On the same day, however, an order was issued from the War Department containing the following clauses:

"Gen. McClellan commands that portion of the Army of the Potomac that has not been sent forward to General Pope's command. General Pope commands the Army of Virginia, and all the forces temporarily attached to it."

As not two hundred men of the Army of the Potomac remained under McClellan's orders, this disposition left him but a mockery of command, and was in fact the consummation of the design to get rid of him by merging his army in the Army of Virginia.

"Man proposes, but God disposes." That very day, General Pope was defeated and his army was then hastening towards Washington in wild disorder.

The next day, General Halleck implores the assistance of General McClellan in the following words, viz:

"I beg of you to assist me in this crisis with your ability and experience. I am entirely tired out."

On the next day, the 1st of September, General McClellan at General Halleck's request, came to Washington. In an interview with that General, he was instructed to take command of the defences of the city, expressly limited to the works and their garrisons and forbidden to exercise any control over the troops operating in front under General Pope.

In the afternoon of the same day, he was invited to an interview with the President, who was greatly moved with the apprehension that the troops who had composed the army of the Potomac, actuated by resentment at the treatment they and their favorite General had received, would not cordially cooperate with General Pope. He told General McClellan that he had always been his friend, assured him that he alone could rectify the evil, and begged him to do so by a message to some of his old officers. Although the General had, and expressed perfect faith in his old associates, to gratify the President, he sent to General Fitz John Porter the following message:

"I look of you for my sake, and that of the country, and the old army of the Potomac, that you, and all my friends, will lend the full and most cordial co-operation to General Pope, in all the operations now going on. The destinies of our country, the honor of our army are at stake, and all depends now upon the cheerful co-operation of all in the field. This week is the crisis of fate. Say the same thing to my friends in the army of the Potomac, and that the last request I have to make of them is, that for their country's sake they will extend to General Pope the same support they ever have to me."

"I am in charge of the defences to Washington, and am doing all I can of render your retreat safe, should that become necessary."

What took place the next day Gen. McClellan describes in his Report, as follows:

"On the morning of the 2d the President and Gen. Halleck came to my house; when the President informed me that Colonel Kelton had returned from the front; that our affairs were in a bad condition; that the army was upon full retreat upon the defences of Washington; the roads filled with stragglers, &c. He instructed me to take steps at once and collect the stragglers, place the works in proper state of defence, and to go out to meet, and take command of the army when it approached the vicinity of the works; then to put the troops in the best position for defence; committing everything to my hands.

"I immediately took steps to carry out these orders."

Thus on the 30th of August traitor-Clellan for his loyalty to the Constitution, co-operating with military and political jealousy, succeeded in depriving McClellan of all command.

On the 31st the storm thickens and he is implored to aid the Washington authorities with his "ability and experience."

On the 1st of September, the thunder rolls nearer and nearer, and he is directed to take charge of the defences of Washington.

On the 2d of September, the storm bursts, and the recoil of the weak and wicked policy of not supporting McClellan before Richmond fills its authors with dismay, and they turn, to that persecuted General as the only man who can save the Capital from capture and themselves from everlasting infamy.

He saves them! Are they grateful? *We shall see.*

AMOS KENDALL.

September, 19, 1864.

Ex-Postmaster General.

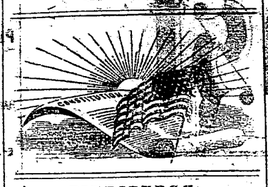
Hon. Montgomery Blair, Mr. Lincoln's ex-Postmaster General, who ought to be good authority, in his speech at Rockville, Md., during the Cabinet imbroglio, thus unequivocally charged his associates in the Cabinet, and in the party, with the attempt to bring about practical miscegenation:

The Abolition party, while pronouncing philippics against slavery, seek to make a caste of another color by amalgamating the black element with the free white labor of our land, and so to expand, far beyond the present confines of slavery, the evil which makes it obnoxious to Republican Statesmen; and now, when the strength of the traitors who attempted to embody a power out of the interests of slavery to overthrow the Government is seen to fail, they would make the manumission of the slaves the means of infusing their blood into our whole system by blending with it "amalgamation, equality, and fraternity." The cultivators of the soil must then become a hybrid race, and our Government a hybrid Government, ending, as all such unnatural combinations have ever done, in degraded, if not abortive, generations, and making serfdom for the inferior castes—the unmixed blood of the conquered race inevitably asserting a despotism over it. To facilitate this purpose, a concerted appeal is now made to the people of the free States through the press, to open the way to this darling innovation, beginning in the Southern States, unhappily now brought under the ban of the Calhounite conspirators. With this view it is proposed to declare the State Governments vacated in that section when they are restored to the Union, and all the loyal men of the South, whom the treason of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan is complicity with Southern traitors, has subjugated are to come under absolute submission to the representatives of the Northern States in Congress without the vestige of a State right a State law, or Constitution to protect them; nay, not even the franchise of a vote to send a solitary representative to the legislative body to which their destiny is to be committed.

In the City Councils Mr. Scott offered a resolution to offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the incendiaries engaged in kindling the fires now of nightly occurrence in Richmond, and suggesting the co-operation with the police of the firemen of the fire brigade as patrolmen. Mr. Glazebrook wanted the reward increased to $5,000. The subject was referred to the Committee on Police.

Reports from all over Texas of the corn and grain crops are exceedingly favorable. Very large crops have been made, beyond indeed, what were before known. The Houston *Telegraph* says the wealth of corn produced this year in Texas is something wonderful. From all accounts the yield overwhelms the crop has been produced—enough to supply the State two years.

The Daily Post.



PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, 1864.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The increased and increasing advance on paper compels us to advance our rates of subscription. From and after this date, our terms will be as follows:

Single subscriptions by mail, $3 per annum.

Delivered in the city at 20 cents per week.

To Agents $2,50 per hundred copies.

Single copies 4 cents.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

OF OHIO.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ROBERT L. JOHNSTON,
RICHARD VAUX.
WILLIAM LOUGHLIN,
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD,
EDWARD P. DUNN,
THOMAS McCULLOUGH,
EDWARD I. HESS,
PHILLIP S. GERHARD,
GEORGE G. LEIPER,
MICHAEL SELTZER,
PATRICK M'EVOY,
THOMAS H. WALKER,
OLIVER S. DIMMICK,
ABRAHAM B. DUNNING,
PAUL LEIDY,
ROBERT SWINEFORD,
JOHN AHL,
HENRY G. SMITH,
THADDEUS BANKS,
HUGH MONTGOMERY,
JOHN M. IRVINE,
JOSEPH M. THOMPSON,
RASSELAS BROWN,
JAMES P. BARR,
WILLIAM J. KOUNTZ,
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

JAMES H. HOPKINS.

CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

WILLIAM J. KOUNTZ.

STATE SENATE.

JONAS R. McCLINTOCK.

REPRESENTATIVES.

JOHN S. COSGRAVE,
WILLIAM McCREERY,
VICTOR SCRIBA,
CHRISTIAN MILLER,
JOHN N. EWING.

PROTHONOTARY.

JOHN FULLWOOD.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

CHARLES BRYSON.

CORONER.

WILLIAM NOBLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.

SAMUEL G. McCAULEY.

Organization of the Democratic Executive Committee of Allegheny County.

THOMAS DONNELLY, of Collins Township Chairman.
D. H. HAZEN, of Pittsburgh, Secretary.
A. J. BAKER, " Asst. Sec'y.
JAMES IRWIN, " Treasurer.
D. H. HAZEN, " Asst. Treas.

Committee on Finance.

O Zug, D A Patrick, D H Hazen, O Ihmsen and John Mackin.

Committee on Public Meetings.

Col Jas A. Gibson, John H Bailey, esq, and O McGee, esq.

Committee on Printing, and Public Documents.

D H Hazen, John M. Irwin and John Quinn.

Committee on Naturalization.

John B Large, John McClarrin, John Heldman, Stephen C. McCandless, Henry Sproul. Office U. S. Court Rooms.

The Committee meet every Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the Democratic Headquarters, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets. The rooms of the Committee are open day and night, for the distribution of Public Documents.

The Assessors of the Wards and Boroughs.

The following is a list of the names of the Assessors of the several wards of the two cities, and the adjoining boroughs, together with their places of residence. Those wishing to be assessed should attend to the matter at least ten days before the election:

PITTSBURGH.

1st Ward—Samuel Patterson, 88 Liberty st.
2d " —John McKee, 204 Third st.
3d " —Thos. W Lewis, 82 Ross st.
4th " —A. P. Thompson, 84 Perry st.
5th " —Joseph Irwin, 84 Pike st.
6th " —Emanuel Eoker, corner Clarke and Townsend st.
7th " —John Crawford, 223 Bedford st.
8th " —Thomas Neely, 55 Marion st.
9th " —James McGunn, 765 Penn st.

ALLEGHENY.

1st Ward—Simon Buiford, 26 Rebecca st.
2d " —John Sterrit, 209 North Commen.
3d " —Matthias M'Connigle, 82 Union av.
4th " —James Graham, 262 Robinson st.

BOROUGHS.

Birmingham—Alex. McLean, corner Carson and Ormsby streets.

East Birmingham—David Baldwin, Sidney, near John street

South Pittsburgh—Thomas Cassaday, corner Chestnut and Third streets.

Monongahela—John Oregan, Carson street, near Clinton Mills.

West Pittsburgh—George Abel, Carson street.

Temperanceville—Jas. Wallace, corner Main and Walnut streets.

Lawrenceville—David S. Williams, Covington near Butler street.

Duquesne—David Grow, South Canal street.

Manchester—Alex. Molleyray.

Sharpsburg—J. G. Comstock.

McKeesport—James Evans.

We call the attention of all Democrats to the fact that if they are not assessed, they should do so by next Saturday. We would advise all Democrats to examine the *Poll Lists* which, according to law, should be posted up at the place of holding elections) and see that their names and their neighbors' names are on them.

Tickets.

The tickets for this county are now printed and ready for distribution from this office.

Measures are being taken to ascertain how many muskets, pistols, &c., have been imported into the country recently, or whose contraband, and what has become of them.

THE MILITARY VICTORIES.

The constant gibbling of the Abolition press about great victories under Sherman in Georgia and Sheridan in Virginia, is in accordance with their entire programme to deceive the people. That lousy humbug, Moorhead, whose chief claim upon the people of this district for a re-election, is his having voted to repeal the commutation clause in the conscription law, he, too, informed his unfortunate listeners the other evening, that the victories alluded to were gratifying only to Abolitionists. That he and his profligate party are endeavoring to turn those victories to partizan account, is quite true; but the people, at this late day, are not quite so impressible and verdant as Abolition politicians imagine them.

Why has the Administration procrastinated in prosecuting the war against the rebels, until the eve of the coming Presidential election? Why did it not obtain important victories in Virginia *after* McClellan was dismissed the service, two years ago? The answer is plain; McClellan was removed, because as Stanton said, he was becoming too popular, and, after being removed the business of the Administration was to damage his military reputation by approaching and capturing Richmond on a plan which he condemned. This point the Administration kept permanently in view, from the day of McClellan's retirement up until that on which it announced that Grant would persist in the overland route, "if it took all summer" to reach Richmond.

Since McClellan's retirement from the Army of the Potomac, the Administration under Burnside, Hooker, Meade and Grant has sacrificed no less than a quarter of a million of men in mere experimenting, calculated and intended to keep itself in power. Just now, there is no time for "swapping horses," and so "honest" Mr. Lincoln is giving Grant and Sheridan the largest liberty, in their plans of campaign, and more men than they desire to execute them in order that victories may crown our arms and secure his re-election. Two years and a half have been trifled away, and with them hundreds of thousands of precious lives; but now the necessities of Abolitionism are so great as to compel the Administration to gain victories in the hope of retaining power. This is the whole explanation of Sheridan's recent magnificent achievement. But, if upon the strength of it, and other victories which will crown our arms between this and November, the people are bamboozeled into re-electing Mr. Lincoln, *then* will come the development of his whole programme; which will be four years more of war, conscriptions and taxation, in order to secure negro emancipation. This will be the programme, just as certain as Lincoln lives, if the people in a fit of phrenzy endorse, by their votes, what he has already done. Had the Administration, during the first year of to sustain McClellan, as it did to embarrass and afterwards crush him, the stars and stripes would, on the Fourth of July, 1863, have waved in triumph, upon the entrenchments of vanquished Richmond. But, as we have said, this was not the purpose, of the party in power. Lincoln's design was, and is continued war, so that he could use the immense patronage arising from it to continue himself in power. Let the people, by their suffrages endorse these infamies, and it will be regarded as an unmistakable expression in favor of their repetition.

VICTORIES AND DEFEATS.

While the Abolitionists are endeavoring to make party capital out of our late victories, the country has to deplore some serious disasters. Missouri, which we thought cleared of rebels, is again seriously threatened. A dispatch from St. Louis says:

"It is now said that General Price entered Missouri with a force estimated at 3,000 strong. His plan is supposed to be to march to the central portion of the State with three columns, and endeavor to capture all important points, and hold the country. It is expected Kirby Smith will join him with 10,000 to 12,000 men from Arkansas. Guerrillas are also concentrating to aid in the movements. The column now in the Southeast is doubtless under Shelby, who has some 6,000 to 8,000 men."

From another dispatch from Louisville, we learn that the daring rebel leader, Forrest, is again in motion.

"On Friday part of Forrest's force, about 4,000 men, crossed the Tennessee river at Bates' Landing, in Perry county Tenn. His whole force is estimated at 8,000, with ten guns. Col. Campbell and garrison; at Athens, Ala., were attacked by a large force of rebels, and after a severe fight of two hour's duration were forced to surrender. Several buildings, including the depot, were set on fire. Forrest, in person, was in Athens at two p. m. yesterday. A detachment of three hundred men sent from Decatur to reinforce the garrison at Athens were reported captured after an obstinate engagement.

Several prisoners were captured by Col Prosser, near Athens, who report that they crossed at Florence; that Forrest told them he would have force enough to destroy both railroads, and stay in Tennessee as long as he pleased. The rebel force have destroyed several miles of the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, between Decatur and Athens. There is no connection with Pulaski, Tennessee."

An escaped prisoner reports the rebel Sam Wheeler at Courtland, Ala., yesterday morning. There are three commanders—Forrest, Roddy and Biffles. Wheeler's force is reported gone south to join Hood in Georgia. Forrests's intention is to capture Pulaski, Franklin, and Shelbyville, and all intermediate block-houses on the road. At last accounts the rebels were moving on Pulaski."

Military matters in Kansas, a State which, like Missouri, we thought certainly secured, has again given evidences of discontent and is acting accordingly. The government train captured by the rebels,—previously reported, shows that they are formidable and watchful. The attack was made in the morning, at two o'clock, by fifteen hundred rebels, supposed to be under Standwaite, and must have been a complete surprise. The train was demolished on the spot, indicating a rapid movement Northward by the rebels.

A dispatch from Mound City, Kansas, says a large force of rebels are moving north—one column towards Fort Scott, and another towards Springfield, Mo. The same dispatch also mentions a rumor which needs confirmation, of the capture of Gibson by 3,000 rebels. General Price is reported at Cane Creek.

The Abolitionists, just now, are endeavoring to persuade the people that another victory in Virginia, will close the war; but the reader can see from these rebel successes that such is not the case. Even if the large army of Lee's were utterly routed, it could keep up a system of guerrilla warfare, which would be far more expensive—even if confined to Virginia—than was our war against the Seminole Indians. As Mr. Lincoln said upon a memorable occasion, when addressing the South, after much fighting and great slaughter the original question will remain unsettled; and this being the case, that functionary had better settle our difficulties by giving the rebel States an opportunity to return to their allegiance.

Advice to Old-Line Whigs.

The Louisville *Journal*, in the course of an article eulogistic of Mr. Winthrop's speech, says:

"The Whig who now refuses to act with the Democratic party is an impostate. He refuses to stand just where he has always stood. He renounces his principles. He deserts his colors. He turns his back upon the wise teaching and upon the high example of Clay and of Crittenden. Such a man has no shadow of right to be called or to call himself a Whig. If he is an honest man, and understands the force of language, he will neither claim nor accept the honored name."

General McClernand of Illinois.

One of the Generals who have been most highly praised by the Republican papers is McClernand, of Illinois. His views in reference to the election are thus stated by the Sprinfield, Illinois, correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*:

"It having been denied by Republican prints that Gen. McClernand would support McClellan, I am prepared to make good my former statement with reference to the former's position. He will not only support McClellan, but also the whole Democratic ticket, as he has uniformly done in the past."

☞ Mr. Lincoln's organ, the New York *Times*, says:

It is not too much to say that it would be a less calamity to the country that Robert E. Lee should enter Washington as a rebel commander, than George B. McClellan as a Copperhead President.

This is the kind of stuff with which the shoddy papers are filled, and it no doubt expresses the heartfelt sentiments of their editors and their patrons. It is the "unconditional loyalty" we hear so much about.

☞ Soldiers who fought with McClellan! Your gallant leader is daily slandered by Mr. Lincoln's press. They once cheered him. Mr. Lincoln called upon Heaven to bless him, and Gen Halleck could find no words strong enough to sound his praises. Now they assail him, and charge him with imbecility and cowardice. You know how false these charges are—avenge him at the polls!—*Age.*

For the Post.

J. K. MOORHEAD.

This gentleman at a political meeting held in the 7th Ward on the 15th inst., uttered the following language:

"He considered this the most important contest that ever came up on this continent or in the world. If treason should triumph, liberty was gone forever. This was bold language, and proof might be required. He thought it so plain "that the wayfaring man though a fool" could understand it. The Democrats were sad and disheartened at our victories, and jubilant over our reverses. This was God's truth."

This is the impudent slang of the shoddyite. And now for the proof:

The books of the Naval Department say that *Moorhead & Co.* of Pittsburgh have a contract for furnishing iron for four large iron-clads, amounting in the aggregate to about 11,000 tons of iron, at the following prices viz 9¼ and 9¾ per pound for deck armor and 15¼ and 15¾ per pound for side armor. The nett profits on this contract may be fairly estimated at not much less than half a million of dollars. The books at the War office show that this *J. K. Moorhead* got his nephew James Montgomery appointed sutler to the convalescent Camp near Washington City, by which he has made thousands upon thousands of dollars out of the distresses of the soldier. This same J. K. Moorhead owns a large amount of stock in the Washington City Passenger Railway, yielding him immense profits, and which was incorporated by the Congress of which he was a member, he himself voting for the franchise. This same J. K. Moorhead is a brother of William G. Moorhead who is the partner of Jay Cooke & Co., and of which Gen. Frank Blair declared in his place in Congress on the 22d day of April last that the profits realized by Jay Cooke & Co., on the fraudulent subscription for the eleven millions excess of five-twenty bonds, which, as the bonds were twelve per cent. above par at the time of their issue, the profits on them must have exceeded a million and a quarter of dollars, this firm has also made profits on the negotiation of the five-twenty loan, and other brokerage business for the Treasury Department; according to the statement of Secretary Chase, by himself transmitted officially to this House, the sum of $450,000, as near as I recollect, not having the Secretary's communication before me. A million and three quarters of dollars realized by a banking firm in less than nine months is a comfortable competency for two or three private gentlemen.

I might cite many more facts of similar character, but withhold them that the public may have time to examine and *think* over the foregoing. After the storm is over, this frightful record will stick to him and his as the shirt of Nessus, a fixed figure for "scorn to point its slow unmoving finger at."

IRON-CLAD.

A YOUNG woman in Wisconsin was stung on the wrist by a bee, and died in twelve hours after.

CORRESPONDENCE.

KITTANNING, Sept. 20th, 1804.

SIR: The Democratic conferees, through the undersigned, respectfully announce to you that you are the nominees for Congress in the 23d Congressional District. Hoping our action in this matter will meet your approbation you are requested, at your earliest convenience, to signify to us your pleasure. With sincere respect for you and love for our country and its good, we desire your acceptance. Remaining your friends and fellow-citizens,

J. A. GIBSON,
G. W. ROHER,
JNO. R. LARGE,
Committee.

Capt. W. J. KOUNTZ,
Allegheny City, Pa.

ALLEGHENY CITY,
September, 24th, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter announcing my nomination for Congress in the 23d District. While I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me, I am equally mindful of the duties and responsibilities which, by accepting, I assume.

It would have been much more in accordance with my wishes had another been selected, but, since I am the choice of the people, I accept the nomination.

It is perhaps necessary that I should briefly enunciate my views of the great questions which occupy the attention of the country.

The avowed object for which we entered into this war was the enforcement of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union.

A sectional Administration has laid aside the obligations of constitutional law by the introduction of questions foreign to the issue.

I am now, as ever, pledged to the earnest support of the former.

I am now, as ever, opposed to the latter.

I am in favor of the Union because I believe it to be the only safe-guard of our liberties as a people.

I am in favor of the Constitution because I believe the preservation of the Union is dependent upon its supremacy,

I regard as the enemies of our country those who would seek to dissolve the former, and those who would resist the obligations of the latter.

I hold as sacred the liberties of the people.

I am in favor of the freedom of speech and the press.

I am opposed to any interference with the Administration of civil law, upon the plea of military necessity in States where rebellion does not exist.

I respect the homes of the people.

No one will do more to rid the country of slavery than I will, when it can be done by the legitimate operation of constitutional law, but I am opposed to the adoption of any theory of morality or philanthropy which proposes to ex[illegible] the life of this great nation.

I will continue to the end the persistent advocate of a restoration of the Union upon the basis of the Constitution.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. J. KOUNTZ.

To Messrs. GIBSON, ROHER and LARGE.

Fall of a Depot.

About two o'clock on Saturday afternoon a serious accident took place at the new depot of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, on Market street, below Sixteenth, Philadelphia. The building had been partially roofed in, and a space of eighty-six feet in width, and extending along the Filbert street front of the property, was about being placed under cover. It was designed to support the roof by means of iron rafters, stiffened by rods and bolts in the usual way, and having sufficient length to span the entire space of eighty-six feet. Eight of these rafters were put in place, and they were steadied there by means of wooden braces that were set into the western gable wall. For some reason not yet ascertained the rafters took a cant over towards the eastward, drawing the wooden braces out of the wall, and throwing the entire mass of iron work to the ground. There were a number of mechanics, principally carpenters, in the employ of Mr. Allison, the builder, who were at work on and beneath the rafters at the time of the accident. Six or seven of them were caught among the ruins, and all were more or less badly wounded. As soon as possible they were extricated from the wreck, and their wounds were cared for. The two who were most seriously injured were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The others were conveyed to their homes. The names of the sufferers are as follows: Wm. Young, John Belshaw, Charles Wright, John Kane, John Henderson, Danl. Hunt and Belthazer Aments. The men who were taken to the hospital were Young and Belshaw. The first named was foreman for Mr. Allison.

Mr. Young died almost at the moment of reaching the hospital. Thus far, his has been the only injuries that have proved fatal.

Destructive Fire in Providence.

The Providence (R. I.) *Journal* of the 23d instant, says:

About 9½ o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the keg manufactory of Haskins, Seekell & Co., on Sumner street, "Seekell's Hollow," which, owing to the scarcity of water and other unfortunate circumstances, escaped the control of the fire department, and made sweeping work of the shops and tenements over a space of nearly two acres, lying on Sumner street, and between Pine, Stewart and Conduit streets. As near as we can judge, about twenty buildings are entirely destroyed, and many others partially burnt or badly scorched. Had there been a strong wind, the destruction of property must have been immense. As it is, we estimate the loss from $50,000 to $75,000, but possibly it is greater. Twenty-six families were rendered houseless.

EMIGRANTS.—Two thousand and forty-one emigrants landed at New York last week, making the number since January last one hundred and thirty-seven thousand three hundred and forty-two. The number landed in the corresponding period of last year was one hundred and seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight. In the early part of the year the Irish emigration was largely in excess of the German, but the proportion has gradually diminished, and now the number of Germans arriving largely exceeds the Irish.

WHILE one of Sherman's surgeons was amputating the leg of a wounded rebel soldier, the other day, he made the discovery that it belonged to a woman.

The Extraordinary Appropriations for Furnishing the White House.

An attempt to cut off appropriations made by the present and the preceeding Congress for furnishing the executive mansion have attracted much public attention in connection with the small results seemingly accomplished by these large disbursements. This fund for refitting the President's house, is disbursed more as any other appropriation under the eye of the executive, and he is always held responsible for the *honesty* of the expenditure. The bills and accounts, to be sure, go through the routine of auditing by the treasury bureau; but, since the disbursements are so directly and peculiarly made by the President, or one of his domestic family, the work of the auditors has been one of mere *form*. Well, it so happened, in the early part of Mr. Lincoln's administration, that a bill was presented at Washington for payment by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co., of this city for a china dinner service, furnished by order of Mrs. Lincoln for the executive mansion. The amount of the bill as rendered was sometwenty-three hundred dollars. There was delay in payment. Messrs. Haughwout & Co., sent one of their principal men to the White House to push the bill through and get the money. There were still difficulties in the way, the nature of which for a long time could not be ascertained.

At last it was found that some clerk, who had to pass upon the bill, delayed it because of the very unheard of price charged for an American service of china. At length a dealer from Philadelphia was sent for to examine the china and estimate its value, and the appraiser returned eight hundred dollars as its full value, instead of twenty-three hundred. The case, at last, came again before the President, and the representative of Messrs. Haughwout & Co. was called in and confronted with the Philadelphia valuation. He promptly answered, in substance: "why, Mr. President, my firm never pretended that the china was really worth more than eight hundred dollars. We had reason to suppose you knew that. The difference between the price of the china and the amount of the bill is for articles ordered for your private family use, but invoiced as china for the White House." Honest! Abe was cornered and caught. Like another very unfortunate man, dishonest in another scandalous transaction in which he was caught, he had "not a word to say." Mr. Lincoln at last paid the difference out of his own pocket, and Messrs. Haughwout & Co. got their money.

We may be in error, by a very few dollars, one way or the other, as to the amounts in question; but if any loyal Republican, who believes in the honesty of "Old Abe," doubts the general correctness of our statement, we refer him to Secretary Fessenden or to Mr. Lincoln himself.—*World.*

A Monster Fruit Can.

The Cleveland *Herald* has the following account of a novel structure now going up in that city:

The building is eighty feet by forty-four and a half, the side walls being twenty-two feet high. The front of the building, occupying about one-fourth of the whole sieze, is to be used as a store, or ordinary warehouse, and will be constructed in the ordinary manner. The remainder of the building is to be walled entirely with iron, perfectly tight, and divided from the front part by similar walls. Within this enclosure is built another building, also of iron, with its walls about three feet distant from the walls of the outer building. The inner building is divided by iron walls into several smaller rooms, each of them being perfectly gas proof. The ground beneath the building was first packed with wet earth, the beams laid in coal tar, and the surface of the earth will be covered with coal tar. The space between the ground and the flooring will then be packed tight with sawdust, as will be the space between the outer and inner walls and the hollow space in the iron lined doors. Overhead will be packed tightly with ice, which will be congealed by a peculiar process into a solid mass of hard ice, seven feet thick.

When all is completed the small rooms will be filled with fresh fruits, such as apples, grapes, the oxygen of the atmosphere withdrawn by chemical process, and the room hermetically sealed. The vivifying elements being withdrawn, and the temperature being kept down by the peculiar process to about 30 degrees, the fruit remains perfectly fresh until the season for fresh fruit having passed away, a high market is open for them, when the chambers are opened as wanted and the fruit taken out as fresh as when first gathered.

McClellan's Popularity.

A Presidential vote was taken on board the steamer Commonwealth, from New York, on Thursday evening which resulted as follows:

McClellan,	180
Lincoln,	43

The vote was proposed by a Providence Republican.

There were about 40 soldiers on board, every one of whom voted for George B. McClellan.

This corresponds with all we have seen of, and heard from, the returned soldiers. They are all for McClellan.

An officer from the Potomac on board made the emphatic assertion that the army is for the old leader, and feel that they have a personal interest in the election, and that no interference or persuasion of officers will induce them to act contrary to their honest convictions.—*Providence Post.*

THE TWENTY MILES IN ONE HOUR FEAT.—On Wednesday an attempt was made to rival the great performance of the celebrated horses Trustee and Lady Fulton, by trotting twenty miles in one hour, on the Fashion Course, L. I. The horse selected was the gelding Captain McGowan, a Boston horse, the backer of time laying $1,000 to $500 that he could not accomplish the feat, to wagon. In this he failed, for after trotting ten miles in thirty minutes ten seconds, he cast a shoe, and the contest was abandoned.

A MAN was arrested in Cincinnati on Monday last, charged with having beaten his boy, 10 years of age, so brutally that he was scarcely able to walk. The little fellow's legs and shoulders had been flayed, and in some places the flesh was literally torn off in strips. The weapon used by the unnatural father was a shoemaker's rein having a buckle at the end.

SILVER FROM NEVADA.—The largest silver block ever moulded in Nevada Territory, was on exhibition at Virginia City a few days since. It weighed two hundred pounds, was worth $4,332 08, and was designed as a present to the Sanitary Commission. It was moulded in the shape of a writing desk.

In the New York City Controller's report appears the charge for the dinners of eight men employed to count the votes at the last charter election. They met for ten days, and the bill for their dinners comes to $1800, or $162 50 per man, or $16 21 for each single dinner for each man.

JEREMIAH H. DUNN, *alias* Dinsmore, convicted at Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, of the murder of a colored man, and who made his escape from the sheriff of that county, on the 9th of September, was re-arrested, and brought to Philadelphia on Friday night. On Saturday he was sent to Wyoming county jail.

THE steamer, which was seized and scuttled by the rebel raiders from Canada, and sunk on Chickanole Reef, has been raised, and is now safely floating in the harbor of Sandusky. She was but slightly damaged.

New Tax Items.

It is thought that the Abolition members of Congress will put the following items in the new tax bill:

For speaking disrespectfully of Mr. Lincoln, two hundred dollars, and confiscation of property.

For thinking against Lincoln one dollar.

For dreaming disrespectfully of Mr. Lincoln, fifty dollars.

For taking the name of any Abolition ist office-holder in vain, twenty-five dollars.

For speaking disrespectfully of private Republicans, ten cents each.

For voting a Copperhead ticket, twenty five cents.

Every Democratic office-holder taxed fifty cents a day (Sunday included.)

Every man not drafted to be taxed ten dollars (Abolitionists excepted).

For every white male child, born alive ten dollars.

For every female child, born alive, ten cents.

For every negro male child, born alive, a premium of twenty dollars.

For every negro female child, born alive, a premium of ten dollars.

For not believing Mr. Lincoln is the Government, a tax of five hundred dollars.

For talking against the right of Republicans to steal, a tax of fifty dollars for each offence, and six months' imprisonment.

For dying, a tax of one dollar a head, save and except these Americans of African descent who have a right to die free.

CARLO PATTI, brother of Adeline, and late aide-de-camp to General Beauregard, has gone to Europe for the purpose of studying music. He is 23 years of age, and, after fighting in eleven battles, was taken prisoner and liberated on parole.

DIED,

Of Bilious Fever, in the 29th year of his age, THOMAS T. DUNSMORE.

His funeral will take place from the corner of Penn and Factory streets, at the hour of nine o'clock this morning.

☞ TIGHTNESS OF THE CHEST—We sneeze a slight, thin, sharp, icherous matter comes from our nose; we have heaviness of the head, great oppression in the chest, some tightness, and a little tenderness in the region of the lungs. Now, attention must be given to this state of facts, or inflammation of the lungs, or congestion may take place, and death may be with us before we are aware.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

Say two, four, or six, according to age, sex and Constitution, must be taken. They must purge very freely, drink warm drinks while the fever lasts, and as a diet eat plenty of good Indian meal gruel or chicken broth, with plenty of rice in it. By this treatment, on the second or third day the disease will be cured. This complaint is going the rounds, and will be followed by dysentery and diarrhœa, but they will be cured by the same process. The wise will have Brandreth's Pills where they can be easily laid hold on, and by taking them by the directions, safety and health will follow.

Sold by THOMAS REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.

sep14-1yd-we

☞ MANHOOD, AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED in four weeks, by DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. Dr. Ricord, of Paris, after years of earnest solicitation, has at length acceded to the urgent request of the American public, and appointed an Agent in New York, for the sale of his valued and highly-prized Essence of Life. This wonderful agent will restore Manhood to the most shattered constitutions in four weeks; and, if used according to plain instructions, failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent success, in every case, is certain. Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases, with full instructions for use, at $3, or four quantities in one for $9, and will be sent to any part, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance to his accredited agent. Circular sent free on receipt of four stamps. PHILIP ROLAND, 44½ Bond st., one door west of Broadway, N. Y., Sole Agent for United States.

sep20:3md

☞ SMALL-POX HAS ALREADY SACRIFICED some of our best and bravest troops. Soldiers, listen to the voice of reason, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood and strengthen the stomach, while the Ointment removes all pain, and prevents pit marks. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of pills or ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other goods; 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1,40 per box or pot.

sep21-1wd

M. J. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR

☞ CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Silver and Brass Platers,

And manufacturers of

Saddlery & Carriage Hardware,

No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge,)

jn5-1yd PITTSBURGH.

☞ DRUGS! DRUGS! THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large stock of Drugs and Medicines, embracing all articles usually kept in a first-class Drug Store, together with Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs; Patent Medicines of all kinds; Toilet Soap and Perfumery; Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes; Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, in the greatest variety Mineral Waters of all kinds; superior Rappee Snuff and Tobacco; Carbon Oil; Prime Potash and Soda Ash, every pound of which is warranted; Pure Liquors, purchased exclusively for medicinal purposes; Thomas Bell & Co.'s Pure Rye Whiskey, constantly on hand, at

JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
Corner the Diamond and Market st.
Corner the Diamond and Market st.

sep21-1wd

☞ TO CONSUMPTIVES.—CONSUMPTIVE SUFFERERS will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending your address to

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

sep20-3mdaw

☞ A FACT.

Is it a Dye.

In the year 1856 Mr. Batchelor first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only fifty cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. L. MATHEWS,
General Agent, 13 Gold st. N. Y.

Also manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents.

jan6-1yd

☞ DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT—Died of croup. What a pretty and interesting child I saw last week! But now, alas! it is no more. Such was the conversation of two gentlemen riding down town in the cars. Died of croup! how strange! when Dr. Tobias's Venetian Liniment is a certain cure, if taken in time. Now, Mothers, we appeal to you. It is not for the paltry gain and profit we make, but for the sake of your infant child that now lies playing at your feet. Croup is a dangerous disease; but use Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment in time, and it is robbed of its terrors. Always keep it in the house; you may not want it to-night, or to-morrow, no telling when—but armed with this Liniment, you are prepared, let it come when it will. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

Office 56 Cortlandt street, New York.

Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and all respectable Druggists. sep21-1ydaw

☞ NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS! says a great writer, and in the history of rare discoveries for the last half century, nothing has leaped into favor with the public, so completely, so universally, as

ORISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

No other is recognized in the world of fashion by either sex. Its swift operation, the ease with which it is applied, the remarkable naturalness of the browns and blacks it imparts, its exemption from all unpleasant odor or caustic incidental, and its general effect on the hair and skin, are the good and sufficient causes of its unprecedented popularity.

Manufactured by J.