The Daily Post.

JAMES P. BARR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

CITY MATTERS.

United States District Court.

Before Hon. Wilson McCandless.

THURSDAY, August 1st, 1861.

At the opening of Court, Robert Hague was called and testified that he had been deputized by the Marshal to attend to the Johnstown cases. He had instructed Herron and Newcomer to go there. He and officer Dougherty arrested Slick.

On cross examination witness stated that he had never said that Shoemaker was the only one against whom he had any spite; did not say so in presence of Geo. Snyder and Dr. Emerson. Did say that if it had not been that counterfeit money was passed by Shoemaker at his tavern the other parties up there would not have been arrested.

The government here rested their case and Mr. Noon opened the case for the defence. In order to convict the defendant three things must be clearly shown—the passing of the money, its baseness and the guilty knowledge of the defendant. Slick was a poor judge of money and took a good deal of counterfeit money, which he offered at a store in Johnstown to test its character. They would show that Newcomer had passed on Slick the very half dollar he gave to Wendell, and that Herron purchased a watch, for which he paid in counterfeit money. It was clear that Slick had been made the victim of Newcomer and Herron. They would establish the good character of Slick and ask an acquittal.

John Purcell lived with Slick last May; was bar-keeper. M. R. Brown came into the bar and called up three or four to drink; gave a bill in payment to Slick. [The bill, the same offered by Slick at Walter & Wehn's store was exhibited to witness, who identified it.] Slick said he did not like the looks of it, but took it and marked "M. R. B." on the corner. Slick gave it to a man and told him if it was not good to bring it back and get another, which he did a few days after. Saw Newcomer at Slick's, where he called himself Henry Hershey; also saw Herron there. Newcomer came Wednesday, stayed till Friday, went to town, came back on Saturday and stayed till Monday. On Sunday night he slept on a settee in the bar-room. Witness was there when Hague arrested Slick; he searched the settee and desk, the settee first. Found on the settee, after Newcomer slept there, on Wednesday, the 22d, two dollars in silver—three half dollars and two quarters, counterfeit. It was wrapped up in tin-foil. Saw Hershey, on Sunday, on the porch, rolling up something in the same kind of stuff; could not tell what it was. Slick is not a good judge of money.

George B. Stineman testified that he lived six miles from Slick's; was at Slick's on the 22d of May; saw the money found on the settee. There were four or five others present at the time.

John A. Hammer testified that he saw Hershey (Newcomer) at Slick's one evening in May; Newcomer asked him if he knew of any persons there who dealt in counterfeit money; witness replied there was a good deal of it in that neighborhood. Newcomer then pulled out a half dollar, and asked witness if he had ever seen any as good as that; told him it did not look so good; Newcomer said he could pass money as good as that on almost any man; witness said for all he knew it was good. Newcomer then told witness that if he would take a drink with him, he (Newcomer) would pass the half dollar on Slick; they took the drinks, and the money was thrown down to Slick, who took it and handed out the change. Saw Herron once; met him between Johnstown and Slick's; that was on Saturday evening, the 18th of May; talked together on the road; Herron asked whether Slick dealt in counterfeit money; witness said he did not know; Herron then exhibited a roll of counterfeit paper money; said it was good of the kind, and offered to sell some, which witness declined to purchase. Herron insisted on his taking some—said he presumed witness was an honest man, and if he would take and pass some of it, he (Herron) would be round again and witness could pay him half the proceeds. He then showed half a dollar, saying it was all he had of that kind, but he could get plenty more of it. Witness refused to take any of the stuff, and the two separated.

On cross-examination, witness stated that he could not describe the clothing of Herron; he had not a straw hat on; he had on a low hat, but could not say whether white or black: his clothes were rather dark. Herron offered witness a five dollar bill on the York County Bank. He told witness he had made $60 in two days passing counterfeit money.

Prosecution asked witness whether he had not been arrested himself at Johnstown, for passing counterfeit money.

The question was overruled by the Cour.

Prosecution then asked witness if he had made information against the man who offered him the five dollar bill.

Witness replied that he had. The information was made after the arrest of Slick; told the story to Slick before his arrest.—The name of the party was the same that Slick showed witness on the tavern register.

Robert B. Gageby testified that he was present when Slick was arrested, and that Hague searched under the clothing on the settee.

Daniel Berthold testified that he was intimate with Slick, and that he was a poor judge of money. His reputation for honesty was good up to his arrest.

On cross-examination he stated that, before Slick's arrest, he had heard of him giving out counterfeit money, and afterwards redeeming it.

Emil Weaver had known Slick from boyhood; always believed his reputation good.

On cross-examination, he stated that he had heard of Slick passing counterfeit money before this, but he was not charged with passing it knowing it to be counterfeit.

Isaac Harshberger testified that he had known Slick since boyhood, and, so far as he knew, his reputation was good.

When cross examined he stated that he had heard several persons say that Slick had passed counterfeit money. These persons were here as witnesses for the government.

Geo. Conrad and Henry Walters testified to defendant's good character for honesty prior to this charge. The latter, of the firm of Walters & Wehn, testified that Slick had been dealing at one of their stores for some five years; he often submitted paper money, good and bad, to witness, for his opinion; did not think he was a good judge of money.

Geo. Heltzel, James H. Michell and Robert Duncan testified to the good character of defendant before his arrest.

Here the defense rested and District Attorney Carnahan introduced the following rebutting testimony:

R. B. Gageby testified that John A. Hammer's reputation for truth was not good; he would not like to believe him on oath. Had heard several, four of whom he named, say they would not like to believe Slick.

James Ramsey testified that Hammer's reputation for truth was not good; he would not believe him on oath, in this case.

Geo. Cupp and Daniel Berthold, called by the defense, had never heard Hammer's reputation for truth and veracity questioned.

Mr. Noon addressed the jury on behalf of defendant briefly, and was followed by Mr. Swartzwelder, who expounded the law and analyzed the testimony adduced in an able manner.

At the conclusion of Mr. S's address, Court adjourned to meet at ten o'clock on Friday morning.

Col. David Campbell.

Below will be found a card from Col. David Campbell, of the Twelfth, who was so bitterly assailed by some of the returned soldiers of his command. The card shows that the charges against him are unfounded and is a most complete vindication.

The officers and men of the Twelfth, assembled at City Hall yesterday afternoon to take some action towards a refutation of the charges made against Col. Campbell.

Orderly Sergeant McNary, of the Washington Blues, was chosen chairman. Col. Campbell made a statement, substantially the same as that in the card below. This seemed to give satisfaction to all except the City Guards, the members of which retired with the avowed determination of paying their own bills, and demanding the refunding of the money withheld from them for regimental purposes.

It was then resolved that each company select one private, the whole to form a board for auditing the claim against the regiment, after which the meeting adjourned with nine cheers for Col. Campbell.

Col. Campbell's card is as follows:

MR. EDITOR—Understanding at Cockeysville, Md., a few days since, that some members of the Twelfth Regiment (who had returned to this county) were quite busy in attempting to damage my reputation, I sent the following telegram to a friend for publication:

COCKEYSVILLE, July 29, 1861.

I will arrive with my regiment to morrow or Wednesday, and counteract the abuse heaped upon me by men anxious to exculpate themselves from dishonor and disgrace. I covet the strictest scrutiny into every private and official act of mine.
DAVID CAMPBELL
Col. Com. Twelfth Reg't.

I shall now proceed to make this promise good, and trust that I may succeed in removing the effects produced by malicious slander. I feel somewhat sensitive in being compelled to resort to newspaper publications for the vindication of my character for naked honesty, especially in a city in which I have all my life resided, and in which all my hopes and interests are blended. Enough of this, however, for the present. The charge preferred against me is that two dollars and fifty cents was deducted from the pay of each soldier in my regiment, without any explanation being given, thereby leaving the inference to be drawn that I had appropriated this money to my own use. Now mark how plain a tale will put this down.

In the rapid organization of volunteer forces many expenses are incurred not provided for in the regulations, but which, nevertheless, are honestly contracted, and should be honorably paid for. Of this class of expenses is an item of boarding for the members of Company K, (City Guards) whilst at York, Pa., amounting to one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, which has repeatedly been presented for payment, and which it was intended should have been adjusted out of this fund. In addition thereto was a bill for the services of a private physician, who attended one of their members during a long and dangerous illness; that soldier, by the way, deserved all the care and attention that was or could be bestowed upon him. There is also another bill of one hundred and fifty dollars contracted for by Company B, (Duquesne Greys,) with a well known hosier in this city, which it was intended also to have paid. I mention these two companies from the fact that all the rumors have, as far as I can understand, emanated from them; in the first from a great body of them who, having returned from the service of their country some days before the expiration of their enlistment, thought it necessary to attack the reputation of the commanding officer of the regiment, with the hope and expectation that the excitement consequent thereon would save them from the merited contempt which such conduct deserved.

In the second instance, the charge proceeded from a constitutional and dyspeptic grumbler, who is attached to Company B, and had the reputation of being a newspaper correspondent, whose letters were written over the initial D, and who would sacrifice the reputation of the corps to which he is unfortunately attached, by dragging into notice transactions which should have been screened from the public gaze. With regard to the allusion made by this correspondent to the custom of paying regimental bands out of the pay of the commissioned officers, I think that the contribution to this fund by them has been exceedingly liberal, and that, should the overplus necessary to settle for that branch of the service encroach *slightly* upon the pay of the private soldier, there should be no grumbling or objection.

There are many other bills which it was in contemplation to pay, in the different companies of the regiment (and of some magnitude too) to which I do not care to refer, as I have discovered no disposition on the part of their members to carp or complain. The companies from the rural districts have acted with discretion and good taste, satisfied to await the report of the disbursing officer without dragging into public notice the private affairs of the Regiment. When the assessment was made, the understanding was explicit and distinct that the bills for which payment was to be asked were to be submitted to a Board of Officers for approval, and that should there be any surplus funds after paying such debts, it would be returned to the contributors *pro rata* at the final muster out and pay. I am not the receipient nor the custodian of the fund, not acknowledging myself as a financial or business agent for the regiment. The funds are, however, deposited by the Quartermaster, who will disburse them honestly and faithfully.

My object in creating this fund, was to pay debts justly and honestly due from members and companies, to honest citizens of York and elsewhere, and thereby preserve the character and reputation of the regiment for financial, as well as martial discipline. The subsequent conduct of some of its members convinces me that I acted with commendable precaution.

DAVID CAMPBELL.

Pittsburgh, August 1st, 1861.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—At a meeting of Sargeant D. M. Spence's squad, held on Thursday, the following was unanimously adopted.

To Messrs. J. E. Bailey, Day, Love, Grove, Williams, McAbee, Cannan and others, of Freeland's station, N. C. Railroad, Baltimore county, Maryland, we hereby tender our most heartfelt thanks to you and your families for the many kindnesses shown us while in your midst, and we hope the day is not far distant when we in return shall reciprocate the disinterested love and attention heaped upon us when needed, while on duty in your immediate neighborhood, knowing and feeling at the same time that your hearts beat responsive to our own, for the one common love of the glorious Stars and Stripes and the Union forever.

OIL.—Nine thousand barrels of oil have been saved from the celebrated Funk well in nine weeks. It is estimated that in this time 3600 bbls. have been wasted. The Jamestown *Journal* says one hundred and fifty barrels of oil are daily passing over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. Advices from New York say that large shipments of oil have been made and that refiners are seeking the article.

ANOTHER CAVALRY COMPANY.—Dr. James A. Herron is about to raise a company of Cavalry, for active service, and is offering strong inducements to men of good character to fill his ranks. Those who wish to bring their own horses will be allowed fifty cents per day, or, if they choose, may sell them at a reasonable price to the government. Those who have none will be supplied with a good nag by Dr. Herron.

LAND SLIDE ON THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—The heavy rains of the past few days have swollen the Allegheny, which is now rising rapidly and was yesterday running very muddy, indeed the water was not fit for drinking or culinary purposes. The small streams emptying into the Allegheny also overflowed their banks and at Puckety creek, fifteen miles above the city, the Allegheny Valley Rail road bridge, a single span of eighty feet, was swept away. At Chartiers, six miles further up, an immense body of earth slid down from the hill upon the track, covering the road for considerable distance.—Several minor slides occurred still higher up the road. The trains yesterday were delayed and some of the passenger[illegible] down by skiff. Workmen are eng[illegible] removing the earth at the slide and a [illegible] work will be built over the creek. The business of the road will be interrupted for a time, but by to-morrow evening trains can run through.

RECRUITING.—The original Scott Legion has secured the fourth story of Lyon's building, where recruits for Col. Rippey's regiment will be received. Lieutenant McIlwaine and Sergeant Major A. P. Callow, of the Thirteenth, are recruiting for a few men to fill up a company in Colonel Rowley's regiment, in the second story of College Hall, corner Fifth and Smithfield streets. Captain F. Van Swattow has been accepted by Col. Geary, and is now recruiting at the "Red, White and Blue Saloon," opposite the Postoffice. He leaves for Philadelphia on Tuesday, 6th instant.—Lieut. Wright, of Co. K, Seventh regiment, has opened a recruiting office in the Allegheny Engine House, Irwin street, for the enlistment of volunteers in Colonel Rippey's regiment.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a man, whose name has not reached us, was run over near Altoona, by the express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and almost instantly killed. He was walking on the track at the time, and was not discovered by the engineer until the train was right upon him. His head was crushed to a pulp, and his body frightfully mangled. The train was stopped, and the deceased picked up, but he was then beyond the reach of human aid, and he died in a few minutes. It was thought that he was intoxicated, otherwise he would scarcely have remained on the track, but of this there is no proof. The body was taken to Altoona.

DONE THE HANDSOME.—We are informed that Mr. J. H. McComb's, the popular proprietor of the McCombs House, in Kittanning, who was in the city on the arrival of Capt. Sirwell's company, which came home with Col. Rowley, invited his old friends and neighbors, (the company hailing from his own town,) to partake of a sumptuous dinner and other refreshments, which he had prepared at his own expense, at one of the hotels in the city. This liberal treatment of the soldiers came in good time, and shows conclusively that Mr. McCombs has a good heart in the right place.

COL. BLACK'S REGIMENT.—Our people in every part of the city, the ladies especially, we are informed, are very kind and liberal in contributing and collecting necessary articles for the use of the soldiers in Col. Black's regiment. Conspicuous, among the ladies, we would mention in this connection, Mrs. Alex. McClurg, whose exertions in behalf of the men in this regiment have been most indefatigable, and we can assure her, that her patriotic zeal is duly appreciated, and will ever be kindly remembered.

EMANCIPATION DAY.—Our colored citizens celebrated the first of August with more than ordinary zest. Celebrations were held at Iron City Park, McFarland's Grove and Breed's Grove. Dinners were served up and addresses delivered at each. All were well attended. The Fort Pitt Cadets were out on parade, having with them two or three contrabands. The "Social Band" was out in full regalia.—The day was rather sultry, but all seemed to enjoy themselves.

ACCIDENT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—MAN KILLED.—The express and mail trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad due yesterday afternoon, did not arrive owing to an accident at Manayunk, by which the express was thrown off the track at six o'clock yesterday morning. One man was killed, one seriously and six slightly injured. We have no particulars, but no Pittsburghers were injured. The passengers and mail arrived by the midnight train.

CITY MORTALITY.—The Physician to the Board of Health reports, for the week ending July 29th, 29 deaths, 9 males, 20 females; 28 white, 1 colored; 15 adults, 14 children under ten. Four adults died of consumption, two of typhoid fever and one of dysentery; three children died of convulsions, two of dysentery, five of enteritis.

RAILROAD ELECTION.—At an election of the stock holders of the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Co., held July 26th, Geo. Neeld, was elected President, and Jacob Henirci, N. P. Fetterman, Robert Snodgrass, William Marshall, Alex. King and Joseph McCormick were chosen directors, and entered on their duties on August 1st.

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.—A lad aged ten years was sent to the House of Refuge yesterday, by Mayor Wilson, having been found by the police in possession of fifteen dollars stolen money. He made several false statements as to where he got it, and could not be induced to tell the truth. An owner is wanted for the money, as there is no doubt as to its having been stolen.

PARADE.—A battallion of the Thirteenth regiment, consisting of Co. B, Capt. Patterson, Co. E, Capt. Lowe, Co. K, Capt. Poland, paraded yesterday morning. Capt. Morris' Washington Infantry also paraded. All the companies looked well and performed some creditable manœuvres.

POSTPONED.—The hearing in the case of John McKinstry, of Wheeling, charged with uttering treasonable sentiments, has been postponed until this morning at ten o'clock, at which time Mayor Wilson will have some information as to his character, from parties in Wheeling.

THE iron tubing of an oil well near Rouseville is said to have become highly magnetized, and attracts iron like a loadstone. Another well is said to flow faster during a thunder storm than at any other time. These are new kinks in the phenomena of oil wells.

RELEASED.—Wm. A. Young, charged with stabbing Francis Welsh and Owen Hughes, in the Fifth Ward, recently, was discharged by Alderman Jones on Wednesday and the same evening left to join his company, the Government Guards, at Washington City.

WOOD BURNED.—Some days ago the sparks from the Fast Freight set fire to a lot of wood on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Derry and St. Clair station, and before it could be quenched, consumed from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five cords.

PREACHING TO THE THIRTEENTH.—Rev. A. M. Stewart, late Chaplain to the 13th Regiment, will preach to the Regiment on next Sunday, in his church on the corner of Harrison and Penn streets.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL.—Mr. Simon Small, the newly appointed Superintendent of the Marine Hospital, will assume the management of that institution on Monday next.

BENJ. BUCH, a Lancaster drover, was relieved of his pocket book, containing nearly $1100, on a train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Downington. The poor fellow lost nearly his all.

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

FIRST EDITION.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MILITARY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamship Africa.

[illegible]NGTON CITY ITEMS.

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

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The following orders have just been promulgated:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 30, 1861.

General Orders, No. 12.—Searches of houses for army traitors or spies, and the arrests of offenders in such matters, shall only be made in any of the departments by special authority of the Commander thereof, except in extreme cases admitting of no delay. By command of Lieutenant General Scott.
(Signed,)
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 31, 1861.

General Orders, No. 13.—It has been the prayer of every patriot that the tramp and din of civil war might at least spare the precincts within which repose the sacred remains of the Father of his country, but this pious hope is disappointed. Mount Vernon, so recently consecrated anew to the immortal Washington by the ladies of America, has already been overrun by bands of rebels, who, having trampled under foot the Constitution of the United States, the ark of our freedom and prosperity, are prepared to trample on the ashes of him to whom we are all mainly indebted for those mighty blessings. Should the operations of war take the United States troops in that direction, the General-in-Chief does not doubt that each and every man will approach with due reverence, and leave uninjured not only the tomb but also the house and groves and walks which were so loved by the best and greatest of men.
(Signed,)
WINFIELD SCOTT, by command.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The Cunard steamship Africa arrived at half past nine o'clock.

The grand opera house at Paris has been burned, causing a loss of one million francs. Six persons were injured.

The English Mission has been received at Pekin in a most friendly manner. There was a prospect of establishing a commercial intercourse with China on much better footing than heretofore.

Advices from Vienna state that Count Moritz Esterhazy has been appointed to the Ministry, without a portfolio.

Count Torgach, the new Chancellor of Hungary, has declared his determination to act according to the wishes of the nation and to the constitution.

[Special Dispatch to the Evening Chronicle.]

MANAYUNK, Pa., August 1.—*Ed. Chronicle:*—The express train coming west was thrown from the track here this morning at six o'clock. One man was killed, one seriously injured and six slightly injured. No Pittsburghers hurt.

A large force is at work clearing the track. The passengers were detained eight hours; also, the express going east. Will be off in an hour.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The surveying schooner Vixen, which arrived from the Capes of Virginia, reports 11 vessels ashore between Cape Henry and a point 10 miles south. Five of them were ships, and all of them more or less stripped of rigging. They appeared to have gone on recently, and it can only be attributed to piratical cruisers which are now devastating American commerce.

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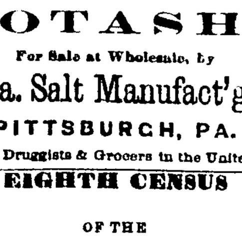

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OF THE

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.

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R. C. SCHMERTZ, Cashier.
se8:wly

FISH.—25 half barrels Mackerel, No. 3, in store and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, corner Market and First sts. ly27

SECOND EDITION.

THE VERY LATEST.

Gen. Johnson's Army on the Move Northward.

Latest from Harper's Ferry.

RETREAT OF GEN. WISE.

ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

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

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 1—HOUSE.—Mr. Stevens, from the Committee of Conference on the Supplementary Loan Bill, made a report explaining that the disagreements of the two Houses have been compromised by striking out "9 per centum" in certain cases and substituting "six per cent." Also modifying the sub treasury act, so that instead of gold and silver being immediately paid into the Treasury as now required, the money derived from the loan may remain in solvent banks until it shall be drawn out in pursuance of the law.

Mr. F. A. Conkling, of N. Y., inquired whether the committee obtained the duties from tea, coffee, sugar, etc., as a pledge for the loan.

Mr. Stevens said the Senate would not consent to that and rather than lose the bill, the House Committee agreed to abandon that clause. The report was then adopted by a vote of 83 against 34.

Mr. Elliot, of Mass., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to suspend in part the operation of the act of March, 1845, relating to revenue cutters and steamers, so as to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to apply so much of the appropriation for the collection of the revenue, to the charter or purchases of vessels for revenue service as may be necessary. Passed.

The Senate bill authorizing the appointment of Aid-de-Camps in addition to those now allowed by law, by the President, on recommendation of either a Lieutenant General or of Major Generals, was passed.

The Speaker appointed as a Committee on the part of the House to examine and report as to the compensation of all officers of the government with a view to retrenchment, Messrs Morrill of Vt, Olin and Allen.

Mr. Blair, of Mo., rising to a personal explanation read some remarks of Thurlow Weed against him and his brother. The Postmaster General, derogatory to them in connexion with the war; as to the latter, that gentleman could take care of himself. Although differing from Gen. Scott with reference to the conduct of the war, their personal relations were of the kindest character. Mr. Blair referred to Mr. Richardson's repetition of the conversation between Scott and the President, relative to the late battle, and involving the responsibility of the fight. Mr. Richardson did nothing. His language had been fairly construed, if it was supposed he had said or intimated that Scott implied that the President has forced him into the movement. Mr. Blair alluded to this matter for a double purpose. He understood that Scott did in that conversation exhonorate the President from having any part in forcing him to the battle.

Mr. Richardson repeated that he did not understand Scott as implying that the President forced him to fight that battle.

Mr. Blair replied that the President should retain the confidence of the people of the country, but this he could not do so long as it is held out that the President forced Scott to fight the battle against his will, but as the President did not take the responsibility of forcing a battle before the troops were ready, he will still retain, as he deserves, the confidence of the people.

Mr. Richardson in a further explanation said it was, the other day, no part of his purpose to make any assaults on the President.

Mr. Blair reminded the gentleman that he said Lincoln was an honest man when let alone, but the President was surrounded by wiley politicians against whom he (Richardson) feared the President had not the courage or the will to stand.

Mr. Richardson replied. His remarks on that occasion were not as well expressed as they ought to have been. If this meaning was understood because his language was unhappy, he rejected it.

The House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, gave notice that he should introduce a bill declaring unconstitutional, the act making a retrocession of a part of the District of Columbia to the State of Virginia.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States was taken up and passed.

Mr. Chandler, of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill reducing the Consular fees on vessels running to or between foreign ports. Passed.

The bill to punish frauds on the part of officers making contracts for the government, returned from the House, was taken up.

Mr. Wilson moved a reconsideration of the vote, by which the former amendments of the House was agreed to.

After some discussion the motion was withdrawn and the bill passed.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., made a report from the Committee of Conference, on the bill for the better organization of the army. Passed.

The Committee on Conference on the loan bill, made a report which was agreed to and the bill passed.

The bill for the suppression of the insurrection was taken up and a long discussion ensued.

On a motion to postpone till the next session, Mr. Breckinridge, of Ky., said he should vote for a postponement. He was glad to see the Senate at last pause before a single bill. He wished this bill was published in every newspaper in the country, believing that it would meet with universal condemnation. He thought the tendency of this bill was to abolish all State government, and destroy the last vestige of political and personal liberty.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., contended that some bill of this kind was necessary, from the exigencies of the times. The Constitution was in danger. We have voted men and money to carry on the war to save the constitution, and how can we justify ourselves without maturing a bill so much needed. If we postpone the bill we will allow the Constitution to be violated every day, and leave the military to do as they please without restriction.

Mr. Breckinridge said the drama was beginning to open. The Senators who urged this war have commenced to quarrel among themselves. The Senate has already passed a general confiscation bill, and also a general emancipation bill. The Police Commissioners at Baltimore have been arrested without any law, and carried off to an unknown place, and the President refuses to tell the House what they were arrested for and what has been done with them. Yet you call this liberty and law. The Senator from Illinois, Mr. Browning had said that he, Mr. Breckinridge had assailed the President with severity, if not malignity. In the midst of these events he could not cherish personal animosity towards the President. He never entertained such a spirit. On the contrary, he thought more highly of him than did many of his counsellors. He believed him to be an honest man, trampling the Constitution under foot with good motives, but from evil counsels. Mr. Breckinridge said that the President had no authority to declare a State in insurrection.

Mr Baker contended that the President had the right to declare a district in insurrection whether it composed a State or two States. When the civil power is overthrown the President must call on the military to preserve the government. The only thing the President can do is to advance armies and put down rebellion.—The Senator *from* Kentucky stands up bravely to speak sentiments which he holds but what are they but spirit and comfort to the enemy, what are they but brilliant words—polished treason even in the very Capital. Would the Senator have us yield to treason? There was nothing left for us but to go forward. What would have been thought of a Roman Senator who declared for peace when Carthage was advancing on Rome. A Senator near me says he would have been hurled from the Tarpeian Rock. The North and East will never falter, but give all its blood and treasure to support the government. He foretold a brilliant fortune for the Republic.

After further discussion, the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

SANDY HOOK, August 1.—No important movements have been made yet. An additional force has been sent up the river to guard the ford at Harper's Ferry. Scouting parties out on Tuesday night, report considerable bodies of rebel foragers within six miles of the Ferry, which gives rise to a suspicion that a much larger body is nearer us than Leesburg. Some think that Gen. Johnson's army is on the move northward. Three brigades of the Shenandoah column have already been formed. The first is to be commanded by Gen. Geo. H. Thomas; the second by Col. J. J. Abercrombie, and the third by Col. Charles J. Stone. The other brigades are now forming.

The Massachusetts Thirtieth regiment is at Hagerstown, and is expected here to-night. The Fifth Connecticut arrived this morning.

Scouts frequently bring in evidences of secession combinations in this section of Maryland, as well as frequent communication with the rebels in Virginia Stringent measures have been instituted to stop such correspondence if it really exists; also, to break up the organization.

Nothing is positively known, outside of the staff, of the enemy's movements.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 1—The War Department has received the following direct from General Rosecrans, by telegraph, dated to day:—General Cox reached Gauley's Bridge on the 29th inst. General Wise fled without fighting, destroying the bridge to prevent pursuit. We have captured a thousand muskets and several kegs of cannon powder. Many inhabitants of that section who have heretofore been strong Secessionists, denounce Gen. Wise for his wanton destruction of property and are abandoning him and his cause. His Western troops are rapidly disbanding. The valley of the Kanawha is now free from the rebel forces.

LOUISVILLE, August 1.—A dispatch to the *Courier*, says McCulloch defeated Siegel in Southern Missouri, killing 9,000 and losing 600 The report is not believed at the *Courier* office.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 29th, says, a Pennsylvania regiment has been captured by the Confederates.

V. K. Stephenson, in a card in the Nashville *Union* this morning, says that Judge Cateron will not undertake to hold the Federal Court at Nashville again, no matter what may occur.

CAIRO, August 1.—A scout just in reports Jeff. Thompson, with five hundred rebels, encamped thirty miles south of Bird's Point. There are three thousand between Charleston and New Madrid, and seven thousand at the latter place.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER..........WM. HENDERSON

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, $5,00; Single Seat in Private Box, $1,00; Parquette and Dress Circle, chairs, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.

Benefit of Mr. W. HENDERSON, tendered him by the returned soldiers.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, 1861.

The interesting nautical drama entitled

BLACK EYED SUSAN.

William..........Mr. Henderson.
Dance..........M'lle Marie Olive

To be followed by the

SOLDIER'S RETURN.

In which Ettie Henderson will sing "God Bless our Gallant Soldiers."

Dance..........M'lle Marie Olive

To conclude with the

ELLSWORTH TABLEAUX.

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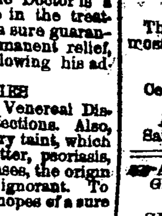

Dr. BROWN is an old citizen of Pittsburgh, and has been in Practice for the last *twenty-five years.* His business has been confined mostly to Private and Surgical Diseases.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS in need of a medical friend, should not fail to find out the sure place of relief. The Doctor is a regular graduate, and his experience in the treatment of a certain class of diseases is a sure guarantee to the sufferers of obtaining permanent relief, by the use of his remedies and following his advice.

DR. BROWN'S REMEDIES never fail to cure the worst form of Venereal Diseases, Impurities and Scrofulous Affections. Also, all diseases arising from a hereditary taint, which manifests itself in the form of a tetter, psoriasis, and a great many forms of skin diseases, the origin of which the patient is entirely ignorant. To persons so afflicted, Dr. Brown offers hopes of a sure and speedy recovery.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.

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, Gonnorrhoea, Stricture, Urethal Discharges, Female Weakness, Monthly Suppressions, Diseases of the Joints, Fistula in Ano, Nervous Affections, Pains in the Back and Kidneys, Irritation of the Bladder, together with all diseases of an impure origin.

A letter describing the symptoms, containing a $1, directed to DR. BROWN, No. 50 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa., will be immediately answered.—Medicine sent to any address, safely packed and secure from observation.

Office and Private Rooms, No. 50 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se05-dawis

6 DOZ. ENGLISH GRADUATED MEASURES; 5 gross French Infant Powder, just received and for sale by GEO. A. KELLY, fy18 Allegheny city.

OIL.—20 barrels first quality Carbon Oil; 20 " Linseed oil; this day received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

DRIED FRUIT.—100 bushels Dried Apples in store and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, corner Market and First sts.

WET FLANNELS, wet at the late fire on Wood street, selling awful cheap for cash only. C. HANSON LOVE, ly27 74 Market street.

"They go right to the Spot."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

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Throat Confections,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

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GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

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SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

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CHILDREN CRY FOR

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They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensible. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

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CURE
Sick Headache
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
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BY THE USE OF THESE CEPHALIC PILLS the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the Bowels,—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females,* and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety and without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

Beware of Counterfeits.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar street, New York.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

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The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

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Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not *know* to possess real merit.

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The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

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Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

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"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

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As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

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