The Daily Post.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....JUNE 5

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

THE REMAINS OF MR. DOUGLAS.

By a private telegram, received last night we learn that the remains of Mr. Douglas will not be taken to Washington city for interment, but will be buried in Illinois.

MARYLAND, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI.

In the contest now going on, these States occupy an anomalous position. The citizens of Maryland are evidently held in check by the United States troops. In the city of Baltimore the secession policy is very strong, and it is not concealed that it is so. Her merchants and capitalists have indulged in the delusive hope of making Baltimore the commercial metropolis of a Southern Republic, and seeing their business utterly prostrated by the present position of affairs, they submit very sullenly to the United States authorities. There appears to be little doubt that Maryland is held in the Union, and does not stay voluntarily. Judging from the tone of the secession papers of Baltimore, there is as yet little re-action in favor of the Union. These are facts which speak louder than words. The spiking of the columbiads sent from this city as they passed through Baltimore, and more recently the attempts of numbers of Baltimorians to join the secessionists at Harper's Ferry are evidences that the temper of the people of Baltimore needs watching, and the government knows it. It is to be hoped that after a little time the Baltimorians will see where their own true interests lie, and that a change in public sentiment will take place, favorable to the Union.

Kentucky has declared in favor of neutrality. She is not willing to aid in the execution of the laws. Gov. Magoffin is playing the State into the hands of the secessionists so far as he has the power, under cover of neutrality. He is not to be trusted, but there are strong hopes that a majority of the people of the State may, in the end, prove loyal to the Union.

We admire the people of Kentucky for the position they have hitherto maintained. A majority of them are firmly loyal under the pressure of the most difficult and adverse circumstances,—with a secession Governor and a majority of secession officers, with a secession Senator, using his utmost influence in the Senate and on the stump, as well as behind the Magoffin throne,—with a large vested property in slaves, and with a bold, powerful and audacious crusade, organized to frighten or bully her out of the Union—Kentucky has stood unshaken and firm. She has held on to the Union and the Constitution after nearly all her sister slave States have forsaken and repudiated both.

In Missouri also, it is stated that Gov Jackson is doing all in his power to favor the secession cause. It is said that the reason of Gen. Harney's removal from the command of the United States troops was because of his arrangement with Gen. Price who acted for Gov. Jackson which gave the latter an opportunity to slide out of the Union when he saw a favorable opportunity.

The government is determined no longer to temporize with officials of disloyal proclivities. This determination, undoubtedly caused Gen. Harney to be re-placed by Gen. Lyon, and it is farther stated that the order to Col. F. P. Blair, Jr., to go South was only conditional, and not to be carried into execution until he should think Missouri safe. At present there is quite as much ground to apprehend danger from that State as from Virginia.

In all these States it appears to be the politicians and persons in official position, who are working against the government of the United States. From the Governors down to every petty officer the influence is for secession. Even in Western Virginia we have been credibly informed that most of the State and county officers are secessionists. These men who are making base use of their authority should at once be driven from their position. The people fear them because they have power, and to some extent their interests are jeopardized by resisting them every day.

HOPE FOR THE CHIVALRY.

A cotemporary very unjustly characterizes the latest financial exploit of the Chivalry—to wit: stealing three or four hundred mail bags belonging to the government, as the lowest depth of rascality, &c. This we consider very unfair, for, by comparison, it should be taken as some sign of improvement.

This mail bag transaction stands in most excellent contrast to the black mail which these holy patriarchs levied on their colored children a few months ago, at the commencement of the rebellion.

However, there is no monotony in their programme in this respect, but the infinite variety of their performance is admirably kept up. As De Quincey says of the London fry of the same propensities: they combined all the minutia on either side of the editorial line and between the poles, of meanness and the grandeur of felony, and it is perfectly indifferent to them whether they grab a mint or a mail bag.

Exaggerated Accounts.

Some of the reporters magnify every rumor and every report of a skirmish into a heavy engagement.

A leading newspaper in a Northern city telegraphed to their reporters on Friday evening, that a rival had a report of a battle in the outskirts of the city, and for him to forward a full list of the killed and wounded as soon as possible, and wanted also to know if the fight would not soon become general all over the city. No one who has not been engaged in the profession knows the difficulty a reporter has to learn the truth. We have about come to the conclusion to believe nothing we "hear," and only one half we see, so as to be on the safe side.

We have now an army of thirty to thirty-five thousand men in and around Washington, all expecting orders to march hourly. The strictest secrecy is maintained among the officers as to the movements.

We endeavor to be correct in what we publish, but in the present heated state of the public mind exactness is impossible.

In all his political career Mr. Douglas has been a warm and devoted friend of the Union, and his recently published letter, the last of his public acts, denounces the rebellion and declares clearly and unmistakably his love for the Union as it was founded by the fathers of the republic.

THE FIGHT AT ACQUIA CREEK.

The *Herald* gives a full account of the fight at Acquia creek on Friday and Saturday, which proves to have been quite a brisk and brilliant affair. The firing was good on both sides,

It appears that the fight, which was temporarily abandoned for want of amunition on board the United States vessels, on Friday, was resumed at half past eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, and continued until half past four that afternoon without intermission. The guns in the rebel batteries mounted on the heights had been removed to the beach during the previous night, and upon that point the fire of Saturday was directed by the Freeborn, Anacosta and Pawnee, which hauld in shore, and kept up an incessant fire for five hours, until the men were worn out from fatigue. Captain Ward reports that upwards of a thousand shots were fired by the rebel batteries, and that a hundred at least struck on or close around the Freeborn, some of them damaging her hull so that she leaked considerably, and some hitting her wheelhouse and shaft. The Pawnee, too, was struck frequently aloft and below, hurting both hull and rigging. On board the Anacosta was a party of twenty-two men of the New York Seventy-first regiment, under Lieut. Pendegrast, who worked the guns gallantly.—Before the firing ceased the battery on shore was silenced, and the rebels were observed flying from the spot. Fearing a landing of the men from the ships, they set fire to the freight depot on the pier, which was entirely consumed. Several of the rebels were hurt, but whether fatally or not could not be ascertained. No one was killed on board the vessels, but the firing from the batteries shows that the guns were ably handled.

We take the following particulars of the battle from the special correspondent of the *Herald*, the writer of which was on board the Resolute during the fight.

The Pawnee reached Nanzemoy during the night, passing the Resolute during the night, and found the Freeborn there. At ten o'clock yesterday morning the flotilla got under way, the Pawnee, commanded by Commander Rowan, accompanying. On nearing Acquia Creek, the expedition found the Anacosta; a little further down the Yankee was found moving down the river; but she soon turned back.

At half-past eleven, stood close on shore; sounded with the lead all the time till the Freeborn approached within two thousand yards, when she opened fire—Captain Ward, as Commander-in-Chief, taking the post of honor and danger. The fire from the Freeborn was followed by shots from the Pawnee, which opportunely sent down from Alexandria just in the nick of time, forestalling the intention of Capt. Ward in his despatches to the Navy Department to send her down. At least I think Capt. Ward hinted something of the sort in his despatches.

The enemy opened soon after the Freeborn and the Pawnee commenced their fire, with rifled cannon, which were evidently removed from the upper battery to the lower during the night.

There was no firing from the battery on the hill, because the guns were removed from there. The Pawnee's guns were nine inch bore, and her shot and shell were thrown with great precision and deadly effect.

Shortly after the fire opened the passenger depot at the end of the wharf was seen in flames But whether it was set on fire by the enemy, on the supposition that the flotilla had a force to land, or by shells from the Freeborn or Pawnee, is not known.

The fire from the Freeborn and Pawnee was so incessant and so deadly that not a man at the wharf dared to go in to extinguish it.

The Anacosta did good service with her long thirty-two pounder.

After one hour's firing the Freeborn stood in, within seventeen hundred yards of the shore, when shot and shell from the Freeborn and Pawnee poured in as thick as hops. The enemy returned the fire as briskly. But so deadly was the fire from the flotilla that the enemy was at last silenced, with the exception of a single gun, which replied at intervals of about half an hour.

Every shot and shell from the Freeborn went into the freight and passenger depot and the battery, and men were seen carrying out bodies of apparently dead and wounded, and laying them under the shade of trees, and covering them up.

At another time the rebels were seen running from the batteries at the top of their speed.

The fire was increased for five hours, during which the Freeborn fired two hundred and sixty rounds, of which only sixty were shells The Pawnee fired three hundred and fifty rounds. The Yankee only fired three or four shots, and then left on her mission. The Anacosta fired not many more. The Pawnee was further out than the Freeborn, which really bore the brunt of the battle.

Three shots came on board the Freeborn; one passed through her bow, cutting off her beam, a large heavy knee, two iron bolts of three quarters of an inch in diameter, passing out of the planking on the other side. A thirty-two round shot struck a frame, cutting it in two, after which it cut off a wheel arm, and a square wrought iron band of one and a half-inch square on the flange, cracking the flange in four places. A third shot struck the after part of the wheel, cutting off the arm, and passing through the top of the wheel, shattering the after part of the water closet and wash room.

Three shots struck the Pawnee, but did no particular damage to her.

It may be thought singular that Lieutenant Pendergast's cap was knocked off by the wind of a shot on Friday; but more singular still is the circumstance that an officer of the Pawnee had the glazed cover of his cap taken off during the action yesterday, and the shot did not hit the cap itself.

The Freeborn arrived here this morning at ten o'clock. I went on board and saw the damage. Things generally were knocked into a cocked hat. It is strange that nobody was killed or wounded on our side. One man on board the Freeborn was slightly touched by a splinter, but not really injured.

The Anacosta was manned by thirteen sailors and twenty-two men of company C, under command of Lieut. T. B. Pendergast, of the New York Seventy-first.

The lower battery was surrounded by a fortlike structure, which was completely destroyed by the fire of the vessels. The fire of the rebels was very vigorous and well directed; but the low hulls of the Anacosta and Freeborn, and their constant shifting of positions, rendered it comparatively ineffective.

The secession forces at Acquia Creek were greatly increased on Saturday by the arrival of reinforcements. Over a thousand men are estimated to be encamped there. They evidently wanted the vessels to disembark troops for land operations.

Lieut. Pendergast reported having seen two new batteries in coming up—one two and a half and the other five miles north of Acquia Creek. Near the upper one a regular encampment of troops was visible.

It is the opinion of all the officers that participated in the attack on the batteries that the rebels cannot be driven from their positions without the co-operation of a land force.

The government being determined to keep the navigation of the Potomac unobstructed at all hazards, an expedition will doubtless be organized immediately for an attack by land.

CAIRO.

From Cairo we learn that a full regiment of Missouri Union troops had arrived at Bird's Point from St. Louis, composed entirely of Germans, and had taken a position there, where they are throwing up fortifications It will be remembered that Bird's Point is the only available point of attack on Cairo from the Missouri shore, and its occupation by federal troops is therefore important. The regiment is among the advance guard of the Missouri Brigade, which is to occupy every available point from Bird's Point to the Arkansas frontier.

One of the biggest of the columbiads at Fort Monroe is bearing directly upon the house of ex-President Tyler. We are afraid it may go off some day. Accidents will happen.—*Louisville Journal.*

Gov. Hicks of Maryland is now giving valuable assistance to the government, and is active in disarming the rebels in that State.

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY ON HABEAS CORPUS.

The Baltimore *Exchange* publishes in full the opinion of Chief Justice Taney in the case of John Merriman, in which the Chief Justice denies the right of the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus.* The argument is lucid, able and exhaustive. If it be admitted that because certain States are in actual rebellion against the Government, therefore, all law and civil rights are suspended in all the States at the pleasure of the military power, then the Chief Justice is wrong.

The whole question depends not upon precedent, nor the power of the President to suspend the writ, nor to authorize Gen. Cadwallader to do it, but upon the fact whether that officer exercised a sound discretion in doing it without instructions. The length of time taken by the Executive to decide this question, and the anxious consultation with the Attorney-General, which is reported, does not indicate that the Administration have found it quite free from difficulty.

Maryland is still in the Union and is subject to the laws of the Union, and perhaps there was no *legal* reason for the detention of Mr. Merriman under military instead of civil authority there any more than there would have been in Pennsylvania.

Gen. Cadwallader alleged in his return, no military offence, under martial law, against Merriman. He was not, and had not been in arms against the Government. If he was guilty, as he probably was, of conspiracy against the Government, the Courts of the United States should first have been appealed to; and if they proved recreant to their duty, the appeal to the power of the sword would have come with far greater justification.

As a general thing it is perhaps as well to let the law take its course unless there is clear danger that traitors will escape the law.

How They Had it Down in Dixie's Land.

Our New Orleans and Memphis exchanges are full of exultant capitals and exclamation points over a "great Southern victory" "at Hampton Roads"—that being as near to the geography of Virginia as the Confederate mind has penetrated, in the short time it has had to study the subject. The New Orleans *Delta* crows like a chanticleer over the news of 600 *Federal Troops Killed! Only fifty Southrons killed and Wounded!* The Memphis *Appeal* of Wednesday, exalts its horn after the following fashion:

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Our telegraphic intelligence this morning is of the most important and encouraging character. Two engagements are reported as having transpired in Virginia—one at Harper's Ferry and the other at Hampton Roads—both of which eventuated in the repulse of the abolition forces. No particulars are given of the first conflict. *In the latter, six hundred Federals are reported as killed and wounded, and only fifty Southerners*

While it will be noticed our dispatches from the North make no mention of these two glorious achievements—doubtless owing to the fact that they have been "sifted out" in passing *through the hands of Governor Dennison's abolition agents*—we have evidence which goes to confirm them direct from Virginia. A private dispatch exhibited to us in the city on yesterday evening, by Lynchburg, says very succinctly: "Fighting going on all around Our forces have proved triumphant *at Harper's Ferry and Hampton* Look out for battles every day." In our mind this corroborates the matter almost beyond a doubt

The Fairfax Affair.

From the multitudinous reports concerning the skirmish at Fairfax Court House on Friday night last, we condense the following as facts. A company of United States Cavalry, under Lieut. Tompkins, left their camp about half-past ten on a scouting expedition—they reached Fairfax about three in the morning, where they found a much larger body of rebel troops than they expected In dashing through the village they killed a number of the rebels, whose bodies were observed by one of our dragoons in the Court House, and captured five prisoners who were sent to Washington. One of our soldiers was killed, four wounded, and two are missing. Among the wounded is Lieut. Tompkins. The action was a brilliant one for the small body engaged, but the object of the descent on Fairfax does not appear.

A later despatch announces the recovery from the enemy of the two missing dragoons, by a daring attack on the Court House, where they were confined. The rescue was effected without loss of life.

The Rebels at Manassas Junction.

The rebel forces are undoubtedly fortifying their position at Manassas Junction, and have thrown out strong outposts towards Alexandria. Thus the two armies are gradually approaching each other, and unless the opening of the battle at Norfolk should draw off the rebel forces from Manassas Junction, hostilities must soon commence at the latter point or a few miles this side of it. Our best military authorities expect fighting at or near Norfolk and at Manassas Junction, *but not at Harpers Ferry.* There would be no disappointment if the Ferry were to be evacuated at any moment and all the rebel troops now there, concentrated at Manassas Junction and Fredericksburg, for the protection of the approaches to Richmond. Indeed, many believe that General Johnston will, within a few days, retreat; but this is by no means certain, as he can at all times retreat into the Virginia valley, even if Manassas Junction were taken by our troops.

Mintage.

The new Director of the Mint, ex-Governor Pollock, has furnished his first monthly report of the operations of that institution, and by it we learn that the gold coinage for the month of May was $5,104,415, of which nearly four and a half millions was in double eagles. The silver coinage in the same time was $269,210, and of cents, $11,000—the whole coinage being of the value of $5,384,625 divided into 3,182,857 pieces. Amount coined during the month of January, February, March, April and May, 1861, was $31,528,266. The gold bullion deposited during the month amounted to $7,671,716, and the deposits and purchases of silver to $275,594, with 679,590 copper cents received in exchange for new cents.

During the month of May, the business of the United States Assay Office at New York, was as follows: Deposits, gold, $6,285,000; silver, $275,000; total, $6,560,000. Gold bars stamped, $3,250,952; sent to the United States Mint at Philadelphia for coinage, $7,777,640.

Illinois Banks.

Eighteen of the Illinois banks are still under the Bank Commissioners' call of last winter. Their circulation on the 24th of May was $1,691,258. The circulation of the fifty-two banks just called upon, is $4,855,496, principally secured by Northern and United States stocks. The entire circulation of the banks of the State is at present $10,711,040. This shows that nearly $2,000,000 of circulation has been retired since last November.

A Chicago dispatch states that the Bank Commissioners have made a call for additional securities on fifty-two banks, having a circulation of $5,000,000, secured by $1,800,000 of Northern, $5,000,000 of Border State, and $800,000 of Seceded State stocks. The call gives the banks till the 1st of June to make up the deficit.

Railroad Accident in Ohio—Ten Men Killed

The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* of the 1st inst., says an accident occurred on the M. and C. R. R., twenty miles East of Chillicothe on Friday, which caused considerable loss of life. It says:

"The balance of the Twenty-second Regiment, with Col. Gilmore, arrived here at three o'clock P. M., and were received by nearly the whole population of our city, nearly every one providing a basket of provisions for the soldiers. The train started at 4 P. M., and all in the highest glee, and with the warmest wishes of our citizens. In the vicinity of Raysville an axle broke on the tender, which drew six cars off the track, left and right. Such a sight, eye witnesses say, they never saw before. Some of the cars were entirely demolished, and broken in splinters. Ten were killed on the spot, and between thirty and forty were more or less injured. Some had a leg, some an arm, some their heads, and some backs broken.—One more has died since, and several others cannot recover. The engineer had to run off, or else his life would have been sacrificed, although he was not to blame. The train arrived with the mail, and sick, dead and wounded, at 2 o'clock this morning. I never saw so much misery at one time; but not a groan escaped the sufferers."

THE costly dry dock at Pensacola has been sunk, the Mobile *Tribune* says, in the channel between the Navy Yard and Fort Pickens.—The object in sinking it, that paper says, was to preserve it from the fire of the enemy. The harbor was already protected from the ingress of the fleet. The object, according to other Southern papers, was to prevent war vessels entering the harbor. The dock cost the U. S. Government a million of dollars, and it was nearly as large as a first-class hotel. If such an obstruction as that has been allowed quietly to be sunk under the guns of Pickens and the shore batteries, it does not indicate a great deal of vigilance at Pickens, either in the army or the fleet. The report of its successful sinking, though unqualifiedly stated, may however not be true, for Major Brown, by previous accounts, appeared to have his attention specially directed to this design, and to be operating to thwart it.

Suffering at Norfolk.

There is no doubt that the people of Norfolk and the soldiers encamped there are suffering at the present time for the want of the common necessaries of life. In consequence of the drought which has been experienced, the springs have dried up and the cisterns have nearly all given out. The sources of provisions have been cut off, and, with the exception of "garden truck," they have very little upon which to subsist. Business has been entirely suspended, all work in the navy yard stopped, and the vegetable trade with the North, which has heretofore amounted to from five to seven hundred thousand dollars every spring, having ceased, the gardens are allowed to run to weeds; and are left free for whoever chooses to avail themselves of their contents.—A commentary on the doctrine of secession may be gathered from these facts.

Prisoners, Prizes, and Fugitive Slaves at Annapolis.

A letter received in New York city from an officer of the Thirteenth New York regiment, dated at Annapolis on Friday, states that Col. Smith has taken seven hundred and fifty muskets from the secessionists in Maryland, and that he intends to capture all the arms held by the rebels in the vicinity of his camp. Five fugitive slaves who had fled from their masters in Princess Annie county, had also been received by the Colonel. Three schooners loaded with corn had been brought into Annapolis as prizes, and six prisoners of war had been brought in by scouting parties from Virginia

Ex-Governor Pratt was still held as a prisoner of war, and was required to report daily to Col. Smith

The Rebels Mean to Fight.

A gentleman of New York city, who has resided in the South for the past two years, has just returned home, passing up north from Richmond to Manassas Junction, and thence by private conveyance to Washington. He met with all sorts of difficulties on his journey. He reports a large force of the rebels at the Junction, who are determined to make a desperate stand at that place. They are commanded by General Byron Young. Considerable looseness of discipline prevails in his camp, but he is resolved (or says he is resolved) to lose every man before he retreats from his position.

The Troops Stationed at Alexandria.

The garrison of this post now consists as follows:—Michigan First, Colonel Wilcox, seven hundred and eighty men; New York Fire Zouaves, Lieutenant Colonel Farnham, eleven hundred and fifty-seven men; Massachusetts Fifth, Colonel Lawrence, eight hundred and eighty men; Pennsylvania Fifth, ten hundred and fourteen men; Captain Rickett's Light Battery (regulars), six pieces, one hundred men; Company E, Second Cavalry, Lieutenant Sweet commanding, seventy-six men.—Total, thirty-nine hundred and one men.

Arkansas.

The State of Arkansas is doing a "big thing." Her convention has passed a military bill authorizing the Governor to call out 50,000 men if necessary. It halves the State into two grand divisions, Eastern and Western, and appoints one Brigadier General for each. The total vote of Arkansas last fall was under 50,000.—Should, therefore, the Governor use to its extent the discretion placed in his hands, he will call out the entire adult male white population of the State.

New Requisition to be Made.

It is understood to have been decided in the Cabinet that new requisitions shall shortly be made for new levies. The President is known to have assured applicants that all regiments will then be accepted and mustered into the service; but regiments will not be able, by hook or by crook, as heretofore in some instances, to procure recognition when deficient in numbers. Men are more required by government than officers.

Chicago in Mourning.

Extract from a private letter received from Chicago, June 3d:

"Our city is in mourning to-day for poor Douglas. Every house, store and shop is draped in black. The Tremont House is crowded with people, whose only talk is Douglas. Our citizens meet to-night to take action in the matter."

Friends Feeling a Little Belligerent.

At the yearly meeting of the Hicksite Friends in New York on Saturday, Rachel Rogers, one of the speakers, alluding to this present war, said that "Friends should now adhere to their non-resistant principles; though the time might come when they would feel that they might waive the matter, as Peter did when he smote off the ear of the high priest's steward.

Major General Banks will be ordered to a command at Baltimore or to Fortress Monroe, to co-operate with General Butler. In the latter case, Butler will superintend the offensive operations against Norfolk and Richmond under the direction of Gen. Banks.

THE attitude of the British government, it is believed, has not yet been decisively ascertained to the satisfaction of the Administration at Washington.

The Fourth and Fifth Pennsylvania Regiments, now at Alexandria, make complaint of the wretched character of the quarters which have been assigned them. Ill luck seems to follow these regiments.

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The operation performed by you in the presence of my son-in-law, Rev. Mr. Gray, not only gave me but permanent relief. I *hear now as acutely* as in my *earlier years.* Respectfully. HENRY BRIGGS.

FROM THE REV. W. S. GRAY.

BEAVER STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY.

It gives me great pleasure to bear witness to the truthfulness of the above. Mr. Briggs is now 71 years of age, and has been afflicted with partial, and sometimes total Deafness, for the last fifteen years. This cure is perfect Dr. Von Moschzisker, like the master of old, makes the Deaf to hear. W. S. GRAY.

From an Old Well Known Citizen.

For the last eight years I have been *deaf* in my left ear, and my right one became deaf some six months ago. I resorted to various means and incurred heavy expense in endeavoring to obtain a cure, but got no relief from any one, until finally, in despair, I ceased my efforts in this direction At the earnest solicitation of my friends, however, I was induced to submit my case to Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER. As an old citizen, and widely known here, I most cheerfully testify that he has restored me to my hearing, which is now as perfect as it was forty years ago, and I earnestly recommend all afflicted with Deafness to consult Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER at once. JOHN BEER, Sr., corner of Grant and Seventh streets.

PITTSBURGH, May 27, 1861.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER begs to say that his STAY in Pittsburgh must now positively be limited, and APPLICATION by those who wish the FULL BENEFIT of treatment, either for Deafness or any malady of the Eye or Ear should be MADE AT ONCE.

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FROM JNO. M'DEVITT, ESQ.,

From the benefit my son derived of DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S skillful treatment, I have much pleasure in recommending him to all similar afflicted, as most successful surgeon. JOHN M'DEVITT, 811 Liberty street.

Pittsburgh, May 15, 1861.

FROM JOHN M. KENNEDY, ESQ.,

FROM

JOHN M'CLOSKEY, Esq.,

OF THE FIRM OF

M'CLOSKEY, COSGRAVE & CO.

POST PRINT, ALLEGHENY Co., PA. April 8th, 1861.

TO DR. VON MOSCHZISKER: 155 Third street, Pittsburgh:

I am happy to inform you that my little daughter, who has been quite deaf for four years, has, under your skillful treatment, entirely recovered. I feel quite satisfied that a 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.

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Grenadine Veils, all colors, Chenille Nets, Head Dresses, &c.,

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Constantly on hand which we will sell at the lowest price for CASH. my18dly

GUNS, PISTOLS, RIFLES—The attention of those in search of GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c., &c., is directed to our splendid stock. W. W. YOUNG, my4 No. 97 Wood street

THE only article that will effectually Banish Rats, Mice and Roaches, Rats Mice and Roaches, Rats, Mice and Roaches Is the Rat Paste, Is the Rat Paste, Is the Rat Paste, Warranted in all cases, Warranted in all cases, Warranted in all cases, Prepared only by Prepared only by Prepared only by JOSEPH FLEMING, JOSEPH FLEMING, JOSEPH FLEMING, JOSEPH FLEMING, Corner of the Diamond and Market street. Corner of the Diamond and Market street. Corner of the Diamond and Market street. je3

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

GEO. R. WHITE & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE THAT they have gone over their stock and re-marked the greater portion of their Spring and Summer purchases still on hand at a reduction of

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

on former prices. We will therefore be prepared on

MONDAY, the 3d of JUNE,

and following days, to offer to our customers and the general public, the entire balance of our stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

including a great variety of materials for summer wear, comprising a choice and varied assortment of

FANCY DRESS SILKS,

Foulards, Barege Anglaise, Organdies,

French Jaconets, Grenadines,

PRINTED LAWNS,

CHINTZES, AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.

ALSO,

SILK COATS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

25 FIFTH STREET.

jdm2d

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Sanford's Opera Troupe.

ON MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 3d,

And Every Evening during the Week,

The Patriotic Drama of the SEVEN SABLE SISTERS, SEVEN SABLE SISTERS, SEVEN SABLE SISTERS, SEVEN SABLE SISTERS, with new and beautiful scenery, illustrating the effects of Secession.

The Power of the Union.

The Spirit of Washington.

The Determination of Our Volunteers

The Spirit of the Goddess of Liberty.

The Reunion of the Rebel States

The Promise of the Heads of Traitors.

The Expenses of War at the Cost of the South.

GLORIOUS UNION.

Representing the THIRTY-FOUR STATES.

Finale—THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER. je4

SAMUEL W. BLACK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has resumed practice, OFFICE, 103 FIFTH STREET, between Smithfield and Grant streets, in same rooms with JAMES H. HOPKINS, Esq. jd4tfs

JUST RECEIVED THIS MORNING

—A T—

W. & D. HUGUS',

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MANTILLAS, SILK DIXEYS, CLOTH DIXEYS, GRAY MIXED DIXEYS, SILK CIRCULARS, FANCY ST. CIRCULARS, CLOTH CIRCULARS

Also a large stock of

CHEAP DUSTERS,

and the best and cheapest assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

that we ever offered. All the above goods we are selling at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

W. & D. HUGUS. je4

E. P. MIDDLETON & BRO.,

IMPORTERS OF

WINES, BRANDIES, &c.,

ALSO DEALERS IN

Fine Old Whiskies,

NO. 5 NORTH FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ap16ly1d

GENTS' CONGRESS P. L. GAITERS. $1.50. No's 8, 10 and 11.

GENTS' CONGRESS P. L. GAITERS, $1.50. No's 9, 10 and 11.

GENTS' CONGRESS P. L. GAITERS, $1.50. No's 9, 10 and 11.

NO. 15 FIFTH STREET. je1 D. S. DIFFENBACHER.

ALADDIN COAL OIL COMPANY

BRERETON, JOHNSTON & WILKINS.

No. 45 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAVE ALWAYS on hand a superior quality of LUBRICATING, ILLUMINATING and CRUDE COAL OILS.

also, LAMPS of every variety, Wholesale and Retail. ap16ly

C. WEST & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES.

BOOKAWAYS, BUGGIES, SULKIES AND SLEIGHS,

No. 191 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

All work warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship. my15ly

CHEAP WALL PAPERS for sale by W P MARSHALL, 87 Wood street. my18

NATRONA OIL.

MANUFACTURED BY PENNSYLVANIA Salt Manufacturing Company

CLEAR AND ODORLESS,

and guaranteed unchangeable in color.

"THE ILLUMINATOR OF THE DAY."

Constantly on hand and for sale by P. S. M. Co, at their new office, No. 24 Wood street, between First and Second street. GEO. CALHOUN, General Agent. mh18tf

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!

OLD STYLES—NEW STYLES.

HIGH PRICE—LOW PRICE.

SUITS ALL—SUITS EVERYBODY.

At old stand—87 Wood street.

my4 W. P. MARSHALL.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.—For sale the stock, fixtures and lease of a good business stand, on Fifth street, near the Theatre. An excellent location for a confectionary, sugar store, or almost any kind of business. For full particulars apply to S. CUTHBERT & SON. my20 51 Market st.

DRY PEACHES.—35 sacks bright Dry Peaches just received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. my20

BROOM BRUSH.—25 bales in store and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. my21

CEMENT.—50 barrels best quality Hydraulic cement, for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. my20

POTATOES.—200 bushels prime Neshannocks, 20 bushels Prince Albert Potatoes, do Red do Receive and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. my20

LINSEED OIL.—25 bbls rec'd and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. (je3)

New Advertisements.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF NEW YORK.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, Agent,

400 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE BUSINESS OF THIS COMPANY is conducted on the *mutual* principle, in the strictest sense of the term—the entire surplus, deducting necessary expenses alone, being equitably divided among the assured.

Receipts for the year ending 31st January, 1861, $1,589,175 75.

Assets Over Seven and a Quarter Million of Dollars.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 123,000 38
Bonds and Mortgages	3,403,579 13
United States Stocks	307,222 50
Real Estate	40,899 18
Due from Agents	20,185 56
	$3,895,886 74
Add Interest accrued, but not yet due	80,000 00
Deferred premiums, (estimated)	150,000 00
Premiums in course of transmission	95,152 38
Gross Assets, February 1, 1861	$7,221,039 12

Rates of premium lower, and profits greater than in most other Companies.

The Proportion of Cash Assets to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

Pamphlets and every requisite information will be furnished free of expense, on application, by letter or otherwise to

DARLINGTON & BLACKSTOCK, my31,3md 81 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

Proposals for a Loan of $3,000,000 to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In pursuance of the first section of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to create a loan and provide for arming the State," approved May 16th, A. D. 1861, and the sixth section of the Act entitled "an Act to provide for the payment of the members, officers and contingent expenses of the Extra Session of the Legislature," approved May 16th, 1861, and by the authority of the same,

NOTICE is hereby given that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, until three o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 26th day of June next, for the loaning to the Commonwealth the sum of THREE MILLIONS of DOLLARS for the purposes set forth in the before named Acts of Assembly. The said loan to bear an interest of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, in Philadelphia, and the loan to be redeemable in ten years from date; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof a special tax of one-half mill on the dollar has been granted to be levied on all the property in the Commonwealth taxable for state purposes. The certificates of loan shall not be subject to taxation for any purpose whatever, and all certificates of the denomination of one hundred dollars or less shall have coupons attached; those of a larger denomination will be issued either as inscription or coupon bonds, at the option of the bidder.

The proposals must state explicitly the amount proposed to be taken and the rate to be paid.

The State reserves the right to accept the whole or any part of the amount offered to be taken, unless the proposer stipulates otherwise. No conditional proposals will be considered.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, at least ten per cent of the amount must be paid down, the balance, if preferred by the bidder, in thirty and sixty days, when certificates shall issue for the same, bearing interest from the time of payment.

The proposals must be directed, under seal, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, endorsed "Proposals for Loan."

The bids will be opened at three o'clock, P. M., on the day above named, in the presence of the Governor, State Treasurer and Auditor General, and such other persons as may see proper to be present, when, after examination of the same, the Governor will award the loan to the highest bidder or bidders.

In witness of the Governor's official signature, GEORGE ALE BLAIR, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, May 17, 1861. my17td

$1,000,000 PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING BEEN authorized by the Governor and State Treasurer to open books for the Loan recently authorized by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, would respectfully appeal to the patriotism and State pride of Pennsylvania in this hour of trial, that they come forward and manifest their love of the old Commonwealth by a prompt and cordial response to her call.

But independent of any motives of patriotism, there are considerations of self interest which may be considered in reference to this Loan. It is a Sixpenny Loan, free from any taxation whatever, and bidders can have the privilege of taking Certificates of $50,