heroism and patriotism, and condemns the sophistry of those who find fault that the Americans are not sufficiently despondent.

The Liverpool Post advocates mediation, and argues that England is the power to mediate and Lord Palmerston is the man.

The Index, the London organ of the Confederates, says that George N. Saunders brought no communications whatever from the Confederate Government to the European Commissioners.

The London Times' Paris correspondent gives a version of Gen. Butler's difficulty with the French Consul at New Orleans very unfavorable to Gen. Butler.

Important discoveries are said to have been made to enable jute to be used to a great extent as a substitute for cotton. The article had advanced nearly fifty per cent. since the first of the month.

Serious disturbances had occurred at Pripnite Meravia, owing to the stoppage of the cotton factories. The riots continued three days when they were stopped by the military.

It is stated that the Queen of England has formally demanded the hand of Princess Alexandrine, of Denmark, for the Prince of Wales.

FRANCE—The returns of the bank of France show a decrease in cash of 13,500,000 francs.

ITALY—Rumors of plots and threats by the Italian revolutionists prevail very similar to those in the Orsini affairs.

It is reported that Victor Emanuel will soon visit Paris.

The bourse is declining. Rentes 69f 45c.

A distinguished English physician has been sent to Garibaldi.

It is asserted that Kataazie will not face the Italian Parliament.

A new session is announced for November.

LATEST—Liverpool, Sept. 13—The Europa's news via Queenstown transpired about noon to-day, and caused great sensation. It is generally regarded as disastrous and most disastrous to the North.

The London Times to-day has an editorial on the justifications which are now being put forth in the North for the war, and says this symptom is as hopeful, for if reason is to be the arbiter, it is certain the war policy can never be sustained. It refutes the agreement of Edward Everett and others.

The cotton market is irregular but from sales of 7000 bales, all qualities being considerably higher, speculators and exporters took 4000.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Provisions heavy.

American securities became dull under the advices of the Europa.

The ship Elizabeth Jane from Rio Grande for New York has been abandoned, the master and one man saved. The ship Sword Fish and the schooner May Queen were total wrecks near Shanghae.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 23.—Affairs here are very quiet. Good order prevails among the military.

Information has been received here that portions of the rebel cavalry are scouring the country in the vicinity of Warrenton and the Rappahannock, pressing every able-bodied man they can find into the rebel army. Many refuse to serve, and some succeed in escaping and reaching our lines.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Richmond papers of Saturday have been received. They contain rebel accounts of the fighting in Maryland, and the surrender of Harper's Ferry. They of course expatiate on the letter. Among the other items is the following:

*Evacuation of Cumberland Gap.*—The Secretary of War yesterday received a dispatch from General McKeown, commanding in East Tennessee, dated Knoxville, Sept. 19th, in which he states the Federal forces evacuated Cumberland Gap Thursday night, and General Stevenson was pursuing them. Previous statements with reference to the condition of affairs had induced the belief that the enemy were hemmed in, and that his escape was impossible; but this dispatch indicates that the real position of things has been little understood. If the enemy has evacuated, it is fair to presume that we had no force to oppose him, north of the Gap, and that his escape has been effected in that direction. The announcement that General Stavenson is purseing him amounts to but little, for of course he does not mean to be overtaken.

MOBILE, Sept. 16.—A special dispatch to the Evening News, from Tupelo, dated yesterday, says:

Gen. Price's army moved from Baldwin, Mississippi, Friday last, on forced marches.

A messenger just arrived reports that on Saturday afternoon the advance guard, under Gen. Armstrong, surprised and attacked the Yankees, 6,000 strong, at Iuka, driving them out of the town and taking 200 prisoners. Gen. Price, with the main body, came up Sunday. The enemy fled in the direction of Eastport, leaving in our hands $100,000 worth of stores.

The following dispatch does not state Gen. Loring's operations to quite as late a period as that which we published yesterday, and which stated that he had already captured Charleston; but the details which it supplies as to salt and the salt works will be very gratifying:

RICHMOND, Sept. 15. By Beligh from Dublin, Sept. 16. To Hon. George W. Randolph.—Gen. Loring's command entered the Kanawha salines on Saturday morning and took possession of the salt works. We are closely pursuing the enemy, en route for Charleston. The salt works are not much injured. A very large quantity on hand, selling at thirty-five cents per bushel. An order has been sent to me urging the farmers to send forward their wagons loaded with forage, and return with salt.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 22.—The flag of truce boat Capondens returned from Aikin's Landing this afternoon, brings down over three hundred paroled Union prisoners who are to be sent immediately sent North from this place.

A Pennsylvanian just returned from Richmond reports active movements of the rebel troops from that city towards Petersburg, and that over ten thousand passed down the Richmond and Petersburg railroad last Saturday.

The Richmond Whig of the 20th says the battles at Boonsboro and Middletown, Va., were brought on by McClellan, with a view to release the Union army at Harper's Ferry. We think it extremely improbable that he can have 80,000 men, since Gen. Hill's corps d'armie was found sufficient to check his progress. The next day Longstreet's corps joined Hill's and defeated Gen. McClellan.

The Whig, speaking of the capture of Harper's Ferry, says: The number of peisoners is probably greater than those taken by the Union forces at Fort Donelson or by the Confederates in the battles before Richmond. It claims the capture as fruitful and the most momentous success of the war. It expels the last remnant of the Union army from the Valley, and secures the whole of that rich country to the Confederacy, and it relieves General Lee from all apprehension of danger in his rear and opens a safe line of communication with Richmond.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 23.—The rumors in regard to McClellan's crossing the Potomac into Virginia, are without foundation. Reliable information has been received stating that detachments are being continually thrown out to feel the position and strength of the enemy, but no crossing had been effected at any points in force.

Gov. Curtin left here this afternoon for Altoona, to attend the meeting of Governors of the loyal States to be held at that place to morrow.

Five regiments reached here this evening from Hagerstown, among which was the Philadelphia Blue Reserves. This regiment proceeded at once to Philadelphia. The men were all in good spirits.

The Philadelphia Grey Reserves will probably reach here to-morrow. The different regiments will leave for home according to the number of their organizations.

Another train loaded with wounded soldiers is now on its way from Hagerstown and will reach here some time during the night.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—Major General Wright in a special order issued to-day, says that daily prohibition of business after four o'clock p. m., is hereby rescinded. On every Saturday at 2 p. m., business of every kind will be suspended until five o'clock p. m., during which interval all able bodied men in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, will meet for drill.—Passes to citizens except to enter the military lines and passes issued under the orders regarding the drafting of the enrolled militia are dispensed with. In dispensing with daily drills and the suspension of business, the General commanding has in view the relief as far as practicable of the people to burdens to which they have not been accustomed, but he would impress upon the minds of all the fact that the danger has not passed away—that the present military organization must be rigidly adhered to and carefully preserved. He thanks the citizens for the zeal and alacrity with which they sprung to arms and entered upon the labor for the common defence, and for the patience with which they have borne the various restraints imposed upon them.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 23.—The Democratic Convention of the counties of Lehigh and Montgomery met at Fort Washington yesterday, and unanimously nominated Hon. Jno. D. Stiles for re-election to Congress.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The steamer Star of the South from Beaufort brings 57 rebel prisoners taken at the battle of Washington, N. C. The bark Alaron from Port Royal brings discharged musicians including the band of the 97th Pennsylvania.


**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 a No. 88 FOURTH street, Pittsburgh.

ja25-1ydw P. HAYDEN.

JOHN FLEEGER,

**GUNSMITH,**

**25 corner Ohio and Beaver sts,**

*ALLEGHENY CITY.*

Large stock of Guns of all descriptions, on hand, or made to order, and for sale at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Repairing promptly attended to.

se18:1y*-apd-2d


## MILITARY HOME.

NOTICE—TO ALL CITIZENS SUBject to the Draft. By joining in the Smith Guards, you get the large bounty paid when sworn in. Headquarters Washington Hotel, Canal Bridge, 2d ward, corner of Sturgis and Penn streets.

GEO. W. HOBBS LOST.

1ST LIEUT. FRED CURT,
2D do THOS. POWERS, } Recruiting Officers.
se18

### Stanton Heavy Artillery.

THIS COMPANY WILL LEAVE FOR Philadelphia on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock positively. The men can will report themselves daily until that time. A few more men will be taken. Pay commences on Saturday, the 20th. By order of

COL. SIGFRIED,
G. W. HENDERSON, Captain.
s13

### KNAP'S PENNA. BATTERY.

LIEUT. CHARLES A. ATWELL HAS been authorized to raise another section for this Pittsburgh Battery.

**25 GOOD, ABLE-BODIED MEN**

will be received by applying immediately, at the recruiting office,

No. 67 Fourth street.

Pay, rations and clothing from date of enlistment. LIE