The Daily Post.

TUESDAY MORNING,.:::::::::JUNE 11,

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

HARPER'S FERRY.

Pennsylvanians look with peculiar interest at the movement towards Harper's Ferry. Every thing looks like decisive action on the line of the Potomac in that quarter soon. Our troops are advancing and closing around the point with a rapidity, that indicates that it will be speedily captured unless the rebel forces desert it. The onset upon them which is slowly and surely preparing, will be irresistable. It is a commanding position, but either it will be taken by a bold assault or compelled to be evacuated by cutting off all communication and supplies.

Every Pennsylvanian feels intense interest in these movements for various reasons. It is near our Southern border, and a convenient point from which the rebels, should they chance to meet with any temporary success, might make raid into our State. The movement also embraces a large proportion of our own Pennsylvania volunteers. They are like to see active service within sight of the mountain tops of their own State. The first extensive battle of the campaign may perhaps be fought here, and by them. The State looks to her own brave volunteers for great things at this point. If it shall fall to their lot to achieve the first great victory of this war at Harper's Ferry, the substantial glory of such an achievement will compensate for all the delays and troubles which have attended the organization of our forces, and give to Pennsylvania troops a high character as having won the leading battle of this war. If this contest arrives now, many of our Pittsburgh boys will be there, and have an opportunity of showing what mettle they are made of. The movement upon Harper's Ferry thus far has been conducted with admirable military skill, and when it shall culminate we look for a brilliant success for our Pennsylvania boys.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

This important Convention is to be held at Wheeling to-day. There is no doubt that this will be one of the grandest popular assemblages ever seen in Virginia. It will not only have firm leaders, but it will have a numerous and united body of the people to sustain its action.

It is stated by those familiar with the feeling in Western Virginia, that all the leading men have agreed not to make a new State out of Western Virginia, but to act for the Old Dominion, as a whole, setting up a Provisional Government in place of that which has, by rebellion, abdicated its powers. The first act of the Convention will be to depose Gov. Letcher and his rebellious associates. It will then appoint good and true men in their places. The Provisional Governor will probably be Gen. Jackson of Parkersburg. The Convention will then declare Eastern Virginia in a state of insurrection against the General Government, from which aid to put down the rebellion will be invoked. The Legislature chosen on the 23d ult., the members of which are, by its request, to meet with the Convention, will be pronounced the legally elected Legislature of the State, and will be empowered to proceed at once to the transaction of business. The Governor will send in his message to the two Houses, and two Senators, of whom John S. Carlile will probably be one, and a leading Republican the other, will be chosen.

THE PAROLE QUESTION.

No definite conclusion has as yet been arrived at by the government in reference to the officers and troops lately attached to the department of Texas, and now in the North on their parole. It is a most delicate question, hardly admitting of a ready solution. The presumption is that these troops will be used in garrisoning Northern and Western forts.—Both the officers and men are determined not to break their parole. The former include some of the best officers in the service. They fear greatly that they will be altogether overlooked in the general promotions of loyal officers now being made.

A NATIONAL BANK.

The establishment of a National Bank is a question which is beginning to be discussed in the newspapers, as the extra session of Congress approaches. This is a matter of such momentous importance to the people of the country, not only for the present but for all future time, that it should not be hastily decided upon. The extra session will have its hands full in making arrangements for the war, and we think the question of the establishment of a National Bank should not be raised, at least before the regular session of Congress.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF MR. DOUGLAS.

The Executive mansion at Washington and the Department Buildings are draped in mourning, in honor of the memory of Stephen A. Douglas. On Friday, the day of Mr. Douglas' funeral, the President received no visitors, and not only the Government departments but the municipal officers and public schools were closed.

The Twiggs Treason.

The severest blow which the United States Government has received since the commencement of our troubles was that given by the treason of General Twiggs in Texas. Its importance has hardly been estimated in the North. It was a surrender of 3,000 splendid regular soldiers, *of thirteen* forts, of 35,000 stand of arms, of 80 pieces of ordinance, of $55,000 in money, of horses for a regiment of cavalry, mules, wagons, tents, provisions, ammunition and munitions of war, to the estimated value of from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000. Had it not been for Twiggs and Floyd, the rebels would have had but few arms or few fortified places in their possession. They gave them, from their positions, more material assistance than all the world besides.

Coining their Watches.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* exhorts his fellow citizens to send their watches, chains, jewelry and silver plate to be coined.—He even suggests, with a refreshing neglect of the assumed rights of the Confederate government, that they could extemporise a mint in Mobile in ten days. As for diamonds and precious stones, he thinks those should be sent abroad in charge of foreign friends, to be converted into cash for the use of Jefferson Davis.

Colonel Lander.

Col. F. W. Lander, of wagon-road notoriety, is raising two regiments in Ohio, composed of boatmen and raftsmen from the Ohio and Mississippi river; also engineers and railroad-men for General McClelland's Division, to act as pontoniers and sappers, and be sent under Col. Lander's command in advance.

THE Rebellion Record has been received by Hunt & Miner.

EDWARD EVERETT.

The following extract from a private letter of Edward Everett to a correspondent in Virginia, not intended for publication, is pregnant with thought. Everett and Bell are wide asunder in their present ideas. Mr. Everett says:

I perceive that my having publicly expressed that sentiment, and contributed my mite toward the regiment of Mr. Webster (who inherits the conservative opinions of his illustrious father), has caused surprise on the part of some of my Southern friends—yourself among the most valued of them—as if my doing so was inconsistent with the friendly feelings I have ever cherished toward the South. But these friends forget that as early as the 12th of April, that is, before the Proclamation of President Lincoln, the Secretary of War at Montgomery had threatened that by the 1st of May the Confederate flag should float over the Capitol at Washington, and in due time over Faneuil Hall. When General Beauregard proceeds to execute this threat, his red hot cannon balls and shells will not spare the roof that shelters my daughters and four little children at Washington, nor my own roof in Boston. Must I, because I have been the steady friend of the South, sit still while he is battering my house about my ears?

* * * * * * *

You say that the South desires nothing but peace, and ask whether the North will not let you alone?" But, my good friend, the South demands a great deal more than "peace." She claims the Capital of the country, although she has but a third of its population. She claims the control of the outlet of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries; the right to command the most direct route to the Atlantic, from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—States whose population amounts to five and a half millions (the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad); the right to dragoon the State of Maryland and the western part of your own State, with Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, into joining the Southern Confederacy, the right to occupy the fortresses which protect the trade of the Gulf of Mexico; the right to shut up the outlet of the Ohio, Mississippi and the Missouri—and finally, she claims the right for any State that chooses to pass a law to that effect, to break up the Union. In enforcing these unconstitutional, monstrous, and unheard of usurpations, asks to be "let alone;" and when the Government of the United States, in obedience to the solemn oaths of its members (from which the leaders of the revolt dispense themselves), takes measures to defend itself, the Capital of the Union, the public establishments, and the rights of the whole people against this invasion, long premeditated by the ambitious and disappointed politicians (for Mr. A. H. Stephens truly declares that to be "the source of a great part of our troubles,") she exclaims that the North seeks "to subjugate the South."

THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

It would appear from the following editorial which we take from the New York *Tribune*, that Mr. Sickles has not yet been appointed a Brigadier General—that his Brigade has not yet been accepted by the Government, and he alone is responsible for such contracts as he may make regarding the arming and equipping of the Brigade. The *Tribune* says:

"While we do not wish in the slightest manner to discourage the patriotic effort of any citizen at the present time, it seems to us but an act of justice to the public to say that the Hon. D. E. Sickles is not an officer in the service of the U. S. Government; that he has not yet received a commission as Brigadier General, nor is it at all certain that he will be one; and above all, and this we say on the authority of the Secretary of War, he has no power whatever to make contracts for clothing, arms, provisions, or anything else, which shall bind the Government. We deem it the more proper to say this, because we know that such contracts have been offered in various quarters. It should be understood that Mr. Sickles alone is responsible for the payment of parties who may deal with him. We do not mean to imply that this responsibility is not ample; but simply that it is not the responsibility of the Government."

[From Sunday's Herald.

The Situation of Affairs.

A special messenger of the government, who arrived at Washington yesterday from Harper's Ferry, reports that the evacuation of that post by the rebels is by no means improbable, as the advance movements of the Pennsylvania and Ohio troops of Generals Patterson and McClelland, who are surrounding the Ferry, will soon make either a fight or a retreat an imperative necessity. Some fears were entertained that the rebels would move down towards Washington, on the Maryland side, either by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad or the Potomac, and make an attack on the capital, while Jefferson Davis advances on the same place from Manassas Junction; but it is the opinion of military men that the rebels will not risk a fight at either place, but will make a stand at Richmond with the whole force.—It is evident, however, that some active movement is on foot among the federal troops on the Virginia side of the Potomac under Gen. McDowell's command. Provisions, ammunition, ambulances, mules, horses and quartermaster's stores are being rapidly pushed forward in that direction. It is believed that General Scott is only waiting to order an advance of the whole line until General Patterson and General McClelland have got far enough into Virginia, near Harper's Ferry, to co-operate with them. At this point forces are being accumulated with all possible speed. Four brigades are under orders to press on to Hagerstown, Md., one of which reached as far as Greencastle yesterday, thirteen miles south of Chambersburg.

Reinforcements continue to arrive at Fortress Monroe. Two or three transports filled with men arrived there within the past two days.

The vote in Tennessee yesterday on the secession question, as far as heard from, shows strongly in favor of secession, and foreshadows the necessity of that State being soon dealt with in the same manner as Virginia.

Suppressing Information.

A demand has been made upon the Government here to suppress the publication of the movements of our troops. The War Department will accede to no such policy. It is well enough for the weaker party to conceal their weakness, but the very fact of our superior strength ought to be known, because, when known it will have a salutary influence in restoring confidence in the minds of the thousands of Union men in the South, and give them hope, while it will paralyze the efforts of the enemy. Jeff. Davis' speech at Richmond clearly indicated that a forlorn hope had already depressed his spirits. He is sick. His men are deserting the ranks daily, and declare that they are miserably fed, and worse clothed. He is already compelled to fill up the ranks of his starving army by drafting, while the trouble with the War Department here is to say "No" to the thousands who are daily pressing regiments of volunteers into the army. Let the world know this by a free publication of the facts.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on account of the burning of their bridges and the obstructions at Harper's Ferry, has been compelled to suspend the running of the passenger trains beyond Frederick, and the whole business of the road is now stopped. On Saturday the Opekon bridge, near Martinsburg, was burned by the secessionists, and it is rumored that others have shared the same fate. There is every reason to fear that the great bridge at Harper's Ferry will share the same fate before the close of the war in that section.

England.

It is now believed that Lord John Russell is beginning to discover that he has been too precipitate in his recognition of the belligerents. There has been a perceptible modification of opinion in the British Councils, and England will prove true, not to the prejudices of her ministers, but to the great instincts of the British people.

Memphis.

It is pretty well ascertained that there are over twelve thousand secession troops gathered in and near Memphis, and that they are being reinforced daily.

Cotton.

Cotton is the important commercial fact of the present century. In former times nations made war for extension of domain, the propogation of religion, the extermination of heresy, for glory, plunder or revenge. But the over-ruling influeene now, is the manufacturing classes and how to employ them. The "ouviers" of Paris and Lyons, and the cotton hands of Leeds and Manchester, and how to open markets for their manufactures, and supply the material to feed their industry, is always an important, often an alarming question for the governing classes

Cotton has made England, who has often boasted of her power and wealth, the weakest and most dependent of nations. If the American cotton supply of 1861 shall be cut off by the civil war now distracting our Government, what provision can the English Government make for the five millions of subjects whose daily bread depends upon the spindles fed by our cotton? When we have considered a little in detail the extent of that dependence, we shall cease to wonder how England could resolve to occupy her present unworthy attitude towards the Federal Government.

Five-sixths of all the cotton imported into Great Britain in 1860 was sent from the United States! The value of this import in its raw state was $150,000,000, which aggregate, by the enhancement of the various manufacturing processes, is tripled—$450,000,000. Of England's total exports for 1860, $679,219,085, more than one-third—$260,000,000—were manufactured cotton. Five hundred Million dollars are invested in English cotton factories and machinery, not to estimate the shipping and other cognate branches of industry necessarily connected with the trade.—It has been estimated that directly or indirectly, one quarter of the English people are dependent upon cotton! The growth of this interest in England during the past decade, is shown by the following data: England and Wales had, had, in 1850, 1,752 cotton factories; 223,626 looms 19,052,173,369 spindles. In 1856, 2,046 factories; 295,590 looms; 25,818,516 spindles. In 1858, there were in Lancashire alone, 1,480 factories; 360,000 looms; 28,000,000 spindles; employing 400,000 persons.—But in England and Wales, 3,016 factories; 700,000 looms; 56,000,000 spindles, employing 800,000 operatives. In Scotland, the cotton manufacture is of more recent introduction, but its number of cotton factories in 1837 was 177. In 1850, there were 168 cotton factories; 1,083,078 spindles; 28,564 power looms; 36,325 operatives. In 1857, there were 152 cotton factories; 2,041,129 spindles 21,624 power looms, driven by 9,061 horse power of which 7,641 was steam, employing 34,698 hands, of whom 7,609 were males, and 27,089 females. Of the whole number of operatives, 19 per cent. are men, 50.2 per cent. women, 6.6 per cent. boys, 24.2 per cent. girls.

We have not the data to be obtained from the census of 1860, by which a comporison might be instituted between the present consumption and manufacture in England and this country, though it is apparent that the cotton manufacturers of England increase much faster than those of the United States. In 1850 our cotton manufactures was 1,074; capital employed, $76,032,578; cost of material, $37,778,064; employing 25,295 males, and 62,661 females; a total of nearly 98,000 persons.—Value of production $65,501,687. The census returns will of course show a large growth of this interest during the past ten years; but still, it is largely inferior to the English investment

It is this dependence upon our cotton that makes England so sensitive about the existing blockade, and inclines her to sympathyse with Jeff Davis & Co., by recognizing them as "beligerants." Only assure her that the usual supply of cotton will be forthcoming during the ensuing year, and she would quickly snap her fingers at the Southern revolt. The English public have no sympathy with the "peculiar institution." It was the expectation that England would insist upon having their cotton, that, so emboldened the "Secessionists." But their act will finally be to them a felo de se. We shall make the cotton crop of 1861 a dead letter, by hermetically sealing the Southern ports, even at the sacrifice of our own manufacturers. It is better for the nation to be bankrupt than to go wholly to the devil by disintegration. Finally, England compelled to stimulate the cotton growth in India and other countries, by the fear of losing her usual supply here (for she has at last reluctantly admitted that our blockade must be respected), will eventually be the main instrument of abolishing a system of servile labor, and the disloyal aristocracy based thereon, which notwithstanding her constant professions of philanthrophy, she has been the main cause of fostering during the past quarter of a century.

A House Divided Against Itself.

If Mrs. Lincoln, as has been reported, is a semi-Secesssionist, and has (as is true) brothers in the rebel army, the account may be balanced by the following, regarding Mrs. Jefferson Davis:

We know that Mrs. Davis, the wife of the rebel chief, sympathizes with the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, whatever may be her views of the present political difficulties. We have heard her express the strongest anti-slavery sentiments in the presence of the most decided advocates of slavery. Upon the occasion of the passage of the "Kansas Nebraska Bill," an old toady was congratulating Mrs. Davis in our presence, upon the success of that measure, to which she replied, in substance: "If it has the effect of extending slavery, I am sorry for it. If the women of the South could be consulted in this matter, slavery would be speedily abolished. As for myself, I would rather do the menial service of my family, than have the responsibility and care of slaves." This is the social view of slavery, by many intelligent Southern people; the institution only becomes dear to them when outsiders begin to meddle with it.

News from John C. Fremont.

Letters have been just received from Major General John C. Fremont, dated in London, stating that he has purchased 10,000 Enfield rifles and several batteries of rifled cannon, for the United States government, which he is waiting for and will bring with him. At present he is delayed until a portion of the rifles are finished. He states further that the Commissioners of the Confederate States had instructions to procure several steamers in England for the service of the Montgomery government, but that there was some difficulty about getting the money, in fact, the needful had not arrived from the South. They succeeded, however, in purchasing two steamers, for which they paid £70,000 ($350,000). These vessels, it appears, are to sail for a Southern port, under the British flag, and registered as the property of British owners, carrying nothing contraband of war, but probably in ballast merely. How they will be served by our blockading squadron remains to be seen. We opine they will find it somewhat difficult to enter any port at the South.

Preparing for Escape.

The Augusta "Constitutionalist" of the 30th ultimo has the following significant paragraph:

"Jeff Davis's War Horse.—President Davis's war horse passed through this city last night on his way to Richmond, Virginia. Accompanying the animal was the President's saddle, on the horn of which is a compass, to be used in case the rider should lose his way."

Davis has method in his madness, it is clear. He prepares himself for all emergencies. A war-horse to go into battle with is a good thing; and a compass to guide him, when the time comes to make an escape, is also a good thing. He is not at all familiar with the thickets of Virginia, and in his efforts to get away he might easily mistake his path. He might be galloping with all speed due north, when his policy was to go due south. His compass in the horn of his saddle will direct him aright. While he may avoid McDowell on one side he can steer clear of Butler on the other, and also give a wide berth to McClellan. We admire the sagacity and prudence of the compass arrangement.

The Bias of the British Government.

The London "Spectator" says truly that "the policy of England is neutrality, but its bias remains to be defined." Few Americans doubt that the English people will be always found on the side of constitutional liberty and of freedom. But it is the government of a nation which lays out its course; and what the bias of the British government is, at present, there is scarce a doubt. Nations may be disinterested; but governments rarely are. And government so dependent on success as that of Great Britain, is, perhaps, necessarily the most selfish of all.

THERE is no doubt that General Beauregard has been assigned to the command of the rebel army in the West, as, in his general order issued in Charleston on the 27th of May, he says that Assistant Adjutant General Jones will accompany him to Corinth, Miss.

MAJOR GENERAL S. R. ANDERSON, commanding in Middle Tennessee, has ordered the raising for the rebel service of two thousand riflemen, the men to furnish their own rifles, and five companies of cavalry, each man to arm himself with a double barreled shot gun, and furnish his own horse.

EIGHT hundred regular infantry left Washington on Friday for Southern Pennsylvania. The accumulation of regulars in that section shows the importance which the Government attaches to the movements under General Patterson.

UPWARDS of several hundred slaves have escaped from Virginia within the past two weeks, and are now held by the government forces as contraband of war. Value to their owners, seven hundred thousand dollars.

France.

France, it is said, is upon and above board in expression of friendship to the federal government, and in her determination to support the nation as, it is, in every proper way.

MASSACHUSETTS has accepted one hundred and ninety companies for the war, all up to the maximum of one hundred and one men each Aggregate nearly twenty thousand.

THE Rhode Island volunteers were uniformed at the rate of one thousand every four days.—They evidently have no "circumlocution office" in that State.

MAJ. GEN. M'CLELLAND was, on Monday of last week, elected President of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

THERE are prospects of a bountiful crop in Iowa.

THE Sheriff of Cincinnati failed to sell any property at his last sale for want of bidders.

THE New York Central Railroad had brought to New York 3,800 head of cattle last week

MARRIED.

—On Monday, 10th inst., at the Monongahela House by Rev. Dr. Finley, Mr. JAMES HARVEY IRWIN, of West Bethlehem, Washington county, and Miss LIDA WEST, daughter of Matthew H. West, Esq., of Baldwin township, Allegheny county.

S & R H A V E S

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 Advertisement.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON
TREASURER.....A. E. LARK.

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.

Second night of the Engagement of the popular actor

MR. C. W. COULDOCK.

who will appear as Luke Fielding.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 11th, 1861.

WILLOW COPPE.

Rose.....Ettie Henderson.
Meg.....Mrs. Foster.
Lucy.....Miss Preston.

Dance.....Madlle Marie Olive

To conclude with

SOMEBODY ELSE.

Minnie.....Ettie Henderson

IF YOU ARE ANNOYED BY RATS MICE or VERMIN of any description.

Use the Rat Paste. Use the Rat Paste. Use the Rat Paste.

A single box has been known to kill fifty rats in one night It is effectual in all cases when used according to directions, or

Money Refunded, Money Refunded, Money Refunded.

Prepared only by Prepared only by Prepared only by

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. jell

SPARKLING CATAWBA WINE,

Sparkling Catawba Wine, Sparkling Catawba Wine,
Sparkling Catawba Wine, Sparkling Catawba Wine,
Sparkling Catawba Wine, Sparkling Catawba Wine,
Sparkling Ossawba Wine, Sparkling Catawba Wine,
Sparkling Catawba Wine, Sparkling Catawba Wine,
Sparkling Catawba Wine, Sparkling Catawba Wine,

Another supply of this superior Wine received at

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. jell

JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.....JOHN MELLON

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a Co-partnership in the practice of the Law,

JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK,
JOHN MELLON,

Pittsburgh, May 15th, 1861.

KIRKPATRICK & MELLON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 138 Fourth Street, five doors above Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa. jell-4f

TWO LOTS OF GROUND EACH 25 FEET by 100; price $100 each. Terms, $10 in hand balance in weekly or monthly payments; situate on Mount Washington, fronting on a 40 feet street.

jell S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market street.

1861. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1861.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 10th.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS.

THE THROUGH MAIL TRAIN leaves the Passenger Station every morning, (except Sunday,) at 5:30 a. m., stopping at all regular stations, connecting at Harrisburg with Trains direct for Baltimore, and arriving at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

THE THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves daily, at 12:20 a. m., stopping only at principal stations, making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore, and arriving in Philadelphia or Baltimore at 9:00 a. m.

THE FAST LINE leaves the station daily, (except Sunday,) at 4:00 p. m., stopping only at Greensburg, Latrobe, Johnstown, Wilmore, Gallitzin, Altoona, &c., and arriving in Philadelphia at 10:00 a. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

THE JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 2:50 p. m., stopping at all stations and running as far as Conemaugh.

FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 11:20 a. m.

THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 4:10 p. m.

FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's station leaves daily (except Sunday,) at 8:35 p. m.

RETURNING TRAINS arrive in Pittsburgh as follows—Express, 11:50 a. m; Mail, 11:50 p. m; Fast Line, 12:20 a. m; Johnstown Accommodation, 10:15 a. m First Wall's station Accommodation, 6:20 a. m; second Wall's station Accommodation, 8:30 a. m; third Wall's station Accommodation, 1:15 p. m; fourth Wall's station Accommodation, 6:15 p. m.

Trains for Blairsville and Indiana, connect at Blairsville Intersection with Johnstown Accommodation, Express, and Mail Trains East and West, and with Fast Freight East.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE TRAINS, stopping at all stations on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road, leave daily, (Sunday excepted,) as follows—Mail Train, 6:40 a. m.; Express Train, 4:10 p. m. Returning Trains from Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road arrive at Pittsburgh 10:50 a. m. and 6:15 p. m.

The traveling public will find it greatly to their interest, in going East or West, to travel by the Pennsylvania Railroad, as the accommodations now offered cannot be surpassed on any route. The Road is ballasted with stone and is entirely free from dust. We can promise safety, speed and comfort to all who may favor this Road with their patronage.

FARE:

TO NEW YORK.....$12 50 | TO BALTIMORE...$9 50
PHILADELPHIA.. 10 00 | LANCASTER... 8 50
HARRISBURG, $7 45.

Baggage checked to all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York

Passengers purchasing tickets in cars, will be charged an excess according to distance traveled in addition to the station rates, except from stations where the Company has no agent.

NOTICE—In case of loss, the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

N. B.—The Excelsior Omnibus Line has been employed to convey passengers and baggage to and from the depot, at a charge not to exceed 25 cents for each passenger and baggage.

For tickets apply to J. STEWART, Agt.,
At the Penn'a R. R. Passenger Station.
On Liberty and Grant streets.

1861. THE 1861.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,

TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH, WEST, AND NORTH WEST.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT:

TIME to Cincinnati as quick, and to Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago quicker, than by any other route.

WESTWARD TRAINS.

FAST MAIL LINE—Leaves Pittsburgh..... 12:35 a. m.
Arrives at Crestline..... 3:00 a. m.

Making close connections with Bellefontaine and Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Roads.

Arriving at Chicago at 7:00 p. m.

N. B.—The time to Cincinnati is the same as by Steubenville. Trains on both Roads meet at Columbus, and passengers all go into Cincinnati together.

Sleeping Cars on this train from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, to Indianapolis and to Chicago.

Trains through to Chicago without change of Cars.

EASTWARD TRAINS.

Leave Chicago, 7:30 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. Arriving at Lima, 2:25 p. m. and 8:50 a. m. Connecting with trains for Dayton and Cincinnati. Arriving at Crestline, 5:00 p. m. and 9:04 a. m.

Connecting with trains for Columbus, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo and the East, and arriving at Pittsburgh, 11:35 a. m. and 2:20 p. m. All making close connections with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad for the Eastern cities, via Allentown and Philadelphia.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Fort Wayne leaves Allegheny, for New Brighton, 10:00 a. m., and 4:30 p. m.

Arrive at	11:30 "	"	6:15 "
Leave New Brighton,	7:30 "	"	1:00 "
Arrive in Allegheny,	8:10 "	"	2:30 "

Allegheny and Economy Accommodation Trains—Leave Allegheny, 7:25 a. m., and at Economy at 8:35 a. m.; leaves Allegheny at 12:35 p. m. and 6:10 p. m., arrive at Economy at 1:50 p. m. and 7:20 p. m.; leave Economy at 9:00 a. m., and 4:22 p. m., and arrive in Allegheny at 11:05 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.

MARKET TRAIN—Leaves Massillon 5:00 a. m., leaves Alliance at 6:14 a. m. and arrives in Allegheny at 11:00 a. m.; leaves Allegheny at 3:05 p. m.; Alliance at 8:00 p. m., stopping at all stations for passengers and marketing, arrives at Massillon, 9:00 p. m.

Tickets will be sold for these trains at reduced rates.

Trough trains connect as follows:—

At Alliance, with trains on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

At Orville, Ohio, to and from Millersburg, Akron, Cuyahoga Falls, etc.

At Mansfield, Ohio, for Mount Vernon, Shelby, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, etc.

At Crestline, for Delaware, Springfield, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Louisville, etc.

At Forest, for Springfield, Sandusky, Dayton, Cincinnati, etc., etc.

At Lima, for Sidney, Dayton, Cincinnati, etc. etc.

At Fort Wayne, for Paris, Lafayette, Ind., St. Louis, and intermediate points in Central Indiana and Illinois.

At Plymouth for Laporte.

At Wanatah for all points on the New Albany and Salem Railroad.

And at Chicago, with trains for all points in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

For further information and through tickets apply to

J. STEWART, Ticket Agent,
Passenger Station, Pittsburgh.
GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agt.,
Passenger Station, Allegheny.

Through Tickets for sale at the Ticket Offices of the Company on the line of the road, to all parts of the United States.

G. C. HATHEWAY,
General Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh.

LAND! LAND—For sale or Exchange, 560 acres of land in Mitchell county, Iowa, 5 miles from the county seat, at $5 an acre; also, 960 acres in Hamilton county, near Webster city; price $5 per acre, will be exchanged for approved property in or near the city. S. CUTHBERT & SON,
jell 51 Market street.

HOUSES FOR RENT ON PENN street, First street, Ross street and Third street.
jell S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market street.

SUNDRY CONSIGNMENTS—

134 bushels Oats at Depot.	
60 do	Sifted Corn Meal;
50 do	Dried Peaches, halves;
200 do	Dried Apples.
100 do	Ear Corn;
125 do	Shelled Corn;
2 barrels	Fresh Packed Butter;
20 do	Barrels Potatoes.
75 Oil Barrels;	
50 Half Oil Barrels;	
50 dozen Corn Brooms;	
500 lbs. Leaf Lard	
2000 lbs. Country Bacon;	
103 bags Pea Nuts—in store and for sale by	

JAMES A. FETZER,
jell corner Market and First streets.

NEW GREY AND OTHER DRESS Goods, opening almost every day, and selling very cheap for cash per funds, or its equivalent in Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri money

C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street.
jell

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership lately existing between LEE A. BECKHAM and GEORGE A. KELLY of the city of Allegheny, under the firm of BECKHAM & KELLY, was dissolved on the 22d of April, 1861, by mutual consent.

BECKHAM & KELLY.

The business will be carried on at the old stand by the subscriber, by whom all the business of the late firm will be settled.

GEORGE A. KELLY.

Allegheny, June 4, 1861.—jel-4f

FANCY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c.,

—AT—

CHARLES GIPNERS,

78 Market Street.

NEW TRIMMING FOR DRESSES and DUSTERS.

Dress Buttons,
Fancy Buttons,
Cloak Tassels,
Silk Girdles, &c

Straw Bonnets and Hats,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Flowers and Ruches,
White and Colored Shakers

A large assortment of

FANCY FANS,

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

Lace Mitts,
Gloves and Gauntlets,
Embd Hem Stitch & Plain Linen
Cambric Handkerchiefs.
jel5

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. jel-1w

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.

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COUNTRY BACON.—3,000 lbs Hams, Sides, and Shoulders, for sale by

JAS. A. FETZER,
Corner Market and First sts

New Advertisements.

READ MORE CONVINCING PROOF.

FROM HENRY BRIGGS, ESQ.

BEAVER, BEAVER Co., PA.

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER.

The operation performed by you in the presence of my son-in-law, Rev. Mr. Gray, not only gave me brilliant 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 truth fullness 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 BEST, 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.

Testimonials from Unquestionable Authority.

FROM JNO. M'DEVITT, ESQ.,

From the benefit my son derived of DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S skilful treatment, I have much pleasure in recommending him to all similarly afflicted, as most an consafful surgist.

JOHN M'DEVITT,
311 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 FERRY, 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 that her hearing will 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.

DEAFNESS

THE ETHEREAL EAR INHALATOR,

AN INSTRUMENT INVENTED BY

Dr. Von Moschzisker,

Through which he has been enabled to cure the MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF DEAFNESS.

In addition to the above Testimonials, hundreds more can be seen at the Doctor's Office.

OFFICE,

No. 155 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN SMITHFIELD AND GRANT STS.,

Where he may be CONSULTED DAILY, from 9 a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m.

FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY,

ON ALL MALADIES OF THE

EYE AND EAR.

ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED.

JOHN W. McCARTHY,

BILL POSTER,

Will attend to the Distributing and Posting of

BILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS & PROGRAMMES

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Orders sent to the office of the Pittsburgh Morning Post, or Daily Gazette, will receive prompt attention

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MANUFACTURER OF

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No. 169 Market Street,

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CALDWELL & BRO.,

COAL FURNISHERS AND DEALERS IN

Manila, Hemp and Cotton Cordage,

Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Oils,

Tarpaulins, Duck, Light and Heavy Drillings, &c.

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NATRONA OIL.

MANUFACTURED BY PENNSYLVANIA Salt Manufacturing Company

CLEAR AND ODORLESS,

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