The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING......NOV. 7, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

German Mass Meeting—Address of Hon. F. Hassaurek.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of our German citizens was held in Concert Hall, on Saturday evening, to hear an address from the Hon. F. Hassaurek, of Cincinnati. The hall was well filled at an early hour, and the meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers: President, H. P. Mueller, Esq.; Vice Presidents, Col. George Gerst and others. Secretaries, Dr. P. Held, Ed. Moye, and H. Bauer. When the time for opening the meeting arrived, Mr. Hassaurek had not yet made his appearance, and Mr. Stephen M. Ott was introduced and entertained the audience very acceptably until the arrival of the distinguished stranger, when Mr. Ott gave way to him.

The Chairman then introduced the Hon. F. Hassaurek, who was received with hearty applause, after which he proceeded to deliver an address in the German language, of which the following is a brief synopsis:

Mr. Hassaurek began his address by showing that slavery is the cause of this war. It was the only element that could have disturbed our domestic tranquillity, and without it there would have been no war. He next proceeded to show that this war had been commenced by the South without the slightest provocation. He reviewed the political history of the United States, and showed that the North had always yielded to the South, and complied with all her demands. We were willing to defer to slavery as long as slavery would defer to the Union. But the South broke all compromises. The compromise of 1850 had been entered into as a finality. The slave question was to be agitated no more. The North performed her part of the compact, but the pro-slavery party, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, opened the doors to renewed agitation. When Mr. Lincoln was elected the South had a majority in the Senate, and a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and might have prevented any unfriendly legislation;" but they were bent on rule or ruin. They were too much of an aristocracy to submit to the democratic principle of yielding to the decision of the majority. The question now is whether republican self government is a failure, as claimed by the aristocrats of Europe, or whether the American people will be able to maintain their cherished institutions.

The speaker then proceeded to show that, up to this time, the South has refused all terms and rejected all overtures of peace. In the beginning of this war nobody had thought of emancipation. Mr. Lincoln had enforced the fugitive slave law and declared that he would not interfere with slavery where it existed. He disavowed the proclamations of Fremont and Hunter, and fugitive slaves were returned to their masters by Union Generals. But slavery could not be appeased. It was bent on destroying the Union. Not even 'a blank sheet of paper to write their own conditions on' would bring back the haughty barons of the South. Was it not just to retaliate on slavery? It has always been an element of trouble and a disgrace to the nation. As long as it remains no lasting peace can be effected. Shall we entail the cause of new wars on future generations? Or shall we wipe out forever the only stain on the fair fame of our country? The national honor is pledged by the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the national faith must be kept.

When the war broke out our government solemnly declared that the rebellion should be put down and the integrity of the nation preserved. Shall we make ourselves the laughing stock of Europe by abandoning this war without having accomplished its object? Shall we destroy our national credit by admitting that we foolishly undertook a task which we were unable to accomplish?

The Chicago platform and General McClellan's letter of acceptance were next taken up, and the speaker showed that while they propose armistice and negotiations, they proposed nothing in case these negotiations should fail. McClellan is not pledged to carry on the war for the restoration of the Union after having negotiated in vain. And where is the evidence that the rebels will listen to propositions for restoring the Union? All their declarations have been to the contrary. The revelation that by revoking the Proclamation of Emancipation, the rebels will be induced to return, must have been made to the democratic leaders by spiritual communication, for in this earthly world of ours there is not the slightest proof that even this breach of the nation's faith will appease the South.

The charge that this is a war for the negroes, who will overrun the North, and enter into a ruinous competition with white labor, was next discussed and refuted. The negro loves the play ground of his childhood as dearly as the white man. He loves his home, he loves even the scenes of his past oppression, where he has toiled for so many years, the place where his poor cottage stands, and with which all his early recollections are entwined. Take a Laponian or an Esquimaux from his snow fields, where there is but one day and one night in the year, and transport him into a more genial clime, and surround him with all the comforts of civilization, and his heart will pine for his seals and reindeers, for his dreary fields of snow. Thousands of negroes have been freed by this war, but how few of them come to the North! Individuals may come and go, but the great mass of negroes will cling to their old homes, where they are not chilled by the frosts of unwonted winters and the cold faces of strangers. They will work as hundreds of them do now, on the same plantations, and sometimes even for the same old masters; but the laborer will be worth his hire, and a new civilization will spring up under the cheerful energy of those who are rewarded for their toil.

Mr. Hassaurek then took up the charge that this war will ruin us financially. Wherever we look we see the evidences of prosperity. The wages of labor are higher than they ever were before. The shoemaker, it is true, pays $20 for a coat which formerly cost him but $10; but he receives $12 for a pair of boots for which formerly he received but $6. While the prices of everything have risen in proportion, the wages of labor have risen in a higher proportion, because hundreds and thousands of laboring men are in the army, and the demand for labor at home is greater than the supply. Objections are made to greenbacks; but greenbacks will rid us of State shinplasters, and, instead of losing heavy discount on bank bills by traveling from one State to the other, we are now able to pay for our supper at San Francisco with the same money with which we pay for our dinner at Pittsburgh and our breakfast at New York. As long as the Union remains good, greenbacks will be good. Destroy the Union, and our national credit will be gone. To bring back the South by negotiation, we would have to assume the rebel debt. But with a Union restored, and the South regenerated by free labor; with a railroad to the Pacific, and our immense national resources, we, the greatest nation in the world, will be able to pay our debts, provided we remain true to ourselves and our Government.

The question of arbitrary arrests was next disposed of. A man by committing treason forfeits his life. If he is merely arrested and let off again, it does not become him to complain that he has not been hanged. The speaker also referred to the homestead law which we owe to the Republican party after the veto of President Buchanan. He referred to the liberality of the present administration to the naturalized citizens for which no example had been set by the democratic administrations.

All the loss of life and treasure which this war has caused, we owe to slavery. For the death of every Union soldier, slavery is responsible. Is such an institution to be maintained and perpetuated, as proposed by the Chicago platform? Mr. Hassaurek next referred to the many other points involved in this contest, and concluded with a touching appeal to the Germans to stand by the great principle of liberty for which they had left the fatherland and sought a new home on this side of the Atlantic ocean.

Grand Union Rally in Tarentum.

On Friday of last week, the Union loving citizens of our neighboring borough of Tarentum, held a grand rally. Meetings were held in the afternoon and at night, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. On motion of George R. Dickey, Sr., Esq., the meeting was organized by calling George M. Morrison Esq., to preside, and Captain Vantine Kipp, of Westmoreland county, and Captain John Boyd, and J. Ormand, Sr., Esq. of Tarentum, Vice Presidents. Secretaries, Wm. P. Evans, Esq., of Tarentum, and H. Hutasco, of Westmoreland county.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. Bell, of the Lutheran Church, after which a stirring but brief speech was delivered by Rev. M. Timmons, of the United Presbyterian Church of Tarentum, who was followed by Charles W. Robb, Esq., of this city, in as able and exhaustive an argument upon the issues of the campaign as we have listened to for a long time.

The night meeting which was very large, was held in the United Presbyterian Church, and was most happily and effectually addressed by Rev. D. Galbraith, of Freeport, and Hon. M. Kirkpatrick, of this city. Although the weather was inclement and the night dark, many were present from five and six miles distance, who never moved until a very late hour, and until Mr. Kirkpatrick's lucid and eloquent address for the good cause had been spoken. We have rarely seen more enthusiasm than was manifested at this meeting. Every word that was spoken seemed to touch a responsive chord among those present. Well posted citizens of Tarentum assure us that on to morrow our majority over the last election will be increased to at least twenty-two. We should not, judging from the feeling and activity displayed amongst the people, be at all surprised.

Mass Meeting at Clinton—A Grand Procession—Eloquent Speeches, etc.

On Saturday a grand mass convention of the Union citizens of the adjoining portions of Beaver, Washington, and Allegheny counties, was held at Clinton, Findley township, and was one of the largest demonstrations ever witnessed in that section. The morning was cold and raw, and although the sun shone out brightly at noon, the wind was piercing cold. The unfavorable weather, however, did not prevent the sturdy yeomen from turning out, in company with their families, and giving a day to the cause of Lincoln and Liberty.

Delegations were present from each of the three counties mentioned, and the procession formed in a large field on the farm of James T. Campbell, Esq., east of the village, and moved to where the speakers' stand had been erected, in a field on the farm of Charles Wilson, Esq., west of the town. James R. Byers, Esq., acted as Chief Marshal, assisted by a number of aids. The procession was over a mile in length, and presented a very fine appearance. An interesting spectacle was, ladies on horseback representing the different States of the Union. Each lady wore a blue sash, on which was inscribed, on a white ground, in black letters, the name of the State which she represented. The seceded States were represented by eleven ladies, on horseback, in mourning, and carrying a small banner, on one side of which was the inscription—"Our Folly makes us Mourn."

When the procession was over, the people assembled in masse around the stand and the meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers: President, George Dickson, Esq., Vice Presidents—Washington county: W. B. Reed, Richard Donelson, Matthew Bailey, and James Shelito. Beaver county: James Smith, Rev. Mr. Morton, David Scott and John Porter. Allegheny county: Hon. George Y. M'Kee, Capt. John Young, Hon. Alfred Slack, and John Curry. Secretaries—Rev. Henry Stewart, H. Elliott M'Bride, Hon. John N. M'Donald and William Frasier.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Josiah Thompson, United Presbyterian Minister of the place, after which Rev. T. N. Boyle was introduced and delivered a brief but interesting and effective speech.

Rev. John Douglas, D.D., was next introduced, and discussed the leading political issues of the campaign in a most masterly manner. He spoke at considerable length, and was frequently interrupted with the warmest demonstrations of applause.

A. M. Watson, Esq., followed in a vigorous and telling speech, at the conclusion of which the meeting adjourned with the usual formalities—cheers for the candidates, thanks to the officers and speakers, etc.

The convention was a grand success, and highly creditable to all who participated therein.

Riot in the Ninth Ward—Two Men Shot.

On Saturday night, about twelve o'clock, a riot occurred at the Iron City Hotel, on Penn street, in the Ninth ward, during which two men were shot. It appears that a Democratic meeting had been held at Lawrenceville, which was attended by the Ninth ward McClellan Club. James Neeson, the proprietor of the hotel, accompanied the Club from the meeting, and upon arriving at his house, they went in to get a drink. After drinking Mr. Nesson commenced closing his establishment, when another party, who had chartered a passenger railway car to bring them from the meeting to the city, stopped at the house. They called for drinks, which were furnished, when they declined paying for them. This led to an altercation, when one of the party stepped forward and paid the required amount. Mr. Neeson then stated that as it was about twelve o'clock, he wished to close his house, and ordered the party to leave. They thus refused to do, when Mr. Neeson lowered the gas, saying that he would not sell any more liquor that night. He was then knocked down, and a general row ensued, during which several persons were injured by tumblers and clubs, one young man named Edward Watters, a resident of the Sixth ward, being struck on the head with a tumbler and received a severe wound. The house was at last cleared of the belligerents, when they commenced stoning it. Mr. Neeson went to the door, and told the crowd that he was prepared to defend his property, and would do so. A number of shots were then fired, and a man named Frank Ott, was struck in the neck, the ball passing completely through it. He was carried to his residence, in Carpenters alley, between Sixth street and Virgin alley, where he still lies in a dangerous condition. John Dunn, barkeeper at Luke O'Brien's saloon, on Wylie street, was shot in the arm, but the wound is slight.

The night watch hearing of the difficulty, repaired to the hotel and took Mr. Neeson into custody. He is still in confinement, awaiting an examination. Neeson admits firing at the crowd, but denies shooting Ott. There were numerous reports afloat yesterday in regard to the shooting, but we will not give publicity to any of them, as the Mayor will investigate the case this morning.

At a late hour last night, Ott, the wounded man, had considerably improved, and slight hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Union Mass Convention at Elizabeth.

The people of the Monongahela Valley assembled in mass convention at the Borough of Elizabeth, on Saturday, at one o'clock, P. M. A large delegation, including the Pittsburgh Central Glee Club, went up from this city at 8 o'clock, A. M., on the steamer Franklin, and arrived at Elizabeth at noon. Upon the arrival of the boat a procession was formed, and the multitude, some on foot and some on horseback, with music and banners, marched through the principal streets, and were then dismissed for dinner. The latch string was out, and the generous Union men and women of Old Elizabeth exerted themselves in the entertainment of the many strangers present, and it was thoroughly done.

The afternoon meeting was addressed by Hon. P. C. Shannon, Major A. M. Brown and General J. K. Moorhead.

Another meeting was held at seven p. m, which was addressed by J. J. Siebeneck, Esq., General Moorhead and others.

The proceedings during the day were enlivened with songs by the Central Glee Club, of this city.

Larceny.

A few days ago, a resident of Isabella street, Allegheny, appeared before Mayor Lowry and made an information against a colored woman named Caroline Black for stealing a valuable cloth cloak and thirty dollars in money. On Saturday night the police arrested a colored woman for vagrancy, and during the examination before the Mayor yesterday morning she was identified as Caroline Black, the party who committed the larceny, and held to answer the charge at Court. Caroline had been employed as a domestic in the house of the prosecutor, and it is alleged that during her term of service she carried away the missing articles.

Dr. Lighthill.—We are truly pleased to chronicle the merited success of this justly celebrated *Specialist* (from 34 St. Marks Place, New York,) in this city; and, no doubt, the Doctor's numerous patients in this vicinity will regret to learn that his engagements elsewhere will preclude the possibility of extending the present successful visit beyond next Saturday, November 12th. The subjoined testimonial is from one of our well known and respected citizens, and we cordially commend it to the numerous afflicted in our midst:

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 5, 1864.—This will certify that I have been under the care of Dr. Lighthill, for the cure of Catarrh, and that, although he has attended me for a little over one week, I feel that a permanent cure is to be effected, and am so much better in all respects as to warrant me in giving publicity to these facts and recommending Dr. Lighthill to any one affected with Catarrh. JACOB FORSYTHE, Forsyth Bros. & Co., 74 Water street.

Union Meeting at McKeesport.—The loyal people of the borough of McKeesport assembled in mass meeting on Saturday evening last. Speeches were made by John F. Dravo, Esq., Hon. P. C. Shannon, Maj. A. M. Brown, and Hon. James Lowry, Jr. The Pittsburgh Central Glee Club, which came down with the speakers from Elizabeth, sang many of their excellent songs, after which the meeting adjourned with cheers for the Union and our army and navy.

The Family Treasure, for November, is on our table, and well maintains its claim to be what it is called, a *treasure* of pleasant and instructive reading for the family—something for the grave and studious, and something for the excitable mind of the young and inquiring; the moral and religious influence of all being good. D. M'Kinney, D. D., and Rev. I. N. M'Kinney, editors, Pittsburgh.

Presentation.—On last Saturday evening the employees of the La Belle Steel Works presented Mr. Thos. H. Beattie, the manager, with a beautiful and costly watch, as a testimonial of their esteem for him. The presentation was made by Mr. Thos. Bradford, and replied to by Mr. Thos. H. Beattie.

Union Meeting at Etna.—On Saturday evening the Union men of Shaler township and vicinity had a grand meeting and torchlight procession at Etna. Speeches were made by Col. James S. Franklin, B. F. Lucas, Esq., and Alfred G. Lloyd, Esq. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the meeting was kept up to a late hour.

Look for No. 55 Fifth street. Great bargains now offered in New Goods received from the eastern markets during the time of the low prices.

Boots and Shoes.—An entire fresh and new stock opened at McClelland's Auction Rooms, 55 Fifth street, and selling at private sale at low prices.

Furloughed Soldiers.

Our citizens no doubt, have noticed the large number of soldiers on our streets for the last few days, and have wondered where they came from; but if they should drop in at the Soldiers' Home, or City Hall, they would ascertain that they were on their road home to cast their votes on the question "Is this war a failure?" They are all from States that disfranchises its soldiers. Of course they are not from the front, but from the hospitals, and nearly all bear marks of their service for the maintenance of the Union. Large numbers arrived Saturday noon and night, and as no western train run on Sunday, they were not a little disappointed to find they would be detained. The Subsistence Committee represented the fact to Captain J. F. Denniston, of Gen. Rowley's staff, who, with his usual promptitude in such matters, arranged with the Western roads to run an extra train on Sunday afternoon. The Subsistence Committee furnished them with meals during their stay in the city. They expressed themselves highly gratified with their treatment in our city, as one facetiously remarked he knew Pittsburgh should restore the Union, because they would put a link on (Lincoln) with the soldier.

In Everybody's Mouth.—Praise and Sozodont—greatest luxury of modern times—beautifies and preserves the teeth. The repulsive breath is rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends or in business, will now no longer be noticed.

Sold by Druggists.

Theater.—To-night the romantic Irish drama of "Colleen Bawn," will be produced at the Theatre, Miss Major Pauline Cushman sustaining the character of Eily O'Connor. Mr. Ward will appear as Miles Na Coppaleen.

Dress Goods, Shawls, Balmorals, Skirts, Flannels, Domestic Goods, Blankets, &c., just opened at McClelland's Auction Rooms, 55 Fifth Street.

DIED:

HOLMES.—On Friday, 4th instant, at 2½ o'clock, WILLIE, son of Letitia and the late James Holmes, aged 4 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place on MONDAY, 7th instant, at 11 o'clock a. m., precisely, from the residence of his mother, No. 64 Union avenue, Allegheny.

BARKER—On Sabbath noon, 6th inst, Mrs. MARY BARKER, daughter of Andrew Watson.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 63 Ross street, at two o'clock THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBB.—On Nov. 6th, SAMUEL, youngest son of James and Mary A. Robb, aged four months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, Nov. 7th, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of its parents, Granville street, near the Seventh Ward School House.

MARKETS.

New York Market.

New York, Nov. 5.—Cotton decidedly higher and more doing, at $1,23@1,29 for middling.

Flour—State and Western, 10@15c higher; $10@10 20 for Extra. $10,95@11 25 for Extra Philadelphia, and $11 30@12,00 for Trade brands, closing dull and scarcely so firm. Included in sales are 6,000 bbls Extra State, for November, December and January, at $10,60@11,00.

Whisky dull, at $1,72½@1,74 for Western, and closing dull at inside prices.

Wheat 1@2c better; $2,15@2 25 for Chicago Spring, $2 30 for choice Amber Mill, and $2,40 for Winter Red Western.

Corn 1c better; $1,66@167 for Mixed Western, inside price in store.

Oats quiet and steady, at 91@91½ for Western.

Wool firm.

Coffee dull.

Sugar firm; Muscavado, 18½@19½; Havana, 20@23.

Molasses quiet.

Petroleum quiet and firm; 45c for Crude, 63c for Refined in Bond, and 84c for Refined Free.

Pork decidedly higher; $39@39 50 for Mess, $40 75@42,50 for New do, cash and regular way, closing at $42,50, cash; $38,50@39,00 for Prime, $42@42,50 for Prime Mess; also 750 bbls New Mess for all November buyers' option, at $42.50.

Beef active and firm at previous prices; $12,00 bbls Extra Mess to arrive, all in November, at $20,00.

Beef Hams quiet.

Bacon Sides firmer, to arrive in January and February, at 18c, for Cumberland Cut, 19c for Long Ribbed, and 19¼c for Long Clear.

Lard decidedly firmer, at 21½@23½c, including 200 bbls Prime Steam to arrive, at 23¼.

New York Stock and Money Market.

New York, Nov. 5.—Money active and firmer, at 7 per cent.

Exchange firm, at 109½@109¾ for gold

Gold active and firmer, opening at 235½, advancing to 241½, declining to 229, and advancing to 240½.

Government Stocks a shade firmer.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

The river rose rapidly at this point during Saturday and Saturday night, but last evening it was falling slowly with full eleven feet in the channel. The weather yesterday was mild and pleasant.

The arrivals since our last report include the Minerva from Wheeling, Starlight from Cincinnati and the Onward from St. Louis. The Emma Graham from Zanesville is due this morning, and the Kate B. Porter from Cincinnati, and the Kate Putnam from St. Louis, are among the first due.

The Julia cleared for Zanesville on evening, as did also the Pine Grove for Cincinnati, and the Leclaire No. 2, for Oil City.

The Kate Putnam left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Friday, and the Golden, Wm. Butler, Ontario and Iron City were advertised to follow on Saturday.

The staunch and reliable Olive, Captain J. M. Andrews, is filling up rapidly for St. Louis, and will be ready to leave this evening. She will follow for the same point, by the Annexia, Captain A. G. M'Callam.

The Evansville Journal of Wednesday last gives the following particulars of the attack of the rebels on the steamer Anna while descending the Tennessee river:

On Friday the Anna, Captain J. S. Maratta, on her way from Johnsonville, was suddenly opened on by the rebel battery at Paris Landing, but putting on a full head of steam she made a run [illegible] thirty five pounds of steam she continued on her way down, congratulating herself on her happy escape, when she was opened on by the second battery, and with musketry, from the opposite side of the river.

Things looked desperate, but Captain Maratta expressed his purpose never to surrender until his boat was blown out of the water, and his officers and crew expressed a willingness to stand by him, and stood on his course.

For over an hour and a half the Anna was under fire, and at one time twelve guns playing away at her, but she fortunately made her escape.

She was literally riddled with musket-balls, cannon shot and shell. We counted over thirty bullet holes and one cannon shot through her pilot-house. [illegible] Another shell or cannon-ball struck the skylight roof aft, shearing off about two feet half way across, then passed down and took about the same off the main roof. But it would take two columns to describe all the rents and wounds she received. One ball passed nearly her whole length from stem to stern, cutting off six stanchions, passing through a hog chain post six inches thick and lodged in the hull.

The only man injured as far as we could learn, was the clerk, Mr. W. H. Maratta, who had just "turned out," and was dressing. While leaning down drawing on a sock a ball came through the window and took a nip out of the point of his shoulder. Had he been sitting upright, it would inevitably have penetrated his heart.

The conduct of the pilot at the wheel is beyond all praise, and to the bravery of him and Captain Maratta is due the safety of the boat.

The Naugatuck, on her way up, learning of the condition of things, returned to Paducah.

The tin-clad gunboats seemed to be unequal to the rebel batteries, and an iron-clad has been sent up to pay its respects to the rebel scoundrels.

Chicago Market.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Flour dull.

Wheat firm, and 2c@3c better. No. 1, $1,93; $1,84 for No. 2.

Corn quiet at $1,23@1.25 for No. 2.

Oats steady at 64½@65.

Provisions quiet.

Whiskey steady at $1,64.

Provisions dull

Receipts—Flour, 4,700 bbls; Corn, 18,000 bush; Oats, 18,000.

Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls; Wheat, 46,000 bush; Corn, 24,000 bush; Oats, 53,000 bush.

AUCTION SALES.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF PITT TOWNSHIP PROPERTY.—TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8th, at 7½ o'clock, by order of Orphans' Court, will be sold at commercial sales rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, the following property in Pitt township:

Two Lots, Nos. 16 and 17, in J. H. Wright's plan, being subdivision of Lot No. 8 in John Wright's plan, fronting each 24 feet on a township road, and extending back the same width 127 feet.

Also the undivided one-half of lot No. 18, adjoining the above, and same size, being property of Albert M. Wright, minor son of Robert Wright, deceased.

Also, the other undivided one-half of lot No. 18, being the property of Susan Wright.

Terms at sale. For further particulars apply to Robert Long, Guardian, Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh.

no3 A. McILWAINE, Auct'r.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY.—On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8th, at 7½ o'clock, by order of Orphans' Court, will be sold, at Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, the following property belonging to the estate of the minor, children and heirs of James G. Watt, deceased:

Two Lots in the First ward, City of Allegheny, fronting on West Common or Irwin's Avenue, next to the corner of Central street, each lot 23 feet front, and extending back the same width 193 feet, to a 20 foot alley, being lots 9 and 10 in Irwin's plan of lots.

Terms at sale.

For further information apply to John Watt, Guardian, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

oc19:2awtd A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STOCKS.—On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street:

40 shares Bank of Pittsburgh;
40 do Exchange Bank Stock;
10 do Western Insurance Co;
210 do Horse Neck Oil Co;
150 do Lincon do;
200 do El Dorado do;
100 do Fleming & Blood Oil Co;
350 do Brer Oil Co;
200 do Federal Oil Co;
110 do Allegheny & Pittsburgh Oil Co;

no7 A. McILWAINE, Auct'r.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.—PRATT'S 27th ANNUAL SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS, in every department of Literature, Science and Art. Fine FAMILY BIBLES, splendid PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, Commercial NOTE PAPER, ENVELOPES, GOLD PENS, &c., every evening this week, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street, and at private sale every day at about 40 per cent. below the Publishers' prices.

A. McILWAINE, Auct'r.

PRATT BROTHERS, Salesmen. no1

H. KLEBER & BRO., Dealers in Music AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, and sole agents for STEINWAY'S CELEBRATED PIANOS. No. 63 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. my29

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Butler to Command the Department of the East

TROOPS ARRIVING IN NEW YORK.

Plans for Election Riot Developed.

SOUTHERNERS IN NEW YORK.

From the Potomac Army.

PROMOTION OF GENERAL GREGG.

&c., &c., &c.

New York, Nov. 6.—It is unofficially announced to-day, that General Butler is in command of the department of the east.

Over 10,000 troops have arrived here within the past two days, to report to Gen. Butler.

Officials claim to possess information that the plan for a riot on election day, was fully matured. Large numbers of Southerners have been in the city for several months, said to be banded for that purpose.

The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac special says: Regular rainy weather, as a successor to Indian summer, appears to have set in before Richmond and Petersburg, causing a temporary cessation of active operations, but no relaxation of vigilance and necessary military work.

Affairs along the line remain in about the same satisfactory position in which they were left on the conclusion of General Grant's grand reconnaissance on the 27th ult.

The rebels being very much pressed from wanted of cavalry horses, have been making nightly efforts of late to supply their deficiencies from the cavalry forces of the Army of the Potomac. These forays, the production of which are of no advantage to the rebels, are somewhat annoying to our pickets.

General Gregg has been breveted Major General with his commission dating from the engagement at Reams' station, on the Weldon railroad on August 26th.

The *Herald's* Martinsburg special says: A scouting party of cavalry have been as far south as New Market without finding any rebel force. The line is now held by the rebel army. It extends from Rood's Hill beyond Mount Jackson on the left to Milford in the Luray Valley. On their right gaps, in the North Mountain, all have been fortified and are held by their cavalry, which has been dismounted and is used entirely as infantry.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAIDERS

Another Election Forger Arrested.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Railroad Communication Re-established

SUFFERING AMONG THE REBELS IN LOUISIANA

Another Rebel Design Thwarted

&c., &c., &c.

New York, Nov. 6.—The proceedings at Montreal in the case of the St Albans raiders is represented as very satisfactory. Several raiders have been fully identified, and also a large amount of money, stolen from the St. Albans Bank. The counsel for the United States had a consultation after the adjournment of the Court on Friday, and determined to proceed with one case, reserving the right to proceed with others. If the prisoners are surrendered upon this one case, further steps will be unnecessary. The object of this movement is to close the case within a few days. Hon. J. Rose has been retained on behalf of our Government.

Returned veterans of 1st Vermont cavalry, are ordered to assemble at Burlington, Vermont, without delay, and hold themselves in readiness for further orders from the military authorities.

The *Times* Washington special says: Captain J. Ottenot has just arrived, and has been sent to the Old Capitol. He signed his name to a large number of blanks, affidavits, and powers of attorney in Colonel North's office. Cohen acknowledged also, that he had signed Ottenot's name before he arrived. Ottenot seems quite penitent.

The *Times'* Atlanta special says: Atlanta has been completely isolated for several weeks. At one time it was feared that our provisions were giving out, but no danger is apprehended from that source now. Forage for animals failed some weeks ago, but forays into the surrounding country have supplied all immediate wants.

The latest dispatches from Sherman state that the road is clear and rail communication re-established.

Talladega, Alabama, is reported to be Hood's depot for supplies. He is threatening the position upon our flank, evidently to induce the withdrawal of troops from Atlanta, but he has no prospect of success.

The 20th corps has not been idle in Atlanta. New and extensive fortifications have been erected, enabling the defence of the city to be entrusted to a smaller force than originally designed. The question of Georgia's return to the Union is widely agitated. Meetings held among loyal men in Atlanta have resulted in the appointment of a committee to proceed to the capital of the State and visit influential men, with the view of counselling the immediate withdrawal of the State from the Confederacy.

A Louisiana letter says: None of the absolute necessaries of life can be purchased. With the old issue the people have none, nor of the new, nor any way of procuring it, the Departments refusing it, even the discount made by the rebel Congress and State issue has all disappeared. That seal of the Governor whose anxiety for the credit of the State, is withdrawing it from circulation. No beef can be purchased for confederate money either in Louisiana or Texas. No oxen or transportation for procuring fuel. The mass of the people are upon the verge of starvation and freezing, and before spring thieving, plundering, pilfering and horse stealing will be the order of the day. Misrule seems to be in the ascendant.

The *Times* publishes Beauregard's order assuming command of the military division of the West, comprising Hood's and Dick Taylor's departments. His headquarters is at Jacksonville, Ala.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of 3d says: Great interest is felt in Butler's canal. The isthmus known as Dutch Gap, connects Farres island with the main land on the north bank of the river. It is exactly two hundred yards across, eighty feet high on the western side, and slopes down to the river on the east. The channel of the river runs against the west side, striking it obliquely. The channel being on this side will greatly aid Butler. Had it been on the opposite side of the river, he would have been obliged to construct a breakwater to turn the stream into the canal. We learn he is cutting diagonally through the isthmus, beginning one hundred yards below the narrowest point, and designing to come out at the point where the channel strikes the bank. We have reason to believe that when the canal proper has been cut to the water's edge, it will not be more than two-thirds completed.

A *Herald* letter of the 30th ult. says: Another rebel design to cross their trans-Mississippi forces to the east side of the river has been discovered, and proper preparations to meet it have been perfected.

The rebels are said to be in considerable force along the Atchafalaya river, but there are few of them at Shreveport and Alexandria.

There are no army operations of importance reported either along the Mississippi river or around Mobile Bay.

The steamship St. Mary arrived on the 25th ult., from Redriver, with six hundred exchanged prisoners, most of them belonging to western regiments

The Richmond *Whig* publishes the Indian Gen. Standwater's report of the capture of Cabin Creek.

Some weeks ago the following order was published in the Mobile papers: "All persons between the age of fifteen and forty five years, not belonging to the army or navy of the Confederate States, in the State, officers or foreigners and all bounded agriculturalist, between these ages, are ordered to report at the State Bank, Mobile. Those failing to report before the 1st, will be treated as deserters.

Latest Southern News.

Special Western Associate Press Dispatch.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Full files of Richmond papers of Friday, November 4th, have been received, but are exceedingly slim of news.

The *Dispatch* is filled with speculation on the movement of Hood's army. It contains no real fact. It seems to thinks that Hood is advancing on Tennessee.

No allusion is made in relation to affairs at Wilmington, N. C., nor to the rebel army in the valley.

The papers are mostly occupied with news cut from northern papers, and editorial comments on the same, the latter being neither remarkable nor interesting.

News from Rebel Papers.

New York, Nov. 6.—Late rebel newspapers represent a terrible picture of affairs in that portion of Louisiana within the lines of Jeff Davis's armies. The destitution of the people is represented as extreme, and starvation is said to be staring them in the face. One of the principal causes mentioned for this is the absolute worthlessness to which the rebel money has been reduced.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Fight Between Two Gunboats and a Rebel Battery.

THE GUNBOATS DRIVEN BACK.

Rebel Hood's Army Out of Rations.

&c., &c., &c.

Nashville, Nov. 6.—Yesterday, the 4th, at daylight, the gunboat Undine, No. 55, captured a few days since by the rebels, came through the chute at Reynolds Island and landed the rebel troops, who then fired her and left at eight o'clock. The gunboats Key West and Elfin steamed down near the west side of Reynolds Island, from Johnsonville, and engaged a rebel battery of 24-pound Parrotts. The gunboats were driven back, badly damaged, to Johnsonville.

At 2 p. m. this evening the batteries opposite, above and below Johnsonville opened on the disabled gunboats, and they responded until their ammunition was exhausted and then blew up the boats. The crews are at the fort in Johnsonville.

This morning the rebels commenced crossing in the boats of the Undine about five miles above Johnsonville, Two flat boats were also used.

No fighting has taken place to-day. The rebels are engaged in burying their dead. Gun boats from Paducah are in sight and reinforcements have arrived. General Schofield takes command of the post of Johnsonville.

Intelligence from below Florence states that the larger part of Hood's army are still south of the river, and are out of rations and clothing, and are subsisting upon the country.

A Lincoln and Johnson torchlight procession took place here to-night. Speeches were made by Governor Johnson and others at the Capital.

The river is rising. Five feet on the shoals.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Late Reconnoissance.

TWO THOUSAND REBELS CAPTURED.

All Quiet in the Shenandoah Valley.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Western Associate Press Dispatch.]

New York, Nov. 6.—The *Times'* Army of the Potomac special says: We understand that the last movement was simply a reconnoissance in force. Gen. Grant determined to ascertain the actual strength of the enemy on the left. Such investigation could only be effected by concentrating a large body of troops to feel their way through a country comparatively unknown to us, but every part of which was familiar to the enemy. Orders were simultaneously sent to Gen. Butler not to attack, but only to engage the attention of the enemy on the right, for the double purpose of preventing them from massing against our left, and to ascertain their actual strength in that direction. The enemy was found intrenched and their works manned. The result of the movement is in our favor, as we captured 2000 prisoners, while losing less that 1000. In killed and wounded we are about equal.

The health of the army is excellent.

Everything reported quiet in the Shenandoah.

The guerrillas are very active between Sheridan's headquarters and Martinsburg.

THE COMING ELECTION.

Soldiers and Civilians Leaving Washington.

NO MOVEMENTS IN THE POTOMAC ARMY.

&c., &c., &c.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Thousands of persons, soldiers and civilians, continue to leave Washington for their homes to vote on next Tuesday. Travellers are unprecedented, and extra trains are numerous. Some of the heads of departments and chiefs of Bureas, together with a very large number of government clerks have departed on similar business.

There is not the least probability of immediate active movements in the army of the Potomac, unless the enemy provoke hostilities. Accounts from that quarter to-day possess no public interest whatever. The printing for the Departments of that of War, is especially so urgent that the numerous presses of the Government Printing Bureau cannot keep up with the demand, and hence private printing establishments are employed to assist.

The numerous Executive appointments including the important Judgeship, which have been for weeks or months vacant, will not be filled until after the Presidential election.

Accounts received at the Post Office Department, represent the new postal money order system as satisfactorily inaugurated.

Particulars of the Burning of U. S. Vessels by Pirates—Another Privateer for Semmes said to have left London.

New York, Nov. 5.—The *Herald* gives full particulars of the recent piratical depredations off the coast. Captain Drinkwater, of the ship Shooting Star, says that the steamer Chicamauga carried the stars and stripes until within gun shot of the prizes, when she hoisted rebel flags. The Shooting Star, M. S. Potter, and Emma Hall, were burned and the crews placed on board of the Albion Lincoln, which was bonded for $18,000, and sent to New York. All of the prisoners were compelled to sign a parole not to serve on land or water against the Confederate States until regularly discharged.

Lieutenant Wilkinson, commander of the Chicamauga, is an old officer of the navy, and a native of Virginia. He resigned his commission in June, 1861, and was appointed Lieutenant in the rebel navy.

Lieutenant Ward, commanding the Olustee, is an old navy officer, and was appointed from Ohio. He went over to the rebels in 1861, and has been serving in the rebel fleet on James' river.

The Chicamauga and Olustee are of English build, and were armed at Wilmington. Several more of the same character are reported afloat. Our gunboats are in vigorous pursuit.

The United States Consul, at Liverpool, writes to the Government that he has reliable information that the English screw steamer Sea King cleared from London for Bombay, with a large quantity of coal and fifty-seven men, and is intended for Semmes. The guns, men and officers taken out in the Laurel will probably be transferred to the Sea King. The latter vessel is 1,080 tons burthen and very strong and fast.

New York Stock and Money Market.

New York, Nov. 5.—This morning there was a partial recovery of tone in the market. Large exports of specie gave strength to the gold market, and stocks generally sympathised.

At the morning board there was an active movement in railroad stocks, and prices were 1½@3½ higher than the closing figures yesterday. The sales of railroad shares amounted to $19,130. Government bonds strong; railroad bonds strong and moderately active; miscellaneous bonds quiet but firm.

Gold opened quiet and strong, in consequence of large shipments, opening at 235½ and touching 245. Five steamers sailed to-day, taking $190,000 in specie. The whole amount of exports for the week is $2,357,000. These large shipments are due chiefly to distrust in bills of exchange, under the unsettled state of affairs in Europe.

The loan market is active at 7 per cent. The National banks have called in their loans, which will probably produce a stringency on Monday and Tuesday. The market is not much affected yet.

Foreign News.

New York, Nov. 6.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Paris letter says the late treaty with Italy continues to occupy a large share of public attention. It is not certainly known what conduct the Vienna Government will adopt; whether the Pope will create an army of defence or not. It is said when the French Ambassador carried to the Pope the official announcement of the treaty his holiness pointed to a crucifix, and afterwards made an expression of great disappointment. A speedy meeting of the Italian Parliament will clear away the points now obscure and strong efforts will be made to remove the capitol to Naples, but propositions will be made against it.

The French mail steamer Louresand carried out the first instalment of Maximillian's European army, consisting of 600 Belgians. The enrollments for this army consist of 8,000 Frenchmen, 6,000 Austrians, and 20,000 Belgians, made up by volunteering. Thus far offers of service are much slower than anticipated.

Thanksgiving Dinner to Soldiers.

New York, Nov. 6.—Arrangements are being made to furnish the soldiers in the army of the Potomac and the sailors in the blockading service, with a dinner on thanksgiving day. Contributions in money and poultry are pouring in rapidly.

The *Commercial's* Paris letter says: Two Confederate vessels, the Shanghai and San Francisco, built at St Nazair, have received authority to make their trips, one at a time, and accompanied by French officials to prevent their escape. Authority is only granted upon exhibition of a bona fide bill of sale to a neutral government, which is understood to be Prussia. An official guardian is put on board to prevent their seizure by the Confederates at sea, before they arrive in the hands of the Prussian government. Once delivered over in a Prussian port, the Prussian government becomes responsible to the government of the United States. [illegible]

Steamer Sunk—The Surrendered Gunboat Undine.

New York, Nov. 5.—The steamer Continental brings eighty bales of cotton.

The steamer Dunleith was sunk five miles below Helena, on the 31st ult. Most of the cargo can be saved but the boat is a total loss. 18 deck hands were drowned.

The gunboat Undine, captured near Fort Herman, in the Tennessee river, previously reported, fought the enemy six hours before surrendering. She had six men killed, eight wounded, three of them mortally. Capt. Bryant is among the wounded.

The rebels at Fort Herman are reported 12,000 strong, with 16 pieces of artillery. The transports Venus and Chaseman was captured the same day, and the Undine pilot of the former reports she was riddled by shell and musketry. Captain Allen and most of her crew were killed, and also fifteen soldiers on board. The Chaseman, coming just after, had her steam pipe burnt by the shell, when she was run ashore, but at last accounts the rebels had not destroyed her.

The rebels have three batteries within a mile above and below Fort Herman.

Thirteen or fourteen of the crew of the Undine are reported killed after the surrender.

Arrival from Aspinwall.

New York, Nov.—The Costi Rica, from Aspinwall on the 26th ult., brought to this port over $406,000 in specie.

Reinforcements to the Spanish fleet at the Chincha Islands had arrived, but though matters still wear a warlike appearance, hostilities between the Peruvians and Spaniards had not yet commenced.

The government of Chili is said not to be so warm in support of Peru as it was at the breaking out of the difficulties, it being considered that the authorities of the latter republic have acted in a very imprudent and rash manner.

The financial ability of the Peruvians for carrying on a war of any great extent, is regarded as somewhat doubtful by many.

Another Peruvian ministerial resignation had occurred, this being the second in a short time.

The Chileans celebrated the anniversary of their independence on the 18th of September, in a very enthusiastic manner throughout the country.

Another revolution in Equador has been quelled.

Admiral Pearson had arrived at Panama on the 22d ult., and superseded Admiral Bell in command of the United States squadron.

Extracts from Southern Papers.

New York, Nov. 5.—The Richmond *Sentinel* says of recent movements:

The Yankees have gained the advantage for the position on the plank road, which, if they hold, will enable them to extend their foraging limits, and ruin a few more Southern homesteads. They may also be in a better position for raiding on Southern railroads, but otherwise we cannot consider they have gained any vital advantage. The Yankees will have more hard fighting to do, if they persist in attempting to hold the plank road.

The *Examiner* says the re-organization of the rebel army, especially the cavalry, is imperatively necessary, and it again refers to Early's defeat, and attributes it to demoralization.

The *Whig* has a long article on the Northern election, and opposes the system of popular suffrage.

The *Dispatch* says two vessels recently arrived at the Confederate port, with 45,000 pounds of English bacon, for the use of the Confederate army.

Capture of a Splendid Prize Steamer—Her Value Estimated at $800,000.

Washington, Nov. 5.—A dispatch from Admiral Porter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated this morning, communicates the intelligence of the capture of the blockade runner Lady Sterling, on Friday night, October 1st, by the United States steamers Eolus, Calypso and Fort Jackson. She had 960 bales of cotton on board and is 1,000 tons burthen. She is now at Beaufort, with her engines disabled. She is a beautiful paddle wheel steamer, built by Ash of London. Her engines are three hundred horse power. She is reported to be very fast—seventeen knots per hour. She sailed from London in August last, and succeeded in entering Wilmington, and was captured in endeavoring to run out. The vessel and cargo are estimated to be worth at least $800,000.

Steamers Sunk—Gov. Yates and Salmon P. Chase—Saint Louis Market.

St. Louis, Nov. 6.—The steamer James White, sunk at Island No. 10, Mississippi river, was valued at $120,000—insured for $80 000. Her cargo, principally Government freight, is probably a total loss.

The steamer Randolph was sunk yesterday at the mouth of the Illinois river. Her loss is not ascertained.

Gov. Yates, of Ill., and Salmon P. Chase will speak here to-night.

Tobacco languid. Hemp in good demand at $1 50 for undressed, and $2,50@2,55 for dressed. Cotton firm; $1,10@1,15 for middling to good. Corn lower; $1,37 for new and $1,50@1,56 for old. Oats heavy at 69c. Hogs buoyant.

Gold Market—From New Orleans

New York, Nov. 5.—Gold closed at the Evening Board at 244.

The steamers Evening Star and Merrimac arrived here from New Orleans. Important military orders were published in New Orleans, one providing for the commencement of the enrollment in the Department of the Gulf. All persons not reporting themselves will be arrested and punished; another commands the city authorities to close all gambling houses in the city. Gamblers found at the business after the first of November will be assigned to duty as teamsters and cooks; another provides for raising two colored regiments within the city and neighborhood of New Orleans.

Reported Fight between Col. Hatch and Forrest's Command.

Cairo, Nov. 5.—It is reported a fight took place a few days ago between some rebel stragglers of Forrest's command and Col. Hatch. It has not been confirmed and probably is a canard.

The steamer Luminary, with New Orleans dates to the 29th, has arrived. She has a large amount of sugar and coffee for the Government.

General Hurlbut has closed all the gambling houses under a penalty of confiscation, fine, assignment to a regiment in the field as teamsters, cooks or laborers on fortifications or other public works.

Cotton is easier and low middling is held at $1,13a1,15; middling, $1,17.

Louisville Items.

Louisville, Oct. 6.—The steamer, Joseph Pierce, arrived with 600 bales of cotton.

The dispatch boat, Volunteer, returned from up the river, having taken a vote in the Mississippi fleet.

1,400 cattle crossed the river at Jackson Point, for the rebels.

Lieutenant Earle left Natches on the 27th, on an expedition below.

General Hurlbut has ordered the raising of two one year colored regiments for the defence of the city.

A Confederate Vessel on Lake Erie.

Buffalo, Nov. 5.—It is reliably ascertained that the propeller Georgian has been purchased by confederates in Toronto, and is being strengthened and armed somewhere on the Canada shore, for the purpose of sinking the steamer Michigan, and piratical excursions on this coast. She was ostensibly purchased by a House in Toronto for the lumber trade. She came into Buffalo harbor on the 3d inst. to have some part of her machinery repaired, but left soon after, without any description of freight. We are prepared for her here.

Arrival of Gen. Butler at New York.

New York, Nov. 6.—Certain movements indicate that General Butler is in command of this department, though it is not positively known. This morning General Butler established himself at the Astor House, and it is rumored his headquarters will be announced there on Monday.

Major General Peck left to-day for the frontier.

Three battalions of regulars and four batteries of artillery arrived here to-day, from City Point.

Gen. Butler and the Department of the East.

New York, Nov. 6.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: It is positively asserted that Gen. Butler is not to have command in the Department of the East. The government has implicit confidence in Gen. Dix, and if it had not Gen. Butler would not be selected for the position. The recent visit of Gen. Butler to New York is to attend to private business.

Rebels Repulsed.

Nashville, Nov. 5.—On the 3d instant a rebel force attempted to cross the Tennessee river at the mouth of Blue Water, and were repulsed by the federal forces with considerable loss.

Three regiments of rebel cavalry are reported between Decatur and Courtland.

Forrest, with a cavalry force, is reported near Johnsonville, which is amply garrisoned to repel any attack.

The Soldiers' Votes.

New York, Nov. 6.—A special to the *Post* from Washington says: The reported retention of soldiers' votes for McClellan in the Washington Postoffice, is denied by Postmaster Barnes, who is a McClellan man. He has ordered the prompt transmission of soldiers' votes, and for some days past more than a thousand of these letters have been forwarded daily.

Gold Quotations.

New York, Nov. 5.—Owing to the largeness of the exports to-day, gold opened quite strong, and at 10 a. m., the quotations was 235½, and subsequently reaching 241, and from that it fluctuated from 229 to 240½ at the close.

Recruits for the Naval Service.

New York, Nov. 5.—A large number of recruits have been received in the naval service within a few months. From [illegible] the middle of October 13,500 were received.

MEDICAL.

DR. LIGHTHILL ON

CATARRH.

DR. LIGHTHILL,

THE AUTHOR OF

"LETTERS ON CATARRH,"

"A POPULAR TREATISE ON DEAFNESS," &C.,

CAN BE CONSULTED AT THE

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

PITTSBURGH, FROM

Monday, October 17th,

UNTIL

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 12th

ON

CATARRH, DEAFNESS,

AND ALL THE

VARIOUS DISEASES

OF THE

EAR, THROAT;

AND

AIR PASSAGES.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH:

The first sensation is usually a feeling of dryness and heat in the nose, and a frequent inclination to sneezing. There is an inability to breathe freely, as the nose becomes stopped up, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other.

Soon a clear, watery, acrid discharge makes its appearance, excoriating the nostrils, and edges of the lips, which become red and somewhat swollen. After a few days the discharge becomes thick, yellowish, extremely frequent, and continues to be a marked feature of the disease, and a source of much danger, and the greatest annoyance. After more or less time, it become purulent, highly offensive, and assumes an extremely fetid odor. It is usually so profuse as to require, when confined to the nose, the frequent application of the handkerchief, or if it drops into the throat, which is more particularly the case while the body is in a horizontal position, constant expectoration, and sometimes both.

Sleep is frequently disturbed by a sensation of choking, caused by the presence of the discharge in the throat. Owing to the heat in the head, the watery portion of the secretion often evaporates, and assuming a condition of solidity is deposited upon the membrane of the nose and upper part of the throat, in the shape of crusts or hardened lumps. The accumulation of these incrustations produces a feeling of discomfort, and narrows the nasal passages so as to embarrass respiration. Therefore, frequent efforts have to be made to remove them, either by forcibly blowing the nose or by persistent hawking—a practice as disagreeable to the one affected as it is to those around him. After the removal that side of the incrustation which adhered to the mucous membrane will sometimes be found bloody, a fact which explains the force required for its dislodgement. During sleep these incrustations accumulate more rapidly, and the ceiling is therefore most uncomfortable in the morning. Sometimes the efforts to clear the throat are futile until after breakfast, or after something warm is swallowed. Some patients state that they are not successful until they have swallowed some whisky or brandy. The discharge, which is at first without smell, assumes in the progress of the complaint and excessively fetid odor, the breath participates in this, and becomes occasionally so revoltingly offensive as to render the patient an object of disgust to himself as well as to others. Ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nose takes place frequently, sometimes even attacking the bones, when small particles of that substance will occasionally be found mixed with the discharge. The accumulation of the discharge, together with the thickened condition of the mucous membrane, renders respiration through the nasal passages very difficult, and oftentimes impossible, necessitating respiration principally through the mouth, a method very deleterious to the general health, but more particularly to the lungs, as will be shown hereafter. The unpleasant noise produced during asleep, known as snoring, originates from the same cause. The voice loses its musical quality, and assumes a discordant, harsh, and nasal character; the sense of smell becomes much impaired or entirely lost, and the same effect, though less frequent, is produced on the sense of taste. Occasionally, while blowing the nose, a crackling or bubbling sound will be heard in the ear, and hearing will be found to be thick and stopped up, but return suddenly with a snapping sound. This phenomenon is usually repeated until, at one time, hearing does not return, and remains permanently injured. Noises in the head of every conceivable description will make their appearance, and add to the distress of the sufferer, and hearing be lost so gradually that a considerable degree of deafness may exist before the person is really aware of the fact. The eyes are apt to become weak, irritable and disposed to water on exposure to wind and cold, or after the slightest exertion. A pain, more or less acute, or a distressing feeling of pressure, is experienced over the eyes, and sometimes on the back of the head, and also pain in the face, closely resembling neuralgia, for which it is often mistaken. The dizziness in the head weakens the memory and produces irritability and moroseness of disposition. The stomach, generally, suffers more or less, is weak and irritable; the appetite is capricious, and is nearly always bad in the morning. In severe cases the system becomes feeble and prostrated, and there is an aversion or inability to either physical or mental exertion. Not unfrequently catarrh proves fatal either by debilitating the system and wearing out the patient, or by travelling downward and producing throat affections, bronchitis, and finally *consumption*. It may be safely asserted, that hereditary predisposition, catarrh is the most frequent and important cause of this fatal complaint.

Catarrh has been considered an incurable disease, and on the strength of that supposition has been neglected by both the profession and the public. As it is the exciting cause in full half the cases of Deafness. Drs. Lighthill have for years past, made its proper treatment their special study, and have by their success, fully established the curability of this complaint. That this is no mere assertion will be readily comprehended by the annexed testimonials from highly respectable parties who have been under their care.

TESTIMONIALS:

New York, Sept. 2, 1862.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Catarrh for some years, which produced the usual disagreeable effects. I consulted Dr. Lighthill about nine or ten months since, and at once placed myself under his care. *I am entirely free from Catarrh*, my throat is perfectly healthy, and my health is very much improved.

P. H. NOLAN.

Office Erie railroad, foot of Duane street.

From the Hon. Ira Fish, Patton, Me.

Dr. Lighthill—*Dear Sir:* I send you a statement of my case, which you may use as you think proper. I have acquaintances in different parts of the State, have served three years as Senator of Penobscot County, and three years as Representative—in all six years, in our State Legislature. My statement may benefit some of those afflicted with my disease.

For several years I have been afflicted with Catarrh. I have tried many prescriptions for it without receiving any benefit therefrom. I have taken your medicine about ten months, and it is cured me. I would recommend to those afflicted with this disorder to apply to you. I am confident if they will strictly follow your directions that a cure will be effected, however inveterate the case may be.

Respectfully yours, IRA FISH.

From Rev. B. F. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with Catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water and inhalations, but without any very salutary effect. Last summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

B. F. RUSSELL.

Lynn, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

New Haven, Nov. 15, 1860.

Dr. Lighthill—*Dear Sir:* Last Spring I called upon you for the catarrh and a bronchial trouble which was very severe upon me. It was with great difficulty that I could get any sleep at night, and I used to cough my throat several times in the night to get any rest. I had used almost everything, but found no relief until I used the medicine that you prepared for me. From the time I commenced to apply your medicine I found immediate relief and have improved continually, and I think I am now well and free from the complaint. My general health is also very much better. Others troubled in the same way I would advise to consult you by all means.

Respectfully, WILLIAM [illegible]

no7:dlyMWF

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GOLD $1 50 PER CENT. PREMIUM,

SHOES

FORTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT,

DIFFERENCE

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY PER CENT.

EVIDENTLY

This is the time to buy Shoes.

CERTAINLY

Concert Hall Shoe Store is the place.

DECIDEDLY

Can't get them elsewhere for the money.

WONDERFUL

Shoes for six cents and upwards.

62 FIFTH STREET.

The great Palace Shoe Emporium.

SURELY

These things can't last long.

SENSIBLE

For you to buy during the panic.

SAVING

For you to lay in your winter supply.

LOCATION—Next door to Express Office. Another direction, opposite Gift Book Store. no3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York.
PLINY FREEMAN, President.
Issues Non-Forfeiting Common Life and Endowment Policies. Also, Policies on all other popular plans. No other kind of Policy can offer equal security.
F. WOODS, General Agent.
Office, 115 FOURTH STREET. se27:ly

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.
FITS—A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and
FITS—Native Herbal preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was fur-
FITS—nished him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it
FITS—known, as it has cured everybody who has used it, never having failed in a single case. It is
FITS—equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia, and the ingredients may be obtained from any
FITS—Druggist. SENT FREE to all on receipt of five cents to prepay postage, &c. Address Dr.
FITS—O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City N. J. no7:81

W. HUBBARD, (late Manager for Lippincott & Co.)
D. HUBBARD, (late of Gage, Hubbard & Co.)
SAMUEL A. LONG.

PITTSBURGH SAW WORKS,
HUBBARDS & LONG,
Manufacturers of PATENT GROUND CIRCULARS warranted CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description, Mill, Mulay, Cross Cutt, Gang, and all other varieties.
All kinds of KNIVES & SPRINGS, made from Shoe Cast Steel; Extra Refined REAPER AND MOWING KNIVES, &c. Warehouse and Works, cor. WATER & SHORT STS., Pittsburgh. Particular attention given to Retoothing, Gumming and Straightening Circular Saws; also repairs of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates.
ap25:ly

WM. BARNHILL & CO., BOILER MAKERS AND SHEET IRON WORKERS, Penn St., Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26. Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most improved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS, in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. CHIMNEYS, BREECHES, FIRE BEDS, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, BOILER IRON BRIDGES, SUGAR PANS, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS. Repairing done on the shortest notice. de18:ly

ROBINSON, REA & CO., (successors to Robinson, Minis & Miller,) WASHINGTON WORKS, Founders & Machinists, Pittsburgh.
Manufacturers of BOAT AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, LAST ENGINES, MILL MACHINERY, GEARING, SHAFTING, CASTINGS, of all descriptions; OIL TANKS & STILLS BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORK.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR FOR FEEDING BOILERS.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS, Pittsburgh.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
Manufacturers of SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' AND BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPELTER SOLDER. Also, importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, TINNERS' MACHINES AND TOOLS.
Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST & 120 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my2:lydawT

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID, published for the benefit and as a warning and caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying, at the same time, *the means of self cure*. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.
By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, N. Y. my21:lydawT

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.—A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing usual routine and irregular expensive mode of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send, *free*, a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, N. Y. mh11:lydawT

GEORGE REITER......W. D. REITER......HOLLMAN.
LA BELLE STEEL WORKS
REITER & CO.,
Successors to Reiter, Hartman & Co., manufacturers of CAST STEEL, SPRING, PLOW AND BLISTER STEEL; SPRINGS, AXLES, CROWBARS, &c.
Works, FIRST WARD, Allegheny City.
P. O. Address, PITTSBURGH, Pa. ja18:ly

JUST PUBLISHED, by Dr. Fontaine, a popular Treatise on DISEASES OF THE BLADDER; also, one on STRICTURES OF THE URETHRA, and one on NERVOUS DEBILITY—its cause and cure. Either one sent by mail for 50 cents. Address Dr. HENRY FONTAINE, No. 710 Broadway, New York.

N. HOLMES & SONS, Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BANK NOTES AND SPECIE, No. 57 MARKET STREET Pittsburgh, Pa.
Collections made on all the principal cities throughout the United States.

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO., Manufacturers of IRON RAILING, IRON VAULTS AND VAULT DOORS, WINDOW SHUTTERS, WINDOW GUARDS, &c., Nos. 91 SECOND and 86 THIRD STREET, bet. Wood and Market. Have on hand a variety of new Patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes.
Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail, in sealed letter envelope, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HENRY H. COLLINS, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT and wholesale dealer in CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, and produce generally, No. 25 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES RENO......JOHN HOPKINS.
RENO & HOPKINS,
dealers in
COAL AND LIME,
Office and Yard, Ohio Lane, near P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. shops,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

MISS ALICE MOWRY,
No. 32 Fourth Street,
Would respectfully inform the Ladies that she has just received a new GLOVE, called
WASH LEATHER,
very suitable for Pittsburgh. Also, POINT LACE COLLARS and a new PAPER COLLAR, for gentlemen, etc., etc.

LUBRICATING OIL.
50 BBLS. PURE DUCK CREEK OIL.
In store and for sale by JAMES DALZELL & SON, 68 and 70 Water street.