

Democrat & Sentinel.

C. D. MURRAY, Editor. James S. Todd, Publisher. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11 1861.

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The Difference. There seems to be a vast amount of difference, at present, between the rights which belong to Republican newspapers on the one hand, and Democratic newspapers on the other. Our Republican contemporaries can, as in the good old days, publish just what they please. They can with impunity assail the National Administration and call upon every man connected with it, from Abraham Lincoln down to the scullion in the White House, to resign. But let a Democratic editor dare to do this, let him in the mildest possible manner comment unfavorably on the general policy pursued by Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet, and condemn in an equally mild manner, any of their acts, and he is instantly denounced as a secessionist, his office is in great danger of being assailed and rid out by abolition mobs; or as has occurred in some instances, an order is issued for the suppression of his paper, by the powers that be at Washington. It is not enough that he proclaims his devotion and love for the Union and the Constitution, that he condemns the secession movement, and in the strongest language he can command, calls upon the people to be a unit in sustaining the Government in its efforts to put down the Southern rebellion. Unless he will go further than this—unless he will crouch and cring like a base and cowardly slave at the foot-stool of power—unless he will consent to become the lick spittle of the National Administration, by endorsing all its corruptions and all its unconstitutional acts, he is told that the pains, penalties and forfeitures of the law await him, while as we have already said, Republican newspapers every day and every week assail the administration with impunity. Now where we ask is the equity and justice of all this. If it is reasonable for a Democratic paper to oppose and denounce the policy, or certain acts and measures of the President or his cabinet, is it not equally reasonable for a Republican newspaper to do so?—if Democratic papers for doing so are mobbed and "rid out," or suppressed by the Government, does not even handed justice demand, that Republican papers equally guilty shall be dealt with, with equal severity?—Why this distinction between the organs of the two parties? We have heard it said that, "what is one man's meat is another man's poison," but we think no honest or candid man will contend, that what is treason in a Democrat is patriotism in a Republican—that the liberty of the press should be allowed to the Republicans and denied to the Democracy. We do not believe Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet, or their most ardent supporters, are ready to promulgate and advocate such a monstrous and anti-republican doctrine as this.

The fiercest assailants of the National and State Administrations since the commencement of this war, have been Republican newspapers. Did not the New York Tribune edited by that cowardly fanatic, Horace Greeley, assail Lincoln and his Cabinet, and call on them to resign? Did it not question the loyalty of the old veterans, General Scott, and call upon him to resign? Did it not raise the cry of "Forward to Richmond" and did not every broad-mouthed abolitionist in the land join in the cry? Did not that cry compel General Scott to order a battle when he was not prepared for it, and did not the battle thus forced by Greeley & Co., result in a disgraceful defeat of our army? We know the

facts, and we know that there is no man living, who dare answer these interrogatories, save in the affirmative. Then why is there no talk about mobbing or suppressing the Tribune? No, nothing like that must be attempted. If it were a Democratic printing office, it would be right to "rid it out" by a mob, or suppress it by authority of law, but it is the leading and most influential Republican sheet in the land, and we must therefore let it alone!

We have now before us a copy of the New York Times, which contains an article highly abusive of Simon Cameron the Secretary of War, calling on President Lincoln to compel him to resign, and to appoint Holt of Kentucky in his stead. Is this not assailing the Administration, and attacking it in its most vital part? And yet we hear no talk about suppressing the New York Times. It is a Republican sheet and may say what it pleases. But if a Democratic newspaper attempts to do so, it must be immediately "rid out" by a mob or suppressed by the Government. What a glorious thing it must be to be the editor of a Republican newspaper just now. How independent Republican editors must feel. But never mind there's a good time coming boys, therefore we democratic editors have concluded to wait a little longer. We want give up the ship for the present at least.

The Infanticide Case. The case of the Commonwealth vs. Ann Hartzell, indictment for murder, was called on in the court of Oyer and Terminer of this county on last Wednesday afternoon. This is the White township Infanticide case, an account of which, our readers will recollect, we published shortly after it occurred. We intended at the commencement of the trial, publishing the testimony in the case in full, but in consequence of the indelicate nature of a portion of it, we have concluded not to do so. The prisoner having been arraigned pleaded "not guilty." She is an unmarried girl of about 16 years of age. While there is nothing in her deportment which indicates intelligence and refinement, her countenance would lead a stranger to believe that she is both modest and kind-hearted—one of that weak minded portion of the female sex who are but too ready,

"To stoop to folly, And find too late that men betray." but not one who "to hide her shame from every eye" would murder her offspring. After the arraignment a jury was called. A number were challenged promptly and for cause. The following jury was finally empanelled, each juror having been sworn to "well and truly try the issue joined between the Commonwealth and the prisoner at the bar, and a true deliverance make according to the evidence," before taking his seat.—Jacob Fie, Jr., Michael Driskell, Adam Makin, Charles Flick, John Ite, John Frederick, Jr., Patrick McCormick, Daniel Christie, Andrew Strittmatter, Joseph A. Parish, Peter Garman and Charles J. Owens. Mr. Owens was called and empanelled as a talesman, the regular panel having been exhausted. A juror accepted by the defendant and directed to be sworn, was challenged preemptively by the District Attorney. The Defendant's counsel objected. They contended that the section of the revised Penal Code, which authorizes the Commonwealth to do this, in criminal cases, is unconstitutional. The Court sustained the District Attorney, and sealed a bill of exceptions, thus giving the defendant an opportunity to test the matter in the Supreme Court.

The evidence disclosed a very remarkable, and at the same time a very revolting case. It seems that the mother of the defendant is dead, and that her father is among the vilest and most abandoned of mankind, that she never knew a parents care, or felt the holy endearments of a virtuous home. Since she has been old enough to work for her support she has been "living out" among the neighbors of White township, and all the witnesses examined were unanimous in testifying to the fact, of her always having been regarded as a "good girl." Sometime last February she came to live with a man named Smith, whose wife was ill, and remained there until the fourth of March. On the evening of that day she attended a religious meeting in the neighborhood. While there, she became ill and a young man in compliance with her request, accompanied her home to Smith's. On entering the house she told Mrs. Smith that she was ill, who arose from her bed and gave her some medicine. Mrs. Smith then went again to bed. The defendant then went out of the house, and remained there a considerable time. On returning she told Mrs. Smith that she had been sitting on the door step and felt much better, and went to bed. Shortly after this Mr. Smith who had also been at the church returned home. A few moments after he entered the house, a young man who passed that way in going to his home from the meeting, knocked at the door, and asked for a light. Mr. Smith went out and the young man who was accompanied by several other persons, on their way home, told him that they had heard a child crying. The cry was heard in the direction of the pig pen. The party went down to that building, and Mr. Smith after two or three efforts, succeeded in dragging from under it, a living male child. He took it to the house. Two women in the neighborhood were sent for, and on their arrival it was dressed.

It was then shown to the prisoner, who acknowledged that she was the mother of

the child. She said she did not know what she was doing when she concealed it. About nine hours after it was discovered, it died. An inquest was held and Dr. Jeffries, who was one of the jurors, testified that the forehead of the dead infant, bore the marks of two severe blows. The back part of the head was entirely crushed in, "feeling" in the hands of the witness, "like a sack of bones." Its back was also broken. He stated that he was not what is termed a regular physician—that is the graduate of a Medical College. From the evidence we are confident that the unnatural mother had taken the infant by the legs, and dashed its head against the wall of the pig pen. No post mortem examination was made. Dr. R. S. Bunn called by the defence, testified that the external evidence of injuries, as testified to by Dr. Jeffries, were sufficient to raise a strong, if not violent presumption that they caused the death of the child, but added very properly as we think, that if present, he would regard it as his duty, to hold a post mortem examination, in order to enable him to testify with confidence. Physicians who understand their profession always do this.

The prisoner was defended by Messrs Johnston, Oatman and Reed. From the circumstances surrounding the unhappy girl, we are certain this was an act of humanity on their part. She stood before the Court and jury without a single relative to sympathize, pity or care for her. The argument of Mr. Johnston in her defence was sometimes logical, but all the time eloquent and ingenious, and from the verdict we entertain but little doubt, wielded a powerful influence over the jury—rescuing the prisoner from a conviction of murder in the first degree. The argument of Mr. Reed proved him to be not only a well read lawyer but an eloquent advocate, while the speech of Mr. Oatman, as a maiden effort, was quite creditable to him. To those who have heard Messrs Noon and Kopelin address a jury, it is unnecessary for us to say that their addresses in this case on behalf of the Commonwealth, were eloquent, logical, and under the facts of the case, unanswerable. Judge Taylor commenced charging the jury at about half past nine of Friday night. His charge was a lucid exposition of the law, which applied to the case, and an impartial recapitulation of the testimony. He concluded with some appropriate observations with regard to the solemn nature of the duty which devolved on the jury. He told them, that they had nothing to do with consequences if the punishment annexed by the law, to the crime of murder was too severe, the fault was not theirs. Courts and juries were the ministers, and not the authors of the law. If they believed the prisoner to be innocent of the crime with which she was charged, or entertained a reasonable doubt of her guilt, it was their duty to acquit her—if on the other hand, they believed her to be guilty, it was their duty to find her so, without regard to consequences. The case was one which demanded their careful and dispassionate consideration. To the prisoner at the bar to the public, and to the cause of public justice, it was one of very great importance.—While it was not right that the innocent should suffer, neither was it right, that the guilty should go unwhipped of justice. The jury then retired and the next (Saturday) morning about 8 o'clock, brought the verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. The prisoner has not yet been sentenced.

We Wonder. We wonder wherein Abraham Kopelin, Esq., Mr. James D. Hamilton, and the other gentlemen who compose the Republican ticket have offended Mr. Daniel J. Morrell, owner of the Cambria Iron Works. He has been making himself very busy, recently, trying to get up a new ticket—for the reason we presume, that he don't like the one nominated by the Republican Convention. He wants to get a "Union Ticket." Are not Kopelin, and Hamilton Union men. If they are not, Pershing and Buck are—therefore, Mr. Morrell, you can ease your patriotic conscience, by voting for them. We don't think you would materially injure your prospects of being elected to Congress next fall, by so doing.

As Geo. S. King, Esq., of Johnstown remarked on last Monday, it is now too late in the campaign, to talk about nominating a "Union Ticket." Both parties in the County, have held Conventions and nominated tickets. The Democracy are pleased with their ticket, and intend to elect it. It is composed of staunch Union men, and pure patriots. It is emphatically a Union Ticket—therefore, Mr. Morrell, we advise you to support it. It is true you ain't very smart, but then you are a rich man, and as money is everything now a-days, we would like to have you on our side.

Dr. Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band is the only known remedy for Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, and the pernicious effects of Mercury, and it is with the greatest satisfaction, as to its merits, that we call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of our paper, of the Anti Rheumatic Band.

New York, Sept. 9.—The U. S. steam frigate Minnesota, the flag ship of Commodore Stringham, sailed yesterday for Fortress Monroe. The brig Mary M' Rae, of Wilmington, North Carolina, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt and quinine. She has been seized by the Government under the confiscation act.

LETTER FROM CAMP TENNALLY.

CAMP TENNALLY, Sep. 6 1861. Friend Murray.—Since writing my last letter nothing worthy of particular notice has occurred in camp, Monday last, the 11th Reg. P. R. C. was again out on picket guard. Whilst out, we captured a small drove of cattle with the drivers. It is supposed the men were secession spies, and had the cattle along for a pretext to get inside of the lines of the Federal army. Both cattle and men were sent to Washington city. We came in from Picket late in the evening, and immediately received orders to prepare to march. Two days rations were immediately drawn from the commissary and each man received his allowance. The report was that Gen. McClellan had telegraphed to Gen. McCall that the enemy opposite the Chain Bridge were being strongly reinforced, and that in all probability they would make an attack inside of 48 hours. At midnight we were called out and the company formed. After receiving instructions to lie down with our arms and accoutrements near us, we were ordered to our quarters with the expectation of being called out again before morning, but were not. Our orders on Wednesday were the same as those for the evening before, to be ready to march at a moments notice. Wednesday evening we went to sleep with the expectation of being called out during the night, but in this we were again disappointed for our rest was not disturbed by the 'long roll' nor the command hurriedly to fall in. Thursday morning Co. A., went to work on a fortification situated about half a mile from our encampment, called Fort M'Call.

The work on this Fort is nearly completed, and when finished will be very formidable, if the rebels attack this side of the capitol. After working about three hours it commenced raining and we were discharged, and returned to our quarters. The rain continued during the day—the Reg. did no drilling. We are quartered more agreeably in damp weather; we might hail with delight its coming but in our present dwelling place, dry weather is much preferred. The following is the daily routine as it is now in the camp of the "bloody 11th." At 4 1/2 a. m. reveille, Co. drill 5 to 6; breakfast from 7 to 8; regimental drill from 7 1/2 to 9 or from 9 to 10; dinner at 1 p. m., company drill from 2 to 3 regimental from 4 to 5 1/2; guard mounting at 6; 6 1/2 dress parade; retreat at sundown; 7 supper 9 tattoo, and at 10 taps. At the latter time the camp which has been very lively during the day, assumes a very quiet appearance, the lights being all extinguished, and no persons moving about but those doing guard duty. From this statement of a days work you can see that however much soldiering is inclined to create a feeling of laziness, but a small amount of leisure time is given to enjoy it. The commissary department of the Regiment is also much better arranged at present than it was at the camps we were heretofore located in. Our rations still continue to be of the most substantial kind; viz, soft and hard bread, beef, pork, beans, rice &c. A few days since the commissary commenced issuing hominy, which when well cooked makes an excellent dish for a soldier. Potatoes and molasses have also been added to our rations. If our arrangements for cooking what we receive were as good as the quality of the articles received, no one could fare better either in or out of the service of Uncle Sam.

News of the great victory at Fort Hatteras Aug 20 was received here immediately after the arrival of Gen. Butler and Commodore Stingham in Washington. The news of this victory created an unusual amount of rejoicing among the boys in this Regiment. A few more such victories will inspire the Federal forces with far more spirit and self-confidence than they lost at Bull's Run. As we have orders to march at a moments warning, it is probable that we will yet see some very active service. The Federal forces at this point receive additional reinforcements almost daily. If the rebels dare to attack us in the neighborhood of the Chain Bridge, we will be well prepared to meet them. H

We would render ourselves liable to the charge of being the most ungrateful of mankind, did we fail in retaining thanks to the friends who have extended their patronage to us during the last month. During that time nearly one hundred new subscribers have been added to our subscription list. To us the most gratifying feature of the matter is, that many of them are ultra Republicans; men who voted for Abraham Lincoln, and would do so again. They do not set us down as Secessionists, merely because we are Democrats, but respect us because we uphold that which we believe to be right, and are willing that we shall be heard for our cause. To both the Editor and publisher of this paper, this manifestation of public confidence is indeed gratifying. They are laboring in their position not merely to command success, but to do more, deserve it. We are determined to stand by the right, and if sustained we shall be very glad, if not we shall of course be very sorry; but at all events we will uphold the time honored principles of the Democratic party, and if they are to be crushed out and ignored, we are willing to be crushed out and ignored with them; but while we continue to edit this paper, no threat shall intimidate, and no power shall overawe us, in the discharge of our duties.

All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper.

WAR NEWS, AND OTHER ITEMS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—A man named Williamson was arrested to day in a wagon, just as he was about leaving his shop. At first he protested his innocence and invited investigation. The police soon demonstrated that they were better acquainted with the secrets of his wagon than was supposed, and quickly drew from its secret recesses ample evidence of the guilt of some one. The vehicle had a false floor, and the police quietly removed it, the accused exclaimed, "My God, I am a ruined man." The articles found, embrace, among other things, some twenty large size Navy Revolvers, of superior quality; a quantity of gold lace; tinnel packages; about one hundred and twenty letters addressed to parties in Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Fairfax, some from several first class business houses in Baltimore. The letters and other articles were sent to General Dix. Williamson was also sent to Fort McHenry.

SEPTEMBER 9.—Yesterday afternoon two or three rear cars of a train containing a detachment of the Harris Cavalry of New York, and Col. Kilpatrick's regiment, were thrown from the track on the Northern Central railroad, near Cockeysville, through the criminal carelessness of the engineer. Four soldiers were instantly killed, and several wounded, three mortally. The engineer on seeing the result of his recklessness, detached his locomotive and hastened to the city, where he was arrested. He was freed upon the promise of some soldiers, but they failed to detain him.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 6.—Nothing important has been transacted in the Legislature to-day. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6.—Hon. James S. Jackson, will issue a spirited call to-morrow, for a regiment of Kentucky Cavalry, under the authority of the United States, for three years service, or during the war. He states that the soil of Kentucky has been wantonly invaded.

HEIDSBURG, Mo., September 5.—Abe Huger, the baggage master on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, furnishes to the correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat the following account of a diabolical outrage on that road on Tuesday last. The passenger cars of a train, headed west, were thrown into the State river by the timbers on the east end of the bridge having been burned so as to give way when the train reached that portion. The entire train went down, the engine turning over, and the baggage, freight, mail and two passenger cars and falling, piled on top. The passenger cars were completely crushed. I was the only one on the train that escaped unhurt. After getting out of the baggage car I commenced taking the passengers that were not killed from the wreck. Conductor J. C. Conter died in a few minutes. Frank Clark, engineer, had one leg completely twisted and jammed into strings. He died in a few minutes after being dispersed. Martin Field, mail agent, Charles Moore, fireman, and F. Fox, a brakeman, were killed. Among the wounded were Mr. Mehill, of Ohio, a son of Dr. Mehill, and his wife; both badly wounded. I could not learn the names of all the passengers. I went to St. Joseph and got an engine, and with physicians and other necessities, returned to the scene of disaster at 3 o'clock A. M. The greatest excitement prevails in St. Joseph in regard to this inhuman outrage.

WASHINGTON Sep. 8.—Major General McClellan has issued the following order: HEADQUARTERS OF THE POTOMAC, Sep. 8.—Private Wm. Scott, Company K, Third Vermont Volunteers, having been found guilty by court-martial of sleeping on his post while a sentinel, the life of the General, and the President of the United States has been endangered by his do, and the sentence has been approved and ordered to be executed. The commanding officers of the Brigade, the regiment and the company of the condemned, together with many officers and privates, of his regiment, had earnestly appealed to the Major General commanding to spare the life of the offender, and the President of the United States has expressed a wish, that it is the first commutation to death in this army for this crime, mercy may be extended to the criminal.—This fact, reviewed in connection with the inexperience of the condemned, as a soldier, his previous good character, and the urgent entreaties made in his behalf, have determined the Major General commanding, to grant the pardon so earnestly prayed for. This act of clemency must not be misunderstood as affording a precedent for any future case. The duty of a sentinel is of such a nature that its neglect by sleeping upon or deserting his post, may endanger the safety of a command, or even the whole army, and all nations alike to the offence the penalty of death.—He will be released from confinement and returned to duty. By command of Major General McClellan. Scott was to have been shot this morning.—The pardon was sent to the regiment, which heartily expressed their appreciation of this act of executive clemency.

At the camp of Col. Young's regiment of Kentucky cavalry, on Sunday noon, a soldier named Henderson shot another named Walter, while performing duty as a guard sergeant. Joseph H. Bryson was officer of the day, and owing to his presence of mind and decision discipline was secured to the camp. Walter fell at the feet of Sergeant Bryson, who immediately disarmed Henderson, of his revolver and had him put under guard, he then attended to the wounded sentry, who is now at the Washington Hospital.—Walter was shot under the right ear, the ball lodging in the left side of the jaw. There is no prospect of recovery.

The War Department has issued an order that volunteer cavalry regiments of twelve companies shall have three wagons, and regiments of from eight to ten companies two wagons instead of one, as heretofore. Commodore Rowan has written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy dated U. S. steamer Pawnee, Hatteras Inlet, Sep. 5, of which the following is an extract: "In a communication addressed to the Commander in Chief at Hampton Roads, I informed him that I had forwarded seven of the fugitives to the Peapody, to be landed at the Hampton Roads supplying them with provisions to last them there. Another of the fugitives of this party I have retained to act as pilot in these waters, should his service be required.

From the best information I can obtain ten regiments of North Carolina troops have been recalled from Virginia to defend the State. The secessionists residing near the water are deserting their residences and seeking shelter in the interior. The poorer classes remain, waiting for protection to show their Union sentiments. A town meeting was called in Washington, N. C., on the night of the 1st, when it was decided to fortify a point in the river ten miles below the town. Col. Lamon has been authorized to raise a brigade of Virginia and other troops, and has accordingly made arrangements for properly equipping them. The Post Master General has directed the mail facilities to be restored to Paduch, Ky., that town now being in possession of the federal troops, and the mails there no longer tampered with by the secessionists. The Secretary of the Treasury has largely increased the clerical force employed in filing the Treasury notes.

CAIRO, Sep. 8.—The reported rebel force at Columbus, Ky., under Polk, is increased to thirteen regiments of Infantry, with six batteries, a siege battery and three battalions of cavalry. He has a gun boat, and three steamers, Jeff Thompson's force remains at Belmont, Mo., opposite Columbus. We have no authentic information of the death of Jeff Davis. ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sep. 9.—The steamship Africa passed Cape race this morning with Liverpool dates to Sunday, the 1st.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London Globe announces that the army in Canada is about to be reinforced by 22,500 men during the month. The Times editorially calls on the government to strain every nerve to develop the cultivation of cotton in India and elsewhere. It says that it believes that there will be no lack or will to assist the enterprise on the part of the government, if the merchants and manufacturers will point out the way, the government will waive all samples when the produce of the country and the existence of millions are at stake.

The Daily News, in an article on fugitive slaves, concludes that the federal cause is best promoted by clearly identified with the abolition of slavery. Queen Victoria has left Ireland for Balmoral.

West India advices had been received via England stating that the privateer Sumpster had taken up and sunk forty vessels, causing great excitement there. FORTRESS MONROE, Sep. 8.—Hon. Caleb Smith, forced by the Interior, Mr. Kennedy, of the Census Bureau, and Col. Seaton, of the National Intelligence, have spent the day at Old Point and Newport News. They leave to night for Washington.

Distinguished visitors bring cheering intelligence from Washington of a retrograde movement of Beauregard's. It is well understood here that he must soon capitulate, or suffer a disastrous defeat by the withdrawal of troops to the invaded States of the Southern Confederacy. CAIRO, September 6.—This morning, at eleven o'clock, Gen. Grant with two regiments of Infantry, one company of light artillery and two gun boats, took possession of Tridnab, Ky. He found Secession flags flying in different parts of the city, in expectation of greeting the rebel army, which was reported to be 3,000 strong, only sixteen miles distant. The loyal citizens tore down the Secession flags on the arrival of our troops.

Gen. Grant took possession of the telegraph office, railroad depot and marine hospital. He found large quantities of cooked rations and supplies of leather for the rebel army. The following proclamation was issued: "I have come among you, not as an enemy, but as your friend and fellow-citizen, not to injure or annoy you, but to defend and respect, defend and enforce the rights of all loyal citizens. This enemy in rebellion against our common Government has taken possession and planted its guns upon the soil of Kentucky, and fired upon our flag. Columbus and Hickman are in his hands. He is moving upon your city. I am here to defend you against this enemy. I assist you to maintain the authority and honor of your Government. I have nothing to do with your personal opinions. I shall deal only with armed rebellion, its aiders and abettors. You can pursue your usual vocations without fear. The strong arm of the Government is here to protect its friends and punish only its enemies wherever manifested. Whenever you are able to defend yourselves and maintain the authority and protect the rights of the loyal citizens, I shall withdraw the forces under my command." Signed: "C. S. Grant, Brigadier General Commanding."

The Maryland regiment forming at Cumberland now numbers about eight hundred men, who are daily drilling under efficient officers. Arms and equipments will be secured them and they will enter at once into active service.

Almost every body has heard of "Wood's Hair Restorative." That the word "Restorative," in this case, is no misnomer, we have the testimony of individuals whose elevated position in the country, as well as their acknowledged and honorable character as gentlemen, render whatever they publicly assert in the last degree reliable. Several of these have "tested," personally, the hair preparation we are now speaking of, and certify to its amazing efficacy in the most public manner possible. Their certificates can be seen at the proprietor's depot, 312 Broadway, New York, and once seen and properly appreciated, we have no hesitation in saying they will impress conviction on the most skeptical mind. Wood's Hair Restorative is, doubtless, the best article of its kind ever yet produced.

It does not dye, but gives life, health and beauty to the decaying, falling and dead, restoring, as if by magic, that which was supposed to be irrecoverably lost. Heads nearly bald, and others nearly white, are daily being changed to their pristine beauty, and faces covered with pimples are rendered as smooth as an infant's, and as blushing as a rose, all by the use of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. For sale at 114 Market Street, and by all Druggists.—Chicago Times. Sold by all Druggists.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, AUG. 14th, 1861. FLOUR—From Stone, the ruling rate as follows: Superfine \$4.75 to \$4.87; Extra \$5.00 to \$5.25 Extra \$5.30 to \$5.60; Fancy brands \$5.60 to 6.25. Rye flour, from stone, at 2.75 and 3.00. Buckwheat flour, from stone, \$1.75 to 1.90 per \$100. GRAIN—Wheat, prime red, \$1.05 white, \$1.10. Barley, 50 to 55, spring, and 60 to 65 for fall. Rye, 45c. Oats, — to 27c. Corn, 40 to 45c. Groceries, Sugar, by the hhd., 24 to 25 per gallon. Coffee, 14 1/2 per lb. Rice, 54c. BACON—Shoulders, 7 1/2 per lb. Sides, 9 1/2 to 10; plain Hams, 10 1/2. Sugar Cured, 12c. BROOMS—\$2.00 to 2.75 per dozen for common to choice, and \$3.25 for fancy. BUCKETS AND TUBS.—Buckets, \$1.50 to 1.75 per dozen. Tubs, \$4.75 to 6.00. CANDLES AND SOAP.—Candles, dipped, 10 1/2 per lb. mould and advanced time 18 to 19. Soap, common, 5; Palm 5 1/2. CRABAPPLES—Common to good, 9 1/2 to 11. APPLES—Apples \$2.50 to 2.75 per bush. DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, \$2.50 per bush. Apples 75 cts. FEED.—Bran, 55 to 56 cts. per 100 lbs. Shorts, 55 to 65 cts.; Middlings, \$1.00 to 1.10 cts. Ship Stuffs, 65 to 75 cts. Fish—Mackerel, \$11.50 to 12.00 per hhd.; Baltimore Herring, \$6.25; Lake White, \$10.50; Trout, \$10.00. Potatoes.—Neshamocks, at 30 cts. per bush. Seed.—Timothy, \$2.20 per bush. Flax, \$1.20 to 1.25. Clover, \$4.10. Whisky.—Bottled, 16 cts.; Old Rye, \$1.25 per gallon. Lard.—No 1, 9 1/2 per lb. Hops.—At scales \$8 to 9.00 per ton. Hides.—Green Beef Hides, 5; Dry Salted Hides 12; Dry Flint Hides, 12 1/2 per lb. Oil.—Lard No. 1, 88c. Linsseed, 65 per gallon. Salt.—No. 1, \$1.15 per bbl. Tallow.—Lough, 7, and country rendered, 8 per lb. White Lead.—\$3.50 per keg, and dry 8c per lb. Red Lead, 6 to 7. Litharge, 84c. Window Glass.—6x8 and 7x9, \$2.00; 8x10, \$2.25; 9x11 to 10x12, \$2.50; 8x13, 9x14, \$110; \$2.75; 9x15 and 10x16, \$3.00.