The Daily Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING::::::::JULY 6.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The late hour at which the message was received precludes us from any comments upon it to-day. It is a document which every American citizen will read and judge of for himself. We are compelled to postpone any remarks until another day. It will be found on our first page.

THE FOURTH.

Never was the Anniversary of our National Independence celebrated more appropriately or more brilliantly than on Thursday last. The day was a glorious one, clear and calm, and at its first cool dawn the streets of our city were alive with the soldiers of our Home Guard force, making preparations for the grand parade. The booming cannon sounded the note of preparation and welcomed in the day.

The Home Guard parade was the great feature of the day, and was a most grand and imposing military spectacle. The order of the Commander-in-Chief, Major General Wilkins had been carried out with true military spirit, and the forces under Brigadier General Cass, Birmingham and Johnston turned out in thousands, uniformed and equiped in the best manner.

The Colonels and Captains have done justice to their commands, and the men under them are well drilled and instructed in all the details of martial bearing. It was wonderful to see upon parade such an immense body of effective men when we consider that our thirty companies from our county are already in the active service of their country.

Both officers and men deserve the greatest credit for the zeal and spirit with which they have entered into and perfected the military organization of the Home Guards. As a school instruction, it is making soldiers at a time when soldiers are most needed.

The grand parade and inspection upon the commons in Allegheny city was received with great delight by many thousand people, and the streets of the city along which the Troops passed were densely crowded.

The officers and men all looked well, and bore themselves like true soldiers.

Gen. Wilkins with his erect form, his silver locks, his splendid uniform and fine soldierly bearing looked like an old Marshal of the "Grand Army," every inch a soldier."

The hot sun and the fatigues of the day, sat most lightly upon him, and although four score years have passed over his head, it was evident that he still possesses the fire, and the endurance "to set a squadron in the field."

The staff, brigade, regimental and company officers as well as the rank and file was composed of men who, should their country need their services, are ready to render effective aid to the government.

As a dress parade we have seen no where so large a number of men so well drilled and so thoroughly understanding the duties of the soldier, after so short a time for practice. All acquitted themselves well, and their fellow citizens owe the Home Guards their warmest acknowledgment for the pleasure of witnessing the grand parade of the Fourth of July, 1861

THE COMET.

The new comet which has so suddenly made its appearance in the Heavens is attracting attention everywhere. It is not as brilliant as the Donati comet of 1858, and has not its red flashing brilliancy. The present comet is supposed to be the famous Charles the V comet which made its last appearance about the year 1556.

It will be recollected that the Donati comet was for a time confounded with this one, Donati's being looked upon as that of Charles the Fifth. There is little doubt that we have the right one this time. We give the following account of this comet which will be found interesting. According to the time laid down by the old astronomers our present visitor is a little behind time, as they foretold its appearance in 1858.

Its first appearance was in 1264, and its disappearance took place on the 2d of October the same year, the day on which Pope Urban the Fourth died; and it was regarded by the people as a strange coincidence at the time. In 1556 it again made its appearance, and was seen by Paul Fabricius, the astronomer of Charles the Fifth. He drew a map of its course, which was published in the latter part of that year. At the time Charles considered it omnious and thought that his death would be the consequence, but such was not to be, as the Emperor lived many years after. At that time it was described as a great and very brilliant star.—Its course was "through Virgo and Bootes, past the pole of the heavens into Cepheus and Cassiopea." Doctor Holly, the astronomer, calculated its elements about a century afterwards, and others after him. Those of Mr Bonner, of the Netherlands, are of the latest dates, and are looked upon as being more correct than those of his predecessors. This astronomer came to the conclusion that in the year 1264 its elipse had a period of 110,644 days, or 302,922 years expedited by planitary disturbances by 4,077 days, and that in 1856 its mean motion corresponded to a period of 368,169 years and that the comet would again appear in the year 1858.

The newspapers far and wide are remarking upon this wonderful visitor.—The following sarcastic semi-political, semi-war article from the Chicago *Post* is capital:

Is this comet a sign in the heavens calling upon Lincoln "to march to Richmond?" Can it be possible that it has come to lead our armies on their way that they may be in Richmond on the 20th of July? If so, and we have no doubt that the heavenly bodies always obey Greeley's invocations, ought Gen. Scott longer delay? However rational it may be to suppose that this comet comes at the *Tribune's* call, and that its visit has some direct connection with the proper conduct of the war as arranged in the *Tribune* office, still, we do not understand if it means "to march to Richmond" why the comet does not lead the way. Richmond is to the south and east, and this comet is plunging with all its speed to the north and west. Come, Mr. Comet, if you want us to march on Richmond, we would like you to lead the way. If you do not mean to march on Richmond but to keep away from there, how dare you rise up in the sight of heaven and earth, and condemn the orders of Major General Greeley.

This Mr. Comet should be informed that the *Tribune* allows no interference with its orders, and Professor Lowe should be dispatched in his baloon immediately to tell that comet that unless he puts out his light, or changes his course right away towards Richmond, General Greeley will depose him, and put up a comet of his own that knows something.

This comet may, however, be a messenger vainly trying to keep up with Governor Jackson, of Missouri. When last heard from, that functionary had on his seven league boots and was plunging over field and morass, seeking a resting place where his eyes would not be pained with the vision of the American flag. General Lyon was in hot pursuit, and this comet may be a messenger sent by some unknown agency to indicate to Lyon the route of Jackson's light, or to let Jackson know the whereabouts of Lyon! Or, can it be a sign inviting the Southern Confederates to march up this way. If so, is not that comet a secessionist, and ought he not be arrested. Where is Greeley? Where is the vigilance committee? Where is the home guard? Cannot anybody arrest that traitor who is lighting the way for Pillow and Beauregard to the north and to the west? Can nothing be done, and must we stand quietly and see our enemies aided and led on by a great flaring scamp, who flaunts his extremities in our very faces?

But, in all this we may be wrong, and there is one peculiarity about this comet that leads us to think it has some other significance. It does not travel head foremost. It follows its tail; it is backing down towards the earth, and in this proceeding it is evidently following the example of Brigadier Schenck. It is running its train backwards, and what that portends it is impossible for us to say.

We trust that the learned astrologers will hurry up their explanations of the comet, and relieve the public mind. Perhaps there is a war among the heavenly bodies, and somehow or another they have got a Schenck in command of a brigade, and he is backing his train to reconnoitre the earth.

COL. BLACK'S REGIMENT.

Col. Samuel W. Black has received notice that his regiment has been accepted and has been ordered to report himself in readiness to receive orders as soon as possible. The Colonel is a true soldier and will have his command in marching order forthwith.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

One of the most satisfactory items received by telegraph this morning is the defeat of John W. Forney for Clerk of the House of Representatives. We hope this disinterested patriot is about played out.

Uphold the Constitution and the Union.

The New York *Observer*, the leading journal of the Old School Presbyterians, which sustained the recent action of the General Synod of that body in passing resolutions to sustain the Government in its determination to put down rebellion, had recently an excellent editorial with the above heading and which the reader will find below. We commend it to the thoughful, the considerate and the patriotic:

"The Constitution is of more value than all the Presidents from Washington to Lincoln; of more value than fifty Souths of Norths; of more value than millions of lives or money. And when the daily newspapers speak of setting as do the Constitution because its provisions make the work of war too slow, they are preparing the way for another revolution.

"If this war cannot be carried on under the Constitution, then it is a wicked war, and the men who are waging it are tyrants and despots, whose feet are on the necks of the people already. One of the daily papers of this city, a leading journal, high in the confidence of the Administration, thus prepares the way for the approaching session of Congress:

"'Congress will act as if invested with the power of a National Convention; for in merely sanctioning what the executive has already done, in the levying of troops for three years, in the use of unappropriated moneys for extraordinary expenses, and in its appointments, it will have to transcend the authority of the Constitution.—And there can be no hesitation, not only in approving these acts, but, if necessary, resorting to other measures equally unwarranted by the precise letter of that instrument.'

"It may be useless for the friends of the Constitution to raise a voice of remonstrance at this stage of the business, and in the present state of the public mind. But we fear that the men who proposed to set aside first the Government, and now the Constitution, are preparing to divide the North and inaugurate another war, far more tremendous than the one now on our hands. When the American people come to understand that it is seriously contemplated to make this war subversive of the Constitution, they will arise in their majesty, and, in a way not to be misunderstood, rescue and preserve the charter of our liberties. These are perilous times, and the only man fit to be trusted is he who stands fast to the letter of the instrument that makes this a safe and a permanent Government."

It is stated upon that most unreliable of "reliable authority" that there are but 75,000 Confederate troops in Virginia, and that 25,000 of these are at Manassas Junction.

Four Secessionists were killed at Falls Church at the skirmish on Saturday.

It is announced that another expedition to Mathias Point has been sent forward

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following extracts are from a private letter:

GALLIPOLIS, Monday, July 1st, 1861.

When I wrote you last evening, as you perceived, it was with the greatest haste. We remained but about twenty minutes at Point Harmar, a despatch being there on our arrival, assigning us immediate duty. As I mentioned in my last, the services we had been performing, viz: conveying a detachment of troops to Ravenswood, for the purpose of going out to Ripley and thereabouts, rooting out "secesh-ers." I need only to add that I forgot to mention that the new postmaster was regularly installed, in the place of the captive before their leaving. Before leaving Ravenswood I met a gentleman who left two hours after the troops, and he informed me that as soon as the latter left Ripley, the Union flag placed en the Court House by them was taken down, the ground they stood on stamped in vengeance by "secesh-ers," and divers other like acts committed; also, that a frolic was promised by hanging the new P. M. All this I attributed to their being mad at the time, and not deserving much importance. Major Stee', seeing the necessity of reinforcements, owing to he proximity of Charleston Camp, accompanied us back to make his report. We left him at Parkersburg, and then continued on to Point Harmar. Turning back from the latter point, we hastened to Parkersburg, after receiving our instructions. A heavy fog arising, compelled us to lay by for five hours. We reached Ravenswood at seven o'clock this morning. Seeing skiffs conveying women and children to the Ohio side of the river, aroused our suspicions. Stopping there we found a fearful panic prevailing; women and children moving out as fast as possible. All the available men and arms in the neighborhood were hastening to the defence of the place,—every moment expecting to hear the fire of the pickets. Scouts were out in all directions through Ohio, giving notice of the apprehended attack. The cause of all was the report that seven hundred well armed and equipped secessionists were but a short distance out from town, and expected in at any moment.

Expecting our arrival also, the disappointment at seeing us coming without assistance was painful. Having our orders, and not being able to explain, as a judicious measure we gave all the encouragement we could, and then left for telegraphic communication at Pomeroy, as though, 'Old Nick" had been after us. From Ravenswood to Pomeroy the river was dotted with skiffs, moving people to the Ohio side, nearly everybody inquiring if any Government troops had arrived at Ravenswood. For not stopping and answering the many inquiries, we were cursed, in some instances, in style as a secession boat to be remembered.

Every precaution had been taken by Captain Talman, in command at Ravenswood, to receive whatever body might come. Breastworks had been thrown up at right angles with the river, and fronting the road leading from Ripley. A large number of women and children had been placed on the Mary Cook, to be taken away on the first symptoms of attack.

Before leaving Ravenswood a runner had come in, reporting the capture of Letart, by secessionists; six killed and several prisoners on the Union side. This added fuel to the excitement. Several persons were so alarmed as to think we could never pass the bend at the foot of Sand creek. Not being able to construe the probability of such occurrences, we started on our mission. On arriving at Letart, the excitement was as great, but the reverse of the report was the truth.

Arriving at Pomeroy, we found the new Ripley postmaster there. Not having an opportunity to speak with him, I was unable to hear his report. At this point there is the same excitement. The town bell has just rung, calling the citizens to arms. One thousand five hundred secessionists are reported within twenty miles, coming from Charleston. At Secret's Riffle a party hailed us and said the same number was only seven miles from there, and capturing all the horses and provisions they could lay their hands on.

On the whole, a general panic prevails from Murrayville here, a distance of sixty miles. From my knowledge of the country in the locality named, I have not the slightest fears of a local army making any demonstration. The gentleman who told me there were eleven hundred and fifty troops at Charleston, on last Thursday week, I believe; and as the distance is but fifty miles from Ravenswood, their is probability of their making a skirmish in return for the one already made on Ripley.

The sequel to the trip made by our forces I shall look for with anxiety, and forbear any comment Everything I have witnessed in the movement of the Union forces in this direction, has been done with remarkable precision and accuracy; and basing my hopes on the same basis, in the foregoing case, I trust it may terminate with good results. If, unfortunately, an attack is made, it will be to-day, and in such case the two companies, having only the farmers to support them, will have a hard time of it.

We are now awaiting orders. There is a camp here; the exact number contained in it I have not learned. Neither have we ascertained as yet whether they will send us up with reinforcements.

Yours, in haste.

A Fountain of Fire.

Editor Post—Having just returned from Liverpool, Ohio, where I enjoyed the pleasure of a rare and beautiful sight, I feel moved to give you an item concerning it.

Some of your readers, especially those interested in oil matters (certainly not a few in number,) will remember a recent notice of the fountain of water that burst up from the well of Messrs. Gaston, Anderson & Co., of Liverpool.

Just two weeks ago, while using the centre bit they struck a powerful vein of gas at the depth of 442 feet, which, for a few hours threw up the water intermittently, to the height of 60 or 65 feet. Since then it has issued continuously, and without abatement in the quantity of gas, although the water is not quite so abundant as at first.

I visited it last evening, and was greeted with one of the most beautiful sights I ever witnessed. At times the gas rushed furiously from the conductor with a loud roar, throwing up a column of mingled water and bluish flame about forty feet high, and although the amount of water was very large and completely diffused through the flames it seemed to have no effect whatever to quench it.

Upon visiting it again to-day I found it burning with undiminished violence, and as the gas has been escaping in this manner ever since it first found vent two weeks ago, it may continue for weeks and perhaps months yet, or even years.

A natural gas spring at Salineville, about 15 miles (by air line) from Liverpool, has been giving out gas from time immemorial.

After great efforts the fire was overcome at eleven o'clock this morning by plugging the rock at the bottom of the conductor. The chief difficulty arose from the fact that the conductor was leaky at the bottom and sides, and when the mouth was closed the gas came from the whole surface of the pit. I would here suggest that if, in the start, a pump-log were neatly and firmly fastened several inches deep in the rock, no gas would escape only at the top of the log, where it would be within easy control.

Although it comes from a centre bit hole only 1½ inches in diameter, the supply of gas would be sufficient to drive one of our largest western river steamboats.

Since the gas was struck, it has found its way through the crevices between the strata of rock to a point about 80 yards down the creek, where it comes up through the water and gravel in considerable quantities, and may be set on fire. I gathered some in a bottle, which may be easily done *ad libitum*.

The odor is slight, but precisely resembles that arising from the oil at Smith's Ferry when freshly pumped, and probably betokens the presence of large amounts of the oleaginous desideratum.

Pittsburgh, July 3d, 1861. V.

Locust Grove Seminary.

The examination at Locust Grove Seminary, was a success all through. It is a fine institution, and all Pittsburghers should be proud of it and patronize it. I am not a critic, and do not pretend to have a knowledge of how exhibitions of the kind ought to be arranged, yet it appeared to me that the plateau for the evening's exercises, was injudiciously arranged and badly managed. The performers on the piano were placed upon a rostrum with their backs to the audience, and the teachers standing in such a position as to exclude the performers entirely from view. Yet they were all very comeley and pretty and fit to be seen. It appeared to me like a grand concert or opera enacted behind the curtain. But this will be differently arranged, doubtless, next time. In the meantime, it is my sincere and candid belief, that parents and guardians cannot find in all the West a better institution in which to educate their wards and daughters, than at "Locust Grove Seminary."

A PATRON.

The Advance.

The military movements on the line of the Potomac leave no doubt of the intention on the part of General Scott to make an immediate advance to Richmond. A column was to move on Wednesday night toward Fairfax Court House, and another is to take up the line of march on Friday or Saturday for Manassas Junction. These advance movements are to be continued until Richmond is reached and captured.—All the regiments in Gen. McDowell's division on the other side of the Potomac were packing up on Wednesday for an immediate start, and a portion of Col. Stone's force including the West Point battery, were recalled from their position near the Point of Rocks, and arrived in Washington on Wednesday evening, to combine with the advancing columns of the army of the Potomac. Sufficient troops meantime will remain in Washington to protect the rear of the invading army.

The Action at Martinsburg.

One of the most important episodes in the history of the war, so far, has been the action in the vicinity of Martinsburg, on Tuesday morning, between the division of General Patterson, which had previously crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and the rebel forces under General Jackson, which resulted in the defeat and flight of the latter, leaving their camp at Back river, near Martinsburg, in the hands of General Patterson's troops.

The Federal forces are advancing towards Martinsburg; they met the rebels under Jackson, comprising a force of five infantry and one cavalry regiments, with four pieces of cannon. It is stated by some of the telegraphic reports that the rebels numbered 10,000 men; but it is not likely that more than half that number, probably not more than 4,000, were in action, if only five regiments were engaged, as stated. The first stand was made at the farm of Porterfield, situated on the common road, near Haynesville, where the rebels offered a firm resistance to the advancing columns of the Union army; but they were ultimately driven back, leaving the field scattered over with knapsacks, canteens and blankets, giving evidence of a hastyr etreat. Their loss of course has not been definitely ascertained.

There can be no doubt that this action was brilliant and successful, the troops of General Patterson conducting themselves admirably, and achieving a decided victory over the rebels in the first engagement where the two forces met in such large numbers since the opening of the campaign.

The Gun-boat Contracts Awarded.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The following are the parties to whom the building of a gun-boat to each has been awarded by the Navy Department:—

Baltimore—John J. Abraham.
Wilmington, Del.—W. Thatcher.
Philadelphia—John Lynn, Jacob Bireley, and Hillman & Streaker.
New York—Jacob Westervelt, John Engles, Thomas Stack, Jr., Simonson, E. & H. Porllon, and Webb & Bell.
East Haddon—E. & W. Goodspeed.
Mystic—Maxsen, Fish & Co.
Portland Conn.—Gildersleeve & Sons.
Boston—Paul Curtis, A. & G. Sampson, Curtis & Tilden.
Newburyport—G. W. Jackson, Jr.
Thomaston—George W. Laurence.
Belfast—C. T. Carter.
Portland—Joseph W. Dyer.
Bath—Larrabee & Allen,
Kennebunk—Mat. W. Thompson.

The following are the successful bidders for the machinery:—

Baltimore—Charles Reeder, one.
Philadelphia—Merrick & Sons, one; Morris & Co., two.
New York—Novelty Works, three; Allair Works, two; Morgan Works, three.
Newburg—Highland Iron Works, one.
Bridgeport—Pacific Iron Works, one.
Hartford—Woodruff & Black, one.
Boston—Harrison Loring, one; Atlantic Works, one.

Gen. Patterson's Command.

The whole force of this division of the army, under General Patterson and Cadwalader, is now encamped in and about Williamsport. It is as follows:

First Brigade—Col. Thomas, of the U. S. Army.
2d U. S. Cavalry, Capt. Johnson.
Philadelphia City Troop, Capt. James.
23d Regiment P. V., Colonel Dare.
21st " " " Ballier.
6th " " " Nagle.
Second Brigade—General Wynkoop.
1st Regiment P. V., Col. Yohe.
2d " " " Stambaugh.
3d " " " Minier.
Third Brigade—General Williams.
7th Regiment P. V., Col. Irvin.
8th " " " Emley.
10th " " " Meredith.
20th " " " Gray.
Fourth Brigade—Gen. Nagley.
14th Regiment P. V., Col. Johnston
15th " " " Oakford.
24th " " " J. T. Owens
Fifth Brigade—Col. Longnecker.
9th Regiment P. V., Col. Longnecker
13th " " " Rowley.
16th " " " Zeigler.
Sixth Brigade—Col. Abercrombie.
11th Regiment P. V., Col. Jarrett.
1st Wisconsin, Col. Starkweather.
Outside Forces.—Capt. Doubleday's Siege Battery; Col. Perkins' Light Field Battery, 6 pieces; Capt. McMullin's Philadelphia Rangers.

Total force 16,000.

This estimate, which is correct, leaves the Fourth Connecticut Regiment at Hagerstown, where it will probably remain. It belongs to the Sixth Brigade.

How to Cure Cancer.—The Milwaukee Democrat states that some eight months ago, Mr. T. B. Mason, who keeps a music store on Wisconsin street, ascertained that he had a cancer on his face about the size of a pea. It was cut out by Dr. Walcott, and the wound partially healed. Subsequently it grew again, and while he was at Cincinnati on business, it attained the size of a hickory nut. He remained there since Christmas under treatment, and is now perfectly cured. The process is this: A piece of sticking plaster was put over the cancer, with a circular piece cut out of the centre a little larger than the cancer, so that the cancer and a small circular rim of the healthy skin next to it was exposed. Then a plaster made of chloride of zinc, bloodroot and wheat flour, was spread on a piece of muslin the size of this circular opening, and applied to the cancer for twenty-four hours. On removing it, the cancer will be found burnt into and appear of the color and hardness of an old shoe sole, and the circular rim outside of it will appear white and parboiled, as if scalded by hot steam. The wound is now dressed, and the outside rim soon separates, and the cancer comes out in a hard lump, and the place heals up. The plaster kills the cancer, so that it sloughs out like dead flesh, and never grows again. The remedy was discovered by Dr. Fell, of London, and has been used by him for six or eight years with unfailing success, and not a case has been known of the re-appearance of the cancer when this remedy has been applied.

Young America.—When Kate and Ellen Bateman were in London they were invited by the Queen to spend a week at Windsor Castle with the royal children. While on their visit the Prince of Wales took his seat for the first time in the House of Lords by the side of his mother. When he returned home, before he would allow the glittering jewels to be taken from his breast, he sought Kate Bateman and finding her in the royal nursery with his sisters and brother, he advanced towards her, and taking her hand, said, "Kate, as soon as I'm a man ma's going to give me the throne, and then I'll make you my little wife and queen." Kate then said, "Well, little Wales, if you will be a good boy, and study hard, and when you grow up, select some honorable profession, I'll take your case into consideration.

DIED:

Of Paralysis, at his residence, at Darlinton, Beyer county, Dr. JOHN MARTIN, formerly of this city.

Funeral will leave the residence of his sister in-law, St. Clair street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The friends are invited to attend without further notice.

On Friday evening, July 5th, SYLVESTER SEYMOUR.

Funeral notice in afternoon papers. Philadelphia, Cleveland and Meadville papers please copy.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, No. 23 Fifth street, July 5th, 1861.

ORDER No. 6.—The Brigadier General Commanding, announces, with pleasure, the prompt itude with which the whole Brigade assembled on yesterday, in commemoration of the Birthday of the Nation. Although not engaged in a sanguinary conflict, the duties were arduous and prolonged; and were performed with commendable accuracy, order and spirit of discipline, becoming good soldiers.

History does not record a spectacle such as you presented yesterday; nor is it likely that a royal army, fully organized, drilled and equipped, within the territorial limits of a fraction of a county, by the voluntary offerings of service, of citizens in active daily business, promptly uniformed and mostly armed and equipped, by private contributions of money; being under and controlled by no law, Federal or State—only by the "higher law" of patriotism and social duty, all accomplished in a few weeks, and evolved by the momentous crisis which threaten us as a Nation. Such a *Division* under arms on the Nation's Birthday, was the spectacle presented.

By order of
BRIGADIER GENERAL CASS.
ROBT. FINNEY, Ass's. Adj't. General. jy6

OFFICE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO Pittsburgh, July 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five Dollars per share, payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th instant. [jy2-1w] D. M. BOOK, Sec'y.

IMPORTANT TO INVENTORS

Great Union Patent Agency.

ROBERT W. FENWICK,

Counsellor and Patent Agent

AT WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

From Hon. Chas. Mason, late Commissioner of Patents

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1860.

Learning that R. W. Fenwick, Esq., is about to open an office in this city as a Solicitor of Patents, I cheerfully state that I have long known him as a gentleman of large experience in such matters, of prompt and accurate business habits, and of undoubted integrity. As such I commend him to the inventors of the United States.

CHARLES MASON.

Mr. Fenwick was for nearly four years the manager of the Washington Branch Office of the Scientific American Patent Agency of Mess rs. Munn & Co., and for more than ten years connected with said firm, and with an experience of fourteen years in every branch relating to the Patent Office, and the interest of inventors. je28:d1f

THE GREAT SECRET.—It is admitted by all physicians that the grand secret of health and long life lies in keeping the blood and various fluids of the body in a high degree of fluidity. When you feel continued pain in the head or bowels, or any continued uneasness in any organ or other parts of the body, you can prevent serious sickness by taking

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Bleeding may give momentary ease, because the blood left will have more room. But as the body is made from the blood and sustained by the blood, to waste our blood is to wase our life, and ruin our constitution. But Brandreth's Pills relieve the circulation as readily as bleeding, by only taking away what it can well spare, and THAT SEVER SUFF.

Mrs. Hooper, of Barnstable, Mass., was cured of St. Vitus' Dance, General Debility, poorness of blood, and unwillingness of many years standing, by Brandreth's Pills. The case at length is published in the Pamphlets. Sold by

THOS. REDPATH,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

And by all respectable dealers in medicines.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President, Managers and Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the Company paid up, out of the earning of the last six months, which is payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, in current bankable funds, on or at the 11th inst.

WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.
jy2 3td

To Consumptives.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescriptions to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings county, New York

oct:1d

Beautifully Clear! Pure and White! WHAT?

Any face after the use of the *Magnolia Balm*, no matter how unsightly it was before.

Price 50 cents. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors,
ap26 Troy, New York

QUERY—Have you seen that Big Indian in another column, selling BOOTS, SHOES and LEATHER, for the Cherokee Remedy
jy2:1tydaw

PATENT MEDICINES.—All the really good Patent Medicines can be obtained at JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
je17 Corner of the Diamond and Market st.

New Advertisement.

EYE AND EAR.

NOISE IN THE HEAD.

DEAFNESS.

DR. F. A. VON MOSCHZISKER,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

(Late of the Austrian Army)

GIVES HIS ENTIRE AND EXCLUSIVE attention to all maladies of the EYE and EAR requiring medical or surgical attention, to restore sight and hearing.

Dr. Von Moschzisker,

has now been some time in Pittsburgh, and has given proof of his success in the treatment of those diseases not only by the high testimonials from persons for which we have always been removed, but by the patronage of the public, but by similar certificates of cures performed by him here on some of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity.

From the hundreds of testimonials in his possession he will subjoin a few to this card, and begs to say that in consequence of his success and his increasing practice, he will remain for a limited time longer in this city.

DR. Von M. has to assure those suffering from Deafness, no matter how long standing, that they will find, if their case be a curable one, the desired relief from his mode of treating those organs. He further begs to state that his method is based on true Medical science, years of experience and improvements of his own, which have been highly praised by the first medical authorities both in this country and in Europe, and which justifies him to state that he is the only legitimate European Oculist and Aurist now in this country. Persons wishing to be treated by him either for *DEAFNESS* or *IMPAIRED SIGHT* should apply without further delay. They will, in doing so, benefit themselves and give him time to do justice to their case, particularly as the *SUMMER MONTHS* are most favorable in the treatment of diseases of the

EYE AND EAR.

READ

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 ease 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 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 *forty* years ago, and I earnestly recommend all afflicted with Deafness to consult Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER at once.

JOHN BECK, Sr.,
corner of Grant and Seventh streets.

PITTSBURGH, May 27, 1861.

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 similarly affected, as a most successful aurist.

JOHN M'DEVITT, 311 Liberty street.

Pittsburgh, May 15, 1861.

JOHN M'CLOSKEY, Esq.,

PORT PERRY, 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.

OFFICE,

155 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN SMITHFIELD AND GRANT STS.,
jy6

THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY.

AT WESTCHESTER, PA., WITHIN two hours ride from Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Central, or the West Chester direct Railroad will resume the duties of the SUMMER TERM on the first day of MAY next, and close on the last day of September. The School, therefore, is in session during the SUMMER MONTHS. Pupils are received at any time at proportionate charges. The average number of students is 85, under the charge of nine Teachers. The French, German and Spanish languages are taught by *native resident* instructors. For catalogues apply to

WM. F. WYERS, A. M. Principal,
ap12-2md&od at West Chester, Penna.

Successful Teaching—100 per cent.

LOOK HERE!

APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE HIGH SCHOOL, AND TEACHERS DESIRING PROFESSIONAL OR PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES.

IN the Summer of 1860, two persons desiring admission to the High School, entered Mr. H. Williams' School for a short time, and both succeeded as the following certificates will show:

In September, 1860, my son was admitted to the High School after a few weeks tuition in Mr. Williams' school. HUGH BOIGE.

My daughter was admitted to the High School in September, 1860, after a short attendance in Mr. Williams' school. MARIA C. WHITING.

Mr. Williams may be found at his school rooms, No. 173 Sandusky street, Allegheny, at all hours except meal times, as his school room is in his dwelling house. Terms—One dollar per week in advance. jy6:2td

AFTER THE FOURTH OF JULY,—

BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS,

Reduced in price at the cheap cash store of

JOSEPH H. BORLAND,

96 Market street, second door from Fifth st. jy6

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE GOREE CONFERENCE will meet at the St. Charles Hotel, on SATURDAY, July 13th, 1861, at 10 a. m. A general attendance is earnestly requested.

SAMUEL HARPER, Secretary.
jy6

COLT'S REVOLVERS! COLT'S REVOLVERS!—J. st received, another lot by express of all the different kinds manufactured.

Sharp's Four Shot Repeaters.
Allen's Seven do do
Smith & Wesson's Seven Shot Repeaters.

For sale by ROWN & TETLEY.

CARTRIDGES always on hand for U. S. muskets and rifles; also for Sharp's rifles, 52, 50 and 20 bores. For sale by ROWN & TETLEY.

AUSTIN LOOMIS. TOM LOOMIS.

AUSTIN LOOMIS & CO., Dealers in Promissory Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, and in securities for money.

Money loaned on Checks at short dates, with collateral securities.

NOTES AND DRAFTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Persons desiring Loans can be accommodated on reasonable terms, and capitalists can be furnished with good securities at remunerative prices.

Also, attend to the Sale, Renting and Leasing of real Estate.

Office, No. 92 FOURTH STREET, above Wood.
fed:1:1y AUSTIN LOOMIS.

CHOLERA, DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY MIXTURE.

Cholera, Diarrhea and Dysentery Mixture
Cholera, Diarrhea and Dysentery Mixture
Cholera, Diarrhea and Dysentery Mixture
Cholera, Diarrhea and Dysentery Mixture

The season is now approaching when Diarrhea and Dysentery are most prevalent. Those who value their health should always have a medicine on hand that can be relied on. Such an article is the Cholera, Diarrhea and Dysentery Mixture.

Prepared only by JOS. FLEMING,
Prepared only by JOS. FLEMING,
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Prepared only by JOS. FLEMING,
corner of the Diamond and Market street,
corner of the Diamond and Market street,
corner of the Diamond and Market street,
corner of the Diamond and Market street,
corner of the Diamond and Market street.

ATTENTION, THE COMMUNITY!

Grey and Fancy Dress Goods, also Lace Mantles, Grey Renfrew Needle Work, Hosiery, Mitts, &c., all closing out very cheap. Our stock of Domestic and Staple Goods is also well assorted.

C. HANSON LOVE,
je29 74 Market street.

SILK BUNTING

—AND—

CHINTZ FLAGS,

—AT—

R. WILLIAMSON'S,

NO. 47 ST. CLAIR STREET.

jy3

L. HIRSHFELD,

NO. 83 WOOD STREET,

WILL THIS DAY OPEN THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

FOR GENTLEMENS DRESS, WHICH for novelty and beauty of style is unexcelled.

The Tailoring Department embraces all the new fabrics of the season adapted to all classes and uses. We shall pay the same strict attention to the style of making up our garments for which we have always been removed. Our prices are moderate.

L. HIRSHFELD,
NO. 83 WOOD STREET.

PEASLEE & CO.,

ADVERTISING AGENTS,

AND DEALERS IN

PRINTING MATERIALS,

37 Park Row and 146 Nassau Street, New York.

Solicit orders for the

PRINTING INKS

Of all first-class Manufacturers.

We fill orders from all FIRST-CLASS makers, but sell no Rosin Oil or other inferior goods. Inks warranted, or may be returned

75 PIECES

37½ CENT LAWNS

FOR 16 CENTS.

37½ CENT LAWNS

FOR 10 CENTS.

100 PIECES GREY

DRESS GOODS AT 10

150 PIECES GREY

DRESS GOODS AT 10

The above goods are very cheap. The Lawns are the BEST 37½ CENT JACO. NETT LAWNS.

W. & D. HUGUS,
jy6 corner Market and Fifth streets.

Until the First of August.

WE will sell for 30 days our stock of Summer

BOOTS,

SHOES

AND

GAITERS,

At a large reduction from former prices.

1000 PAIR

OF THOSE

VERY CHEAP GAITERS,

Have been sold in a few weeks, a few more on hand to close out.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
No. 51 Fifth Street.
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RED, WHITE & BLUE NECK TIES FOR FOURTH OF JULY.

Red, White and Blue Neck Ties for Fourth of July
Red, White and Blue Neck Ties for Fourth of July
Military Buttons,
Military Gauntlets,
Dress Trimmings,
Bonnet Trimmings,
Lace and Grenadine Veils,
Kid Gloves, Silk Gloves, Lace Mitts,
Black Chenille Nets,
Brown Chenille Nets,
Blue Chenille Nets,
Silk Cord Nets,
Silk Cord Nets,
Silk Cord Nets,
Embro'd and Hem-Stitched Handkerchiefs,
Jaconet and Swiss Edgings and Insertings,
Dimity Bands, Muslin Bands and Flouncings,
Embroidered Collars & Sets, Lace Collars & Sets,

CHARLES GIPNER,

78 Market Street.

UNITED STATES CAVALRY RECRUITS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 350 able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 35, to enter the Third Regiment United States Cavalry. Men accustomed to horses will be given the preference. Each man will be furnished with the United States a good horse and equipments, ample clothing and subsistence of the army. The pay ranges from $13 to $21 per month, according to the rank and service of the soldier, and so complete is the provision made by the Government for all his wants, that he can easily save a great deal of his pay if he chooses. Leaving him at the end of his enl