Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. RIDDLE & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Publication Office, Fifth street, near Smithfield.

Morning and Evening Editions daily, containing the Latest News up to the Hour of publication.

TERMS:

Morning Edition—$5 per annum in advance, or 12c. per week from carriers.

Evening Edition—$3 per annum in advance, or 6c. per week from carriers.

Weekly Edition—Single copies, $2 per annum; five or more, $1 25; ten or upwards, $1 per annum, invariably in advance.

☞ ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1861.

MEETING AT THE CITY HALL.

We cordially approve of the call of a meeting of citizens of all parties this evening, at the City Hall, to confer together upon the state of the country. The loss of Fort Sumter—if it is lost—will only add to the enthusiasm of our people, and draw down upon the heads of those madmen who have dared to challenge their government to a conflict of arms a heavier blow.

Dispatches from Charleston.

The reader will have to make the best of the news from Charleston; for such a mass of incredible stuff, verging on the very border of absurdity, we have never seen. At one time the fort is on fire, and Anderson and his men have left their guns to put it out. Next the *roof* is all in a blaze. Two magazines blown up, but nobody is hurt. Next two port holes are knocked into one, and the wall is crumbling. By and by the fire is nearly extinguished; but this is immediately followed by the startling announcement that flames are pouring out of all the port holes. So they go, each one impinging upon the credibility of the preceding, if, indeed, it had any. The closing announcement about the lowering of the stars and stripes, and the substitution of a white flag, may or may not be true; but we do not believe it. Fort Sumter has sustained a hard siege; but it is neither so combustible nor so weak as these reports would make it. They are doubtless got up to encourage the secsders and dampen the spirits of the friends of the government.

LATER.

Dispatches received last night are more coherent than any that reached us on Saturday night, and constrain us to believe that Fort Sumter has been surrendered, although many still disbelieve the story.

THE FIGHT.

Enough is known at the time we write this to satisfy us that a fierce conflict raged on Saturday at Charleston harbor; but how it was likely to terminate we had no means then of forming an opinion. The report that Fort Sumter was on fire, although generally discredited, caused a strong sensation in the public mind.

The boasting Carolinians have ascertained by this time that there are some men beyond the limits of slavery and cotton who can fight, and if they are not made sick of secession in a few days we shall be greatly mistaken.

This day's fight is the beginning, and if our men are victorious, it will also be the end; for if the forces at Charleston are beaten, there will be no attempt made at Pickens or any where else. But should our forces be repulsed, it will still only be the beginning. The spirit of the country will only be the more fully aroused, and the next blow that falls upon South Carolina will be one that will not need to be repeated. It was that haughty and overbearing state that brought all this trouble upon the country. She dragged the other States into the rebellion, after having poisoned the minds of their people with her traiterous sentiments. She was first to secede, first to arm, and indeed was "head devil" in the whole movement; therefore it is but a just retribution that she should be made to bear the blow which an outraged country is about to strike with a force that will put an end to treason for a generation at least.

Forbearance was carried to a length which severely tried the order and patriotism of the great body of the people, and caused the world outside to doubt the ability of our government to protect itself. But that long forbearance did good. It unified all honest men who opposed the Republicans in the late election, that the bitter and hostile feeling which had been attributed to the victorious party did not exist; and now, throwing aside all past feeling, they stand up nobly for the government and the country, the constitution and the laws. Never, perhaps, in our history was there more warm-hearted and generous enthusiasm, or more real unity of sentiment.

Mr. Lincoln proposed to send an unarmed canal with provisions to a starving garrison, in a fort which was as really the property of Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts, or Wisconsin, as of South Carolina—and of which his official oath made him the guardian and defender. He expressed a desire to be permitted to do it in peace. He abhorred and deprecated the idea of shedding the blood of his countrymen, traitors though they were. But no; he must not be permitted to do it. Nothing but an unconditional surrender would satisfy them. This brought matters to such a position that the government must either back down and be trampled upon, or fight. So now it does fight; and it will fight to the bitter end, unless a speedy submission is made on the part of the rebels. It is a sad and terrible alternative; but it is one which we firmly believe that both Heaven and earth will sanction.

Evacuation of Sumter.

Some two weeks ago Major Anderson entered into negotiations, under instructions, for the virtual evacuation of the fort. His propositions to Gen. Beauregard were—1st. That he would retire with all his force except a corporal and two men, who should be left as nominal representatives of the Government and its flag. 2d. That the fort should not be taken possession of by the forces of the Confederate States; and, 3d. That this state of things should be maintained in good faith until future events should lead to other arrangements. These terms were rejected, and a full surrender of the fort demanded, and that the flag of the seven stars should be run up on the flag staff and saluted. This and obstinacy on the part of Beauregard, therefore, led to the conflict now raging.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

What Mr. Seward called the irrepressible conflict has now changed from argument to *force*, from ballots to bullets. It is now clear that Slavery is resolved either to rule or ruin.

Long forbearance on the part of the government, instead of producing in the minds of the Southern rebels more friendly sentiments, had the opposite effect. It only made them more insolent and exacting, hostile and outrageous. What all the rest of the world regarded as a grand exhibition of one of the highest Christian virtues—patience under injury—they attributed to one of the lowest and meanest of human weaknesses—cowardice.

The issue is upon us, and we must meet it. Cost what it will, this ungrateful, unprovoked, and most wicked of rebellions must be crushed out. The Government, backed by more than twenty millions of the freest and most active people on the globe, can do it; and it must do it or be annihilated. In physical, moral and financial power, it is immeasurably superior to its secession antagonists, and the most merciful thing it can do is to put forth its strength powerfully and subdue them at once. In this it can hardly go beyond the requirements of popular sentiment.

SECESSION IN NEW JERSEY.

There are rumors of a movement in New Jersey, under the auspices of the order of Knights of the Golden Circle—K. G. C.—to effect the union of that State with Jeff. Davis' dominions. We hope they will have a good time of it. It has long been a standing joke that New Jersey was no part of the United States; but, if there be any truth in the rumor, these fellows wish to turn the joke into a serious reality. The yoke of King Cotton would, we apprehend, be worse than that of the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company, and that is bad enough. When this arrangement shall be effected, the prophetic description given by the patriarch Jacob of one of the tribes in Israel will apply to that State—"A strong ass crouching down between two burdens."

Terror is no mitigation in the dreadful famine prevailing in India. It is said to be frightful in the extreme; so far everything, country, property and two millions and a half of people are literally starving. Millions more are on the verge of absolute destitution. The famine has come on the heels of the worst harvest in a quarter of a century.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, April 12, 1861.

Edit. Gazette:—The Senate occupied the morning session in passing sundry proposed amendments to the State Constitution. They passed, some of them unanimously, others nearly so, and one by 24 to 9. They are intended to prevent the legislature from passing any special act of incorporation or renewing any, requiring it to pass general laws for that purpose. The object is to cut off the immense amount of local and private legislation now so burdensome, and to substitute general laws.

Another amendment was added, requiring the yeas and nays to be called on the final passage of each bill, and also requiring a majority of the members elected to each House to pass any bill. This passed, 24 to 9.

Mr. Clymer, offered another proposition, requiring a two thirds vote of both Houses to pass any special appropriation. This was lost, 15 to 15.

The House bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a person to collect private MSS. and documents illustrating the history of the State, was passed. It is the same bill originally killed in the Senate, except that it contains no appropriation.

The Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the whole, in the afternoon, and considerable progress made in it, when it was laid aside to be taken up to-morrow.

In the House, the public calendar was taken up. The bill authorizing the election of an additional law Judge in Allegheny county, was killed, most effectually. The following bills passed:

An act to repeal an act entitled "A supplement to the act to provide for the appointment of a reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

A supplement to the act relative to contested elections of members of the Legislature.

A further supplement to the act to amend the act, entitled "An act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes."

An act to abolish the court of nisi prius.

Supplement to an act to consolidate, &c., the pecuniary laws of this commonwealth.

Also a further supplement to the act for the greater certainty and more secure enjoyment of real estate.

In the afternoon the bill appropriating $500,000 to arm the State was taken up and fought with vigor throughout.

Mr. Williams moved to reinstate the tonnage tax, and appropriate the money accruing from it to purposes named in the bill.

The Speaker ruled it out of order. An appeal was taken, but the appeals after a stormy debate, was laid on the table.

The democrats fought the bill at every stage, but in vain, and finally voted against it to a man. The vote on the final passage was 64 to 9.

I did not think the democrats would be so foolish as to make this a party question; but they have chosen to do so, and let them go ahead, at that.

The Senate is now in session again upon the bill, and will undoubtedly pass it as it came from the House, before it adjourns for the night.

E.

HARRISBURG, April 13, 1861.

Edn. Gazette:—After I closed, last night, the bill for the better organization of the militia of the State, passed in a full Senate, 27 to 6 The Democrats voted square, in a body, against every section, thus making it, as far as they could, a party measure; and I call attention to the fact that the first earnest effort to put the State in a position to defend herself, and that the first step to fender the aid of Pennsylvania to the general Government against the traitors now striving for its overthrow, received the united opposition of every Democrat in both Houses.

With one honorable exception, after the bill passed the House, and the news came that Sumter had been fired on, Mr. W. H. H. Smith, a Democratic member from Philadelphia, rose and in a patriotic speech desired to place himself upon the side of his country, and to vote for the bill. The announcement was received with deafening cheers and Mr. Smith has the high honor of being the only Democrat in the two Houses possessed of sufficient patriotism to take this course.

The Senate took up the Appropriation bill, after disposing of the Military bill, and put it through Committee of the whole. It will come up this morning on second reading.

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Mr. Williams gave a motion to reconsider the vote defeating our new Judge bill; but the House refused to reconsider.

The Senate took up the Appropriation bill and passed it; but it has been materially amended and will have to go back to the House. The appropriations for our Western institutions stand just as they came from the House. The normal schools are stripped by the narrow vote of 17 to 13.

A bill introduced by Mr. Smith, was passed, defining treason. It makes it a felony to build, equip, or fit any way aid a vessel intended for the enemy, or for privateering, or shall aid and assist any enemies in open war against this State or the United States, by joining their armies, or by enlisting or procuring or persuading others to enlist for that purpose, or by furnishing such enemies with arms or ammunition, or any other articles for their aid and comfort, or by carrying on a traitorous correspondence with them, or form or be in any wise concerned in forming any combination or plot or conspiracy for betraying this State or the United States of America into the hands or power of any foreign enemy or any organized or pretended government engaged in resisting the laws of the United States, or give or send any intelligence to the enemies of this State or of the United States of America for that purpose. The punishment is imprisonment for ten years and a fine of ten thousand dollars.

The following bills also passed the Senate:

House bill, supplementary to the act incorporating the Connellsville Bridge Co.

House bill supplementary to the act the City of Erie.

Senate bill to incorporate the Aurora Oil Co.

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It is stated that the Confederate Government is using the United States Mint at New Orleans, to manufacture gold and silver coin of less value than the true, government standard, and that in order to render it impossible to distinguish this debased coinage from the general coinage of the United States, the letters *o. c.* which formerly distinguished the issue of that mint have been removed. How far these debased coins fall below the genuine sectional coins in intrinsic value is not yet ascertained; but be it more or less, it is perhaps the meanest piece of rascality yet perpetrated by those bogus patriots.

MR. CHASE has issued a circular of instructions to Collectors of Customs, in which the following passage occurs:

"The control of the warehouses of the Government in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas, having been usurped under the alleged authority of those States, and the officers of Customs under the authority of the United States having been forcibly excluded from their functions in the custody of merchandize and the superintendence of the entries for warehousing, and the withdrawal of merchandize, it has become impracticable to continue the privilege of bonding for transportation to those ports. The Collectors of Customs are accordingly hereby instructed that no entries for transportation in bond to those ports can be permitted until otherwise directed by the Department."

THE EUROPEAN POWERS.—The Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. Times* says:—Notwithstanding the denials of the *Herald*, I renew my assertion, given a week ago, that the great Powers cordially respond to the efforts making by Mr. Lincoln to maintain the integrity of the Union. The assurances of sympathy and concurrence have been more positive and clear than the usual language of diplomacy. Though unofficially given, they are none the less reliable and satisfactory.

NAPOLEON ON THE INAUGURAL.—At a dinner given by the Emperor, at which Mr. Faulkner, the American Minister, and his wife and daughter, were present, the subject of the troubles in the United States was discussed, together with Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural Address. The Emperor remarked—"that the Inaugural ought to satisfy all who where disposed to be satisfied; *it was from the right place, and showed conciliation in the right place.*"

Military Force and Arms of Pennsylvania.—The whole number of organized volunteer companies in Pennsylvania is about 500, averaging about 40 men to a company, making an aggregate of over 20,000 uniformed volunteers. The entire military force of the state is about 355,000 men capable of military duty. The arms of the state are all in the possession of the the volunteer companies, and comprise 12,080 muskets, 4,105 rifles, 3,809 cavalry swords and sabers, 2,147 pistols, 69 pieces ordnance, being six pound brass cannon. Of the above, there are only about 2,500 muskets of the new model, 1,200 improved rifles, and 500 cavalry swords.

☞ H. SAUER, *Undertaker*, No. 59 Smithfield street. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and Funeral Furnishing Goods of all descriptions on hand. HEARSES and CARRIAGES furnished.

Public Notices.

PITTSBURGH, April 13th, 1861.

☞ WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, Citizens of Allegheny County, respectfully request the Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh to call a PUBLIC MEETING, irrespective of party, to sustain the National and State Administrations in their efforts to **Maintain the Integrity of the National Governments**

Thos M Marshall	Charles H Paulson
James Kelly	Thos McConnell
Wm H Harrison	James McDonald
John S Park	John Morrison
O L Magee	Hiram Hulin
Wm Jones	Porter B Priest
R W Garnish	John J Sloss, Jr
B W Wilson	John Gillilen
John O'Neil	Thomas Steel
W K Mulholland	Geo W Hoffman
Wm Espy	Henry Stamm
W H Brown	G J Anderson
Wm York	Wm Barnhill, Jr
James M'Gregor	Wm Woods
James Hall	S P Jones
E Boyce	S Simpson
James L Graham	Saml Gormly
John H Stewart	James Ehrle
John W Riddell	H W Beatty
Wm H Whitney	W F Irwin
John J Moss	John M'Glaren
John S Lees	S Smith
Levi Edmundson	John Flinn
Thos Howard	Wm Moore
J C Mattern	Samuel M'Elhany
A B Berger	M Tindle
T B Young & Co	Isaac Craig
John Cunningham	John J Gallagher
John Carpenter	S Swartzwelder
Henry Kennedy	Geo Fullhouse
Thos S Hunston	Thos Coyle
R D Gorman	A M'Farland
John Sippy	J P Ross
Wm Daily	John B Dark
T Williams, Jr	George W Tanner
John Brown	J L Rosthen
A W Gattman	Jas L Sutherland

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, Pittsburgh, April 13, A. D. 1861.

Agreeably to the above request, the Citizens of Allegheny County will assemble at the CITY HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th instant, at 7½ o'clock.

GEO. WILSON, Mayor.

☞ PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Recording Regulator, in the Market building, until WEDNESDAY, 17th instant, for the construction of a PUBLIC SEWER, from the east side of Smithfield street, along Fifth street to Wood street; thence along Wood street to Second street. The proposals will state the price per thousand brick furnished and laid, the price per cubic yard for excavation, no allowance being made for filling in on top of sewer or removing the surplus material. Centres and samples furnished at the expense of the contractor.

ISAAC MORLEY, Recording Regulator.

apl3:3td

☞ REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION—The Republican voters of each WARD, BOROUGH and TOWNSHIP of Allegheny county are invited to assemble at their usual places of holding elections in each precinct, on SATURDAY, the 21st of August, to elect FOUR DELEGATES—two to each county convention—both conventions to meet on TUESDAY, Sept. 3d, at 10 o'clock a. m. as follows: 1. The Judicial Convention to assemble at the Court House to nominate a President Judge of Common Pleas, an Associate Law Judge of District Court, and an Associate Judge of Common Pleas, one Senator, and five members of the House of Representatives, if entitled, and Members of the Poor. 2 The Political Convention, to meet at the City Hall to nominate Sheriff, Prothonotary, Treasurer Coroner and Commissioner.

The primary meetings in the townships will be held between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M., and in the cities and boroughs between 5 and 8 P. M. of said day. The appointment of the delegates in the township will be by marking, and in the cities and boroughs by ballot. The chairman of the two conventions will jointly appoint the executive committee for the ensuing year.

T. RIGHAM, Chairman pro tem.

THOMAS F. WILSON, Secretary. apl2td

☞ PROPOSALS will be received by the Committee on Monongahela Wharf until MONDAY, April 15th, 1861, for grading and paving to the amount of about $2,000 on said wharf, extending from the foot of the mouth of Ferry street. Proposals to state the price of cubic yard for grading, and the superficial yard for paving, payable in cash upon completion of the work to the satisfaction of the Committee. Proposals can be left with S. MORROW, Chairman, No. 8 Market street, Pittsburgh.

apl6:2

☞ PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.—ALL PERSONS holding ELEMENTS of Old Pavement in the above matter, are hereby notified to present and make proof of their claims before the undersigned, at the office of Robb and Duncan, Law Building, Diamond street, on Monday, April 15th, at 9 o'clock p. m., otherwise the damages will be awarded to those present to whom they have been assigned.

THOS. M'CONNELL,
JOHN MELLON,
JOHN H. M'CLUNEY, Auditors.

apl3-4t

☞ PROPOSALS will be received at the COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, until the 25th day of May next, (when plans and specifications can be seen) and Mr. Smith has the high honor of being the only Democrat in the two Houses possessed of sufficient patriotism to take this course.

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New Advertisements.

A LIGHT SPRING WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP, or exchange for Groceries, Dry Goods Clothing or Leather. WELLS, RIDDLE & CO., apl5:f 318 Liberty street, opposite Sixth.

A TOP BUGGY FOR SALE LOW—In good running order, by WELLS, RIDDLE & CO., apl5:f 318 Liberty street, opposite Sixth.

DARK HAIR SONNETS.

A NEW LOT, JUST RECEIVED,

At HORNER'S TRIMMING STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS, OF THE BEST MAKES;

French Corsets, of all kinds;

Fresh supplies just received at

apl3 HORNER'S TRIMMING STORE.

CHILDREN'S STRAW and

LEGHORN HATS;

Shaker Hoods and French Flowers;

New lots just received at

apl3 HORNER'S TRIMMING STORE.

NO. 77 MARKET STREET,

The place to buy

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS;

French Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs;

COTTON HOSIERY;

GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS;

Gents' Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties;

CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, &c.

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS;

Cheap for par money.

JOSEPH HORNE,

apl3

TO BUSINESS MEN—An excellent chance for reliable business men to secure a profitable manufacturing business, requiring but a small capital in its establishment and protection.

The manufacture consists in the application of a peculiar composition or cement to common red bricks, and a variety of other building material, ornamental architectural finishings, ceilings, tiling for floors and for roofing.

This cement may be tinted of any color, from the purest white to the deepest black, with all the colors and shades between. It imparts to the articles to which it is applied a hardness and durability almost incredible, and a beauty surpassing that of the rarest and most costly of the variegated marbles, and, unlike these, is impervious to moisture, and will never fade, stain or deteriorate, coating but a trifling part of the price of ordinary marble.

It is also valuable for table and stand tops, mantelpieces, monuments, and an endless variety of other articles of utility. The process of applying the enamel is simple, while the machinery required will cost comparatively but a trifling large profits. Responsible parties may procure licenses for manufacturing under the patent for any city or prominent town in the United States, by applying to the subscriber. A small tariff on the articles manufactured will be required for the use of the invention. Circulars giving full particulars will be forwarded to all applicants.

The superior merit and beauty of this enameled building material is startling; it can be had immediately from agents or many of the most eminent architects and scientific men of this and other cities. For particulars address

JOHNSON & PRALL,

General Agents for

Enameled Building Material,

apl2:3md 25 Nassau st., New York.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of JOHN G. FLEMING, dec'd, late of Allegheny City, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having just claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, to

JOHN C. FLEMING, Executor.

Troy Hill, Allegheny county, March 22d, 1861.

BURCHFIELD & CO. are now selling

Bleached Muslins very cheap,

for quality;

Soft-Finish Irish Linens,

warranted pure flax, very cheap. apl3

W. & D. HUGUS,

Corner of Market and Fifth streets.

NEW

GREY DRESS GOODS!

Grey, Striped and Plain Silks!

Figured French Chintzes!

Plaid French Ginghams!

Silk Coats! Cloth Coats!

Cloth Dusters! Cloth Circulars!

Hoop Skirts!

JUST OPENED AT

W. & D. HUGUS', CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STS.

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W. & D. HUGUS', CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STS.

apl3

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!

THOMAS PALMER,

NO. 91 WOOD STREET,

Two Doors below Diamond Alley,

Has just received and now offers for sale an EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of

PAPER HANGINGS

comprising all the late st styles of

AMERICAN,

ENGLISH,

AND FRENCH

Wall Papers,

BORDERS,

PANEL PAPERS,

DECORATIONS,

FIRE BOARD PRINTS,

WINDOW CURTAINS, &c

All selected expressly for SPRING SALES.

☞ An examination of this stock is respectfully requested.

THOMAS PALMER,

91 Wood street,

mh18:m3m near Diamond alley.

BAYNE & NEEPER,

Successors to A. H. Rowand,

Steam Book Bindery,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,

Nos. 72 and 74 Third st.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, in every variety.

Blank Books Ruled to any intricate pattern and Bound in every desirable form.

☞ All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices at the Lowest Rates.

SAMUEL P. BAYNE,
WM. W. NEEPER.

apl4:jyarms

CANDLES, SOAP AND OIL.

PROCTER & GAMBLE,

24 West Second Street,

CINCINNATI,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

ERASIVE, PALM,

AND

GERMAN SOAP,

Star Candles, Lard Oil, Pearl Soap, Fancy Soaps, etc.

CANDLES SOLD BY ACTUAL WEIGHT.

☞ It is well known that many Star Candles that are really sperm in their name, are wanting in sperm. There is a discrimination made in favor of this genuine and convenient, even if the Candles are bought at a reduced price, of 4 cts each per lb. from the price of the regular retail Trade!

A box of "Plum" proof sperm, contains 240 Candles, and is sold for 6l lbs, at say 18 cents.....$7 20

A box of Sevens containing the same number of Candles, same size is sold for 56 lbs, ACTUAL WEIGHT.at 50 cents.....$ 28

Difference in favor of buyers by weight..... 48

And this difference becomes greater as the sizes are larger, as I do not think that any retailer can get no more for his 6s than for his 7, one lbs. in the 6's is generally one heavy hundred bales of "short weight" he sells he loses many DOLLARS.

mh18:3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JAMES C. WATT,

Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.,

Respectfully invites public attention to his new stock of SPRING GOODS, a suprising all the newest styles of Fashionable Material adapted to GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, soliciting an early call, and trusting to his ability to exhibit to them favoring him with the same s tock of new goods equal to any in this city, without resort to the aid of sensation advertisements. mh18:3m

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,

Successors to JAS. M'CLELLAND & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

No. 103 Wood st.,

mh18:3md PITTSBURGH, Pa.

New Advertisements.

MORE

NEW

TESTIMONY!

From the Rev. Father Stanislaus Parisenszky:—I have been troubled with Deafness for a length of time, and am consulting Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER. He operated on my Ears so successfully as to restore my hearing entirely. I think it, therefore, my duty to those afflicted with defective hearing, as well as an acknowledgment of the Doctor's great skill and talent, to make my case publicly known, and to strongly recommend all sufferers to avail themselves of this rare opportunity.

STANISLAUS PARISENSZKY, Passionist.

MONASTERY, Birmingham, April 11th, 1861.

This is to certify that I have suffered for some time from Deafness, and that I have been greatly benefited by the skillful treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER.

ALOYSIUS GREGG, Passionist.

MONASTERY, Birmingham, April 11th, 1861.

Most Important to the Deaf!

Testimonials from Home Sources!

From John McCloskey, Esq.,
(Of the Firm of M'Closkey, Congruve & Co.)

FORT PITT, Allegheny co.,
April 8th, 1861.

To Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, 154 Third st., Pittsburgh:

I am happy to inform you that my little daughter, who has been quite deaf for four years, has, under your skillful treatment, entirely recovered. I feel satisfied that her hearing would never have been restored by natural causes, but to your ability alone is she indebted for it, and I would most earnestly recommend all afflicted with Deafness to consult you at once.

Respectfully yours, JOHN MCLOSKEY.

ALLEGHENY, April 8th, 1861.

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER—*Dear Sir:* It is but justice that my gratitude for the relief experienced from your skillful treatment should have expression. For some time past my hearing had b en so bad that I despaired of ever regaining it. Having read the notice of several physicians who had followed. I am therefore truly grateful to you, and very happy to say that the operation performed by you, has resulted in the perfect restoration of my hearing.

Gratefully yours, ROBERT HUNTER.

We are personally acquainted with Mr Hunter, and have perfect confidence in his statement. He is under our supervision, in the employ of C. A. P. E. R. CO.

PHILIP CORLETT,
JOHN SOVEY.

EYE

AND

EAR!

DEAFNESS

DEAFNESS.

THE ETHEREAL EAR INHALATOR,

AN INSTRUMENT INVENTED BY

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,

Through which he has been enabled to cure the MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF DEAFNESS—cases in which every other means has failed and all hopes of relief given up. This is no idle statement. Its truth is attested by hundreds of gentlemen whose names are familiar throughout the Union—STATESMEN, PHYSICIANS, LAWYERS, CLERGYMEN and JUDGES, witnesses to the fact.

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER

begs to say to all who suffer either from

Deafness or any Malady of the Eye,

that they should AT ONCE CONSULT HIM, in order to receive the FULL BENEFIT of his treatment.

The following are some of the names whose testimonials can be examined at Dr. Von Moschzisker's office. They have been entirely restored to their hearing by him:

PITTSBURGH:

JOSEPH PEARSON, Bellfont street, Lawrenceville;
THOMAS MOORE, First st.
H LANGHAMP, north-east corner of Diamond and Market sts.
JAMES MACKEY, Jr., 276 Penn street.

☞ To this list hundreds more could be added and can be seen at the Doctor's Office,

Office, No. 155 Third Street,

(Between Smithfield and Grant,)

where he can be CONSULTED DAILY from 9 a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m.

ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED.

apl:im2dp

EIGHTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS for Tavern Licenses, filed in the Clerk's Office up to April 12th, 1861:

Appel Adam, tavern, West Pittsburgh
Barnhefel Henry W., other goods, 4 b ward, Allegheny
Bender Henry, tavern, 4th ward, Pittsburgh
Bender Wm do 1st do do
Baltimore Wm & co tavern, Lower St. Clair township
Crossewaith Jacob, do do
Cella Louis, do 2d ward, Pittsburgh
Dean John, eating house, 3d do do
Fralich Frederick, tavern, Reserve township
Finnerty John, do 1st ward, Pittsburgh
Gensis Francis, do 2d do do
Henry Thomas, other goods, Manchester
Hempelsmith Henry, other goods, 4 b ward, Allegheny
Hook Catharine, eating house, 5th ward, Pittsburgh
Kerr Leonard, tavern, 2d ward, Allegheny
Kilbarty Nancy, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh
Kirkpatrick Arthur, tavern, 5th ward, do
Kostenbader Jacob, do 2d do do
Klose Hannah, tavern, 1st ward, Allegheny
Kochenderfer Frederick, other goods, 3d ward, Allegheny
Mull Jacob, tavern, Fifth township
Landgraf Frank J., tavern, 4th ward, Allegheny
Loffer Conrad, do 5th ward, Pittsburgh
Lowther Peter, eating house, 6th do do
Maguire Timothy, tavern, Lower St. Clair township
Maguire Dominick, do St. Clair do
Magee C. P., do 1st ward, Pittsburgh
Miller John, do 5th do do
Monroe Frederick, do 6th do do
McCutchinson, Jr. H., other goods, 4th ward, Pittsburgh
McKeever Michael, tavern, Temperanceville
McLaughlin Francis, do 2d ward, Pittsburgh
Nolan Wm., eating house, 2d do do
O'Brien Luke, tavern, 3d do do
Rafferty Joseph D., do 1st do do
Pure John, other goods, Lower St. Clair township
Quackenmyer George, eating house, 2d ward, Pittsburgh
Rehmitt Joseph, other goods, 5th do do
Reuter Charles, tavern, 6th do do
Sawyer Daniel, do 6th do do
Schmucker Wm., other goods, 5th do do
Sweany Winnifred, tavern, 5th ward, Allegheny
Shaun Lewis, eating house, M'Kee's port
Schock John, tavern, Lower St. Clair township
Tjaris or George, eating hou e, Wilkins township
Ulrich Philip, other go'ds, Birmingham
Wolf John, tavern, Millvale
Wagner John do Manchester
Williams James, tavern, 2d ward, Pittsburgh
Young Nicholas, eating house, 2d ward, Pittsburgh

The Board of Licensers will meet on Monday, April 22d, 1861, and on each Monday hereafter.

Attest: W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, April 12th, 1861. apl12:3d

SPRING GOODS!

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A CHOICE and SELECT STOCK OF GOODS for our SPRING SALES, which have been selected with more than usual care, and to which we solicit the attention of the trade.

RICHNESS OF FABRIC AND STYLE

of Goods, as well as

Fairness of Price,

they will SURPASS ANY GOODS of the kind ever before opened in this city, and would respectfully solicit an early call from our patrons and the public, to examine the same for themselves.

Samuel Gray & Son,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

mh18:3m 19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW STYLES OF D