The Daily Post.

TUESDAY MORNING,.....JUNE 25, 1861

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

LET TRUTH HOLD THE BALANCE.

The sympathies of partizanship are deep seated. Men more naturally affiliate with those who have been with them in the field of politics than with those who have been against them. In a crisis like that which is now convulsing the country, mens' minds must cease to be influenced by their feelings and the general good must become paramount over personal friendship and political predilections.

This Southern rebellion is not a mere temporary outbreak against the laws; it was not a resort to arms to obtain redress against any legislative grievances which an unprincipled majority had inflicted upon a minority residing in a different section of the Union; no grievance endured—no unjust restriction imposed—no right denied; —no wrong attempted on the part of the Government has led to this armed resistance to constituted authority. It has been caused by politics not by principles. Reckless, unprincipled and ambitious politicians in the Southern States have for years entertained the deep seated design of breaking up this Union. For years they have kept the people in ignorance of their true interests and have demoralized them to their own low standard of respect for law and government. It has been their design to construct a new government upon principles directly opposite to those upon which this nation has prospered and grown so great. They organized the rebellion by deceiving the people as to the intent of the government in regard to their rights and consummated it by firing upon the flag at Sumter.

The obvious design of the rebel leaders of the South to destroy the government rendered it imperative upon that government to frustrate and crush this rebellion by the whole power at its command.

Forthwith, at the call of their country, the Democratic party at once adjourned all political issues; forthwith they put out the fires of partizan contests and from their great leaders to the most humble and obscure voter declared that it was every man's duty to sustain the government and uphold the constitution and the laws. As loyal Americans they saw and felt that our future peace and progress, our independence as a government and our existence as a nation, depended upon the overthrow of this rebellion.

The political opponents of Democracy held the power of the government, and simple justice without magnanimity required of them that in the management of the government during this war the influences of politics and partizanship should be utterly and entirely excluded. The Democracy forgot and forgave the differences of opinion and personal animosities which politics had engendered and joined with their old opponents in the patriotic cause of asserting the authority of the laws and compelling submission thereto. But in doing this they gave up no opinion, yielded no principle.

But the party in power does not appear to have acted with equal magnanimity.—Their newspapers continually speak of "no party" in this great contest for the Union, but when matters come up for dispensation in the power of the government it is evident that the old party leaven of the Republicans exercises a paramount influence. Democrats fighting for the Union and devoting their every energy to sustain the government are manifestly not quite equal to Republicans yet. The old prejudices, the old affiliations, the old combinations, the old influences which ruled the Republican leaders as politicians have not disappeared since they have assumed the control of the government.

That which would be all right in a Republican would be treason in a Democrat. The war newspapers do not seem to think a man has a right to say that this war is to be regretted, that it is costing the nation its prosperity for many years; that it is a war for the preservation of the Union and not for the extinguishment of slavery; that the South cannot be starved into submission, and that there are good Christian men in the South as well as in the North. Even the apparent design of General Scott to compel submission in the South by an overwhelming force, with as little bloodshed and as little injury of property as possible, seems to be distasteful to many.—They seem to forget that while it is the duty of the government to compel the South to submit, it is also its duty to protect the South.

This war is not an anti-Slavery war nor a Republican war. It is a battle for the preservation of the best government the world ever saw, and Democrats have as much interest in the result as Republicans. They are fighting for the preservation of the whole Union; they ask only of their brethren of the South to submit to their plain duty and put a stop to this suicidal warfare which prostrates business, creates debt, and will burthen the people with taxation.

We have had three months of tremendous excitement, and it is perhaps as well now to reconsider for a moment where we are and the point from which we have started? A suggestive answer to these queries we have read in a recent number of the New York *Journal of Commerce*.—The editor remarks:

"Three months ago the immense majority of Americans in the North believed and advocated the idea that the peaceable acknowledgement of the Southern Confederacy was preferable to war. The leading republican newspaper in this city even pronounced the right of the Southern States to establish their own form of government to be as clear as that of the American Colonies to revolt from England in 1776. The same paper declared that Fort Sumter was only built for the protection of Charleston, and not for offensive purposes against that city, and advocated the evacuation of the fort. The universal American mind was averse to the idea of war.

Even among men who favored a war against the cotton States, it was common to hear conversation like this: "If Virginia secedes, are you in favor of war?" "Virginia will never secede; you cannot kick her out." "But if she does, and North Carolina with her, what then?" "Why, I am not a fool; if so large a portion of the Union as that secede, then I think we may as well give it up and acknowledge them." Truths are omnipotent. That is truth to day which was truth a month or three months ago to-day. What process will men's minds have to go through after the late convulsions? How many oscillations shall we see, before they settle back upon the truth they believed, in their former calm and sober moments?"

But this rebellion must be crushed out, and in doing it, the Administration will pursue the worst of policy if it permits partizan friendship, and partizan prejudices to influence its councils or its action. The friends of the government must not be divided and distinctions between them of a political character, must be altogether avoided. The Democracy will not seek to do this and if it is done, it will be the fault of those who now control the power of the government.

In seeking for men for the public service qualifications and not political opinion should rule. There is danger that this rule will be broken by those who have the least right to re-create partizan issues.

We have regretted to see the Senatorial position of Judge Douglas filled by a partizan appointment; we regret to see the partizan jealousy which the Philadelphia Republicans exhibited when the name of a distinguished Democrat was mentioned as a candidate to succeed E. Joy Morris in the Second Congressional District, and we regret still more seriously to observe that a very large proportion of recent appointments in the army, and nearly all the appointments in the volunteer service have evidently been made out of political reasons. We do not say mere partizan reasons have influenced the appointments but political reasons. There are men of all parties among them, but political prominence or friendship of prominent politicians has secured these appointments—not personal merit or real military qualification. A few hundred places were to be filled and there were over ten thousand applicants for those places, all backed by political influence and personal importunity. Shall the people be sacrificed for the sake of gratifying personal and political favorites? Must men who have done the party service be still preferred to those who are most fit serve the Union? Is this war to be made a great engine for building up a party? If its officers are selected by the rule of politics and not of merit, may it not reasonably be apprehended that in the course of events it may become sufficiently strong to become the dictator of the people. After the Revolution, the continental army offered to the Commander-in-Chief the title of King; is there no danger that the power of government, may leave the hands of the people and be usurped by the military power, especially if this power becomes in any degree partizan? Already we hear some people talking about the necessity for a "stronger Government." What do they mean? If this government sustained by a free people crushes out this rebellion, it is strong enough. If standing armies become a necessity, arising out of this war in the words of one of the framers of our Constitution, "the people, to become more secure, must be willing to become less free."

We want no better security than our own Constitution if our rulers obey it, and enforce obedience to it. We want no less freedom than we now have. The people must be watchful of their rulers and the press, independent in speaking of them. It must not be permitted that the government, because it is now in the hands of the Republican party, shall build up that party by its power to the detriment of the Union and the injury of the holy cause of liberty. In this fight for the Union those whom the people have placed in charge of the government must rise above partizanship and political friendships, and regarding every true Union man on the same footing, dash aside importunates and work out the salvation of the country by the aid prudent, sagacious, capable and reliable men in every important position, without regard to their previous political affiliations, and without listening to the pleas of partizan friends to have their friends provided for at the hazard of mens lives and the public safety. For the present let every oracle of a political character be dumb.

THE REBELS CONCENTRATING.

The Washington *Evening Star* of Saturday evening has received a letter giving information that the Disunionists were concentrating at and Fairfax Court House and at Manassas for a battle. It is dated 22d, 11½ A. M. The writer says:

"This morning, we have information from three or four different persons whose means of knowing what is going on about Fairfax Court House I regard as being reliable, that the disunionists are in large force in, between and around Germantown and the (Fairfax) Court House. They all agree in estimating the force which was there yesterday at quite ten thousand strong, and it is insisted that Beauregard commands there in person.

I learn, further, that for forty-eight hours provisions have been exceedingly scarce among them, and that they (the disunionist soldiers) are grumbling terribly on that account, as we hear because Gen. McDowell does not attack them, and their own commander will not attack us (Gen. McD's) army.

As cautious as I am in placing confidence in rumors floating around here, I am sure that the persons to whom I refer as having brought the information here, are strongly satisfied of its truth."

Inspector General.

Joseph. W. Webb, Esq., of Washington City, has been appointed Inspector General, United States Army.

The Magazines.

Harper's New Monthly for July, and the Eclectic Magazine of foreign literature for the same month, have been received by Hunt & Miner at the Great Periodical Depot, Fifth street, next door to the Post-office.

The same house has sent us part second of Baxter's Volunteer's Manual, containing full instruction for the soldier in the school of the company.

Hunt & Miner have all the late newspapers, periodicals and new books.

WILLIAMSPORT has been placed under martial law and Col. Oliver H. Rippey, of this city, appointed Provost Marshal.

Fight at Lexington.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Saturday, says it is probable that Col Curtis' Iowa regiment, and a regiment of Illinois troops from Quincy, are now making a "forward movement" upon Lexington from Kansas City. They will descend the Missouri in boats and meet Gen. Lyon's command from below. In this way they will present such a force as will, in all probability, overwhelm the undisciplined masses collecting at Lexington.

(From the N. Y. Herald of Sunday.)

THE WAR.

No change in the position of the troops around Washington took place yesterday, although the greatest activity still prevails among them. The pickets have been doubled, and scouting parties are continually thrown out to make reconnoissance in that portion of the country lying between the Chain Bridge, Vienna and Alexandria. Some parties despatched to scour the country from Ball's Cross Roads to Ball's Church failed to discover any rebels in that direction, and it was thought that the force which occupied Vienna the day before had fallen back to a point two miles in the rear of Fairfax.

Beauregard was at Fairfax Court House on Thursday, and was heard to recommend a system of guerilla warfare by sudden attacks on the outposts of the Union army, and by assailing our troops from ambuscades and masked batteries. This is in accordance with the policy here ofore pursued by the rebels at Bethel and Vienna. The forces of the rebels are said to be quite dissatisfied at the inactivity in which they are kept, and are thirsting for the plunder they hope to gain by the capture of Washington.

The pickets of the sixty ninth New York regiment had a brush yesterday morning about daylight with some of the rebel picketers, a few mile from Camp Corcoran. Four of them are said to have been wounded, but the result of their report to the enemy could not be ascertained.

The rumors that Colonel Wagner and his brave Indiana regiment had been surrounded at Cumberland are not believed to be true. It is said that he occupies a strong and well fortified position on the hill in that vicinity.

Every thing remains quiet at Harrers Ferry, and it is not expected that any forward movement will be made by General Butler for some time. Commodore Stringham has arrived at Washington from the Fortress yesterday. He speaks in the highest terms of the firing of the gun from the Rip Raps at Sewell's point with Sawyer's projectile. He says two soldiers, who since escaped from the Point and took refuge on board the Minnesota, report that the projectiles struck within twenty feet of their guns, and the distance was nearly three miles, and perfectly amazed the rebels, and compelled them to move back their battery. The two soldiers who escaped belong to New York and Maine. They were pressed into service in Georgia. They say there are about six hundred men at Sewell's Point, that there are many others who were pressed into the service. They also state that there are only about fifteen thousand men about Norfolk, and not more than five hundred of them are armed. They say that the general complaint in the South is that they have not muskets, rifles and other small arms enough.

The action of the Union army in Missouri, appears to be of a very important character the whole line of the railroad as far as Rolla, initial point, has been taken possession of by General Lyon's troops and a determination evidently exists there to crush out rebellion by rapid and decisive movements, which have commenced at the battle at Boonville.

Sharp Shooting at the Rebels—Sixty or Seventy Killed.

A private letter from a member of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col Frank Patterson, as published in the Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday after noon from which we extract the following:

"POOLSVILLE, Md., June 20. Our object in marching here seems to be accomplished—Harper's Ferry is abandoned Gen Patterson from Frederick, Cadwalader from Williamsport, and our division threatening Leesburg in the rear, were to much for them.

"The enemy attempted to hold Edward's Ferry, about four miles from this place. Three companies of our regiment hold this side of the Ferry, with a howitzer belonging to the West Point Battery. A number of officers attempted to cross Goose Creek on the opposite side in a scow. The howitzer was trained on the scow and the spherical case shot struck it in the centre, only two out of fifteen going outside of it. Three other shots were fired into their column, killing sixty or seventy men. They all soon disappeared.

the Fire-Eaters out of Ice.

The supply of ice at Richmond is very limited. The ordinary use has been stopped, that enough may remain for sickness and extraordinary occasions.—[Petersburg Express.

Good heavens! What will become of the Confederate stomach, under stress of an ice embargo, and in the dog days of an approaching July and August. We sad dem to think of the palpitating, fire eating, sweltering Colonels and Generals, accustomed at home to every luxury of the season, and to be waited upon by obsequious Africans with ice-cold punch and mint julleps, now reduced to army rations, warm whiskey, and no ice!

Truly, unless the Government will be merciful, and let up just a little on the ice embargo, we fear the Southern heart will gettired to a consuming pitch, and the southern stomach will perish prematurely, of spontaneous combustion.

REBEL SHINPLASTERS.—The following is a specimen of the currency now current in the rebel States;

"No 559. The Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Railroad Company promise to pay bearer twenty five cents in current Virginia bank notes, when presented in sums of five dollars or multiples thereof. Receivable also for passage and freight.

"Alexandria, Va., May 25, 1861.

"For the Company. JOHN WEST."

The note is adorned with pictures of railroad cars, a farmer with sickle, and sheaves of wheat. It may be considered a bill of the larger denomination. They have them as low as five cents.

TRAVEL TO THE WEST.—The present disturbed state of the country has given a new impetus to the travel of persons for points in the far West, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company having passed over their road during the past five months, about 6000 passengers in their emigrant trains most of whom were ticketed to points west of Pittsburgh. A great number of those who have left during the present season have been residents of Philadelphia for several years past, and employment being scarce, they have started to seek a place where land can be purchased at a cheap rate. But a short time is required after their arrival out West, before the land produces enough to provide for all their actual wants.

MR. CRITTENDEN will offer his compromise at the extra session of Congress, probably coupled with a threat of the secession of Kentucky if it is not adopted.

General Scott.

The Albany Evening Journal thus discourses of the noble old veteran:

"It may be a morbid faith, but we have had from the beginning no fears but that Scott would be spared in the fulness of his unequaled powers, until the controversy between Loyalty and Treason has been settled. It seemed patent to us that the glorious old chieftain could not be called away until his work was ended; that one more act—the noblest, the sublimest of all—was yet to be achieved; and that the order to march hence would come only when the conflict was ended and the victory won. It cannot be that he who has been so long her pride and stay will be suffered to close his eyes for the last time upon a country convulsed by strife and rent by civil war. We prefer to believe that a kinder fate awaits him; that he will live to be crowned with a still brighter halo of glory—live to be blessed by the millions whose liberties he has snatched from death.

"Glorious old man! With what heroic front he meets the bloody issue! With what a calm constancy he works out the great problem of the campaign! With what enduring patience he weaves the web of strategy, and with what consummate cunning he involves his victims in its meshes! With what untiring vigor does he toil at his great task—with what sublime forgetfulness of self does he dedicate the strength of his decaying days to his country!

"If the task is completed—if the mission is fulfilled—if he shall go down to his grave blessed by a peaceful and united country—who of all the men who have adorned our history will be so worthy to repose beside the hallowed dust of Washington.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Commissaries—Adolphus Patze, Philadelphia; John Cox, Philadelphia; Edward Sappen, Philadelphia; Lavington Quick, Chester county; B. Rohrer, Lancaster county; James Collins, Franklin county; Wm. H. Thome Palmyra, Lebanon county.

QUARTERMASTERS—J. H. Sheetz, Dale, Blair county; H. F. Martin, Allentown, Lehigh county; Z. King Jones, Philadelphia; W. H. Lewis Chester, Delaware county, H. Chester Parry, Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Wm. T. W. Dickeson, Philadelphia; Isaac J. Clark, Bridesburg.

CONFEDERATE TEN dollar bills, purporting to be on the Cumberland Bank of Bridgeton, New Jersey, is in circulation.

CAPT. LYON says the rebels are in want of powder and lead. They will have plenty before they see the end of the war.

BRIGADIER GEN. PIERCE, of Great Bethel notoriety, has called for a Court of Inquiry.

NEW CANDIDATE FOR MINISTER TO VIENNA.—BRIG. GENERAL R. C. SCHENCK.—The Cincinnati Commercial ventures unofficiously to suggest the above nomination to Mr Lincoln. As Mr Burlingame was not permitted to reach Vienna, owing to certain covert reasons of State, Mr. Schenck's skill in running masked batteries, eminently qualifies him for so embarrassing a post of service as Vienna.

BRIGADIER General Schencks speech to the Ohio Volunteers, when he led that railroad train into collision with the masked battery, was—"Ohio expects every man to do his duty."

Pity that Mr Schenck hadn't acted upon the advice, and done his own.

MORE RIFLED CANNON.—The War Department we see it stated, has made a contract with the Phœnix Iron Foundry of Pennsylvania, for the construction of six hundred rifled cannon. They are to be of the Griffin patent.

New Advertisement.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

GEORGE AND MANAGER ..... WM. HENDERSON
TREASURER ..... A. K. LARK

MONDAY AFTERNOON.—Private Boxes, $5.00; Single Seat in Private Box, $1.00; Parquette and Dress Circle, cheaper, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents, Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Dress Boxes, 50 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.

Second night of the engagement of the wonderful actress

MISS A. I. HENSKEN,

Who will appear in eight characters. Songs and dances.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 25th, 1861,

FAST WOMEN OF MODERN TIMES,

In connection with the

UNPROTECTED FEMALE.

In which she will sing the Jew's harp. In which Miss Henken will celebrate her farewell benefit.

BEAUTIFUL ARTICLES OF THE HOME in ARGAND, Homewood, June 24th, 1861.

ORDER No. 4.—

Under Order of the 12th inst., is so modified that the parade will be dispensed with at 5 o'clock a. m. on the 26th of July, instead of the hour of 10 in the morning, as stated in the North Common of Allegheny.

Companies will assemble at the right resting on the corporation line, extending toward Federal street.

The Major General believes that it is likely some companies in the Brigade may not join the grand parade on the Fourth in consequence of their not having organized themselves to be completely in uniform.

The Major General thinks that this circumstance will not be taken amiss by any of the Guards. He feels assured that the patriotic sentiments and the strong military spirit of the companies to do honor to the occasion will induce them on the parade without uniform, if they want of a regular uniform.

By order of the Major General.

JOHN M. TIERNAN, Aid, &c.

NOTICE.—Stockholders of the Iron City Insurance Company are hereby notified that there will be an election for Directors to serve for the ensuing year, held at our working House, No. 250 Liberty street, on July 1st, 1861. jy24:d] R. C. SCHMERTZ, Cash.

MULES FOR SALE—

FIVE LARGE ACTIVE MULES, THOROUGHLY SOUND AND IN GOOD CONDITION, Would answer well for Horse Railroads. Inquire at 60 WATER STREET. je25-1w

PLAIN Grey Broche Grey Goods for Dresses very cheap. C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street. je24

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, No. 23 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, June 22d, '61.

ORDER No. 3.—

1. Colonel Fenton of the Second Regiment of Rifles having resigned and Lieut Colonel Case of the same regiment having been elected Brigadier General of the First Brigade, the vacancies thereby created will be filled by an election to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst.

II. The Captains of the several companies will notify their respective companies of the place and hour of election, and make arrangements for receiving, counting and returning the votes.

III. Major Hambright will see that this order is carried into effect, and cause the returns to be made to Brigade Headquarters.

By order of the Brig. Gen. Commanding.

ROBT. FINNEY, Asst. Adjutant General. je24

je22:1m

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

JONES & LAUTH,

Manufacturers of

IRON AND NAILS,

JUNIATA AND COMMON SHEET IRON,

Lauth's Patent Shafting, Piston Rods, Plates, &c.

WAREHOUSES,

98 Water Street, and 128 First Street,

PITTSBURGH,

And corner of Franklin and South Water Sts., Chicago. fe17:1y

TORPEDOES.—400,000 in store and for sale by REYMER & BROTHERS, No.'s 126 and 128 Wood street. je13

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 but permanent relief. I *hear now as acute a ear* 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 moss of old, makes the Leaf 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 BEATTY, 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 counted, and APPLICATION by those who wish the HEAL-ING 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 at Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER'S skillful treatment, I have much pleasure in recommending him to all suffering as the most successful surgeon. JOHN M'DEVITT, 211 Liberty street.

Pittsburgh, May 16, 1861.

FROM JOHN M. KENNEDY, ESQ.,

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, 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 her 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.

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 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY,

ON ALL MALADIES OF THE

EYE AND EAR.

ARTIFIC EYES INSERTED. je6

CRESSON SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.—This delightful and popular place of summer resort, located directly on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, twenty-three hundred feet above the level of the ocean, will be open for guests the 20th of June. Since last season the grounds have been greatly improved and beautified, rendering Cresson one of the most romantic and attractive places in the State. The furniture is being thoroughly renovated. The seeker of pleasure, and the sufferer from heat and disease, will find attractions here, in a first class Lovely Stable, Billiard tables, Tenpin Alleys, Baths, &c., together with the purest air and water, and the most magnificent mountain scenery to be found in the country.

Tickets good for the round trip from Philadelphia, $7.00; from Pittsburgh, $5.05.

For further information, address

G. W. MULLIN,

je17-1m Cresson Springs, Cambria Co., Pa.

NEW GRAY GOODS just received for DRESSES AND CLOAKS,

Also, Cloaks of all styles cut in short notice, as we have engaged a first class cloak cutter from Philadelphia. Ladies, call and examine.

H. J. LYNCH,

je17 No. 96 Market st., bet. 5th and Diamond.

FRESH MINERAL WATERS—

Congress,

Empire,

Kissenger,

Blue Lick

and Artesian waters constantly on hand, fresh, direct from the springs at JOSEPH FLEMING,

je17 Corner of the Diamond and Market street.

FOR THE WAR—

BOOTS AND SHOES CHEAP.

Men's Prime Brogans $1.00 ⅌ pair;

Men's Prime Boots $1 ⅌ pair to Soldiers, and a large stock of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Shoes of all kinds, at equally low prices.

JOS. H. BORLAND,

98 Market street, second door from Fifth.

je15

LADIES

Soiled Gaiters 62c;

Ladies Soiled Gaiters 62c

Ladies Soiled Gaiters 62c;

Ladies Soiled Gaiters 62c; at

NO. 16 FIFTH STREET.

je22 D. S. DIFFENBACHER.

BACON.—1,000 lbs shoulders, sides and Hams.

EGGS.—1 bbl fresh.

LARD—15 kegs prime.

BUTTER—10 "

BROOMS—150 doz. corn.

APPLES.—13 bushels dried, for sale by

WM. H. SMITH & CO.,

je19 118 Second and 147 Front streets.

PINE POTASH.—A pure article of Potash can always be obtained at JOSEPH FLEMING'S,

je17 Corner of the Diamond and Market street.

PATENT MEDICINES.—All the really good Patent Medicines can be obtained at JOSEPH FLEMING'S,

je17 Corner of the Diamond and Market street.

HAVANA CIGARS.—Another lot of genuine Havana Cigars rec'd at JOSEPH FLEMING'S,

je17 Corner of the Diamond and Market street.

LINSEED OIL.—10 bbls prime Western seed oil, for sale by F. SELLERS & CO.

je15

LARD OIL.—25 bbls extra, for sale by F. SELLERS & CO.

je15 Manufacturer's, Penn street near canal.

BACON & LARD.—30 packages prime lard, 2,000 lbs country bacon, hams, sides & shoulders, received and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER,

je15 Corner Market and First sts.

EXTRA SUGAR CURED CANVASSED HAMS for summer use. A few more of those excellent Hams which have met with such flattering approval. For sale by F. SELLERS & CO.,

Warehouse on Penn st., between Wayne st., & Canal.

je15

SUGAR CURED DRIED BEEF.—5 Tierces C. Davis & Co's brand. 5 do do Unsmoked, for sale by F. SELLERS & CO.

je15

BACON. Shoulders, Hams, Sides and Clear Sides, for sale by F. SELLERS & CO., Packers.

je15

EGGS.—5 barrels Fresh Eggs just rec'd and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER,

je20 Corner Market and First sts.

Dental.

TEETH!

SAVE THEM BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

C. SILL, has removed to 246 PENN STREET, to the house formerly occupied by Dr. G. H. Keyser, Opposite Christ's Church. He will give all the modern improvements. Teeth inserted at various prices, from $16 to $32 per set.

REFERENCES—Rev. W. D. Howard, Rev. Samuel Findley, A. Bradley, A. G. McCandless, M. D., J. H. Hopkins, W. H. Vankirk, Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, W. Nimick, Samuel M'Kee. apr27:1y

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY THE USE OF AN APPARATUS whereby no drugs or galvanic battery are used. Cold weather is the time when the apparatus can be used to its best advantage. Medical gentlemen and their families have their teeth extracted by my process, and are ready to testify as to the safety and painlessness of the operation, whatever has been said by persons interested in asserting the contrary having no knowledge of my process.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in every style.

E. OUDRY, Dentist,

no14:1y:d&w 134 Smithfield street.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, June 14th, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share, payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst.

SAM'L. REA, *Secretary.*

je15:1w

250 Boxes Nectarine Stomach Bitters,
50 Boxes Chequet Champagne.
75 Baskets Clarets, Reitnicle,
25 Boxes Claret—Best Brands,
100 Barrels Old Rye Whisky,
Best Cognac Brandy for medical purposes—in store and for sale by WILLIAM BENNETT.

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 BECKAM & 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, to whom all the business of the late firm will be assigned. GEORGE A. KELLY.

Allegheny, June 4, 1861.—je6-tf

C. WEST & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES.

ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, SULKIES AND SLEIGHS,

No. 107 *Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

All work warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship. my17:1yrs

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JAMES M. ROSS and WILLIAM COLEMAN, under the firm of Ross & Coleman has been dissolved. WILLIAM COLEMAN.

my25-1m

HENRY H. HYDE,

ENGINE BUILDER AND MACHINIST, GRAY'S WESTERN PLANING MILL, *cor. Marbury and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.*, will make to order, and warranted as good as can be made, the following machinery, viz.—Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, for wood and iron; Planers, for wood and iron; Drilling Machines; Housen and Tobacco Screws; Patent right and Model Machines, in the best manner; Shafting, Pulleys, and Hangers, of all sizes and variety; Screws, of any diameter and pitch, to fifteen feet in length. Will also make, and have on hand, Doctor and Nigger Entices, and Hook Pumps for steamboats, &c. Lathe arbors and other Planing done to order; can plane 32 inches wide, by 9 feet 6 inches long.

All Orders Promptly Filled and Reasonable Selected.

N. B.—Particular attention and promptitude given to repairs on Printing Presses and other Machines.

FLOUR.—50 bbls family Flour, just rec'd and for sale by HENRY B. COLLINS.

je13

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.

Income for the year ending 31st January $1,589,873 75

Assets Over Seven and a Quarter Mill of Dollars.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 120,050 39
Bonds and Mortgages	6,421,879 14
United States Stocks	347,322 50
Real Estate	40,229 13
Due from Agents	20,485 60
	$6,989,856 74
Add Interest accrued; but not yet due	80,000 00
Deferred premiums, (estimated)	135,000 00
Premiums in course of transmission	33,132 38
Gross Assets, February 1, 1861	$7,237,989 12

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

The Proportion of Last 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,

my21:3m 37 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

Allegheny City, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEAMLESS BAGS,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.

Orders may be left at S. CHILDS & CO'S, 133 Wood Street, Pittsburgh. ocl13:y

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 my16:1y

S. B. & C. P. MARKLE,

MANUFACTURERS

AND DEALERS IN

BOOK, CAP, LETTER, and all kinds of WRAPPING PAPER, are removed from No. 87 WOOD STREET to

No. 33 Smithfield street,

PITTSBURGH, PA,

Cash or Trade for Rags. apl0

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD.

Incorporated in 1819—Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital and Assets, Jan. 1, 1861	$ 2,205,175 32
Losses adjusted and paid, over	15,000,000

PROPERTY INSURED AGAINST Danger by fire, or the Perils of Inland Navigation, at as liberal rates and rules as solvency and fair profit will permit.

A. A. CARRIER & BRO., Agents,

W. H. EDIE, Surveyor

my13:3m No. 63 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Monongahela Insurance Co

OF PITTSBURGH.

OFFICERS—JAMES A. HUTCHISON, President, HENRY M. ATWOOD, Secretary. CAPT. JAS. WOODBURN Gen'l Agent.

OFFICE NO. 98 WATER STREET.

It Insures all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ASSETS, MAY 10th, 1861.

Stock Due Bills payable on demand and secured by two approved names	$ 78,760 00
Bills Receivable	22,567 34
Bills Discounted	36,236 76
Mortgages	12,000 00
115 Shares Mechanics' Bank stock cost $ 6,165 00	
100 Shares Citizens' Bank stock cost 6,175 00	
40 Shares Exchange Bank stock cost 2,050 00	
50 Shares Bank of Pittsburgh 2,750 00	
	16,140 00
Balance of Book Accounts	65,997 15
Office Furniture	400 00
Cash	49,152 80
	$222,834 17

DIRECTORS:

Wm. E. Holmes, Wm. A. Caldwell, Robt. Dalzell,
Wilson Miller, Wm. Rea, Jno M'Devitt,
Jos. Eichipatrick, Jas. A. Hutchinson, G. o. A. Berry
Wm Means, John Atwell, B. B. Robison,
R. Wallace, Jas. Woodburn, Rd'd Hays

my21

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

THOMAS RATTIGAN, European Agent, No. 115 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is prepared to bring out or send back passengers from or to any part of the old country, either by steam or sailing packets.

SIGHT DRAFTS FOR SALE, payable in any part of Europe.

Agent for the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad. Also, Agent for the old Black Star Line of Sailing Packets, and for the lines of Steamers sailing between New York, Liverpool, Glasgow and Galway. fe11

DRIED PEACHES.—30 sacks choice Dried Peaches, just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,

je20 Corner Market and First sts.

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,	"
JAMES J. ROSS,	Zanesville,	"
H. JENKINS & CO.,	Cincinnati,	"
WM. WILSON M'GREW,	"	"
BEGGS & SMITH,	"	"
DURBE & CO.	"	"
C. OSKAMP,	"	"
C. PLATT,	Delaware,	"
KING & BROTHER,	Warren,	"
J. T. & E. M. EDWARDS,	Chicago	Ill.
F. J. ALEXANDER,	LaSalle,	"
JOHN B. MORSE,	Peoria,	"
A. HEPPLER,	"	"
W. H. RICHMOND,	"	"
H. D. KAYS,	Bloomington,	"
A. B. GILLETT,	"	"
S. D. L