Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1861.

The Conflict.

Possibly ere this blood has flowed in the struggle between Freedom and Slavery, between Constitutional law and Treason. The severest trial that our country has ever endangered is now upon her; but lamentable as such a necessity is, there can be but one issue if the people will only stand up firmly for their government.

Admirably has Mr. Lincoln managed to put the seceding States in the wrong, and forced upon them the terrible responsibility of striking the first blow in a civil war. Major Anderson has been kept in Sumter until he can stay no longer without a fresh supply of provisions. The rebel general forbade any supplies from Charleston, in the expectation of thus forcing a surrender; and it is even said that he refused to allow him to withdraw except as a prisoner of war. He supposed, probably, that the administration would not venture to send vessels to run the gauntlet of shore batteries below that fort. At this point the President tries one more peace movement—he proposes to send an unarmed vessel with provisions to the destitute garrison, at the same time sending a strong naval force to watch the result. If the rebel commander suffers that vessel to pass unmolested, and supply the wants of the little garrison, no blow will be struck; but if he fires upon it, then the ships of war, together with Fort Sumter, will open upon the surrounding batteries, and, if it is in the power of brave men to do it, they will be silenced, perhaps captured, and Sumter strongly reinforced. By this course, should war ensue, the rebels will be put completely in the wrong, and prove themselves to be barbarians as well as traitors.

Every man in the North, who is not himself an arrant traitor, will applaud the government for striking with all its power, should a single gun be fired at that provision ship; and the whole world will condemn and execrate the dastardly deed. Yet, if we may credit the news we had yesterday morning, the authorities at Charleston are resolved that no provisions shall reach Major Anderson if they can prevent it. Probably, before this paper shall be put to press we may have dispatches that will inform us how that is.

It is now the universal opinion that a war is inevitable. Forbearance on the part of the government has been met by fresh insults and outrages, and by a tone and bearing more and more defiant; and things have come to that point when strong measures can no longer be avoided. These people seem to be determined to have war, and war the government must give them, or be itself driven to the wall.

What will Virginia and the other Border States do? As for Eastern Virginia, it will probably be torn to pieces by internal faction. We think the West will stand loyally by the Government, and that Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Wisconsin will do the same, although many of the hot bloods of those States, should the struggle be a protracted one, will probably join the secessionists. As States, however, we believe they are all safe. The *Missouri Democrat* closes an article on the national crisis with these cheering words:

"More than half of the population of the Border States—a population more soldierly still than that of the North or the South—will fight beneath the STARS AND STRIPES, if the appeal to arms be inevitable. Therefore, however it may fare with individuals, localities and institutions, there is no cause to despair of the country or of constitutional democracy. The present agony is the precursor of a brighter glory and a nobler national life."

New Signs of the Times in Washington City.—A capital city is in some respects, and especially at certain times, like a miniature of the country itself. Just now, and in regard to the feelings that stir men's hearts throughout the land—both true hearted and the false hearted—but patriots and rebels—Washington from day to day reflects the phases of the great alternation of popular feeling. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Washington on Monday, thus presents us with a vivid sketch of the aspects of men and things in the city on that day:

A hundred times a day has the query been propounded since Lincoln entered the White House, "Shall we have war?"

The problem seems about to be solved, and solved in the only honorable mode left open to the Administration. Humanity and self preservation demand that we rescued our soldiers, and replenish our fortresses—fortresses bought with Federal money, and to which our title, notwithstanding secession, yea, even admitting the validity of secession, is clear and indisputable—soldiers whom we elisted, whom we hire and pay, and for whom we are bound to provide.

For a month past, here in Washington, starvy and unflinching Republicans were becoming alarmed lest the Administration was going to prove itself unequal to the crisis, by permitting the open rebels of the Confederate States, and their hypocritical allies in the Border States, and their croaking sympathizers in the Northern States—all traitors at heart—to drive it, step by it, from the position assumed in the President's Inaugural Address. So stealthy, and seemingly slow, did the Government move, that it began to be feared that it would adopt a do-nothing policy, which the South would be swift to turn to its advantage, and thus not only speedily drive us from Sumter and Pickens, and all our fortresses in and near the Gulf, but would soon expel us from the Border Slave States, and ultimately from the Capital itself.

While this fear predominated in Republican minds in this city, the exaltation of the Secessionists and their allies congregated here was painfully evident. Their tones, looks, gait, and general demeanor, were exceedingly haughty.

But the news of the last two days from New York has sent the mercury in the Republican thermometer up to fever heat, while it has caused that of the traitors to sink to zero. With all their boastings, the South dread war. Fear of the consequences of a collision on the battle field, between the Freeman North and the Slavery-cursed South, is written in legible characters upon the visages of the disciples of the Negro Propaganda still hovering around the capital. The recent vigorous action of the Administration has burst upon them like a bolt from a clear sky. It has stunned them into silence. They do not even threaten. The change which has come over the spirit of their waking dreams within three days is apparent to the most casual observer, and is almost painful to behold. It is seen in the parlors and offices of the hotels, on the avenues and in the public parks, and has even crept into the drinking and billiard saloons, and the oyster cellars at the street corners. The crests of the haughtier class of secessionists are being rapidly lowered, while the cats of the more vulgar of the class put on a milder type hour by hour. The bare suggestion of some cruel wag, that a hundred thousand John Brownites, under the guise of volunteers, will soon be transplanted across the Potomac, sets their teeth into a chatter.

Upon nobody has this warlike news wrought so marked a change as upon the Commissioners of the Southern Confederacy, Messrs. Crawford, Roman and Forsyth. They are staying at the National Hotel. Crawford, who used to be a very spiteful fire-eating member of Congress, and who led the attack on Thaddeus Stevens during the Helper raid in the House of Representatives, has been very civil, and has embraced every opportunity to chat with unwary Republicans, seeming to be very cozy and gentle while worming from them the supposed policy of the Administration. But his countenance, within the last forty-eight hours, has dropped to an unusual length. He and Forsyth dined together at a side table to-day, and mysteriously pored over some letters, and conversed in very low and confidential tones, all the while betraying extreme nervousness and looking very grim. These traitors and spies ought to be instantly arrested and placed in the custody of the Marshal of this District. There is not another Government on earth that would, under like circumstances, permit them to go at large in its capital city for an hour.

Tan Venetian Police are more insolent than ever, as appears by the following from *L'Opinione*, Turin:

Lord Seymour, on leaving Venice, had his luggage passed at the Custom House as usual, and was about to enter the railway station when he was stopped by two Custom House officers, who began to search his pockets and asked him whether he had anything liable to duty. The English diplomatic was so indignant at this treatment that he struck one of them in the face with his fist, and called them vile myrmidons. Notwithstanding the apologies of the gendarmery of police, who hastened to the spot, his lordship complained in good Italian that the American government was worse than the Turkish, and that the journals only told the truth in relating the assassinations by which foreigners were exposed. It is said that Lord Seymour also sent an indignable message to the English ambassador at Vienna, requesting him to demand satisfaction.

"BREAD OR BLOOD" IN MISSISSIPPI.

CORN RIOTS THREATENED.

A Lamentable Condition of Affairs.

Only a few days ago we gave accounts of the terrible destitution of the people of Mississippi. The Commissioner, Major Hawkins, who was appointed to visit Illinois and other Western States to solicit aid, succeeded in procuring temporary supplies of grain, but it seems they were insufficient to meet the wants of the people, and that riots are now apprehended. The story of the present sufferings is thus told by a Mississippi newspaper (the Brandon "Republican" of March 28,) and the statements are probably true:

"The Board of Police of this county met on Saturday last, to adopt some measures to relieve the wants of the poor and destitute. It was proposed by some to appropriate the funds in the county treasury for that purpose, but the Board has no authority for doing it, and they adjourned without any definite action, except to call a meeting of the citizens of the county on Saturday next, to see if some measures of relief could not be adopted. We hope there will be a large meeting of those who are able to give, and that they will all give to the extent of their means. Something must be done, and that speedily too, or hundreds of our citizens will certainly perish with hunger. We want to see those who have been denouncing that pure and good-hearted old gentleman, Benjamin Hawkins, and boasting that they were ready and willing to give half what they had to the poor, come forward and subscribe liberally. Will they do it? We will venture the prediction that one hundred dollars will not be subscribed by that class of men in the county. Some of them have been appealed to heretofore, and their reply was that there was no one in need except a few lazy, drunken and trifling fellows. We deny it.

"There are hundreds of hard working, honest men, who are almost entirely destitute, and who must suffer unless they get relief in some form. We have heard of a large number of men who have given up their crops and gone off to hunt work and get food for their families. If they had the corn to feed their families and stock they could make a crop and pay for it in the fall. These men do not want it given to them. They only want it on a credit until next fall.

"Our old friend Hiram Jones, informs us that there is a great deal of destitution in his neighborhood, and that unless relief is afforded in the next ten days, armed bodies of men will take corn by force from those who have it.

"Major Hawkins has returned with 17,000 bushels of corn and 1,000 bushels of potatoes, which will be a great relief for the present, but it will last but a few days. One hundred thousand bushels more is needed, and there is no money here to buy it with. Let those who are able give liberally of their means to purchase corn for the destitute, and let an agent be appointed to go and purchase it, and then let those who are able to make good notes give their notes to said agent, and let the agent proceed to Illinois, or some other favored land, and buy their corn on a credit."

How Now!

How the Charlestonians will fight, after so many weeks of savage preparation and more savage boasting, remains to be discovered. But no one will deny them the credit of being most persistent and ingenious bullies.

They confused poor Mr. Buchanan with a phrase, "preserving the *status quo*," by which, according to the South Carolina dictionary, the Government was bound to look on with hands folded, while traitors were openly making the most formidable preparations for the destruction of national property, and, what is worse, national soldiers. We think this silly phrase of "preserving the *status quo*" shouted out every time a gun is moved in Virginia or a man-of-war is fitted out in New York, while the preparations of the rebels go on unceasingly.

We have been bullied with pictures of the horrors of bloodshed—we have been bullied with descriptions of the pleasures of peace—our Charleston fellow-citizens (for they are yet citizens of the United States, in spite of themselves) have threatened to starve us; to draw all the coin of the North to the South; to send us not a bale of cotton—they have threatened to do everything but eat Major Anderson and his men, and we have no doubt they would threaten that if they thought it would scare the brave Major.

There is an old fable of a lion and a donkey going hunting in company. Coming to a cave in which were some goats, the donkey volunteered to enter and by his brays frighten out the goats, who would thus rush into the lion's mouth. The donkey knowing the harmless nature of the goats, rushed in and alarmed them with most terrific roars. After which, emerging, half out of breath, he found his companion surrounded by carcasses.

"Did I not roar terribly?" said the vain donkey; anxious to elicit a compliment.

"You did," gravely replied the lion, "you did; I should have been frightened myself, if I had not known who it was."

Among the telegraphic messages received here from Charleston yesterday is one which has a most horrid and frightful roar:

"Bloodshed is inevitable, and if one drop is spilt no one knows where it will end."

We should be very much frightened at this—only we know who it is. It is only a South Carolina donkey.—*N. Y. Post.*

Suicide of Stephen Van Rensselaer.

About ten o'clock last night a great excitement was created in the house of Mrs. Hoyt, No. 476 Broadway, in consequence of the circulation of a report that Mr. Stephen Van Rensselaer, formerly of Albany, and son-in-law of ex-Councilman Horatio N. Wild, had committed suicide by taking poison. The report proved to be true, and the victim himself did not deny the fact, stating that it was only the execution of a purpose which he had long entertained.

Mr. Van Rensselaer visited the house in which the deed was committed, for the purpose of drinking, and about ten o'clock invited several persons to join him at the bar, saying that "they would never have the pleasure of drinking with him again." A moment afterwards he poured the contents of a vial (supposed to be laudanum) into a tumbler, and swallowed it. Several physicians were immediately sent for, and every possible effort made to remove the poison from his stomach, but without avail. He became insensible, and expired after the lapse of nearly four hours. Subsequent to his death his wife, father-in-law and other relatives claimed the body, and obtained permission to remove it. The coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

Mr. Van Rensselaer was a member of the Patroon family of Albany, but had led a dissipated life and squandered a large fortune. For some time past he has resided in this city, occupying lodgings on Fourth avenue, near Twenty-fifth street. His age was about thirty-five years.

The Famine in India.—Two Millions of Paupers.—The news from India is frightful in the extreme, "famine is devastating the country." The London *Times* of the 29th, in an article on the subject, after alluding to the fact that the famine is created by drought, says:

"It is a drought in a land where the sun bakes up the soil almost to the hardness of pottery, and where the earth, without rain in the accustomed season, is as impenetrable crust. Where irrigation works exist the scanty waters will suffice to produce scanty crops, but where there are no such works there is no vegetation to be found. Mr. Edmonstone, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-western Provinces, had himself seen that in a march of twenty miles there was not a green blade in any direction. Families were dying away from the death which threatened them. Emaciated multitudes were drooping and dying by the way. And all this, we are told, is but the beginning of the terrible calamity which threatens to involve a population reckoned by one of the speakers at the Mansion house at seven millions and a half. Of these it is stated that two millions and a half are actually starving."

(From the New York Post of yesterday.)

Affairs in Virginia are more quiet. A committee of Virginians is expected to arrive at Washington, for the purpose of dissuading the President from the adoption of war measures.

There is a change of programme in relation to the California appointments. Dr. Rabe, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, has received the appointment of Marshal. The radical Republicans will probably get a majority of the offices in that State.

Sailing of the Baltic and Illinois.—The Baltic sailed from this port, at half past five o'clock last evening, with 800 troops, 5,000 bags of oats, and immense quantities of general forage, wheelbarrows, picks, spades and other implements which may be conveniently employed in throwing up earthworks.

The Illinois sailed after dark. She has been hastily refitted for troops, of which she accommodates four hundred. She carries a large quantity of provisions, and a formidable assortment of rockets, bengal lights, and other pyrotechnic signals.

The War News in Wall Street.—The warlike news seriously affects the Bears and Bulls of Wall street to-day, and the stocks tumble due to two per cent. in as many minutes. The fluctuations are very violent, and everybody is seriously alarmed at the news from the South.

Republican Triumphs in New Jersey.—The charter election in Patterson, New Jersey, yesterday, resulted in a complete Republican triumph. The Republican Mayor, Clerk, Forrestmen, Aldermen and Coroners were elected, with only two Democrats in the Common Council. In Elizabeth, yesterday, the Republican ticket was also successful; James B. Branch being elected Mayor by a majority of 181.

Rheumatism! Rheumatism! Rheumatism!

It is well known that bathing, ointments and external applications only drive Rheumatism from one part of the system to another. Sometimes, with fatal results. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC RHEUMATIC PILLS often cure the worst and most protracted cases. This simple medicated Rheum Pill will do more to eradicate the disease than quantities of crude medicines, and has cured when all other means have failed. Price 25 cents per box. Six boxes for $1.

N. B.—A full set of Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $3. Single boxes, 25 cents and 50 cents.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price.—Address

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Public Notices.

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher,

of Brooklyn, will deliver one Lecture at

CITY HALL,

On Tuesday Evening, April 16th,

SUBJECT:

"The Commonwealth."

Tickets 25 cents, to be had at Music and Book Stores, new Library Rooms, corner St. Clair and Penn streets, and at the door.

Doors open 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

W. H. ROBINSON, F. R. BAILEY,
JOSEPH CARGO, W. D. MCGOWAN,
JACOB S. HULSE, Lecture Committee.

ap11:3td

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE—ALL PERSONS holding Assignments of Damages in the above matter, are hereby notified to present, and make proof of the same before the auditors, at the office of Robb & M'Connell, Kuhn's Law Building, Diamond street, on Monday, April 15th, at 10 o'clock p. m., otherwise the damages will be awarded to those persons to whom they have been assessed.

THOS. MCCONNELL,
JOHN MILLER,
JOHN N. M'CLOSKEY, } Auditors.

ap9 tf

PROPOSALS will be received by the Committee on Monongahela Wharf until MONDAY, April 15th, 1861, for grading and paving in the approved of about 2,000 cubic yards of earth, extending westwardly from the month of Ferry street. Proposals to state the price per 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 R. MORROW, Chairman, No. 4 Market street, Pittsburgh.

ap4:td

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Republican voters of ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP and BOROUGH 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 Joint 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, Auditors and Directors of the Poor. 2. The Political Convention, to meet at the City Hall to nominate Sheriff, Prothonotary, Treasurer Commissioner and Commissioner.

The primary meetings in the townships will be held between the hours of 3 and 6 p. m., and in the cities and boroughs between 3 and 6 P. M. of said day. The appointment of the delegates in the townships 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.

JAMES BIGHAM, Chairman pro tem.
THOMAS F. WILSON, Secretary.

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MAUVE INK!

Beautiful in Color!

Delightful in Odor!

for sale at W. S. HAVENS',

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Mauve Ink,

For Ladies' use. sp5:ns

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The Great Pittsburgh Weekly Literary Paper!

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IV. LOVE PURITY AND FIDELITY: by L. R. Chester.
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VI. WHY: by Fleet.
VII. THE TRUE POETRY OF NATURE, AND THE MANTURE OF TRUE POETRY.
VIII. LOST, LOST ONE: by J. Fell Jennings.
IX. PLEASURE: A Poem, by Wm. S. Fox Blank.
X. OUR BROTHER: A Poem, by L. R. Chester.
XI. TO LAURA: The Mystery of Remembrance, Translated from the German of Schiller.
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ap10:1t

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Krehan's Rat Paste!
Krehan's Rat Paste!

For the extermination of

Rats, Mice, Roaches and Vermin of all kinds,

this Paste has no equal. Put up in boxes, with full directions, of 10c each.

For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
Corner Smithfield and Fourth sts.

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WM. J. KANE, No. 64 Diamond.

House-Furnishing Goods;

Wooden and Willow Ware;

Baskets, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, etc.,

ap11:2t at lowest prices for cash.

SUNDRIES—14 sacks Feathers;
25 sacks Dry Peaches, unpealed;
1 do do do peeled;
1 do Dry Pears, do do
1 do Dry Apples, do do
1 Dry Hide; 50 bales Rags; 1 bale Cotton;
31 bales Cotton on consignment;
on Money Glasswood to arrive for sale by
ap11 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

WHITE FISH—100 bbls. White Fish;
LAKE HERRING—25 bbls Lake Herring;
MACKEREL—25 bbls mess No 2;
25 bbls and 25 half bbls No 3;
All the above in store for sale by J. H. GARFIELD & CO., First st.
ap11

HIDES.—1000 prime Selected Dry Flint;
100 Green Salted;
250 prime Dry Flint Kips—for sale by
SPENCER HARTUNG & CO.,
200 Liberty st.

HONEY—6 drawers Comb Honey, just received, in prime order, for sale by
J. H. GARFIELD & CO., First st.
ap11

CHEESE.—300 boxes prime W. R.;
for sale by J. A. CARFIELD & CO.,
ap11 First street, near Wood.

CRANBERRIES—10 bbls. prime Berries, in store for sale by JOHN H. GARFIELD & CO.,
ap11 First street, near Wood.

PEARLASH—50 casks First Sorts Pearl Ash in store for sale by J. H. GARFIELD & CO.,
ap11 First street, near Wood.

WHITE LIME—100 bbls. Louisville, for sale by
ap11 J. H. GARFIELD & CO.

OIL! OIL! OIL!—43 bbls. of the Meco Lubricating Oil just rec'd by the Agent,
ap11 FRANK VAN GORDEN, 114 Second st.

LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received, 55 bbls choice Lubricating Oil, from the celebrated Hazle mill, Meco, Ohio.
ap11 LITTLE & TRIMBLE, 113 Second st.

PEA NUTS—100 sacks now landing from str'r Com Perry for sale by
ap11 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

APPLES! APPLES!—12 bbls Green Apples, this day rec'd by
ap11 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LAKE FISH—150 packages White Fish, 100 do Trout; 75 do Herring, received for sale by
ap11 HENRY H. COLLINS.

CHEESE! CHEESE!!—50 boxes prime new Cheese, just rec'd, for sale by
ap11 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LINSEED OIL—20 bbls. for sale by
ap11 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LIME—50 bbls. Maryland Lime, rec'd for sale by
ap11 HENRY H. COLLINS.

OIL BARRELS—100 new Oil Barrels for sale by
ap11 HENRY H. COLLINS.

PRODUCE, &c.—
POTATOES—300 bus prime Early;
BEANS—2 sacks small White;
HONEY—4 bbls White Flint;
CRANBERRIES—3 bbls choice;
OATS—1000 bgs.
ROBERTS & DILWORTH,
ap10 200 Liberty st.

LEAD.—500 pgs Lead rec'd and for sale low by HENRY H. COLLINS.

New Advertisements.

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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 who values are familiar throughout the Union—CLERGYMEN, PHYSICIANS, LAWYERS, CLERGYMEN and JUDGES, witnessed to the fact.

At the most urgent request of numerous APPLICANTS from the city and vicinity, who have with interest watched the great success of

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,

in the treatment of the

EYE AND EAR,

and who, being convinced of his deserving patronage, have submitted their own cases to his care, he has consented to

PROLONG HIS STAY

IN PITTSBURGH.

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GREY DRESS GOODS!

Grey, Striped and Plaid Silks!

Figured French Chintzes!

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SECOND STOCK OF

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Great Bargains in

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

All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices as the Lowest Rates.

ap9:3m

NEW GOODS,

For Spring and Summer Wear.

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No. 89 Market Street,

Has just received a large stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Comprising one of the largest assortments to be found.

LADIES', MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS.
GENTS'
MEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES,
FRENCH CALF MONS. GAITERS,
OXFORD TIES, VENISE ALBERTS,
SOUTHERN BROGANS,
BROGANS, ETC., ETC.

Boots and Shoes of every variety and style, which will be sold at the

Prices to Suit the Times.

All persons desiring to purchase goods cheap would do well to call and examine my stock as I intend to sell at the proprietor is determined to sell

CHEAP.

ap11:3m

STRAW BONNETS.

STRAW HATS,

PALM LEAF AND WILLOW SHAKERS,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,

BONNET RIBBONS, VERY CHEAP,

RUCHES, BLONDS, NETS AND LACES,

NEW STYLES OF BONNET FRAMES.

Milliners and Dealers are invited to call and examine our assortment. SIMON MACRUM & CO.,
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NEW STYLES OF DRESS TRIMMINGS,

FRENCH EMBROIDERY,

MERINO AND COTTON HOSIERY,

SILK AND LISLE GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

GENTS' SHIRTS, COLLARS, CRAVATS, TIES,

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NEW STYLE OF HEAD DRESSES,

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