THE DAILY POST.

JAMES P. BARR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

CITY MATTERS.

Sentence of the Free Concert Saloon Proprietors.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Monday morning, the proprietors of the free concert nuisances on Smithfield street, Philip Klein, of the "Melodeon" and Julius Weisert, of the "Red, White and Blue," were called up for sentence.

On behalf of Klein, E. P. Jones, Esq., stated that as soon as the information was made he stopped the singing in his house—that he plead guilty of the charge—and the house has been quiet since. Mr. Klein was about to quit business as soon as he could get the house off his hands and make arrangements to resume the dairy business, in which he had before been engaged.

For Weisert, John Coyle, Esq., stated that when his case was called he was without counsel; he went to trial and persisted in a defence, bringing out evidence with regard to crowds congregating at the corner; it was hard to discriminate as to which house attracted them. The "Red, White and Blue" had its present reputation long before Mr. Weisert, who is a beer brewer in Allegheny and furnished the house with beer, was obliged to take it to secure himself. He was seldom there and knew little about how the house was conducted and was aware of no charge against him until arrested. After conviction he sold out the establishment, but the purchaser failing to come up to the contract, he repossessed himself of it and at once closed it up.

Judge McClure remarked severely upon the means used to attract crowds to Weisert's house and the fact that beer was carried around by women of bad character, with whom visitors made free, it was in evidence that these women attracted more custom than anything else. With regard to Klein's house it had been testified that lads of fourteen and fifteen went in sober and came out drunk. The noise about the corner was so great that it could be heard over half the city, and respectable persons were obliged to go around out of the way to avoid insult.

The Court then sentenced Klein to pay a fine of $60 and costs and undergo five days imprisonment and Weisert to $100 fine and costs, with ten days in prison. In explanation of the distinction between the two. Judge McClure said Klein had paid some respect to the verdict of the jury, which Weisert had not—had he, like Klein, abated the nuisance after a verdict, [illegible] cases would have been precisely the same.

Judge McClure Protests against a Public Meeting to sustain Him.

Our readers are aware that a call for a public meeting, to be held this evening, for the purpose of refuting any charge against Judge McClure in the fraud case last week certiorated to the Supreme Court, has, for some days been in circulation. In the following card we think the Judge takes proper grounds for discountenancing any such proceeding, impolitic in every aspect:

PITTSBURGH, July 8th, 1861.

Mr. Editor—I observe by the newspapers that a public meeting of citizens of Allegheny county is in contemplation, to be held on Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of expressing confidence in my impartiality, and exemption from prejudice against the defendants, in a case involving alleged army frauds, a case not yet tried. I am profoundly sensible of the kind motives by which my friends have been actuated in the movement, but, please permit me to ask, is it altogether clear that a public discussion, possibly involving the merits of a case not yet judicially determined, would have a beneficial practical results? Will my fellow citizens give me leave to expostulate, and respectfully, but earnestly, request that there be no public meeting for the purpose indicated? However natural the honest impulse that prompted the call, please let us all remember that justice is its own vindication. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM B. M'CLURE.

In this connection we may add that the counsel for the defendants in the case referred to have every confidence in the integrity of Judge McClure—that no one of them could for a moment call his honesty in question. But, honestly believing their clients could not have a fair trial at the time, owing to the excitement existing at this term and the supposed *bias* of the Judges, they pursued the usual course in applications for continuance and certified that they believed the allegations made in the affidavit of defendants were true. No attorney, if he conscientiously believed what his client stated, could do less.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Fesler, the noted oculist and aurist, has arrived in Pittsburgh, and opened an office for the treatment of all diseases of the eye and ear.—Our readers have, doubtless, heard of some of his remarkable cures, and his success in the treatment of these delicate organs.—Among the many notices of his skill and success, the case of the Hon. J. R. Reed, of New York, will be remembered, whose eye-sight (which was pronounced a total loss by the eminent surgeons of Europe and America) was fully restored to him by Dr. Fesler, and now, at the age of fifty-two, Mr. Reed's sight is as perfect as it ever was. The Doctor is a regularly educated physician and surgeon, and will treat all other diseases with equal success. See his advertisement in another column.

LIQUOR CASES—In the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday morning, the following liquor cases were disposed of:—Edward Lynch, who was in bad health and had sold four days after expiration of license, pending an application for renewal, afterwards abandoned, was dismissed on payment of costs, a *noll pros.* being entered. James Paul, for selling without a license, to which he plead guilty, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs.—Dennis Richardson, convicted of selling on Sunday, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs and ten days imprisonment. Jerome Rahm, convicted of the same offence was sentenced to a like penalty, after a motion for a new trial had been overruled. Testimony was introduced showing the peaceable character of himself and his house.

SENTENCE OF CAPT. THOMAS RODGERS FOR MANSLAUGHTER—In the Criminal Court, on Monday morning, Capt. Thomas Rodgers, convicted of manslaughter, in killing J. T. H. Vandergrift, was brought in for sentence, the motion for a new trial having been withdrawn. Defendant's counsel had no remarks to make, presuming the Court to be thoroughly informed as to the character of Capt. R. Judge McClure remarked that the penal code, in prescribing the penalty for manslaughter, said the sentence should not exceed twelve years imprisonment and a fine of $1,000. The prisoner was then directed to stand up and Judge McClure sentenced him to pay a fine of 64½ cents and costs and undergo an imprisonment of four years in the Western Penitentiary.

DESIGNATION OF RANK—The army regulations prescribe the following as the marks designating the rank of the commissioned officers in the army:—A Major General is distinguished by two silver stars on his shoulder straps; a Brigadier General has but one star; a Colonel has a silver embroidered spread eagle; a Lieutenant Colonel has a silver embroidered leaf; a Captain is known by two gold embroidered bars; a First Lieutenant has but one gold bar on the strap, a Second Lieutenant none at all. The cloth of the strap is as follows: Staff Officers, dark blue; Artillery, scarlet; Infantry, light (or sky) blue; Riflemen, medium or emerald green; Cavalry, orange color.

[For the Pittsburgh Post.]

Mr. Editor:—The annual examination at St. Francis' College took place on the 24th, 25th and 26th of June last, at which attended many of the neighboring clergy, who expressed themselves highly satisfied at the proficiency of the students in science and the languages. In the forenoon of the 27th the exhibition came off, briefly and pleasantly, for owing to the excitement abroad the students made very little preparation, many having been suddenly called home, and hence the whole performance was the result of a few days only. Most of the speaking being extemporaneous gave a favorable opportunity to the audience to judge of the capabilities of the students and their training during the past year. There were present on the occasion, Bishop Domenec and several of the eminent clergy. Amongst the distinguished visitors, composed principally of the friends of the school and parents of students, we observed Brigadier General Anderson and Senator Rice, from Minnesota, who were welcomed in the college grounds with enthusiastic cheering and waving of hats. The salutatory, by H. Alexander Washington, was very good, and one in which the Bishop seemed particularly interested, as therein the speaker recounted his frequent visits and exortations to the young men of the institute. Master Andrew Kennedy, of Georgia, a boy of nine years, seemed to attract special notice and win the approbation of all, especially of the Brigadier General, who eyed him approvingly. Mr. Charles Nugent, of Baltimore, shared largely in the approval of the select assembly. Mr. Joseph Nead, of Philadelphia, read a Latin essay, to discuss the merit of which we leave to those who happily understand that language. Mr. Michael Malony spoke on the Irish patriots and we were surprised at the evidence of so much sympathy for unfeigned valor in a boy so young. Mr. B. Murphy, of Kentucky, spoke on the Constitution, and his remarks thereon, although extemporaneous, evidenced a latent genius, which, when developed, will entitle him to the rank of first class speakers. The valedictory, by Jas. McDevett, of Pittsburgh, was a masterpiece of eloquence, and although a short time preparing, did honor alike to himself and Alma Mater, where he spent many years, beloved by his teachers and fellow students. In a word it was the best we have ever heard on similar occasions; to him we award the palm of oratory at these exercises, and this too, unbiasedly and without personal consideration, save that merit claims her reward in the way of distinction.

The premiums were then distributed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop and Brigadier General, each of whom spoke of the interest of the occasion and to the young men of the College, who acquitted themselves so well during the exercises. The bands of the School were in attendance and discoursed excellent music. The Bishop, Clergy and Brigadier General then retired to the brother's residence, where the latter received all cordially and showed how much he appreciated the reception he met from the reverend visitors, brothers, students and citizens in general. P.

The Frauds on the County Treasury.

We have already briefly alluded to the fact that some heavy frauds upon the County Treasury had been discovered by our new and energetic Controller, Henry Lambert, while reconstructing the affairs of the county. The partses so far as ascertained to have been implicated (as is believed) in these frauds are M. W. Lewis, late clerk in the Prothonotary's office, Ephraim Jones, John McIlwaine, until recently (when he was discharged) the "ordinance man" under Mayor Wilson, on half constable's pay, and Alex. Bell, with others. By some arrangement among these parties it is alleged that large sums of money, in the aggregate, have been drawn from the Treasury by fraudulent certificates apparently regularly issued from the Prothonotary's office for attendance as jurors in the District Court, when they had not served in that capacity. On ascertaining that these frauds had been perpetrated, Mr. Lambert at once informed the Prothonotary, Daniel Armstrong, Esq, who immediately dismissed Mr. Lewis, and made information, before the Mayor, against the four above named, for conspiracy to defraud. The information states that these persons, with others, had "fraudulently, corruptly and unlawfully conspired together to defraud the county of Allegheny out of a large sum of money, by representing themselves as entitled to the pay of certain persons represented as jurors in the District Court of Allegheny county." Deponent further says that "he cannot name all the persons engaged in this conspiracy, nor can he state the amount which they have obtained from the Treasury of the county, but he is able to state that the sum is large, and he makes this affidavit because his attention has been called officially to the facts." Warrants were at once issued for the parties, but up to this time, only one, McIlwaine, has been found, the rest being absent from the city. McIlwaine was held to bail to answer this most serious charge, and we presume the rest will soon be found and dealt with in like manner.

THE EIGHTH CENSUS.—W. S Haven, the enterprising publisher and bookseller, has received a small volume, published in advance of the official report, containing the results of the last census, so far as refers to population. By this enterprise the public can, for the small sum of twenty-five cents, secure this desirable information without being obliged to await the slow movements of government printers or to wade through the cumbrous mass of figures they present us with in the shape of census statistics. The book will find a ready sale, and the sharp publisher will reap a golden reward.

SPY CAPTURED.—A suspected spy, who gave his name as John Benton, was arrested at Camp Curtin on Saturday, and committed to prison for a hearing. He had in his possession papers indicating that his real name is Charles Quirk. He passed through the camp questioning a number of the soldiers, and taking phonographic notes of the information thus gained in a small blank book. Among the papers found in his pockets was one granting him a furlough for seventy-five days from a Virginia company.

TROOPS PASSED THROUGH.—A large force of dragoons and cavalry from Fort Leavenworth, passed through on Sunday, *en route* for Washington. They came in three trains, and numbered two hundred and sixteen men and one hundred and ninety-six horses. They were under command of Captain Armstrong, and seemed a well-drilled and efficient body of men. They form part of the troops so successfully brought out of the enemy's country by Lieutenant Colonel Emory, and were very well equipped and mounted.

MILL BURNED—The grist-mill and saw-mill of James Scott, Island Creek, Jefferson county, Ohio, were totally destroyed by fire on Friday morning last.—The mill was a valuable one, uninsured. Only two barrels of flour were saved out of a large quantity of flour and grain in the mill. The fire is supposed to have caught from the furnace of the engine room.

THE MONTGOMERY GUARDS, Captain Brennan, left yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia, to join Gov. Geary's regiment. Capt. B. is a good soldier and has a fine company, chiefly sons of Erin, who will give a good account of themselves as soon as the opportunity arises.

THE JUDGESHIP to which G. W. Scofield, Esq., of Warren, has been appointed by Gov. Curtin, is that made vacant by the resignation of Hon. J. S. McCalmont, who is now Colonel of one of the regiments in Camp Wright.

BRIDGE DIVIDEND.—The Pittsburgh and Birmingham Bridge Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. out of the profit of the last six months.

SICKLES' BRIGADE will be fully armed and equipped this week and will then, it is expected, receive marching orders.

SUSPENDED.—The Kittanning Iron Work, which were put in operation some time last spring, have stopped work.

THE motion for a new trial in the case of John Cunningham, convicted of murder in the second degree, will be argued on Wednesday morning.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

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INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH, COLIC, HEART-BURN,
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WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of the public to their large stock of well selected
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TRUE AMERICAN, GLOBE & REPUBLIC,
For the BEST WOOD COOK STOVES NOW IN USE. The KENTUCKIAN and KANSAS Premium Stoves are unsurpassed. We call attention of DEALERS and BUILDERS to the largest stock of
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CEMENT.—25 barrels Hydraulic Cement, just received and for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS
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THE VERY LATEST NEWS
RECEIVED
BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON CITY ITEMS.

LATER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—HOUSE—Messrs Delaplaine, of New York, Nugent, of Ohio, and Dunn, of Indiana, severally appeared for the first time this session and took the usual oath.

Mr. Vandever, of Iowa, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Iowa, praying for the establishing of a National Armory at Rock Island. Referred.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committee of the House, the first named on each being the Chairman thereof: Committee on Elections—Messrs. Dawes, Campbell, Voorhies, McKean, Leonia, Baxter, Kelly, Browne, and Menzies. Ways and Means—Messrs. Stevens, Morrill, of Vermont; Phelps, Spaulding, Appleton, Corning, Horton, McClernand and Stratton. Claims—Messrs. Fenton, Walton, Holman, Hutchins, Hall, Noel, Guell, Webster and Wallace. Committee on Commerce—Messrs. Washburne (Illinois,) Elliott, Ward, Nixon, Babbett, Gurley, Rollins, Leary and Sheffield. Committee on Public Lands—Messrs. Potter, Covode and Vallandigham. Committee on Indian Troubles—Messrs. Vandever, Kellogg, (Michigan,) Orisfield and Woodruff. Committee on Postoffice—Messrs Colfax, Allen, Wickliffe, Morrill (Me.,) Windom, Blake, Vibbard, Trowbridge and Norton. Committee on District of Columbia—Messrs. Conkling, Delano, Burnet, Ashley, Colvert, Franchell, Rollen (N. H.,) Davis and Upton. Committee on Judiciary—Messrs. Hickman, Bingham, of Mass.; May and Nevin. Committee on Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Duell, Edgerton, Rice, of Me.; Wall, Jerry, Grider, Biddle and Morrill, of Me. Committee on Public Expenditures—Messrs. Covode, Edgerton, Kerrigan, Train, Windom, Webster, Julian, Houchett and White, of Ohio. Committee on Private Land Claims—Messrs. Blair, of Pa., Edgerton, Noell, Houchett, Vanhorn, Shank, Walton, of Me.; Shelleberger and Lazear. Committee on Manufactures—Messrs. Hutchins, Moorhead, Haight, Alley, Porter, Ely, Arnold, Anson and Brown, of Va. Committee on Agriculture—Messrs. Lovejoy, Loomis, Calvert, Bailey, of Pa.; Worcester and Aldrich.

Committee on Indian Affairs—Messrs. Aldrich, Edwards, Mallory, Conway, Mitchell, Odell, Lansing, Patton and Thayer. Committee on Military Affairs—Messrs. Blair, Pa.; Curtis, Richardson, Buffington, O.; Allen, Marston and Jackson. Committee on the Militia—Messrs. Van Valkenburg, Dunn, Ancona, Delano, Biddle, Harrison, Brown, Va.; Cutler and Goodwin. Committee on Naval Affairs—Messrs. Sedgwick, Rice, Mass.; Fouke, Moorhead, English, Verree, Pike, Me.; Conkling, Wadsworth. Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs Train, Lovejoy, Delaplaine, M'Knight and Morris, O. Committee on Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Crittenden, Gooch, Cox, White, of Ind.; M'Knight, Burnham, Thomas, of Md.; Pomeroy and Fisher. Committee on Territories—Messrs. Ashley, Van Wick, Cravens, Kellogg, of Ill.; Beamen, Reid, Sloan and Bailey, of Mass. Committee on Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs Ely, Sherman, Logan, Harrison, Cutter, Whaley, Goodwin, Wood and Cobb. Committee on Roads and Canals—Messrs. Mallory, Gurley, Hall, Van Horn, Arnold, Nugent, Baker, Johnson and Beamen. Committee on Patents—Messrs. Dunn, Rice, of Me.; Blake, Johnson and Noble. Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Logan, Babbitt, Menzies, Fessenden and Haight. Committee on Accounts—Messrs. Buffington, Rollins, of N. H.; Lehman, Worcester and Duolap.

Committee on Mileage—Messrs. Robinson, of Ill.; Kellinger, Frank, Grider and Wood. Committee on Library—Messrs. McPherson, Frank and Lair. Committee on Printing—Messrs. Watson, of Me.; Clark, of N. Y. and Bailey of Pa. Committee on Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Granger, of Mich. and Cobb. Committee on Expenditures in the State Department—Messrs. McKean, Robinson, Nixon, Vandever and Upton. Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Messrs. Campbell, Bingham, Rice, Mars and Steele, of N. Y. Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs. Dunlap, McPherson, Blake, Baxter and Cooper. Committee on Expenditures of the Postoffice Department—Messrs. Killinger, Wickliffe, Trimble, Kellogg, of Mich. and Smith of N. Y. Committee of Expenditures on Public Buildings—Messrs. Lazear, Kelly, Chamberlin, Wall and Perry. Committee of Expenditures of Interior Department—Messrs. Allen, Conway, Sherman, Shelaberger and Cooper.

At their own request, Mr. Hickman was excused from serving on the Committee on Judiciary, Mr. Burnett, on District of Columbia, and Mr. Curtis, on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Mcknight, of Pennsylvania, a resolution was adopted that the members now proceed to draw for a choice of seats.

Mr. Kelly, of Pa., was excused from serving as a member of the Committee on Elections for the reason as he stated, that seats of two representatives from districts adjoining his are contested. Mr. Wickliffe was excused from serving as a member of the Post Office Committee on account of physical inability.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., introduced a bill to divide Pennsylvania into three Judicial Districts, and that a Court be held at Erie. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, introduced a bill to repeal the tariff act of 1861, and restore that of 1857. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Holman, of Ind., presented a bill granting County lands to those who have been or shall be engaged in the Military service of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, presented a bill to increase the number of Cadets at West Point Academy. It gives three times the present number and reduces the term at the Academy from five years to four.

Mr. Walton, of Me., offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to enquire into the expediency of fixing the number of Representatives after this Congress, at 189, being the present number.

Mr. Holman presented a resolution which was adopted, declaring that the House will, during the present extraordinary session only consider bills and resolutions concerning Military and Naval appropriations for government and financial affairs connected therewith, and all bills and resolutions of a private character and all other bills and resolutions not directly connected with the raising of revenue and in relation to Military and Naval affairs shall be referred without debate to appropriate committees, to be considered at the next regular session of Congress.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this house it is no part of the duty of soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves.

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the law commonly called the Fugitive Slave Law.

Resolved, Whereas, Major Emory, of the U. S. army, resigned his commission under circumstances showing sympathy with the rebellion against the government, therefore,

Resolved, That his restoration to the service was improper and unjustifiable, and that this house in the name of the people, demand of the Executive his immediate removal.

Mr. Edwards, of N. H., moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, made an ineffectual effort to amend the resolutions.

The House voted on Mr. Edward's motions and laid them on the table—ayes 87—nays 62.

Mr. Hickman moved a reconsideration of Mr. Holman's resolution, his object being to include general questions of a judicial character.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, desired further extension, in order that propositions looking to a peaceful solution of the present political difficulties may be permitted. He was one of those who had not abandoned all hope on that subject.

The Speaker reminded the gentleman from Kentucky that the debate was not in order.

The House reconsidered the vote by which Mr. Holman's resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hickman moved an amendment as alone indicated.

Mr. Vallandigham raised the point of order, that the resolution changed the rule, which could not be done without the required notice to that effect.

The Speaker, for reasons stated, overruled the point.

Mr. Burnett again suggested an amendment so as to allow propositions looking to a peaceful solution of the present troubles to be introduced.

Objection being made, Mr. Burnett said that gentleman ought certainly not be deprived of the right to offer such propositions.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Ky., declared in the name of his constituents, his country and his God, that the legislation of this House should be left free and untrammelled.—He moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived. Yeas 52; Nays 102.

Mr. Holman's resolution as amended by Mr. Hickman's resolution was again adopted.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., offered a series of resolutions referring various branches of the President's Message to the appropriate committees. Adopted.

All the contested election cases were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, offered a joint resolution proposing to strike from the Pension rolls the names of all persons in rebellion against the United States, and all aiding or abetting secession or rebellion, &c. This was ruled out under the resolution adopted to-day.

Mr. Van Wick, of N. J., introduced a bill increasing the pay of soldiers to $15 per month, commencing May 1st; also a bill reducing the expenses of the government, viz: that all officers excepting postmasters and Consuls, having no stated salary, shall pay all fees collected by them into the Treasury; that the salary of all officers, civil, military and naval, shall be reduced as follows: Over $10,000, 30 per cent; over $7,500, 25 per cent; over $5,000, 20 per cent; over $3,000, 15 per cent; over $2,000, 10 per cent, and over $1,000, 5 per cent; repealing all laws granting mileage to members of Congress; restricting the franking privilege to one ounce in weight; and repealing all laws and resolutions appropriating money for newspapers and stationery for members of Congress.

Mr. Devine, of N, Y, offered the following:

Resolved, If the Senate concur, That the following address be signed by the Speaker of the House, and by the President of the Senate, and that the President be requested to approve the same and transmit a copy to the Governors of the respective States of this Republic.

The following sentence is a portion of the address: We thus entreat you, not in dread of your power, but because we had rather persuade you as friends than conquer you as enemies. We declare our determination, in case you persist in your rebellion, not in a spirit of menace, but that we may dissipate all idea of peace, upon any terms other than the supremacy of the Constitution—that our flag shall wave triumphant over this whole Republic, or it shall cease to be a National emblem. This is our firm resolve. God, and an enlightened world decide as to the rectitude of our course.

The papers were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.—Mr. Wade, of Ohio, offered a joint resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to remit all duties and imposts on all arms imported since the 1st day of May last, which have not been actually paid, and on all arms which may be imported prior to the 1st of January, 1862, for the use of any State which is in good faith aiding to suppress the rebellion, now waged against the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., presented a petition for the relief of Roger Jones, who commanded at Harper's Ferry, and was obliged to destroy public and private property to prevent its falling into the hands of the rebels.

The Vice President presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, in relation to Harbor Defences. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution legalizing all the acts of the President.—Laid over.

Also, a bill authorizing the employment of volunteers in enforcing the laws and protecting public property. Laid over.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—A letter to the *American* from Martinsburg, dated Saturday, announces the arrival of Doubleday's and the Rhode Island batteries. It also states that Patterson's entire army is encamped in and around Martinsburg awaiting reinforcements, and that no forward movements had taken place. Gen. Johnson had been reinforced by 9,000 men from Manassas, and had taken a stand for a fight at Bunker Hill, seven miles distant, with 16,000 troops. A large number of troops passed thro' Baltimore yesterday and last night to strengthen Gen. Patterson's column. The regiments that passed through here yesterday morning, expected to cross the Potomac at Williamsport this morning

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Indications of active military operations of a decisive character are apparent in the departure today of the New York Fifth Regiment and Twelfth Regiment, by railroad, in the direction of Martinsburgh, Va. Also the departure of the New York Thirty-eighth Regiment and Greene's U. S, Light Artillery into Virginia.

The New York Twenty-third Regiment, from Elmira county, which arrived here at 12 o'clock last night, is under orders to march to-morrow morning into Virginia. The Second Rhode Island Regiment is expected to leave to night. Upwards of thirty rifled cannon have been sent into Virginia since Friday.

Reports are current that the troops on the other side of the Potomac will very soon be largely reinforced.

Colonel Lamon, of Virginia, reached Washington this afternoon in a special train, and drove immediately to the President's House; subsequently he had an interview with the military authorities. He came direct from Hainesville and Martinsburg. There seems to be no doubt that General Jackson has been reinforced, which has induced the Government to strengthen General Patterson's column.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 7.—The U. S. steamer Susquehanna is being towed up the Roads by a gun boat. One of her shafts is broken.

Young Raymond, son of the Principal of Chesapeake Female College, came in today as a deserter from the rebel army. He was impressed into the service some time since. He represents their case as desperate.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Letters received here from Martinsburg to-day bearing Saturday's date, states that there had been no movement as yet towards Winchester by Gen. Patterson's column, and no hostile advance by the enemy. Firing was exchanged on Friday between the pickets of the 7th Pennsylvania, Capt. Gerard's company and the secession picket, which resulted in the retreat of the rebels, and the belief is that some of them were wounded. Two of the Federal pickets were captured this morning at the house of a man named Small, two and a half miles below here. They were surrounded by ten of the rebel cavalry. Their capture was entirely owing to their impudence in entering beyond their posts.

Under a false report the 8th, 16th and 9th Pennsylvania, the Scott Legion, and Capt. Royall's company of the 2d cavalry, turned out and marched two miles southward to-day. At noon there was firing on the extreme right at some scattering troops, but no casualties.

Gen. Johnson is said to have 25,000 men between this point and Winchester, and 22 pieces of cannon.

In the affair of to-day Gen. Cadwallader led in person, with the Scott Legion in the advance column.

A company of the Texas cavalry went up this morning from Washington.

The latest report from Arlington is that Major Taylor, of New Orleans, arrived at the camp of the 8th New York regiment, Colonel Lyon, this afternoon, under a flag of truce, with despatches for President Lincoln. He was detained there awaiting further orders. He was last from Manassas Junction.

Twenty-one members of the N. Y. First German rifle regiment, refusing to take the arms allotted to them, but insisting on having rifles instead, were this evening put under arrest, and committed to jail, where they now are.

OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN, July 8—A destructive tornado swept over this city at two o'clock this morning, unroofing houses of every description, blowing down trees, and doing immense damage. The large flouring mill of Green & Powers was unroofed, and the upper portion demolished. The store of Biggar Hill was unroofed and filled with wer, damaging the goods to a large amount. The steamer Shawanaw at her dock was made a complete wreck.

The steamer Berlin City has her smoke stacks and upper cabin carried away and otherwise injured. Houses in all parts of the city were lifted up and carried several feet; in some cases they were turned completely around, and some entirely demolished. The wind was accompanied by a violent hail storm, the lightning was terrific, striking in several places. No loss of life is yet reported.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A detachment of three hundred men for the Marine regiments, and also one hundred and [illegible] horses for baggage trains, reached here this morning.

It is the impression here that the Representatives from Carlisle and Van Winkle will be elected United States Senators from Virginia, by the Legislature now in session at Wheeling.

There was a skirmish last night between the pickets of the 8th District of Columbia battalion, Major Gerhardt, and those of the Virginia forces on the other side of the Potomac, this side of the Great Falls, about ten miles distant. The former lost one man. The enemy, concealed in the bushes, were fired at, but with what effect is not yet ascertained.

CHICAGO, July 8.—A violent tornado, accompanied by a rain storm, passed over Freeport, in this State, this afternoon, doing considerable damage. The freight house of the Illinois Central Railroad was unroofed; the machine shop of the Racine and Mississippi road was demolished; and the bridges over Pretonica river and at Yellow creek, near the city, were blown down. The tornado also unroofed several houses in Rockford. The thunder storm prevailed here all afternoon, preventing the working of the telegraph wires. We are therefore unable to obtain further particulars.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—Henry May left Baltimore on Tuesday last for Richmond, where he now is. Various rumors are in circulation in regard to his visit. Previous to starting, he had an interview with President Lincoln, but whether in connection with his visit is not known. It is said that he was invited to Richmond by Jeff. Davis, and that he is accompanied by two prominent Pennsylvanians, both friends of the Government.

BUCKHANNON, VA, July 8.—A courier arrived from Webster, reports that four companies of the 19th regiment of Ohio are at Glenville, about 40 miles distant to the Southwest, and are beseiged by a picked regiment of Virginians and 1500 militia, under O. Jennings Wise. Col. Tyler of the 7th, has marched to their relief from Weston, and the 10th, Col. Lytle, has just gone forward to their rescue, from this place.

Candidates:

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.—A. FLOYD of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the above office, before the Republican Nominating Convention. ap8dawtc

WORKINGMEN'S CANDIDATE
FOR SHERIFF,
ROBERT WATSON
ap8:dtf PITTSBURGH.

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DR. BROWN'S MEDICAL and SURGICAL Office, No. 50 Sfield street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

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Dr. Brown's remedies for this alarming trouble brought on often by that solitary habit of sensual gratification, which the young and weakminded often give way to, (to their own destruction,) are the only reliable remedies known in this country—they are safe, and make a speedy restoration of health.

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Dr. Brown's remedies never fail to cure this painful disease *in a few days*—he will warrant a cure. He also treats Piles, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Stricture, Urethal Discharges, Female Weakness, Monthly Suppressions, Diseases of the Joints, Fistula in Ano, Nervous