Pittsburgh Gazette.

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EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1857.

READING MATTER ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

THE ANXIETIES OF A CROWN.—Louis Napoleon, who presents to the world the characteristics of a bold and original ruler with all the gaiety and love of display of a true Frenchman, is not exempt from private griefs and annoyances. The uneasiness which attends the high-born wearer of regal honors, remarked centuries since by the unhappy English Monarch, still inevitably hangs around the imperial vicinage like a dark, portentous cloud. The Anglo-Saxon potentate, on his downy but anxious couch, to which slumber would not be invoked, envied the meanest hind, who after his crust on the hillside, and reposed in safety in his rude hovel, where there were none to make him afraid or to destroy his peace. The emperor of France, flushed as he is with kingly triumphs, and successful as he was with his "tricks of state," might regard with similar feeling the humble citizen, who hums his evening song over his thin wine and brown bread, in the crowded fauburgs, or the wooden-shod peasant who toils in the smiling meadows and the purple vine-yards of the provinces. It is said there are now in existence in Paris—in the very shadow of the throne—organized and formidable secret associations, the object of which is to destroy the life of the Emperor, and thus, as some of the dissatisfied zealots believe, rid the country of a tyrant and usurper. The members of one of these societies are under solemn oaths to take the life of Napoleon whenever the opportunity is presented to them. They have associates, connected by secret signals and countersigns in London, Vienna and a few other of the principle European cities. One of the journals of Paris, sympathizing with royalty as a matter of course, says "the parties are at once enthusiasts and madmen, and they have persuaded themselves that the death of Louis Napoleon would be a blessing to mankind, at large, and particularly to the French people." These regicides are radical Republicans, according to the meaning attached to the term in the neighborhood of Paris, and they pledge themselves to accomplish the death of the Emperor, on the first favorable occasion, and without even apprising their associates of their horid intentions before the deed is consummated. A letter to the London *Times*, from Paris, says that recently the police discovered a ripened plot to kill Napoleon, and no less than thirty-one persons were arrested accordingly. From the answers elicited to some of the interrogatories propounded, it appears that some of these conspirators were in secret correspondence with their auxilliary society in London. They are mostly men in humble positions in life, and the chief actor in the plot is a dyer from the city of Lyons. All these plots spring from the wild and licentious democratic spirit which, at one time so rampant, still slumbers beneath the feeling of royalty, which has been recently so much in vogue. These radicals are proof against the Emperor's blandishments, although he has resorted to a number of expedients to conciliate them. They cannot forgive him for the trick he played upon his Republican friends, no more than the Bourbons can forget his treatment of the "line of royal succession." Thus, between two fires, the Emperor has his own troubles to endure and his own risks to encounter. Should he eventually fall by the hand of the assassin, we must not be surprised.

The Emperor, however, takes matters very coolly, indeed. His alarmed friends, solicitous for his safety, have urged upon him the adoption of precautionary measures; but he steadfastly refuses, and rides through the streets apparently unprotected. He trusts to his destiny, (which he thinks is reliable,) in the first place; and, in the second, he says life is not worth having, if you must always be guarding and watching it. Of the parties that menace his reign, the following notice is taken in the Philadelphia *Enquirer:*

It will be seen that "uneasy lies the head that wears the crown"—especially if that crown be obtained by fraudulent means. Nevertheless, the death of the Emperor of the French by violence, would in all probability be attended with a fearful convulsion. The streets of Paris would again run with blood, and hundreds, perhaps thousands of lives would be sacrificed. Strange as it may appear, therefore, the man who seized upon the throne by a sudden and illegal blow, who overturned the government in a single night, and at the point of the bayonet assumed all authority, is now regarded by the friends of peace and good order as a necessary evil. Their doctrine is, "better be satisfied with him than resort to some new and dangerous experiment." And hence it is, that no matter what his past misdemeanors, a sense of indignation is felt and expressed at every new effort to strike him down by the hand of assassination. There are at this time, at least four parties in France, namely: The Napoleonists, the Bourbonists, the Red Republicans and the Moderate Republicans; and in the event of the sudden death of Louis Napoleon, the struggle between these would, in all probability, be protracted, fearful and sanguinary. The result, too, it would be impossible to predict. In this condition of affairs, and in the enthusiasm which the masses still cherish for the name of Napoleon, consists the strength of the present ruler. He evidently is a man of signal ability, and may continue to reign for many years to come. France, according to the London *Times*, is decaying under his government, but she would fare still worse under a rule less firm and decided.

A FIGHT; OR WRIGHT VERSUS BRIGHT.—The Indiana Legislature, at its last session, appointed a Committee, consisting of three Democrats and two Republicans, to investigate charges of fraud and corruption made by Gov. Wright in his last message to the General Assembly, in relation to the charter of the Bank of the State of Indiana. This Committee has been in session at Indianapolis for some days, and being about to bring their labors to a close, a resolution was passed, granting to Governor Wright and Judge Smith the privilege of addressing the Committee in a place where the public could attend and listen to the arguments that both might bring to bear upon the case.

This discussion took place on Friday afternoon, in the hall of the 'House of Representatives. The latter was crowded with spectators. This quarrel is in the Democratic family. The Bright faction secured the passage of the Bank charter, sold out and pocketed the spoils. The Wright faction tried to do something, but did not succeed, and having been deprived of a share of the spoils, Governor Wright is now endeavoring to secure the repeal of the Bank charter. In the discussion, Judge Smith opposed Governor Wright. The latter opened with a speech which was limited to an hour and a quarter. Smith followed in a speech of an hour and three quarters, and Wright closed with a speech of half an hour.

We have read the whole discussion as we find it reported in the Cincinnati Gazette and think that if but half which is charged by each party upon the other be true it is a pretty rascally set they all are. There is sufficient evidence at least to show that Bright is by no means *right* and Wright is not always *bright*.

RENTS IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago *Ledger*, in an article on the enormous rents in that city, shows the evil effects of this state of things on its general prosperity. The reaction which was looked for by every sensible and observing person is now at hand, and the enormous rents must come down or the city will suffer severely. The *Ledger*, of the 8th inst., has the candor to say:

"It used to be so, that no house or store but what was fully occupied. Now there is not less than ten or twelve first class stores empty on South Water street alone; and there is not one, unless it be an old lease at decent rates, but what the occupant is complaining of *enormous rents*.

Some of our readers complain that we *mention* these facts. They say we injure Chicago and drive people away. Of course, these readers are not renters, and the great body of our people are. We ask such, if they do not think we had better suppress the police reports for fear of injuring Chicago by showing up its morals? Shall we suppress the doings of the Board of Trade, because wheat, corn, and oats are so high that people will not come here to live? Unlike anything else, the law of supply and demand does not control; for landlords will shut up a store and let it stand idle for months rather than take a fair price for its use. There is extortion of the worst kind practised here and at St. Paul. Pendergast was sent to break stones for *extortion*. What shall be done with those whose regular business it is to do the same thing in another way."

The property-holders of Chicago are evidently pursuing a course highly disadvantageous to that city.

To the Tax-Convention.

For the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

I am a holder, in good faith and for a valuable consideration, of three Bonds of the County of Allegheny, issued in payment of her subscription to the capital stock of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and infer from the nature of the instructions to the delegates who form this Convention, that their deliberations must determine whether or not the principal and interest of these Bonds are to be paid. Being thus a party directly interested, and without any representation in your body, I claim it not only as a favor but as a right, that my property shall neither be diminished in value, nor taken from me upon an "exparte" hearing. Relying upon the faith and promise of the County of Allegheny, to pay the bearer the principal and interest of these Bonds—relying upon the authority of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, that the issue of these Bonds is constitutional, relying upon equally good authority that no fraud or misapplication of the proceeds thereof, if any, by the agents of the County, in which I neither participated, nor had notice of, could affect me, I became the purchaser. Thus far I am led to believe that no legal obstacle can be urged by or upon you, by which I am to be deprived of my right to receive my principal and interest as they fall due—and if this position is correct, there remain the only pleas:—INABILITY—or *unwillingness from any cause whatever.*—This latter is "Repudiation," wilful, deliberate and disgraceful—more fraught with evil and disaster to the Debtor than the Creditor—time, labor and energy may overcome *my* loss, but neither time nor regrets can erase the stain, nor remove the moral incubus, which such an act must entail upon the county. I will *not* say that such an act is *not* contemplated by some members of your body, because I have heard it openly avowed. In the other plea, there is at least the merit which belongs to the unfortunate debtor, who only refuses to pay because he has not the means.

To those, therefore, who plead INABILITY to pay, I ask before I am convinced of its truth, to examine for myself, and if any unpleasant fact, which it were better had not be known, is disclosed in the investigation, I am not to blame. The real and personal property of Allegheny county amounts to $27,137,772,00, being twelve millions of dollars less than Lancaster county, which is only an agricultural district, while Allegheny county is agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and commercial, with a geographical position and natural resources and advantages, unsurpassed in the Union. Why is her valuation so low? It arises from two causes—1st, an imperfect and unreliable system of making her assessments; 2d, the disposition and avowed intention of cheating the State. It is no secret that the Commissioners have the power to levy ten mills, for County purposes. But the reason for so large a margin, is to provide for herself, without any increased assessment, because the State would be entitled to no more—her levy being based upon the County valuation. The County tax has been four mills—and, to meet the interest of her bonds, four mills more have been levied, the *property* of which you are assembled to determine. Except so far as the State is interested, the same end could have been effected by increasing the assessments, and it is to this I wish to call your attention. They vary from one-eighth to one-half the actual cash value of real estate, and the aggregate amount of taxation upon low valuation, in this county, cannot appear otherwise than large—while an additional increase is considered ruinous. As a tax-payer, I shut my eyes and believe in the blue and cry. As a creditor, I am not disposed to take all for granted. I examine the oath taken by the assessors of the various wards, boroughs and districts within the county. I find him returning to the Commissioners, for taxable purposes, at a valuation of $4,000, what cost me $6000—I find him also returning, at a valuable of $6500, for what I am offered $15,000. As a tax-payer, my conscience is not troubled. I am not consulted by the assessor, nor under oath. But as a *creditor*, who expects to be paid, from a tax levied upon these and other sources, I cannot believe in any plea of *inability*. The State may be wronged by low valuation, but I am here in my own defence, and will insist that justice shall be done me. The assessors shall either do their duty, and approximate more equitably and nearly to the true value than they have done, or the increased levy must remain. Being convinced of the *ability* of my debtor to pay, I leave the details of the financial arrangement for that end to those to whom the duty belongs.

I have no apology to offer your body, for these remarks—my rights are threatened, and my only wish has been to be brief, truthful, and to the point. Discussion of collateral issues, local advantages, disadvantages, crimination and recrimination must be left to the County, her agents, officers, and citizens. It is no business of mine—as a creditor. Yet I do not forget that I am a tax-payer, a native, and within a few months a resident of Allegheny Co., as sensitive of her credit and reputation, as one can be whose associations and recollections, thus far in life, are of her, and her people. I cannot tell the result of your deliberations to-day, by which that credit and reputation, may be left unimpaired or destroyed. If the former you are entitled to neither thanks nor merits, for there is no merit in paying your obligations; but if the latter I shall ask to be permitted to enter my protest, and while feeling the reproach which must ever attach itself to her citizens abroad, can still have left me, the consolation that I am likewise a creditor. H.

The Fort Madison Murder.

Correspondence of the State City

FORT MADISON, June, 1857.

The Coroner's Jury were engaged during the principal portion of yesterday in examining into the circumstances attending the murder of Samuel Henderson, by H. B. Straw, Captain of the Saracen. I submit a brief statement of the affair, as it appeared in evidence before the Jury yesterday.

Some difficulty occurred between the mate and a colored pantryman connected with the boat.—The latter jumped ashore and fled to a stable in the rear of Front street, closely pursued by the mate, who held a pistol in each hand, and threatened to "blow him through" if he did not stop. When P. Miller, former sheriff of the county, reached the stable, the negro was down and several of the boat's crew were standing over him, some beating him and others with drawn knives. He was forcibly hurried aboard the boat, where the mate brandished a knife about his throat, compelled him to strip, and then tied him up to a post for the purpose of flogging. Here several of the citizens asked the captain to hand the negro over to the proper authorities, if he was guilty of a crime, that he might be punished according to law. He replied by calling them "damned nigger thieves" and ordering them to leave the boat. When they reached the levee and turned about, the captain stood with a revolver presented at the crowd; and several guns appeared on the lower deck. Dr. W. H. Davis, who is a Justice of the Peace, commanded the citizens as a Peace Officer, to prevent the boat leaving until the negro had been released. Several men seized the bow-line which the crew were drawing aboard and made it fast to a post. Some one on the boat took an axe to cut the line while another stood by his side with a gun leveled at the crowd on shore. Thomas Slack then pointed a gun which had just been given him by some citizen, at the boatman who was attempting to cut the rope, and threatened to fire if he did not desist. A gun was then fired from the boat into the crowd. The captain ran up to the hurricane deck and commenced firing his revolver ranging directly toward Henderson. A witness named Davis testifies that he was standing within three feet of Henderson when he was shot. He says in his testimony that Henderson had been on the levee but a very few minutes, had spoken to no one, and had taken no part in the attempt to stop the boat. On the second or third discharge of the revolver he put his hand on the right side of his face, and the witness asked him "if he was shot," and he said he was. Blood began to run over his hands, and he turned about and walked up the levee to Front street. The next man shot was James Henderson, brother of the deceased. The firing continued from both sides until the boat pushed off, and was kept up from the boat until it was in the middle of the river.

Leighton testified that he heard the captain boast while the Saracen was lying at Pontoosuc, that he had laid one man "to the land," that he shot another three times but did not kill him, and that he would kill the sheriff on sight; and would send him out of the world before his Maker was ready for him, etc. This evidence shows that Straw believed he had killed Henderson, and also, that he was resisting, not an organized mob of the citizens, but an officer of the peace. Davis is a Justice of the Peace, and not a sheriff, as Straw evidently supposed. He saw an attempt made to abduct a man from Iowa by force, in violation of Iowa laws, and very properly interposed his authority as an officer of the peace to prevent it. Had Straw believed that the people were improperly interfering to detain his boat, there would be some pretext for a resort to violence, but his own statement shows that he thought he was resisting an officer. No circumstances can justify the continued fire kept up on the citizens on Front st. About fifteen persons were wounded while standing on the sidewalk or in the doors along the street, several of whom had not been near the boat. The wonder expressed by all who pass along the street and witness the shot and ball marks on the doors and windows, is, that more were not killed.

The verdict of the Jury is, substantially, that the deceased came to his death by a pistol shot in the hands of the captain of the steamboat Saracen, H. B. Straw. It also implicates the first mate, who is the captain's brother, and other persons connected with the boat whose names were to the Jury unknown.

Samuel Henderson was buried yesterday afternoon.

The Saracen passed Burlington on Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, but did not land. I understand that she tied up about three miles below, and sent her pilot up to the city to ascertain if any attempt would be made to arrest the officers, that he returned to the boat and advised the captain to pass. The Flint Hills was not in readiness to follow, because the Sheriff of Des Moines County did not see proper to engage her, although authorized so to do by the Governor. Two reasons were reported for this failure; one is, that the captain refused to risk a collision of the boats, and the other, that the Sheriff feared that "five or six more might be killed." I have no means of knowing which is the correct version of the affair.

The County Judge has made an appropriation to pay the expenses of the officers who are now in pursuit of the criminals, and the Mayor and Board of Aldermen have offered a reward of $300 for the apprehension of the captain and first mate, or $200 for either. The excitement is still intense. But one feeling pervades the entire place.

THE *Daily Free Democrat*, (Milwaukee,) in a very sensible article on Judge Taney's decision in the Dred Scott Case, contains a paragraph so pertinent in its bearing, that we transfer it to our columns, as worthy of perusal:

"Whatever may be the language of Taney's decision, a very superficial examination will show that his condemnation of men to perpetual servitude has no reference to *color* or *inferiority*, but is entirely independent of both. If it were *color*, then an individual white complexion, a blue eye and straight hair, would give entitle their possessor to freedom.—And if it were *inferiority*, then wherever *superiority* is plainly manifest, the person should be free. But is such the case? Pick up any Southern paper you please and you will find advertised as run-away slaves persons who cannot be distinguished from the Caucassians, but must be identified by other means, and the cases on record are innumerable where such are held as slaves. And if to-day an individual were before Judge Taney, on the question of being remanded to slavery, were his complexion as white as the snows of the frosty Caucasus, it would avail him nothing against an affidavit, that he owed service on a rice or cotton plantation. What hypocrisy is it then to talk about *color* as the basis for slavery, when the very men who make the plea, ignore it in their practice every hour of their lives."

INJUNCTION AGAINST SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.—*Henry L. Mott et al., Canal Commissioners, vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company et al.*—And now, June 6, 1857, on reading the bill of complaint, &c., and on motion of Wm. L. Hirst, James H. Walton, C. R. Buckalew, Wm. M. Meredith, counsel for complainants, it is ordered that the complainants have leave to move the Court in banc, at Harrisburgh, on the 12th day of June, inst, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for a preliminary injunction, according to the prayer of the bill. Notice of motion to be given defts.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

Special Notices.

Age and Debility.—As old age comes creeping on, it brings with it many attendant infirmities. Loss of appetite and weakness impair the health, and want of activity makes the mind discontented and unhappy. In cases where old age adds its influence, it is almost impossible to add vigor and health, and although many remedies have been tried, all have failed, until BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS were known and used. In every case where they have been employed, they have invariably given strength and restored the appetite. They have become a great agent for this alone, and are used by many people who are suffering from loss of appetite and general debility. In cases of long standing chronic diseases, they act as a charm, invigorating the system, thus giving nature another opportunity to repair physical injuries.

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A personal interview with the patient is desirable; but if those at a distance find it inconvenient to visit New York for the purpose, treatment may be conducted successfully by letter, and remedies sent by express or otherwise to any part of the country.

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To Consumptives and other Invalids!

APPOINTMENT EXTENDED TO JULY 1ST.

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Have concluded to extend their stay in Pittsburgh, till SATURDAY EVENING, July 18th, and will remain at the *ST. CLAIR HOTEL*, where they may be consulted by those wishing to avail themselves of Dr. Fitch's system of treatment.

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By this mode of treatment, the advantage of *Medicinal* and *Sthenotrophic Inhalations* is added to that of appropriate internal remedies, to invigorate and sustain the strength of the general system; and those with such mechanical means as the case may indicate, joined to proper attention to exercise, diet, bathing, friction, &c. &c. will not only afford more or less relief in almost all cases, but will effect permanent cures in many cases, in which only partial and temporary relief could be obtained from any one of the above measures singly. But although many otherwise fatal cases of consumption may be thus relieved, there are still many which passed beyond hope, and those who are in any way inclined to a disease so insidious, and so fearfully fatal as consumption, cannot be too careful to give their cases *timely attention.*—The delay even of a few weeks may, in many cases, turn the scale against the patient.

Where it is possible, we always prefer to make a *personal examination*, and thus ascertain the precise condition of the Lungs, as we wish to undertake no case where we have not a chance of doing good; and we wish no one to consult us who is not ready to hear the truth.

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St. Clair Hotel, Pittsburgh, May 12th, 1857. my14:d&wtf

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Solicits the attention of Smokers and Chewers to his stock, which will be found complete as to quality and variety. se25:1y6

GEORGE W. GREIG & CO.,

KEG MANUFACTURERS,

Corner of Pike and Mechanics Street, Fifth Ward,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacture iron and oak Kegs of the various descriptions of NAIL KEGS, which they will sell at the *lowest market prices.* jel2:2d

☞ Contracts are respectfully solicited. All work warranted of the best quality. de12:1ydk

REFERENCES.—M. E. MORRHEAD, G. P. MCGAVIN.

WOOD, MOORHEAD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

American Galvanized Sheet Iron,

And Sole Agents for the Sale of

W. DAVIES WOOD'S

Patent Imitation Russia Sheet Iron.

ALSO, Galvanized Corrugated Iron, for Roofing.

☞ Warehouse—No. 134 *Front Street, Pittsburgh.* je22:1ydeW&F

WM. BARNHILL, Jr.,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painter,

Grainer and Gilder on Glass,

No. 122 *SMITHFIELD STREET,*

Nearly opposite the Post Office,

ap25:1ydfe PITTSBURGH, PA.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

M'CORD & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Hatters,

141 *Wood Street,*

Have always on hand a full and complete stock of HATS, CAPS and FURS, *Wholesale and Retail*, sold at the lowest Eastern prices, to which they invite attention of all purchasers. se26:1y

Pittsburgh Variety Works.

JONES, WALLINGFORD & CO.,

(Successors to Warwick, Atterbury & Co.)

Manufacturers of Right and Left Hand Door Locks, Spring, Drop and Thumb Latches, Platforms and Counter Scales, Coffee, Corn and Paint Mills, and Domestic Hardware generally, corner of Water and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. je22:1ydfc

Nelson's Abbrotypes.

PRICES REDUCED.

Gallery, corner Third and Market Streets,

ENTRANCE ON THIRD STREET.

We are now prepared to offer to the public our well known styles of Ambrotypes at the low price of ONE DOLLAR and UPWARDS. Those wanting likenesses taken in the best style of the art, will find it greatly to their interest to give this establishment a call. A large assortment of Plain and Fancy Cases always on hand. ap21:1ydc

DAWES & CLULEY,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,

AND GRAINERS,

DEALERS IN

White Lead and Zinc Paints.

Also, all kinds of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Putty, Brushes, &c.,

144 *Wood Street, two doors above Diamond Alley.* mr16:1ydc

JOHN COCHRAN & BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Railing, Iron Vaults, Vault Doors, Window Shutters, Window Guards, &c.,

Nos. 91 Second Street and 86 Third Street,

(Between Wood and Market,) PITTSBURGH, PA.

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. mr9

JOHN THOMPSON,

European Agent and Intelligence Office,

410 *LIBERTY STREET,*

Families supplied with Servants on short notice.

Drafts on all parts of Europe for sale in sums to suit those wishing to remit Passages to and from Europe weekly.—Tickets through from New York and Philadelphia by Railroad. ja8:1y

HENRY H. COLLINS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Cheese, Butter, Seeds, Fish,

And Produce Generally,

No. 25 Wood Street, Pittsburgh. d&wP

W. & D. RINEHART,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

All kinds of Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

Have recently taken the building No. 149 Wood street, in addition to their Manufacturing Establishment, No. 43 Irwin street, where they will be pleased to receive their friends, ap27:1ydc

JAS. McLAUGHLIN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Alcohol, Cologne Spirits and Fusel Oil,

Nos. 168 and 170 Second Street. de8d&1yfc

J. M. LITTLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 54 St. Clair Street,

(Dr. Irish's New Building.) PITTSBURGH, PA. se3:1ydfc

JOHN LAUGHLIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 66 Wood Street, near Fourth. mr31:3md

New Advertisements.

TYPE METAL FOR SALE;

About 1,500 lbs.

ENQUIRE AT GAZETTE OFFICE. je2:1tf

Rolling Mill for Sale.

BY AN ORDER OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Scioto county, Ohio, to me directed and issued upon a petition for the dissolution of the Copartnership of the SCIOTO ROLLING MILL COMPANY, I will, ON THE NINTH DAY OF JULY, 1857, offer for sale to the highest bidder THE SCIOTO ROLLING MILL, together with all of the Real Estate, Machinery and Tools thereunto belonging. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and to be made at the office of the Scioto Rolling Mill in this city.

This Mill has been in operation about two years, and is in good repair and perfect running order. It has one Bar Mill with two Heating Furnaces; one small Mill with two Heating Furnaces; one Sheet and Boiler Iron Mill with four Heating Furnaces, together with a full assortment of Rolls for all of the mills. It has one Forge all complete, with nine Boiling Furnaces and one Scrap Furnace; one Wrought Iron Hammer and one Squeezer. It has a capacity to turn out twenty tons of manufactured iron per day, with power and room enough to almost double its capacity. It has two large Engines, and those who are in any way inclined to a large Engine, and will open to be sold, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of June, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., that lot of ground on the south side of Third street, adjoining the St. Charles Hotel, extending 50 feet in front by 50 feet in depth, on which are erected two two story Brick Houses.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money payable on the death of the widow, the interest thereon in her hands during her widowhood. The balance, one-third upon confirmation of sale, and one-third in one year and one-third in two years, with interest.

JOHN A. MKOWN,
PATRICK DUNLAVY.

je2:3tds2t&wT

Purify With Ice.

IT IS ADMITTED BY ALL PHYSICIANS that frost purifies the air, and by many that ICE, partaking of the same nature, has the same effect on water, and if so, those who use it regularly will be most healthy.

JOHNSON is prepared to furnish his former customers with PURE ICE, taken from the Allegheny River, above the two cities, and others who desire to retain their good health through the summer, leaving their orders at Dr. J. MITCHELL'S Drug Store, Corner of Penn and Hand streets, PHATT & DENNY'S Hat Store, Federal street, or given to the drivers, will be supplied with the pure article as above.

N. B.—A full supply warranted.

JOSEPH JOHNSTON

my26:6m

Special Notice.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

JAMES ROBB, No. 89 Market street, between Market House and Fifth street, takes pleasure in calling the attention of his friends and the public generally to his *third large supply* of the most splendid stock of BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SONTAGS, &c., *ever exhibited* in this city, purchased direct from the Manufacturers and importers of *French Shoes in the Eastern Cities.* This stock is not what it purports to be—very superior and adapted for the present business season.

His stock of Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' French Shoes is equal to any found East. The case and graceful form of their fits is charming. Gents will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember the place, No. 89 Market street, Pittsburgh. mr25—1y6

Looking-Glasses and Portrait Frames.

CALL AT LOVE, JONES & CO'S, 110 Wood street, near Fifth, if in want of LOOKING-GLASSES, elegant GILT PICTURE FRAMES, (ENGRAVINGS, &c. Prices to suit the times. je22:1d

50 Box Prime W. R. Cheese received and for sale by WM. MCCUTCHEON,
je9 119, Liberty st.

20 Bbls prime Syrup Molasses for sale by WM. MCCUTCHEON, 119, Liberty st.
je9

50 Bbls N. O. Molasses received and for sale by WM. MCCUTCHEON,
je9 119, Liberty st.

40 Half chests N. H. Tea on hand and for sale by WM. MCCUTCHEON,
je9 119, Liberty st.

25 Half chests Black Tea received and for sale by WM. MCCUTCHEON,
je9 119, Liberty st.

GREASE AND LARD.—4 bxs Grease, 2 do do No. 2 Lard, on steamer Lebanon, arrive, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

LARD OIL—10 bbls No. 1, on steamer Alberta, to arrive, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

CREAM TARTAR—Prime—1,500 lbs. just received and for sale by FLEMING BROS.

REF. BORAX—600 lbs. in store and for sale by FLEMING BROS.

BATH BRICK—50 doz. on hand and for sale by FLEMING BROS.

DROP BLACK—500 lbs. in store and for sale by FLEMING BROS.

ROSE PINK—500 lbs. just rec'd and for sale by FLEMING BROS.

FREESS VERMIFUGE—5 gross in store and for sale by FLEMING BROS.

KAISER'S ARNICA OINTMENT on hand and for sale by FLEMING BROS.

CLARK'S STOMACH BITTERS—300 doz. on hand and for sale by FLEMING BROS.

NOTES AND DRAFTS NEGOTIATED on reasonable terms by AUSTIN LOOMIS & CO.

BANK STOCKS bought and sold on commission by AUSTIN LOOMIS & CO., 92 Fourth