# THE DAILY POST.

JAMES P. BARR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.


## CITY MATTERS.

### The County Treasury Frauds—Hearing of Alex. Bell.

Mr. Alex. Bell, one of the parties against whom the Prothonatory, Mr. Armstrong, to whom is due the credit of exposing the late frauds on the County Treasury, made information for conspiracy to defraud, alleging that his connection with the frauds was innocent, demanded a hearing, which was given him by Mayor Wilson yesterday afternoon. Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, but produced no evidence, stating that, if necessary, Mr. Armstrong would testify to the facts within his knowledge. John Coyle, Esq., who appeared for Mr. Bell, read and explained the law relating to conspiracy and then presented the following statement of Mr. Bell:

Com. of Penn'a, vs. M. W. Lewis, *et al.* } Charge, Conspiracy.

The moment I heard my name in connection with the above charge, knowing my entire innocence of any confederation or combination with either or all of the defendants named, to do any act, illegal, fraudulent or otherwise, I felt a keen anxiety to have a hearing in order that my entire connection with any or all of said defendants might be fully made known. I am as innocent of any intentional act of fraud as the child yet unborn. I did not combine, agree or conspire with any of the defendants to do or perform any act. If any fraud has been perpetrated, I have no knowledge of it and have not realized any benefit therefrom, or proceeds thereout. Along in the year 1860—I have no means of fixing the time, as I did not charge my memory with it—being in the office of the county jail, John Small and others, I think, being present, when M. W. Lewis, at that time a clerk in the office of the Prothonatory, came in and said, addressing Mr. Small, in substance, "I want you to go to the Treasurer and draw some jury fees—I don't want to go, having to go so often." Small was engaged at something, perhaps reading, and on looking up, replied: "There's Alex. Bell, he is doing nothing; he will go." I went, of course, drew some money, whatever the order or certificate called for, I presume; returned back towards the jail office, met Lewis on the walk and handed it to him; he thanked me and we separated. I thought nothing of it and cannot of my own knowledge, now, state whose order the money was drawn upon nor the sum drawn. On one other occasion I met said Lewis on the steps, going up to the Court House; he asked me to do a similar act, alleging at the time something about being in a hurry and busy. I drew the money and handed it to him as before. These are the only instances within my recollection. I am informed, however, that I did the same thing in another case; of this I have no recollection whatever. I have been writing up the dockets of the jail for Mr. Small since soon after his appointment as jailor, consequently, was more or less about the public buildings almost every day. I have met with M. W. Lewis very frequently—never held conversation with him as to the legality or otherwise of the orders or certificates in question up until the late exposure, I had no knowledge of any wrong or fraud upon his part—had no suspicion of it—in fact never gave the matter a thought. In doing what I did it was only doing what I would have done for any friend or acquaintance.

ALEX. BELL.

Mr. Coyle asked that Mr. Bell be discharged, to which Mr. Marshall, though expressing his belief in the innocent character of Mr. Bell's complication, objected. He stated that there were in some instances, four offences combined, conspiracy, embezzlement, forgery and perjury. It was clear that Mr. Bell had obtained possession of the county's money, even if he did not retain it, and he thought the whole matter should be sent before the grand jury.

The Mayor, while he held no opinion as to Mr. Bell's guilt, thought the responsibility too great to discharge him, believing it due to Mr. Bell that a full investigation should be had, and determined to hold him to bail for his appearance to answer. Mr. Bell entered into the required security.

CLOTHING FROM GRAFTON.—Mayor Wilson has received a quantity of clothing from Pittsburgh soldiers at Grafton, to be returned to their friends. Packages for the following parties, *and none others*, can be had on application at the Mayor's office: Jacob Weyman; Wm. Weaver, 170 Penn street; Jacob Fagan, 2 pkgs; F. Marsh, Duncan street; Mrs. Matilda Hollabaugh, 151 Spring alley; 2 pkgs; J. W. Morrison, 64 Fourth street; Jos Oliver, Allegheny; Wm. H Hulsh; H McSwiggin, Birmingham; J. W. Prophater; Geo Deary; Jos. Richardson; T. McCres, Mechanicsburg, Indiana county; Eliza S. Kirkpatrick; Nicholas Kelly, Allegheny; J. M. Richards; D. Lancaster; Andrew White; T. Campbell, Birmingham; Geo. Frembour, do., Matthew Smith, High street; Peter Weyman; Michael Donahue, 139 Webster street; Andrew Rube, West Pittsburgh; L. Burche; John Lehmer, Birmingham; Robt. M. Law or McCaw; Francis Rawley; Patrick Slattery; Daniel Boyd; Carson Dunbar; J. D Reynolds, McKeesport; J. W. McOune; Richard Carroll, 5 Federal street; Washington McCallum; Mrs. Thos. Fate, 8 packages.

A CAUTION.—Persons boring for oil cannot exercise too much caution in guarding against fire. Accidents from this source are continually occurring, thus giving repeated warnings, but their frequency appears to be by no means diminished. A fire occurred at Derrick's well, on the Widow McClintock farm, about five miles from Oil City, on the 26th ult., resulting in the total destruction of the engine and derrick. A fountain stream of oil had just been struck, and the fires in the furnaces were immediately extinguished, but by some mishap a spark caught to the flowing well, and everything around it was destroyed.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The annual commencement of Jefferson College will take place on Wednesday, August 7th. The address before the religious societies and the Baccalaureate sermon by the President, will be delivered on the preceding Sabbath. The address before the Literary societies, on the Tuesday evening preceding. The honorary performances assigned by the Faculty are:—Robert A. Clark, Valedictory (1st Honor); John Campbell, Greek Salutatory; John Martin, Latin Salutatory; Samuel White, English Salutatory. The graduating class numbers about fifty.

RECRUITS FOR CAMPBELL'S BATTERY.—Lieut. G. L. Braun, who has been transferred from the Infantry to the Artillery arm of the service, has opened a recruiting office at the Broadway Saloon, Fifth street, for Campbell's artillery regiment, now forming at Camp Curtin. He wants forty able bodied men who can be ready to go next Wednesday and offers good inducements to all who may join. The regiment is now nearly full and those desirous of enlisting in it must make early application.

TEACHERS APPOINTED.—The following appointments have been made by the Board of School Directors of the borough of Lawrenceville: Grammar Department—Principal, Professor Geo. N Munroe.—Intermediate—Mr. S. J. Frew, Misses M. Thomson and M. E. Craig. Primary—Misses Ann M. Lachlan, Kate Davis and M. J. Collins. Collector and Treasurer—Mr. John Wilkinson.

### City Mortality.

Dr. Joseph L. Duncan, Physician for the Board of Health, makes the following report of the mortality in the city from July 1st to July 8th, 1861:

| ADULTS. | | CHILDREN. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Phthisis Pulmonalis | 4 | Still Born | 6 |
| Peritonitis | 1 | Convulsion* | 1 |
| Marasmus | 1 | Cholera Morbus | 1 |
| Chronic Diarrhœa | 1 | Inflammation of Brain | 3 |
| | | Pneumonia | 1 |
| | | Scrofula | 1 |
| | | Marasmus | 1 |
| | | Chronic Inflammation | 2 |
| | | Dysentery | 2 |

| OF THE ABOVE | | WHERE WERE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 1 year | 7 | From 30 to 40 | 1 |
| From 1 to 2 | 4 | " 40 to 50 | 1 |
| " 2 to 5 | 3 | " 50 to 60 | 0 |
| " 5 to 10 | 0 | " 60 to 70 | 0 |
| " 10 to 15 | 1 | " 70 to 80 | 0 |
| " 15 to 20 | 0 | " 80 to 90 | 0 |
| " 20 to 30 | 2 | " 90 to 100 | 0 |

Males, 15; Females, 10; White, 23; Colored 2. Total 25.

TWO WISCONSIN REGIMENTS COMING.—Superintendent Rucker, of the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad, received information yesterday afternoon that the 3d and 4th Wisconsin Regiments are under marching orders, and will perhaps reach here on Friday or Saturday of this week, *en route* for Washington via Elmira and Harrisburg. One of the above Regiments is at Fon du Lac, and the other at Racine. The intention was for the Regiments to stop in Buffalo over Sunday. A later dispatch says they may not move before the first of next week.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

FLAG PRESENTATION.—The Mt. Lebanon Home Guards were presented with a most magnificent silk flag on the morning of the Fourth, by the ladies of the vicinity. The presentation speech was made by N. P. Fetterman, Esq., and received on behalf of the company by the Rev. J. C. Boyd, after which they sat down to an elegant dinner, also prepared by the ladies of the vicinity. The Union Valley Guards were in attendance. The above companies deserve great credit for their proficiency in drill, and are both number one companies.

HENRY CLAY ASSOCIATION.—At the last regular meeting of the above Society, held on Monday, July 8th, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Joseph Grierson; Recording Secretary, John B. Chapman; Assistant do., H. S. Snowden; Treasurer, A. P. Chapman; Orderly Sergeant, Hor ce Snowden. The Society has been organized but a short time, and now stands among the first of its kind. Some ten of its male members left for the wars, and shared the trials at Big Bethel.

REGIMENT ORGANIZED.—The officers of several light infantry military companies in Armstrong county met at the Court House in Kittanning on the 8th inst, and organized a regiment under the name of the "First Regiment of Columbia Cadets," and chose as the field officers thereof: for Colonel—Wm. C. Beck, late of West Point Academy; Lieut. Col.—J. B. Finlay, Kittanning Bank; Major—D. W. C. Hervey, North Buffalo; Adjutant—George S. Putney, Putneyville.

WE call attention to the new testimonial from a well known citizen of Pittsburgh, as an additional proof of the great success of Dr. Von Moschzisker in curing the distressing maladies of the ear, and as the Doctor devotes his entire attention to the diseases of the Eye and Ear only there can be no doubt that he is one of the most celebrated Occulists and Aurists in the Union.

M'KENNAN RIFLES.—A fine looking company, with the above name, arrived at Washington on Tuesday evening, on their way to join the federal forces in Western Virginia. It is chiefly made up of citizens of the Pike Run region of that county. They are commanded by Captain Smith. The Rifles left on on Wednesday morning for Wheeling.

ON Thursday evening, about eight o'clock, a brilliant meteor was seen by several persons some seven miles to the northward of Indiana borough, affording them a magnificent sight. When first discerned it was at a great altitude, and as it neared the earth with great rapidity, it appeared to be from eight to ten inches in diameter

PARDONED.—Gov. Curtin has pardoned James Phillips, who, some years ago, was convicted of murder in the second degree, in the killing of his cousin, J. Cleaver Bartholomew, in Cedar Hollow, Chester county, and sentenced to five years imprisonment. The murder occurred in 1857, and Phillips had still something over a year of his imprisonment to serve.

SURETY OF THE PEACE.—Wm Carr was lodged in jail for this offence, yesterday, by Ald. Taylor, on two commitments, sworn out by William and Hannah Johnston. Justice Stevenson, of Birmingham, committed John Stewart for a like offence.

THE adjourned term of the United States District Court commences on Monday, the 22nd inst. Several important cases will come up for trial, including, probably, those of the alleged Johnstown counterfeiters.

JUDGE MCCANDLESS, on Tuesday delivered the charge to the Grand Jury for the Eastern District of Ohio, at Cleveland, which is published in full by the papers of that city. It is able and patriotic.

THE WHEAT HARVEST.—In an article under this heading, the Wheeling *Intelligencer* says:—The wheat harvest has now fairly commenced and the golden fields are falling before the sturdy cradlers.

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


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EIGHTH CENSUS

OF THE

United States of America,

1860.

In Advance of the Official Publication.

THIS small volume contains the results of the "Eighth Census of the United States," so far as it has reference to population, and is issued in advance of the official census, for the convenience of the many inquirers who, under the present unhappy position of our country, are desirous of ascertaining with exactness the population of its several political and civil divisions.

Price, 25 cents. For sale by

W. S. HAVEN, Wood Street.

This pamphlet shows the regular advance from the time when the United States numbered 3,929,827 souls, to the present time when it numbers not less than 31,420,921 souls. 1y6


## THE VERY LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE WAR.

SKIRMISHING NEAR LAUREL HILL.

The Georgians Defeated.

Bravery of the Ohio and Indiana Troops.

*Movements of Gen. M'Clellan.*

WASHINGTON CITY ITEMS.

General Pillow Superceded.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MILITARY.

SURROUNDING THE REBELS.

*LOUISVILLE ITEMS.*

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

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

CINCINNATI, July 11.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette* from Beslington, near Laurel Hill, says a brisk skirmishing was kept up with the enemy all of yesterday p. m. About 2 o'clock p. m., from a high hill in the neighborhood, two large bodies were seen marching out of the enemy's camp. Instant preparations were made to resist this formidable attack. By 4 p. m., the skirmishing in front by the Ohio 14th, and Indiana 9th, became very warm, the enemy advancing under cover of woods. Our skirmishers rushed forward, pouring in a sharp volley, killing several of the enemy. The enemy's cavalry then advanced to take our skirmishers in the flank. Our boys rapidly retreated, and the artillery dropped a couple of shells, one of which exploded among their cavalry, when they instantly fell back, and our boys rushed forward and poured in another volley. The enemy now scattered in the woods, and the officers were seen attempting to rally them, but they could not be brought up in a body again.

Meantime our skirmishers picked off their officers, several more shells were thrown in, and our men made a final rush, driving them clear through their own rifle pits, and bringing back several of their blankets, coats and guns.

It was a Georgia regiment, numbering 1,200, and is their crack regiment.

At dusk the skirmishers retired from the woods in capital order.

Astonishing pluck was displayed by our skirmishers, and the only trouble was to keep the men back from rushing into the enemy's midst. The whole skirmish was a most spirited affair, and our Ohio and Indiana boys gave the Georgia boys new ideas of Yankee courage.

A prisoner who was taken says the Georgians refused to come down to the woods opposite our advance position again, and all were very much astonished and terrified. Their supplies of provisions are cut off, and they must soon come to extremities.

Our loss is one killed and three wounded.

Indications seem of an attempt to cut a new road through the woods by the enemy, to effect their escape or bring in provisions. Arrangements have been made to head them off, and every outlet is watched.

Gen. McClellan's column reached Beverly last night. Our line is gradually advancing.

BUCKHANNON, Va., July 10.—A messenger from Gen. McClellan, just in, reports that two regiments, under McCook and Andrews, made reconnoissance of the enemy's position last evening and were fired upon. One man, of McCook's regiment, was killed, and three wounded. They got within one hundred and thirty-five yards of the entrenchments and were ordered to fall back upon the main body. The rebels are so strongly entrenched that it will be necessary to carry their fortification by assault. Gen. McClellan was to commence the work at eight o'clock this morning, and was making every preparation last night. If the rebels make a determined fight large loss of life must ensue.

A courier left Camp Morris, at Laurel Hill, at 11 o'clock last night. More or less fighting had been going on for the previous two days. The forces were within about one mile and a half of each other.—The rebels are very strongly entrenched, and supposed to be eight thousand strong. The enemy had only 6 pounders, and the shot fell three hundred yards short of our lines. The 12-pounders of the Federal troops appeared to be doing great execution. The messenger saw some fifteen or twenty bodies of the rebels as he passed.

Col. Steadman yesterday advanced 100 men to draw them out from their intrenchments, and succeeded, but a shell scattered them in every direction.

The courier saw but one dead body of our forces, a 2nd Lieutenant, but the loss had doubtless been considerably more. A cessation of hostilities took place at six o'clock last night in consequence of a severe rain storm, but the fight would be resumed this morning.

Gen. Morris' forces were posted on the brow of a hill, commanding their entrenchments, and had hopes of dislodging the rebels to-day.

The Indiana Fifteenth started early this morning to join Gen. McClellan. Col. Tyler will continue to hold Glenville.—The 10th will return this way to-morrow, on their way to the main column.

A courier who left Gen. M'Clellan's camp at nine o'clock, arrived at three this morning. He states that Gen. M'Clellan's force has divided, and started in two divisions to surround the rebels. Two prisoners were brought in, and reported their force twenty-five hundred, but were very strongly fortified.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—In the Kentucky Circuit Court, in the case of Bradley and Davis vs. the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Judge Muir decided against the plaintiffs, and in favor of the right of the Federal Government to indirect freight sent South.

The *Courier*, of this morning, gives notice to the authorities in Tennessee of the intended shipment of guns to Union men in that State, and names the route by which they are to be sent.

Lieut. Crittenden, son of John J. Crittenden, denies in a card to the *Democrat*, that he has joined the rebels.

Several prominent secessionists have left here for Richmond. Several of them are connected with the State Guards.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that Major Gen. Polk's command will comprise land and water defences, from the mouth of the Red River up to the Northern boundary of the Confederacy. This supercedes Pillow.

The Mobile *Tribune* says the sum of $400,000 was due the troops at Pensacola on the 1st.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 11.—Dilworth Dewees, a private in company I, Second Pennsylvania Regiment, was struck by a locomotive last night, while on guard. His left thigh is fractured, and he is badly cut on the head.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Lieut. Toskin, Siegel's, Adjutant, and bearer of dispatches to Col. Harding gives the following additional particulars of the battle near Carthage. The State troops were posted on a ridge in the prairie with five pieces of artillery, one 12 pounder in the centre and two 9 pounders on the right and left, the Cavalry on each flank and the artillery in the rear. The artillery of Siegel approached within 800 yards with four cannon in the centre, a body of infantry and a six pounder under Lieut. Col. Hassendael on the left, Col. Solomon's command with a six pounder on the right and a body of infantry behind the centre artillery. Siegel's left opened fire with shrapnells, and soon the engagement became general. The rebels had no grape and their artillerists being poor, their balls flew over the Federals heads. After two hours firing the enemy's artillery were entirely silenced and their ranks broke.

About fifteen hundred of the rebel cavalry then attempted to outflank Siegel and cut off his baggage train which was three miles back, when a retrogrative movement was ordered. The train was reached in good order and surrounded by the infantry and artillery and the retreat continued till the point was reached where the road passes through a high bluff, on each side of which the enemy's cavalry were posted in large numbers. By a feint, as if intending to pass around the bluff, Siegel drew the cavalry in solid body into the road at a distance of 350 yards from his position, when by a rapid movement of his artillery, he poured a heavy cross fire of cannister into their ranks; at the same time the infantry charged at double quick, and in two minutes the State forces scattered in every direction. Eighty-five riderless horses were captured. Sixty-five shot guns and a number of revolvers and bowie-knives were picked up from the ground. Siegel did not surround Carthage as reported yesterday, but attempted to reach a piece of woods north of the town, and after two hours of desperate fighting in which all the forces of both sides were engaged, and in which Lieut. Toskin thinks the enemy lost nearly 200 killed.

Lieut. Col. Wolffe is not killed as reported.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 10—*Via Baltimore.*—Gen. Butler was so well pleased yesterday with the experiments with the Hotchkiss shells, that he at once ordered a large number for immediate use. They can be projected from an ordinary rifled cannon.

Five hundred horses, and forage for the same for eighty days, are on their way to Old Point.

The frigate Santee sailed this afternoon to join the Gulf Squadron.

The U. S. steamer Susquehanna, instead of going Southward, as stated in yesterday's dispatch, will shortly sail for New York for repairs.

The steamer Quaker City, this morning, captured the brig Amy Warwick, of and owned in Richmond. She is from Rio, and was bound to Hampton Roads with 5,100 bags of coffee; part of the cargo belongs to English merchants.

The rebels are felling and burning the trees on Sewall's Point, indicating that they intend holding the place.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 11.—It is stated that Judge Burton, of Ky., and Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr., of Mo., are each getting up a company of sharp shooters in their respective states, for Colonel Bezdu's regiment. The governors do not assist, as do those of other States, but upon application to the President, he expressed himself very much interested in their regiment, and promptly gave the assurance that all expenses would at once be reimbursed.

Mr. John T. Braxton, of Paris, Ky., will receive applications from that State, and Mr. Blair, from his own State, at St. Louis. The test is to be an an average of five inches, ten shots, from the centre, at 200 yards at rest, or the same average at 100 yards off hand.

The condition of the camps on the Virginia side of the Potomac, on Tuesday and last nights is represented as more quiet than heretofore. The Confederates gave our pickets no cause for alarm, in fact it is not known that any of the former paid unwelcome visits near the Federal lines.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—J. H. Bomen, agent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, just from Hannibal, brings the following account of affairs in that section:

About two o'clock on Wednesday morning the camp of the Federal troops, under Col. Smith of the 16th Illinois regiment, near Monroe Station, some 30 miles West of Hannibal, embracing 300 of the 3d Iowa regiment, 200 of the 16th Illinois regiment and about 100 Hannibal Home Guards were attacked by 1600 rebels under Brigadier Gen. Harris. Although the Federals were supprised, they repelled the attack and drove the rebels back, killing four, wounding and capturing five prisoners and seven horses. Harris retreated to Monroe where another skirmish occurred, in which the rebels were again repulsed. Smith then took up a position and sent a messenger for reinforcements from Quincy. Smith was afterwards surrounded by a large force, but it was thought he could hold out till reinforcements reached him. Most of the rebel troops were mounted. The 12th Illinois Regiment, Col. Marsh, left the arsenal yesterday for some point down the river, supposed to be Cape Girardeau.

QUINCY, July 11.—A messenger just arrived from Hannibal brings intelligence that the railroad bridge between that place and Palmyra was burnt last night. The bridge on the Quincy and Palmyra road across the same stream was also destroyed.

Gen. Mather has sent a detachment of one company of artillery, infantry and cavalry by boat to Marion City, six miles south, with orders to push from there by land to aid Col. Leinith. By the route taken they will avoid the bridges, but will have to march 80 miles. Mather also sent a strong detachment by the Quincy and Palmyra road with orders to open the road at all hazards.

Col. Palmer arrived this evening with 800 men. He routed a camp of secessionists yesterday, taking one lieutenant prisoner.

One regiment has been ordered from Alton and one from Chicago, to this place. The circumstances of a skirmish in which Captain Peters' company were engaged, is reported as follows: The forces stationed at Monroe made an excursion into the country for the purpose of capturing a party of rebels. They neglected to leave a sufficient guard behind. Upon returning they were fired upon by the rebels, who has burned the cars and station house, killing eight.

Seward, murderer of Captain Howe, was last night taken to St. Louis.

ST. JOSEPH, July 11.—The express train on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, bound East to-day, was stopped at Monroe by 400 rebels, and an effort made to take possession of it, but it escaped unharmed, and backed to Hudson.

It is reported that there are 2,000 rebels at Hunnewalt Station who will attempt to burn Salt River Bridge East, at Palmyra, to-night.

LATER.—Five hundred Federal troops left here this morning and will be joined by 700 men at Hudson. An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn Salt River Bridge last night, the fire going out after the rebels left.

QUINCY, Ill, July 11—Capt. McAllister, of the 16th Illinois regiment, was shot by secessionists concealed in the brushwood while placing a picket guard of seven men five miles this side of Monroe, Mo. Five men of Capt. Petrie's company from this city, were also killed at the same time and place. A force of about 1,200 infantry and cavalry leave here to-night to succor Col. Smith. We have no further news from him than that telegraphed last night, that he was surrounded by 1600 cavalry and in great peril. Ex Governor Wood, and Gen. Mather of this State, accompany the expedition.

WASHINGTON, July 11—HOUSE.—Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to promote the efficiency of the army. Also, a bill for the employment of volunteers to aid in supporting and defending the government of the United States. They were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Stephens the House went into Committee on the Army Bill.—Mr Washburne in the chair.

Mr. Burnett said he had no opportunity to examine the bill or the estimates on which it is based. Millions on millions are reported, and hurried through, without opportunity for investigation. He desired to ask the gentleman, Mr. Stephens, whether the bill was framed in accordance with the estimates of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Stephens replied entirely so.

Mr. Burnett asked what aggregate amount of appropriations?

Mr. Stephens replied $167,000,000, minus $6,000,000.

Mr. Burnett said this was the first time that Congress was called upon to do what it had heretofore refused to do, since he has had a seat on this floor, namely the increase of the regular army. If for no other reason he would vote against the bill.

Mr. Lovejoy would not vote for the bill proposed to increase the standing army, more than double what it now is. He would give 500,000 men and $500,000,000 His constituents would give their last cent, and shed their last drop of blood for the suppression of the rebellion, but did not desire the increase of the regular army.

Mr. Mallory wished to know how it was that the enormous appropriations contemplated to increase the army, happened to be presented to the House before the Military Committee had made their report.

Mr. Stevens stated that the bill was passed on estimates of the war department and that it was the desire of the Committee of Ways and Means to finish their business in the least possible time. They would not wait for other committees to make their reports, as they hoped to complete their business so that the House might adjourn next Thursday. They were disposed in these war times to give all the government asks, trusting that before a half year shall pass away peace may be restored. The importance of having disciplined troops, was so obvious as not to require any argument. If the army should be too large after the rebellion is suppressed, it would be easy to reduce it. The bill proposed a war standard. Mr. Hickman said: I am for the largest number of men. If the rebellion in the Southern States requires twice 500,000 men I am for employing them and the eighteen loyal Northern States will do the same thing.—We intend the Constitution and the Union shall be maintained; that treason assume what shape it may and marked by whatever numbers, shall not destroy either one nor the other.

I trust in God, the gentleman from Kentucky does not speak the sentiments of his own section, much less those of the entire State, but whether he does or not, I say frankly, it matters not to those engaged in this work of preserving the Constitution and the Union, for whatever may be their action, the government will be sustained and perform its legitimate offices.

Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio, offered a proviso to the bill that no part of the money appropriated should be used for the employment of forces for the purpose of subjugating any State, and holding them as conquered provinces nor for interfering with African slavery in any State. His object was to dismiss from the minds of any, who might misunderstand the purposes of the war that it was carried on for these objects.

Mr. Vallandigham's amendment was rejected.

The Army bill, after several minor amendments, was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The bill making an appropriation for the naval service was taken up and read through. There was no debate

The Committee then rose, when these two bills were severally passed, the House refusing to order the yeas and nays on the final vote.

The House concurred in the amendment of the Senate to a bill for the payment of the militia and volunteers, and the House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Saulsbury, of Del, gave notice that he should introduce a joint resolution making amendments to the Constitution for the peaceable adjustment of the present troubles.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, presented the resolution of the Legislature of Iowa, for the establishment of a National Armory and Arsenal on Rock Island.

The loan bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Finance

Mr. Hale, of N. H., introduced a bill regulating the employment of volunteers in the Navy; also a bill to increase the Navy in time of war.

Mr. Ten Eyck, N. J., presented a resolution from the Legislature of New Jersey for the establishment of an Armory in that State. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Fessenden, of Me., from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill for the payment of the militia and volunteers, with an amendment making the amount appropriated, $5,750,000, instead of $6,000,000. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Clark, of N. H., called up a resolution offered yesterday in regard to the expulsion of Senators Mason, Hunter, Clingman, Bragg, Chesnut, Nicholson, Sebastian, Mitchell, Wigfall and Hemphill, being those Senators who have not made their appearance and vacated their seats the last session.

Mr. Bayard, of Del., saw no reason for anything more than declaring their seats vacant. The people of their respective States have gone out they think in the exercise of a right. He thought it revolutionary, but saw no reason for charging these Senators with conspiracy.

Mr. Clark said he wanted to deny openly the right of secession and that when he placed himself in opposition to the government it merited expulsion. He wanted the men who turned their guns against the nation to be rejected from the councils of the nation.

The resolution passed: Yeas, 32—nays 10. Messrs. Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright, Johnson, of Tennessee; Johnson, of Mo; Latham, Nesmith, Polk, Powell and Rice, voting in the negative.

The resolution approving of the acts of the President was taken up.

Mr. Polk resumed his remarks—he said in the State of Missouri no law of the U. S. had been obstructed, and yet the State by no pretext of law had been invaded by United States troops from Iowa and Kansas.

BUCKHANNON, VA., July 11—Late intelligence from Gen. McClellan to 2 o'clock, states that he had commenced erecting his batteries on the hill sides when the rebels opened fire, but no damage had been done when the courier left. Gen. Morris still held the rebels in check at Laurel Hill, awaiting orders to advance. Skirmishing had been brisk and frequent for the past 24 hours. Three of the 7th and 9th Indiana regiments were killed and one of the Ohio 14th, and 8 wounded of the three regiments.


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Choicest and most grateful Tonics and Carminatives in the Vegetable Kingdom. Universally approved as a Family Remedy for

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Candidates.

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THIS NEW AND DELIGHTFUL RESORT for those seeking either health or pleasure, is situated one mile from the village of Loretto, and four miles from Cresson station, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad—from which to Loretto, there is a well constructed Plank-Road.

The Springs are about 2,600 feet above tide-water, and the air is always bracing and invigorating, the thermometer seldom ranging above 76° in Summer. The head waters of the Susquehanna and Clearfield abound in trout, and the mountain ranges are filled with game, affording fine sport to those who are fond of such amusements.

The buildings are admirably constructed with respect to room and ventilation, and the whole fitted up with every appliance that can contribute to the comfort of the guests. The rooms are supplied with running spring water, in marble basins, and hot and cold Baths on each floor. Bath Houses for ladies and gentlemen, with water supplied from the lake, having Swimming-Cataract and Shower-Baths, Bowling-Alley, Billiard-Tables, &c., &c.

The table will be supplied with all the delicacies and luxuries that the market affords. The Bar will be locked with the best Wines. Guests may rely upon getting the purest Wines and Liquors that can be obtained.

The Proprietor hopes to give entire satisfaction to his guests, and no pains or expense will be spared to meet their wishes and comforts.

The waters of these Springs have been analysed by several eminent Chemists, and found to contain in large proportions, all those valued Mineral properties for which the Springs of this spur of the Allegheny have long been celebrated.

Excursion Tickets to Loretto Springs for visitors, will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and also Baltimore, in connection with the Northern Central Railroad via Harrisburg.

For further information apply to Mr. J. McDONALD CRESSAN, Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Daily Mail leaves Loretto for all parts of the Union. On the arrival of visitors at Cresson, coaches will be in readiness to convey them to the Springs.

FRANCIS A. GIBBONS,

my25:2m-eod Proprietor.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership lately existing between LEA & 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, by whom all the business of the late firm will be settled.

GEORGE A. KELLY.

Allegheny, June 4, 1861.—je6-tf

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ESPECIALLY the ignorant and falsely Modest Physians of all examinations, treat secret and delicate disorders, self abuse and diseases or situations common and incident to youths of both sexes, and adults, single or married. Because DR. BRANSTRUP publishes the fact of his doing so, the ignorant and falsely modest are dreadfully shocked, and think it a great sin, very immoral, and for contamination and corruption among their wives, promising sons and daughters. Their family physician should be cautious to keep them in ignorance that they do the same as Dr. BRANSTRUP, (except publishing) lest a lucrative practice might be lost to them among stupid, falsely modest and presumptious families, born and raised in ignorance, sprung up as mushrooms, and who compare society, intelligence, sense, &c., to dollars and cents, mysteriously meanly or lily gotten. It is to publicity, however, that numerous parents and guardians are thankful that their sons, daughters and wards, previously feeble, sickly and of delicate condition and appearance, have been restored to health and vigor by Dr. BRANSTRUP besides many before and after marriage through him have been saved much suffering, anxiety, mortification, &c. Having the advantage of over thirty years experience and observation, consequently, he has superior skill in the treatment of special diseases, and who is daily consulted by the profession, as well recommended by respectable citizens, publishers, proprietors of hotels, &c. Office 85 Smithfield street, near Diamond street. Private communications from all parts of the Union strictly attended to. Direct to

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