The Daily Post.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 16

ACTIVITY.

The Philadelphia *Press*, in speaking of the amount of activity displayed by all classes in the present struggle, says:

It is wonderful how much has been accomplished in less than a month, and now that our martial machinery is fairly put in working order, there will be no attainable achievement of which we will not soon be fully capable. All countries concede our talent for business of all kinds, and the "chivalric" rebels, who prefer indolence and dissipation to industry and sobriety, will learn to their sorrow that the business of the North now is war, for the suppression of rebellion and the maintenance of our National Government; and to this undertaking, which is the great necessity of the present movement, all our powers are being directed with the same degree of earnestness and devotion which have won for us so many signal triumphs in peaceful pursuits. With an available population to recruit from—nearly four times as great as the real practical force of the rebels—we have every possible facility for feeding, clothing and transporting them. If our stock of superior arms is not as great at present as we desire—although it probably equals, if it does not exceed, their supply—we have ample opportunities of making large purchases from abroad, and besides, the machinery and skill for manufacturing, at short notice, as many rifles and rifled cannons as we desire. With the navy under our control, and a fleet of merchantmen, which is one of the largest in the world, we can not only blockade all their ports, harbors and inlets, but have such a force hovering upon their coast as will enable us at any moment to attack any of their seaboard cities which we desire to capture. The teeming population of the Northwest, which is adjacent to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, are not only fully competent to protect themselves, but can, at short notice, whenever the necessity may arise, glide down the great Father of Waters, and place at their mercy all the rebel towns and districts which lie by its side.

History teaches that in all great contests of arms, the North has triumphed over the South, and certainly no struggle has ever been inaugurated in which the chances of success, and the preponderance of strength were more overwhelmingly in favor of the Northern combatants than in the present struggle. The only wonder is that the people of the South should have been blind and foolish enough to have provoked a conflict in which they had so much to lose and so little to gain, and in which nothing but the kind forbearance of those whom they have so shamefully assailed can save them from utter destruction.

There is a very dangerous uneasiness exhibited at different points, to precipitate a guerilla warfare, and plunge indiscriminately into deadly and unrestrained conflict. This most dangerous spirit must be checked, else anarchy will suddenly take the place of legitimate authority, and desolation cover the land as practically as if buried under the lava of a volcano.

This alarming feature does not crop out among the reckless, ignorant or vicious only, who would profit by any upheaval of society. We find it recognized by men in official station, and invited by those who know better. There must be system and recognized authority in war as in peace, and every effort made by the conservative element to check this ndependent, irresponsible border and guerilla warfare. We must trust to those who are at the helm, obey their orders, and patiently await results. In the military department at Washington, we have every confidence. Skill, resolution and prudence mark every step in this evenful crisis. Let us co-operate with, not thwart the preliminary caution and sagacity of the greatest military chieftain of the age.

CAMP SCOTT.

We had information direct from Camp Scott last evening, that Col. Campbell's regiment, the 12th, would soon leave for Washington city. The regiment is in for the war, and will see it through. We have the best military authority for saying that the 12th cannot be excelled in officers or men by any in the State. Who dare doubt it?

Learning to Shoot.

At West Point, the Cadets are daily trained to shoot at a target with the musket rifle. They fire ten shots, in squads of ten, at as many iron targets, the size and form of a man. Each squad is arranged in line, so that each cadet fires at his own target, which has its number painted upon it.—The shooting of each cadet and each squad is recorded, so that the qualities of each, as a marksman, are well known to the instanutor.

Chapman, in his book called the "American Rifles," states that all men dodge in firing—some before, and others just after the shot is fired. The latter class may learn to be marksmen, the former never. In learning to shoot with a rifle, a person should strive to acquire a steady, cool demeanor, with a true quick eye and nimble finger.—Practice, and nothing but practice, can make a good marksman. At the same time mere firing is not the only practice necessary.

What War Has Cost the World.

The war preceding the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, cost $130,000,000.

The Spanish war of 1739, settled for at Aix-la-Chapelle, cost $270,000,000.

The war of the Spanish Succession cost $311,000,000.

The treaty of Paris, in 1763, ended a bloody struggle, which cost $560,000,000.

The war of American Independence, cost England and this country $930,000,000.

The war of ten years, which is know as "the French Revolution of 1793," cost $230,000,000.

The war against the First Napoleon, which began in 1803 and ended in 1815, cost the extraordinary amount of $5,800,000,000.

The Crimean war cost $84,000,000.

The last Italian war, not including the hostilities between Victor Emanuel, Garibaldi, Bombs, &c., cost $45,000,000.

The last war in India cost England $38,000,000.

The list might be doubled. It includes wars only of which definite statistics are on record. The cost of the present war here no statistician can estimate, because the loss to commerce, industry and trade which it will involve is beyond the reach of calculating powers.

Maury.

The N. Y. *Sunday Times* does the defection of Lieut. Maury in verse as follows:

"Observatory Maury" once, alas!
We called our nation's glory;
But now with pitying shrug the world we pass—
Observe—*o-bey*—Maury.

Patriotic Letter from a Democratic Lady to Capt. Kerr.

MY. BARR—Sir:—The following patriotic letter from a democratic lady, inclosing a sum of money, was left at my residence when absent in the east. "I am constrained to decline this generous offer, not out of any disrespect to the estimable young lady and others who so generously tendered their aid and money to purchase a stand of colors for the "*Benton Guards*." We have concluded not to receive any favor of the kind, acting on the motto of the honest name we bear, "*Everything for the country, nothing for self*." Permit me then, in return for this mark of kindness, to state that a friendship to please and gratify could not emanate from any source more to be prized than the one so freely and generously offered by the fair donor, who is the worthy daughter of a sound and reliable democrat.

With sentiments of respect and esteem, &c.,
Truly, R. H. KERR.

ALLEGHENY CITY, April 24, 1861.

TO CAPT. R. H. KERR—Sir:—Feeling assured, not only by your past political views, but from a knowledge of your personal character, that when *you* feel called upon to offer your personal services to crush rebellion, it is, indeed, owing to a sense of duty to your country and not through any spirit of vindictiveness which you cherish toward our blind, misguided Southern brethren, I herewith offer to contribute my mite toward procuring a flag for the company which I understand you are about to organize, presuming that you have not yet made any arrangement for a stand of colors. And, also, if my humble services are acceptable, I will canvass the township to procure whatever aid I can for the same purpose, or to be otherwise applied for the benefit of the company, as in your judgment is best.

I hope the motives by which I am prompted will protect me from being considered presumptuous in thus intruding myself into your notice. Respectfully &c.,

LIBRARY, May 14.

ED. POST:—Yesterday was a gala day in Library, Snowden township. Men, women, and children turned out en masse to raise two Union poles and fling the Stars and Stripes to the gale. One on the premises of A. C. Wilson, merchant, the other across the street, on property of Dr. E. A. Wood.

Quite a new demonstration of the Union sentiments of the place was in the fact that one of the poles was reared in honor of Andrew Jackson, the "Old Hickory," and the other in honor of Abraham Lincoln, the "Young Hickory."

The meeting was a large one, and everybody seemed wild with enthusiasm. After the erection of the hickories, the large audience convened in the Baptist Church. The meeting was organized by appointing Rev. David Williams, Chairman. The Vice Presidents were James Means, Wm. Stewart, John Fife, Jr., and J. L. Brown; Secretaries, Dr E. A. Wood and S. M. Adams.

The meeting was appropriately addressed by Rev. David Williams on taking the chair followed by a most eloquent and patriotic prayer by the same gentleman. Addresses were then delivered by Wm. Linn, Thomas Howard, and Dr. E. A. Wood. The speakers renounced partizanship; they were willing to join hands with any man who loved the Union. There could be but one issue to the war; there might be great bloodshed, but the government must be finally victorious. They made most stirring appeals to the patriotism of all present to defend the Stars and Stripes. The speeches were received with immense applause. The excellent martial band of the St. Clair Guards was present, and deserve much praise for their music. Much praise is due A. C. Wilson, W. H. McNary and John H. Murray, committee of arrangement for their judicious management of the whole affair. After the benediction each man and woman went home with glowing patriotism and the determination to stand bravely by the country in the hour of its imminent peril.

Yours, Truly. VINE.

Political Proscriptions—Small Way of Treating Great Issues.

The terrorist journals, which lately distinguished themselves by an attempt to inaugurate civil warfare in this city, and which so violently attacked the Administration for not at once invading the South with fire and sword, have found new game for their truculency. They have taken to singling out individuals for proscription and punishment for opinions delivered on hearsay. The *Tribune's* correspondents perform, in reference to that journal, the duties which the Venitian spies discharged to the celebrated Council of Ten.—One time it is a manufacturer, another time a mechanic, and again a poor play actor, who is denounced by them. The last victim pointed out for vengeance is Dan Rice, the circus manager, who is accused of having one set of political opinions down South and another North. Why, this political duality is of the very nature and essence of the man's calling. He is the humble servant of the public wherever he may happen to be, and he is entitled to shift his opinions as he would his theatrical costumes. It is journals that fly at such small game as this that pretend to control the action of the government. Were we under Jacobin rule their action might inspire alarm. As it is, it is only regarded as a set off to the vaporings of the Southern braggarts.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Disposition of Major Anderson.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

So much has been said about the disposition to be made of Major Anderson by the President, the Secretary of War and by the volunteer federal troops of Kentucky, to say nothing of Major Anderson's own desires, that I am authorized to make the following statement:—The gentlemen composing the brigade of volunteers raised in Kentucky, sent a delegation here to invite Major Anderson to command them as brigadier General. He promptly responded that he would do so with the consent of the President. The President as quickly said he would commission Major Anderson, and detail him to do so, and would not throw the Major out of the regular service in the event that the volunteers were disbanded in a short time.

This point was not made clear to the President, and to-day Major Anderson was promoted by the Secretary of War to the position of Colonel in the army, and the President signed the commission, but with the distinct understanding that if it should subsequently be ascertained that authority existed to promote the Major still higher, and give him command of the Kentucky brigade, or if Major Anderson desired the promotion, at the risk of leaving the regular army, it should be done. This is the precise state of the case now.

Plan to Recover the Vessels Sunk at Norfolk.

Colonel Haupt, the distinguished engineer and contractor for building the Hoosac Tunnel, has made proposals to the War Department for raising the sunken vessels at the Gosport navy-yard. He proposes to furnish competent men to perform the task at a reasonable compensation, and to superintend and give direction to the engineering department in person free of charge. All beyond this that he stipulates is, that the government shall furnish a sufficient force to protect the men in their operations. He informs us that the work can be done in sixty days. The general plan of operations is by divers, who are to cover the holes with canvas, and where the portions are burned to insert timbers to support the canvass, and to eject the water by means of pumps worked by common locomotives.

Colonel Haupt also proposes another plan, by way of suggestion to the government. This is, to place powerful locomotive engines in the bottom of sailing ships for the purpose of propulsion, and by the process which he proposes an additional speed of five miles will be gained, the whole machinery to be so arranged as to leave no part exposed. The principle is by means of pumps to force a body of water from the bows of the ship to the stern. A conjunctive advantage will be, in case shot take effect under the water line, the first valves may be closed, and the water which comes in through the shot holes can be ejected, thus converting the means of destruction into to that of service. We think the plan highly feasible.—*Boston Com. Bulletin.*

The Three Month's Volunteers.

A dispatch from Washington City says: The government would fain see all three months' men changed into volunteers for the duration of the war. It is satisfied that the call for three months' service is more likely to impede than to benefit the intended operations for the suppression of the rebellion. Three fifths of the Northern troops enlisted for three months, now here, are however ready to re-enlist for the war.

WAR ITEMS.

The government contemplates the erection of earthworks at intervals all along the railroads from the North through Maryland, preliminary surveys for which are now being made. The capital is now completely encircled with encampments, controlling all the railroads.

The Navy Department expects that the ports of Charleston, Savannah and the mouths of the Mississippi will be effectually blockaded in a week. Commodore Stringham, who commands the blockading squadron, is to depart at once for the Mississippi, with the Minnesota as flagship, and it is said that his instructions are of the most rigorous character.

Two of the chartered steamers, the Mount Vernon and Cuyler, have had an armament prepared for them. That of the latter consists of nine guns, while the former will carry three 32 pounders.

The United States steam frigate Mississippi will go in commission, on Tuesday, at the Charlestown, Mass, navy yard. The Mississippi is a first-class side wheel steam sloop, rated for eleven guns, and 1,696 tons burthen.—She last cruised in the East Indies.

A band of one hundred Choctaw Indians have offered to go into the Southern army.—They are said to be good warriors, but are entirely ignorant of the cause of the present war.

The Steamship Star of the West has been put in commission as a receiving ship of the Confederate navy at New Orleans. She is stationed at Algiers, opposite the city, and is under the command of Midshipman Comstock.

At the Relay House everything is quiet and safe. No attack on General Butler's command is now anticipated, and it is said that if his army is molested General Butler will make a terrible onslaught on the city of Baltimore.

A gentleman from Richmond, who says he passed through the entire camp of the rebels, calculates that there are not over three thousand troops in that city. This is corroborated by other statements.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Latest from Cairo.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Monday, May 13.

Our camp was disturbed last night by a rocket sent up in Cairo, which called all hands to the line.

The cause was—the Belle of Memphis landed on the Missouri shore and sent over for information, with instruction to send up a rocket if the boat could pass. She was not interrupted.

Six kegs of butter were taken of the Kennett to day, thinking they were powder. As soon as they were opened, they were delivered up to the boat.

Sellers, the spy, is still in custody. Another was arrested to-day. He is said to be a Messenger for the Adams' Express, from Jackson, Tennessee.

No interruption to commerce as yet.

The horses for the cavalry companies from Chicago came down Saturday night, and are quartered on a wharfboat. The companies are expected to day.

All remains quiet here. The troubles in St. Louis have made our soldiers more vigilant. Two thirty two pounders arrived last night.

Piety and Patriotism.

The religious anniversaries which have been held here during the past week exhibit, both in zeal and interest, a great falling off from those of former years. The outpouring of eloquence with which this great centre is annually flooded by reverend gentlemen from all parts of the country have, it must be owned, degenerated into a sobriety and tameness that are not at all attractive. Amid the general dulness that pervades their addresses, we meet with but a solitary gem. We give it just as we find it:

"The Rev. Dr. Tyng spoke upon the subject in general, scouting the idea of an honest liquor seller; for any of them would skin a flea for the hide and tallow, or sell his mother's heart for a three cent piece. The meeting adjourned, after singing the 'Star Spangled Banner.'"

As the scriptural phrase, publican, embraced a wide range of persons, so in modern times does the term liquor seller. There are no doubt some of his denomination who sit every Sunday under the shadow of Dr. Tyng's pulpit. It is rather startling to hear a Christian minister, and the representative of that Saviour who inculcated charity and good will among men, say of a member of his own congregation that he would sell the heart of his mother for a three cent piece. Dr. Tyng, this is not the proper thing.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Fort Sumpter.

The Rochester *Union* publishes a statement which not only vindicates Colonel Gardiner, Major Anderson's predecessor at Fort Moultrie, from the charge of treachery brought against him, but fastens it upon Floyd, and, if possible, places his conduct in a still more infamous light. Before he was transferred from Fort Moultrie, Colonel Gardiner repeatedly called on Floyd for more men and provisions, but could not get them. Instead, an installment of workmen were sent, ostensibly to repair Fort Sumpter, but really to weaken it.—Colonel Gardiner, meanwhile, managed to get six months' provisions thrown into the Fort without Floyd's knowledge, through the influence of Commissary General Taylor, and the Secretary of War, finding how impracticable a man he had placed in charge of the Fort, ordered him away, and sent Anderson in his place, whose sympathies with the South he considered sufficiently strong to make the surrender on demand inevitable. How Floyd miscalculated, events have shown; but for the ability to hold out so long, Anderson was indebted to the *finesse* practiced by Gardiner.

THE RAILROAD BATTERY which has been constructed in Philadelphia for service upon the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad is said to be a formidable engine of destruction. It consists of a long platform car, resembling in general appearance a baggage car. The sides and top, however, are plated with iron plates. Along the sides are loop-holes for musketry and port holes for cannon. On a turn-table in the centre, a refled cannon is to be placed, of very long range and perfect accuracy. The carriage of the gun is constructed in such a manner that it can be fired at an angle from either of the sides, or from the ends of the car. The cannon will be loaded with either shot or shell, or with pieces of iron punched from locomotive boilers. Fifty sharp shooters, armed with Minie rifles, will be placed inside, besides enough experienced artilerists to work the cannon. The design is to have this battery in front of the locomotive and train of cars.—When the hell of the railroad battery rings, it will be wise to clear the track.

Story about Hiring a Girl.

Some, at least, of our house keeping readers will enjoy the following, which we find in the Hartford "Homestead." A lady who wished to hire a "maid of all work" was called into the parlor to see an applicant:

Biddy (seated on the Sofa)—"I hear yez want a girl."

Lady—"Yes."

Biddy—"Have yez hot and cold water carried convaniently all over the house?"

Lady (still standing.)—"Yes."

Biddy—"Is there gas in the kitchen?"

Lady—"Yes."

Biddy—"Carpets on the girl's rooms?"

Lady—"Yes."

Biddy—"Do you have a man to make the fires and black shoes?"

Lady—"No. The girl makes her own fires?"

Biddy—"That's too bad. But I likes yez and yer house other ways, and the kitchen looks convanient, so I think I'll come. I'll be expecting $9 a month, as I niver work for less."

Lady—"But I want to ask you one question. Can you play on the piano?"

Biddy—"Shure, no mam."

Lady—"Then I'm sure you will not do for me."

APPOINTMENT.—William E. Gleason, Esq., a young member of the Baltimore Bar, has been tendered the appointment of United States District Attorney for the Territory of Dacotah.

A Model Speech.

In reply to a number of gentlemen in Washington, who had waited on Major Anderson a day or two ago, to congratulate him on being promoted to Colonel in the United States army, and the command of the Kentucky Bregade, he said:

GENTLEMEN—My business is not to speak. The time for speaking is past. I must now try to do something.

BŒRHAVES
HOLLAND BITTERS.
PREPARED FROM THE
Choicest and most grateful Tonics and Carminatives in the Vegetable Kingdom. Universally approved as a Family Remedy for
INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH, COLIC, HEART-BURN,
HEADACHE, & ALL DYSPEPTIC COMPLAINTS.
The Weak and Nervous should try it.
BEWARE OF IMPOSITION! But one size of the genuine, half pint bottles.) Price One Dollar. Dose, a teaspoonful.
BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr. & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
Sold by Druggists generally. Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

New Advertisements.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER..... WM. HENDERSON
TREASURER..... A. E. LARE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, $5.00; Single Seat in Private Box, $1.00; Parquette and Dress Circle, chairs, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Gallery, 15 cents
Fourth night of the charming actress
ADA ISAACS MENKEN,
who will appear Thursday Evening, May 16th, as
JENNY DIVERS.
Dame ... Marie Marie.
MISS MENKEN will appear as
THE UNPROTECTED FEMALE.

R. R. BULGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FURNITURE
No. 45 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture,
Constantly on hand which we will sell at the lowest prices for CASH. my16d1y

NEW BONNETS—
NEW BONNETS, NEW BONNETS, NEW HATS, NEW HATS, NEW HATS, NEW HATS, NEW RIBBONS, NEW RIBBONS, NEW RIBBONS, FLOWERS AND RUCHES, FLOWERS AND RUCHES, FLOWERS AND RUCHES, NEW TRIMMINGS, NEW TRIMMINGS, NEW TRIMMINGS, New Dress Buttons, New Dress Buttons, New Dress Buttons, New Skirts, New Skirts, Union Neck Ties, Union Neck Ties, Union Cockades, Union Cockades, Union Cockades
GREY MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS at much less than the regular price.
CHARLES GIPNER,
78 Market Street.

ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS tremendous cheap for cash. C. HANSON LOVE, my16 74 Market street

NEW GOODS.
—AT—
W. & D. HUGUS',
CORNER MARKET & FIFTH STREETS.
Have just received their
SUMMER GOODS,
WHICH THEY OFFER VERY CHEAP.
Among their assortment will be found
Beautiful Lawns,
Organdie's Berages,
Cape Dress Goods,
Grey Mozambiques,
Blue Mozambiques,
Green Mozambiques,
Brown Mozambiques,
Duster Cloths,
44 AND 64 FANCY GOODS FOR
CIRCULARS AND DUSTERS.
A good stock of
SILK AND CLOTH COATS,
DUSTERS AND DIXEY'S.
my16

SUPERIOR RAPPEE SNUFF.—
Superior Rappee Snuff, Superior Rappee Snuff, Superior Rappee Snuff, Superior Rappee Snuff, Superior Rappee Snuff, Superior Rappee Snuff, Superior Rappee Snuff, Superior Rappee Snuff, Superior Rappee Snuff, Superior Rappee Snuff, Constantly on hand, Constantly on hand at, Constantly on hand at, Constantly on hand at, Constantly on hand at, Constantly on hand at, Constantly on hand at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S.
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Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
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NEW GOODS JUST OPENING AND will be offered at prices to suit the times, being purchased in Philadelphia his at less than cost, and will be sold for par funds at a small advance. Call soon and get bargains. R. J. LYNCH,
my1 50 Market st. between 5th and Diamond

EXTRA SUGAR CURED DRIED BEEF 5,000 pounds for sale by F. SELLERS & CO
my3

DEATH MAY ENSUE
Save a distinguished medical writer
FROM THE USE
OF MINERAL HAIR DYES,
To avoid such a contingency,
USE ONLY
CHRISTADORO'S EXCELSOIR DYE,
Proved by the
ANALYSIS OF DR. CHILTON,
to be the best hair dye in existence, and
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BEAUTIFUL WALL PAPERS, in imitation of Lace and Damask drapery. For sale by
apl6 W. P. MARSHALL.

JOHN M'DEVITT,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
—AND DEALER IN—
New Orleans Sugar and Molasses,
FLOUR, BACON,
Rice, Cheese, Fish, Oils, &c.
No. 311 Liberty Street, opposite Smithfield,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.
A constant supply of Pure Brandies and Wines, of his own importation. Rye, Old Monongahela Rye, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys. 4p23ly

BACON SHOULDERS—50,000 lbs. just out of smoke, for sale by
my3 F. SELLERS & CO.

New Advertisements.

A CARD,
THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, of Waltham, Mass., beg to call the attention of the public to the following emphatic recommendation of Waltham Watches, by the leading practical Watchmakers and Jewellers throughout the United States. The entire signatures are quite too long for publication in one advertisement, but the names presented will be recognized by those acquainted with the Trade as being in the highest degree respectable and influential. At their establishments may be found the genuine Watches of the Company's manufacture, in great variety.
Signatures from many cities and towns not fully represented in this list will appear in a future advertisement.

TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned practical Watchmakers and dealers in Watches, having bought and sold American Watches for a number of years past, and having dealt in all kinds of foreign Watches for a much longer period of time, beg to state that they have never dealt in Watches which, as a class, or in individual instances, have been more satisfactory to themselves or customers, whether in respect of durability, beauty of finish, mathematically correct proportions, accurate compensation and adjustment, *or of fine time-keeping results* than those manufactured by the Waltham Company.

N. E. CRITTENDEN,	Cleveland,	Ohio.
WM. BLYNN,	Columbus,	"
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F. J. ALEXANDER,	La Salle,	"
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C. NORTHEY,	Cherry Grove,	"
A. W. FORD,	Freeport,	"
WM. SCHERZER,	Peru,	"
J. M. FOX,	Canton,	"
WILLARD & HAWLEY,	Syracuse,	N.Y.
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HOSKINS & EVANS,	Oswego,	"
HAIGHT & LEACH,	Auburn,	"
JAMES HYDE,	"	"
JOHN H. IVES,	Fairport,	"
WILLIAMS & CO.,	Canandaigua,	"
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WM. S. MORGAN,	"	"
HENDERSON BROS.	Batavia,	"
J. A. CLARK,	Amsterdam,	"
BLOOD & PUTNAM,	Saratoga,	"
JENNINGS BROS.	Albany,	"
JOHN J. JENKINS,	"	"
W. H. WILLIAMS,	Goshen,	"
A. WARDEN,	Penn Yan,	"
L. O. DUNNING,	(Galeti),	"
GURS & SHELLARD,	Indianapolis,	Ind.
W. F. BINGHAM,	"	"
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TESTIMONIALS FROM HOME-SOURCE.
FROM
JOHN M'CLOSKEY, Esq.,
OF THE FIRM OF
M'CLOSKEY, COSGRAVE & CO.
FORT PITT, ALLEGHENY Co., Pa. April 8th, 1861.
TO DR. VON MOSCHZISKER—155 Third street, Pitts
I am happy to inform you that my little daughter who has been quite deaf for four years, has, under your skilful treatment, entirely recovered. I feel quite satisfied the hearing would never have been restored by natural causes, but to your treatment alone is she indebted for it, and I would earnestly recommend all afflicted with deafness to consult you at once.
Respectfully yours,
JOHN MCCLOSKEY.
ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa. April 5th, 1861.
DR. VON MOSCHZISK
Dear Sir—It is but a duty that my gratitude for the relief experienced from your skillful treatment should have expression. For some time past my hearing had been so bad that I despaired of ever gaining it though I am therefore truly grateful to you, and very happy to say that the operation performed by you has resulted in the perfect restoration of my hearing.
Respectfully yours,
ROBERT HUNTER.
We are personally acquainted with Mr. Hunter, and have perfect confidence in his statement. He is under our supervision in the employ of C. & P. R. R. Co.
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