Pittsburgh Gazette.

RUSSELL KERR, D. D. WILLIAMS, D. L. EATON, D. D. FERGUSON

R. HERETT & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1859.

THE GOLDEN MOMENT.—When our people engaged in the scheme of building two railroads to the east, in addition to the Pennsylvania road, one to New York by the Allegheny Valley, and one to Baltimore by the Youghiogheny Valley, the idea uppermost in their minds was that they needed all three—one to each of the three great eastern cities, in order to make this city, what it ought to be, the great produce market and shipping point of the west. Had they succeeded in finishing either or both of those roads, this result would have been realized. Pittsburgh would now be the *entrepot* of the west, and in the full enjoyment of all the advantages to which her natural position entitles her, instead of being, as she is, the victim of a railroad monopoly which is grinding her to dust.

It may seem odd to suggest that the time has come for accomplishing the original purpose, but such is our conviction. In these days of railroad depression we may be thought erratic for hinting at such a thing, but our mind is clear that the golden moment has come, or is near at hand, and that if our merchants only improve their opportunity—take the tide at its flow—they can obtain for themselves a deliverance from all their present troubles and secure their future prosperity. Let us look at it for a little.

The long-expected completion of the East Pennsylvania Road has been accomplished.—There is now an unbroken line of railroad from New York, by way of the New Jersey Central, the East Pennsylvania, Reading and Lehanon Valley roads, to Harrisburg. This gives us a new route to New York, independent of Philadelphia; but the western end of it, from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, is in the hands of the Pennsylvania Road, and hence neither New York nor Pittsburgh can reap any advantage from it. But at Harrisburg this new route also connects with the Northern Central road, which is finished from Harrisburg to Sunbury; there the Sunbury and Erie commences, which is now in successful course of construction from Sunbury to a point on the projected line of the Allegheny Valley road; *and all that we need to give us an independent route from here to New York is to finish the Allegheny Valley road to the point of connection with the Sunbury and Erie.*

The simple difficulty is to obtain the means; and this is to be overcome, first, by liberal subscriptions on the part of our business men, to show that they are in earnest, and second, by laying open the advantages so clearly to the comprehension of New York merchants as to secure their all-powerful co-operation. This can be done, and now is the time to do it.

The commercial community of New York is just now excited, whether justly or unjustly we do not stop to inquire, against the Pennsylvania Road on account of the rupture of the St. Nicolas compact; and just now, while the four great lines are running a muck at each other, is the time to show the New York merchants how easily they can secure another outlet to the west which will enable them to come in direct and successful competition with the Pennsylvania Road and become independent of it. That New York feels the need of this outlet, and feels, too, that she cannot reap the advantages expected from the completion of the East Pennsylvania Road, so long as the Pennsylvania road has control of the western end of the route, we entertain no doubt; and our merchants will lose the very best chance they ever had if they do not embrace the opportunities now offered.

It would require but little figuring to show that our merchants would save enough in five years, by the completion of this route, to build the part which remains unfinished. It is speaking within bounds to say that the Pennsylvania Road compels them to pay by its discriminations against them, $200,000 annually over what they would have to pay if it had a competitor. This, in five years, would amount to $1,000,000—enough of itself to accomplish the end sought, to say nothing of the immense additional business which such a change would bring us.

We submit these suggestions to our merchants—*not* for the sake of filling so much space in our columns, but for the purpose of inciting them to do something. Will they take the facts into consideration, and, if they agree with our conclusions, take the needed steps in the right direction?

A DEMOCRATIC JUDGE.—When the trial of Bushnell, one of the Oberlin rescuers, was going on before Judge Willson, at Cleveland, Mr. Spaulding, of defendant's counsel, read to the jury a series of resolutions passed at a meeting of the citizens of Cleveland in 1850, denouncing the Fugitive Slave Law as odious, unconstitutional and unjust. The committee which reported these resolutions was composed of men of all parties, and prominent upon it was the name of H. V. WILLSON, the Judge who is now trying the rescuers under the law which he then denounced. He was then a candidate for Congress; but having since been appointed Judge, considers it his duty to out-Jeffrey Jeffreys.

The revelation made by Mr. Spaulding was so damaging to the Judge that he was fain to get out of the difficulty in the shortest possible way, which he did by declaring that he was not present at the meeting alluded to and that his name was used altogether without his authority. This declaration, however, appears to be as false as the Judge himself is base. "The *Wachter am Erie*," a German paper published in Cleveland, noticing the defence thus put forward for the Judge in the *Plain Dealer* of that city, says:

"We will remind the principal editor of the *Plaindealer*, that he, Mr. Gray, himself, with the present U. S. Collector Parks, Col. Mack, and Mr. Schuh, introduced, on the 4th day of October, 1852, to our office Mr. Willson, who at that time was a Democratic candidate for Congress. Mr. Willson did, then and there, and in the presence of the gentlemen aforenamed, answer directly and without ambiguity certain questions, the satisfactory answer to which was the condition made by us for our supporting Mr. Willson. These questions referred to the Homestead bill, to the position of our government in regard to revolutionary movements in Europe, and to the *Fugitive Slave Law*. Mr. Willson replied very prudiently and entirely satisfactorily to all of these questions; in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law he stated especially, *this law was, in his opinion, unconstitutional, non-democratic, dangerous in its principle, and infamous; it must not be enforced, neither at present nor at any time.* As a confirmation of this assertion, he promised to send us certain resolutions, *drawn with his assistance*, and about an hour later he sent the printed reports of the meeting held at Empire Hall, Oct. 11th, 1850, containing the same resolutions lately read in Court by Mr. Spalding. These very resolutions were published in our paper Oct. 6, 1852, by the expressed desire of Mr. Willson and for the purpose of defining his position. It is very evident, therefore, that the *Plaindealer* has rather a short recollection; probably he has forgotten all his former democratic principles for the same reason."

Mr. Judge Willson is thus very handsomely caught up between his own record and his own denial of it; and although his tyrannical course on the bench towards the slave rescuers is enough to consign him to everlasting disgrace, this exposure of his double-faced career must earn for him a still-more intense feeling of contempt. It proves that there is nothing that a democrat will not do to obtain office, and nothing too mean for him to do after he is securely fixed in it.

KENTUCKY.—The campaign was opened in Kentucky, last week, at Lebanon, where the two candidates for Governor met and addressed the people. Bell, the "opposition" candidate, took the most ultra pro-slavery ground. He took up these two questions:—1st, Has Congress the constitutional power to protect slavery in the Territories? 2d, Ought Congress to interfere to protect Southern property in slaves in the Territories?—and answered both squarely in the affirmative, asserting that it was the bounden duty of Congress to protect, not only against any actual prohibition, but against any "unfriendly legislation" on the part of a Territorial Legislature. He and those who support him are the men who ask us to give up the Republican organization and unite with them in electing a President of their own kidney in 1860!

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.—The Washington *States*, a sort of Douglas organ, does not like the Forney independent movement in this State, and puts forward the following questions as to what its friends intend to do:

1. "Do they meditate apostacy to the Opposition?"

2. "Are they resolved to adhere in good faith to the Democratic party?"

3. "Do they pledge themselves to support the nominations of the Charleston Convention?"

The Philadelphia *Press* replies to the first and second questions by saying that they regard the organization formed on the 13th as the only organization the Democratic party has and that they intend to adhere to it. To the third it replies:

"If the nominees of the Charleston Convention shall be the representative of the principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, as accepted, advocated and understood in 1856, as explained and defended in 1858 by Stephen A. Douglas and his associates, and as applied by leading Southern statesmen, then do we pledge ourselves to support the nominees of that Convention with all our zeal. But if, on the other hand, that Convention shall be committed, in any shape, to the theory so eloquently denounced by the *States*—that this government is to be dedicated 'to the propagation of slavery'—then we shall unquestionably oppose its nominees."

THE PAN HANDLE.—The Wellsburg (Va.,) *Herald*, alluding to the resolution, introduced by Mr. Penney of this city, and which passed both branches of the Legislature, directing the Attorney General to inquire into the territorial claim of Pennsylvania to the Pan Handle of Virginia, says that the inquiry will result in nothing. It expresses, however, its conviction that it would be better for the people of that section if they were brought under Pennsylvania jurisdiction. The Slavery question, it says, is not worth taking into consideration, it being merely a formality now, in the Pan Handle, with which no negro complies longer than suits his convenience; but it thinks there would be insuperable difficulties in the way of any necessary legislation on the part of Virginia.

THE OBERLIN TRIALS.—The Ashtabula *Sentinel* says that it is the intention of one of the defendants in the Oberlin rescue cases, to apply to the Supreme Court of Ohio for a writ of *habeas corpus*, as soon as the proper time arrives, and test the question whether the State is powerful enough to protect its citizens from the tyranny and oppression of the general government. When every principle of law and justice is set aside by the minions of the government for the purpose of punishing men guilty of no crime, it is time that the State should assert its supremacy within its own limits, if it has any to assert.

THE RESCUE CASE.—This morning, about ten o'clock, Mr. Bushnell, who was convicted in the rescue case, was taken by the United States Marshal, from the Jail of the county, and conveyed to the Marshal's room, in the government building, where he is now confined. During the forenoon the Marshal's bailiff, S. A. Abbey, came to the jail, and speaking to the Sheriff, said that Mr. Bushnell was wanted in Court for a few minutes. The Sheriff informed Bushnell who prepared to go with the bailiff. Just then another bailiff, Mr. Holden, came up to Mr. Abbey, and after holding a consultation, Mr. A. informed the Sheriff that Bushnell was not wanted. Soon, however, Mr. Abbey returned and said Mr. Bushnell was wanted. Bushnell, with his wife and the Sheriff, went to the government building, and just as the party on their way to the Court Room had reached the floor on which the Marshal's office is situated, Mr. Abbey said to Mr. Bushnell that Marshal Johnston wanted to see him a moment in his office.

Mr. Bushnell accordingly went in, and the lock was turned upon him. At noon, and long after the Court adjourned he was there a prisoner. We suppose he is there still a prisoner.

The Marshal asked the Sheriff for the papers or mittimus on which Bushnell had been held by him, but the Sheriff did not have them with him. After going to the jail the Sheriff was called upon by bailiff Abbey for the mittimus or commitment, but the Sheriff said that the papers were for his own safety being the warrant by which he held Bushnell, and said that it required an order of the Court to take Bushnell from his custody legally.

It will be seen that the mode of getting possession of Bushnell was such as to induce no one to suppose the object was to change his prison.

Since the above was penned we have got the Columbus *Journal* of this morning (Friday) in which the doings relative to the supposed writ of Habeas Corpus are given. The *Journal* says:

In the Supreme Court yesterday, an application was made by Judge Spalding, in behalf of the citizens of Lorain county now confined in the jail of Cuyahoga county by order of the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, for the writ of Habeas Corpus.

In making his application Mr. S. remarked that under this proceeding he proposed to arraign the Congressional enactment of 1850 as an excess of Legislative power and an innovation upon the sovereign prerogatives of the State, which alone had power to regulate, by pains and penalties, the internal police of the commonwealth.

He insisted that this tribunal was the constitutional guardian of the personal liberty of every citizen of Ohio, and, as such, it was peculiarly fit and proper that it should take cognizance of any infringement of this great right, whether by the federal court or any other power.

The Court entered a rule on the United States Marshal of the Northern District, and Sheriff of Cuyahoga county, as well as the United States District Attorney for said Northern District, to show cause by ten o'clock, on Saturday, the 23d inst., why the writ of habeas corpus should not issue according to the prayer of the petitioner.

Later and Important!—We are informed that the present intention of the U. S. Court is to sentence Bushnell just previous to the adjournment of Court this evening, and then hurry him off at once to the jail of some Democratic county.

We do not believe Judge Willson will be party to any such transaction, but we give it as the rumor.—*Cleve. Herald.*

District Attorney Belden was not a little excited by the service of the above rule. He was heard to threaten that the prisoners should not be taken to Columbus on a writ of habeas corpus from the Supreme Court of Ohio, and that they could not be taken to the cars save through the cannon's mouth! The bravado U. S. officials evidently contemplate making the streets of our peaceful city bristle with the U. S. bayonets! The U. S. District Attorney cooled off enough, however, by evening to take the train to Columbus. Marshal Johnson remained to guard and wait upon his imprisoned witnesses, the kidnappers Jennings and Mitchell, and the convicted Bushnell, who was yesterday disgracefully decoyed from the county jail to the Marshal's prison, *a-la*-fugitive John by the young villain Boynton.—*Cleve. Leader.*

The Charleston Mercury thus frankly states the probable grounds of the jury's verdict of acquittal in the case of the slaver Echo:

"It is most probable they may have been satisfied with thinking that it would be not only inconsistent, but cruel and hypocritical for them, as members of a community where slaves are bought and sold every day, and are as much and as frequently articles of commerce as the sugar and molasses which they produce, to pass condemnation and a verdict of guilty of death upon men whose only crime was that they were going to a far-country to bring in more supplies of the same kind of trade, these commodities; and in this case not even to trespass upon our soil, but to carry them to a foreign land, to Cuba, and merely throw them into the market of nations.

It is most probable that this was the inducing ground of the verdict, and if so, every other case will be *echo* to this. Further prosecution is idle, expensive and vain."

And yet the Government, by carefully packing its juries, encounters little difficulty in convicting Northern freemen of participation in the rescue of fugitive slaves from the grasp of the kidnapper. Why, then, should it not pursue the same determined course in dealing with Southern offenders against "the compromises of the Constitution?" In other words—why not procure convictions in Charleston as it does in Cleveland? Is it because it dare not pack a "conservative" jury at the South but dare at the North? Or is the lack less of courage than of wilt?—*N. Y. Trib.*

ANTIOCH COLLEGE.—Antioch College was sold at auction, on Wednesday afternoon. The College has been for a long time heavily embarrassed, and efforts have been made to freeit from the debts by which it was encumbered. It was found, however, that the numerous scholarships which existed there, were a dead weight upon the institution, and that it could not be upon a permanent base until these scholarships were removed. To get rid of them and the old charter, the sale of Wednesday was had. The institution was bought by Mr. M. Cummings, of New York, the agent of Francis A. Palmer, who had a claim upon the College. He has, however, transferred it to its own friends who will organize it forthwith, free from debt, under a new charter, which secures its control to the "Christian Denomination" forever, and forbids the Corporation's incurring debt.—*Cin. Gaz.*

FOLLY.—Sir Joshua Reynolds being asked how he would personate Folly in a painting, replied that he would represent a man climbing over a wall at the risk of his neck, with an open gate close by, through which he might walk with ease and safety.

MICHIGAN WHEAT CROP.—The Clinton (Mich.) *Republican* says:

"We had opportunities the last week, while the Circuit was in session at this place, to see and converse with people from all parts of the county, and we obtained the most flattering accounts of the present prospect of the wheat crop in their several localities. All concurred in giving the opinion, that though on account of the extreme wet weather during the seeding time last fall, there was not as much wheat sown as would have been, had the weather been more propitious, yet the prospects of a good crop and a large surplus of the grain were never so good in this county, at this season of the year, as they are now. The wheat crop is so liable to accidents, that it is unsafe to make any estimates upon it at this time, but it is quite safe to say, if no mishaps befal it before harvest, our farmers will garner the heaviest crop ever gathered in this part of Michigan."

THE PROJECTED CUBAN REVOLUTION.—*New Orleans, April* 19.—The accounts from New York respecting the departure from that city of an expedition of native Cubans, for the purpose of raising a revolt in the Island, are fully credited in well informed quarters here.

The object was organized in this city several months since, by a deputation of the Cubans in New York and the leaders in New Orleans: but the failure of Slidell's "thirty million bill" put a stop to the expedition for the time being, much to the disgust of the Cuban patriots here. The expedition, however, is now fully revived; the party from New York will land in an out of the way place on the Island, and their landing will be the signal for a rising. Arms in abundance were sent to the island long since."

A SUGGESTION FROM THE COURT.—One of the numerous counsel for Mr. Sickles referred to the code of Minos and Rhadamanthus. The patience of the court which had stood unflinching Absalom and Uriah and Pharoah and Abimelech, knocked under to Rhadamanthus, and objected to descending to the shadowy realms of Pluto for illustrations. The court even went so far as to suggest the propriety of confining the argument to the legal points under consideration.—This suggestion must have struck the counsel with amazement. But it is not reported that exceptions were noted.—*Prov. Jour.*

THE Oneida Annual Conference of the M. E. Church commenced its session at Auburn yesterday morning, Bishop Simpson presiding. The Bishop's address referred to his long visit to Europe, and to his recent dangerous illness. It is said the address made a deep impression on the entire body that was present.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

THE Rock Island *Argus* has the following in a late letter from the Pike's Peak gold mines: "In Arrapahoe country there are from eight to twelve hundred poor devils, like myself, hunting gold, but not finding any. At present weare preparing to skin the spring emigration, which is to be done by disposing of town sites and bad whiskey."

ISAAC AND SPENCER, two slaves, were indicted for murder a few days since in Memphis, Tenn., and when the jurymen were directed to take the oath, W. W. Ritchie, a member refused to be qualified, on the ground that he was conscientiously opposed to capital punishment. On his persisting in his refusal, the judge committed him to prison for thirty days for contempt of court.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.—FEMALES SUFFERING WITH NATURA AND DEBILITY.—A Tonic Stimulant, suitable to those peculiar periods in the life of every female, more particularly every mother, has long been a desideratum in the medical world: something to be retained as a necessary component of every well-furnished Family Medicine Chest, to which, at those seasons, recourse may be had, with the confidence of finding relief from the nausea, and restoration of strength, with perfect fearlessness of any ill consequences, yet without having taken a medicine possessing antagonistic principles, to render dangerous another medicine, should it be subsequently required by the peculiarity of the disease.

All those conditions we believe to be perfectly fulfilled in *Boerhave's Holland Bitters*. From the nature of the disease as here alluded to we have not thought proper to parade the testimonials of those ladies who have unhesitatingly afforded us the evidence of the truth of the assertions we here make—but all and every word can be substantiated to the satisfaction of the most incredulous. We offer one of the mixtures and certain remedies for this class of afflictions, and all those, whether peculiar to the sex or not, which result from weakness of any particular organ, or general debility of the system. Its effects are almost magical, yet the cure radical. It communicates an elastic shock to the system, but gently insinuating itself through the whole frame, raises the vital energy to normal action, and, while enabling nature to throw off the cause, it thoroughly eradicates the effects of disease.

Are you nauseated in early morning, indisposed to rise?—It surely will cure them. Yet we positively guarantee new access of energy, and a cheerful, hopeful looking forward to the duties of the day.

Are you subject to dizziness before or after eating? Try the same quantity before each meal. As we said before, it will not disappoint you. Are you in need of a relish that will give healthing at the thought of food, and also be the means of addition to your after partaking. We promise perfect digestion of what has been eaten.

If you find that the dose prescribed has been too great, diminish the quantity to suit your constitution.

CAUTION.—The genuine highly Concentrated Boerhave's Holland Bitters is put up in half pint bottles only, and sold at $1 per bottle. The great demand for this truly Celebrated Medicine has induced many unprincipled, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be sure that you see that our name is on the label of every bottle you buy.

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR., & CO., Sole Proprietors, 77 Wood street, between 1st and 2d sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

mr22:3m

DIED—On Thursday, the 21st of April, ORMSBY S. F. DINSMORE, Jr., aged 11 years and 6 months, son of Rev. Geo. T. Dinsmore, of Lawrenceville.

New Advertisements.

CLAY—
GOVERNMENT PIPE CLAY, IN BOXES,
TO ARRIVE IN MAY AND JUNE.
FOR SALE BY
VON KAPFF & ARENS,
ap22:3tlm AT BALTIMORE.

SUNDRIES—
150 bags Rio Coffee; 10,000 German Cigars,
100 half chests V. H. Tea, 10,000 Half Spanish Cigars
50 do Black do 10,000 Cinthos do
25 do Imp. & G. Pow. 200 boxes Candles;
75 boxes Sal Tobacco; 200 do Soap;
20 do Gs 20 tierces Rice;
50 bbls cut and dry Tobacco, 200 boxes Spices,
100 doz. Buckets; 20 bbls. Whisk Oil,
50 do Tubs; 25 do No 1 Lard oil,
100 do Corn Brooms; 30 bags Pepper.
In store and for sale by LITTLE & TRIMBLE,
ap25 No. 112 Second street.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—
200 bbls. prime N. O. Molasses,
75 do Golden Syrup;
50 bbls N. O. Sugar;
70 bbls. Crushed do
In store and for sale by LITTLE & TRIMBLE,
ap25 No. 112 Second street.

LEMONS AND ORANGES—
50 boxes Lemons,
50 do Oranges,
Now landing from Railroad for sale by
ap25 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

COOKING STOVES—All the choice kinds that Consumer, are to be found at the Warehouse of W. W. BRADSHAW, No. 131 Wood street,
ap25 1st door below sign of the Golden Gun.

ICE CHESTS—A full supply of all sizes at lowest prices at the Iron City Store and Tin Warehouse of W. W. BRADSHAW, No. 131 Wood street.
ap25 1st door below sign of the Golden Gun.

SHEETING MUSLIN, Linens, Checks, Tickings, Ginghams, Prints, &c. Also, a full line of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, White Goods, Needle Work, &c.
ap25 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street

SYRUP—3 hlds. prime Syrup rec'd and for sale at 16 cents per quart FRANCE'S Family Grocery and Tea Store, Federal street, Allegheny. ap25

BLOOMS—30 tons Juniata Blooms just rec'd and for sale by LITTLE & TRIMBLE,
ap25 No. 112 Second street.

PIG IRON—60 tons Lake Superior Pig Iron just rec'd and for sale by
ap25 LITTLE & TRIMBLE, 112 Second st.

BUTTER.—10 kgs choice Roll Butter, just received and for sale by
ap25 J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

POTATOES—Mercers, Pink Eyes, Junes and Reds, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

OATS.—500 bush extra old Oats in store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD & CO.
ap25

CELEBRATION
OF
Odd Fellows' National Thanksgiving Day,
GRAND REGALIA BALL,
At Odd Fellows' New Hall, Fifth Street,
FOR BENEFIT OF HALL ASSOCIATION,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, '59.
MANAGERS.

No. 2, John H. Barnes,	No. 264, J. F. Cochrane,
" 21, William M'Cague,	283, Wm. Burchill,
" 30, James Neely,	403, J. S. Hall,
" 32, Jas. Forsythe,	409, W. H. Morrison,
" 48, J. G. Smith,	415, G. Colhen,
" 49, John Scott,	421, H. J. Rodgers,
" 64, D. Jenkins,	431, J. H. Harris,
" 183, J. H. Jones,	453, John R. Lloyd,
" 209, Thomas Wiley,	469, H. Nasser,
" 241, T. W. Gaston,	475, G. C. Riddle,
" 293, C. Wilkinson,	497, William Jones,
" 256, F. C. Houck,	509, W. C. Hoey,
" 260, W. Kline,	529, John Howe,
" 262, J. Garbot,	546, R. Willison,
	549, D. H. Hazen,

Wm. McCague, Dan. Armstrong, W. J. Montgomery,
Edwin A. Myers, Thomas A. Rowley,
ap16:6t10,22,26 *Committee of Board of Trustees.*

GREAT SALE
OF
Pine and Lead Lands.

GREAT SALE OF PINE AND LEAD LANDS, in Washington county, Missouri, with MILL attached; also, the well-known Castle Rock Steam Saw and Flouring Mill, in the town of Castle Rock, on the Osage river, in Osage county, Missouri

Will be sold on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, at Public sale, **3,000 acres of valuable Pine and Lead Lands**, with a first-class new Mill, capable of cutting 15,000 feet in daylight, and Houses, Stables, Store, Shop, &c., all in the best order. There are several valuable beds of Lead on said property, and it is thickly covered with Pine, most of which has never been touched—it is 2½ miles from the Iron Mountain Railroad, 65 miles from St. Louis, and the nearest place to Saint Louis. At the same time and place will be sold the well-known extensive Saw Mills for cutting oak and steamboat lumber, situated in the flourishing town of Castle Rock, on the Osage river, 42 miles from the Pacific Railroad; also, the large Steam Flouring Mill immediately adjoining. These Mills are doing an extensive and flourishing business, and are under lease which can be terminated July 1st.

All the above property must be sold, positively, at that time, to close a partnership, and will undoubtedly be sold low. The terms will be very favorable.

For Pamphlets, giving a full and accurate description of the property, address Messrs. Everson, Preston & Co., Pittsburgh; Messrs. Cameron, Story & Malone, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. B. Salisbury, Secretary Wall Insurance Company, New York; A. B. Stone, Esq., Cleveland, O., or the proprietors,
BOOMER & CO.
ap22:1md 77 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

New Advertisements.

Further Supply for the Spring Trade, of

CHICKERING & SONS'

PIANOS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED from the Manufactory of CHICKERING & SONS, an additional supply of their PIANOS, to completion of his Spring stock; which Instruments

Have been Selected Personally at their

WAREROOMS IN BOSTON.

His stock now comprises all the different styles of 6½ and 7 OCTAVE PIANOS, made by the Messrs. CHICKERING, all of which are provided with their

PATENT REPEATING ACTION,
FELT HAMMERS,
DOUBLE DAMPERS,
IRON FRAME,
BRACED BOTTOM, &c.

The subscriber confidently asserts that these Instruments cannot be surpassed for PURITY, FULLNESS AND EVENNESS OF TONE, ELASTICITY OF TOUCH, STANDING IN TUNE, or BEAUTY OF EXTERIOR.

ALL INSTRUMENTS WARRANTED.

☞ Persons who are desirous of purchasing a FIRST CLASS INSTRUMENT are respectfully invited to call and examine these magnificent PIANOS.

JOHN H. MELLOR,
SOLE AGENT FOR CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS
ap22:3tawT No. 81 Wood Street.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH,
OFFICE—NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,
(BANK BLOCK,)

INSURES AGAINST ALL KINDS OF FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. MCCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent

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R. L. Valentine,	Robt. H. Davis.

ap25 d

1859. SPRING STYLES, 1859.

W. D. & H. M'CALLUM,
87 FOURTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH,

HAVE now in store their large and carefully selected stock of

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
WINDOW SHADES,
Piano and Table Covers.

Which will at least equal any EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, And which are offered at the lowest prices. The attention of a discriminating public is respectfully solicited. mr28:ddf

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, a CHOICE STOCK of

STEINWAY'S

and other PIANOS, personally selected for this market at the Factories. The difficulty in obtaining the

STEINWAY PIANOS,

in consequence of their great demand from all parts of the country, induced the subscriber to personally apply to head quarters, and he is happy to state that he has succeeded in procuring a full and varied selection of these highly popular instruments. As the supply of this celebrated manufacture cannot be readily replaced, the undersigned would respectfully invite purchasers to give him an early call. An opportunity such as this, for selecting a First Class PIANO, WAS NEVER OFFERED IN PITTSBURGH before. Besides the Steinway Pianos, I have now on hand, and will keep constantly, a large assortment, has never been presented to the public of this city. HENRY KLEBER,
ap25:eod1w 55 Fifth street.

FOURTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS for selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to April 21st, 1859

Auth Jonathan, tavern,	3d ward, Pittsburgh,		
Altmyer George, do		Martin Lewis,	do
Aulbelsbacher Wm.,	do	Mellon Andrew,	4th ward, Allegheny,
Alexander Lydia, tavern,		Mellon Wm.,	do
Brady Peter,	do	Mellor Thomas,	3d ward, Pittsburgh,
Berger Valentine,	do	Mellon Wm.,	do
Brennan James,	do	Everett Henry, with other goods,	6th ward, Pittsburgh,
Bryar John, with other goods,	3d ward, Pittsburgh,		
Bell Robert,	do	Eder Samuel, tavern,	Wilkins township,
Bell James,	do	Freygoole Francis, do	2d ward, Pittsburgh,
Bowman Jacob,	do	Fischer Michael, do	4th do Allegheny,
Brown Joseph,	do	Furnacre Elizabeth, tavern,	Shaler township,
Christine Philip,	do	Frohloff John, do	Lawrenceville,
Brininger Amos,	do	Freilich Frederick, do	Reserve township,
Carter Stephen,	do	Gierhorn Elizabeth, eating house,	3d ward, Pittsburgh,
Cooper Jeremiah,	do	Gonnet Balzer, do	5th do do
Cella Joseph,	do	Herard Roger, do	5th do do
Cella Lewis, sr.,	do	Gandil Frank, tavern,	3d ward, Pittsburgh,
Cheesman W. F.,	do	Gebhart Jacob, jr., do	6th do do
Dentel George,	do	Gechmind Jos., do	2d do do
Dorsheimer Peter, tavern,	5th do	Hartle George, do	2d do do
Dutiny John,	do	Hafner Joseph, do	3d do do
Everett Henry, with other goods,	6th ward, Pittsburgh,	Hauser Carl, do	5th do do
Eder Samuel, tavern,	Wilkins township,	Hoffman Anthony, do	3d do do
Freygoole Francis, do	2d ward, Pittsburgh,	Hinger Anthony, do	Lower St. Clair tp.
Fischer Michael, do	4th do Allegheny,	Howarth & Brownlee, with other goods,	5d ward, Pittsb'h,
Furnacre Elizabeth, tavern,	Shaler township,	Herwig Ernest, tavern,	1st ward, Allegheny
Frohloff John, do	Lawrenceville,	Harnell John, do	5th do do
Freilich Frederick, do	Reserve township,	Hockwender George, tavern,	2d ward, do
Gierhorn Elizabeth, eating house,	3d ward, Pittsburgh,	Haustetter Anthony, with other goods,	5th ward, Pittsb'h,
Gonnet Balzer, do	5th do do	Ingle Thomas W., tavern,	6th ward, Pittsburgh
Herard Roger, do	5th do do	John John, with other goods,	Duquesne borough
Gandil Frank, tavern,	3d ward, Pittsburgh,	Jeymen Henry, eating house,	5th ward, Pittsburgh
Gebhart Jacob, jr., do	6th do do	Jell Jacob, tavern,	Sharpsburg,
Gechmind Jos., do	2d do do	Krechenbuke John, tavern,	4th ward Allegheny
Hartle George, do	2d do do	Kaiser Jacob, with other goods,	1st Birmingham
Hafner Joseph, do	3d do do	Kochendorfer F., with other goods,	3d ward, Allegheny
Hauser Carl, do	5th do do	Korn Leonard, tavern,	2d do do
Hoffman Anthony, do	3d do do	Keller Jacob, with other goods,	5th do Pittsburgh
Hinger Anthony, do	Lower St. Clair tp.	Kenrich Mathias, eating house,	5th do do
Howarth & Brownlee, with other goods,	5d ward, Pittsb'h,	Keiser Joseph, tavern,	3d do do
Herwig Ernest, tavern,	1st ward, Allegheny	Kercher John George, tavern,	3d do do
Harnell John, do	5th do do	Krelg Peter, do	Monongahela borough
Hockwender George, tavern,	2d ward do	Kunz Francis, eating house,	Lower St. Clair township,
Haustetter Anthony, with other goods,	5th ward, Pittsb'h	Lutz Thadeus, do	5th ward, Pittsburgh
Ingle Thomas W., tavern,	6th ward, Pittsburgh	Ang Michael, tavern,	5th do do
John John, with other goods,	Duquesne borough	Lawrence Thomas, tavern,	Versailles township,
Jeymen Henry, eating house,	5th ward, Pittsburgh	Lightcapfeiger C., do	1st ward, Allegheny
Jell Jacob, tavern,	Sharpsburg,	Lehmeyer & Bergenfeld, with other goods,	4th do do
Krechenbuke John, tavern,	4th ward Allegheny	Lutz John, tavern,	1st ward Allegheny
Kaiser Jacob, with other goods,	1st Birmingham	Miller John, do	5th ward, Pittsburgh
Kochendorfer F., with other goods,	3d ward, Allegheny	Miller John, do	2d do Allegheny
Korn Leonard, tavern,	2d do do	Miller John, do	7th do Pittsburgh
Keller Jacob, with other goods,	5th do Pittsburgh	Meyer Ernst, do	Monongahela borough
Kenrich Mathias, eating house,	5th do do	Mammes Leon, tavern,	Reserve township,
Keiser Joseph, tavern,	3d do do	Mugell C. P.	do 1st ward, Pittsburgh
Kercher John George, tavern,	3d do do	Meyerlein Philip,	do 1st do do
Krelg Peter,	do Monongahela borough	Mitchell John, with other goods,	4th ward, Pittsburgh
Kunz Francis, eating house,	Lower St. Clair township,	Mylroady John, tavern,	4th do do
Lutz Thadeus, do	5th ward, Pittsburgh	Nicholson Francis, do	1st do do
Ang Michael, tavern,	5th do do	Noesen James, do	2d do do
Lawrence Thomas, tavern,	Versailles township,	O'Hara Michael, jr., with other goods,	5d ward Pittsburgh
Lightcapfeiger C., do	1st ward, Allegheny	Ostermeyer John, eating house,	5th do do
Lehmeyer & Bergenfeld, with other goods,	4th do do	Petrie Henry, tavern,	4th ward, Allegheny
Lutz John, tavern,	1st ward Allegheny	Downing Albert, eating house,	1st ward, Pittsburgh,
Miller John, do	5th ward, Pittsburgh	Roebig Charles, do	6th do Allegheny
Miller John, do	2d do Allegheny	Richter William, tavern,	5th do Pittsburgh
Miller John, do	7th do Pittsburgh	Rudger Conner, eating house,	5th do do
Meyer Ernst, do	Monongahela borough	Ragleman John, do	4th do do
Mammes Leon, tavern,	Reserve township,	Roughley John, do	Mc Keesport
Mugell C. P.	do 1st ward, Pittsburgh	Shell Joseph, tavern,	Birmingham
Meyerlein Philip,	do 1st do do	Sarver Jacob, do	Versailles township,
Mitchell John, with other goods,	4th ward, Pittsburgh	Senton Nathaniel, with other goods,	3d ward, Pittsburgh,
Mylroady John, tavern,	4th do do	Seidenstricker Wm., do	5th do do
Nicholson Francis, do	1st do do	Showers Christian, tavern,	3d ward, Allegheny
Noesen James, do	2d do do	Seidle Gottlieb, eating house,	3d do Pittsburgh
O'Hara Michael, jr., with other goods,	5d ward Pittsburgh	Spencer Joseph, tavern,	6th do do
Ostermeyer John, eating house,	5th do do	Steiley Jacob, do	Reserve township
Petrie Henry, tavern,	4th ward, Allegheny	Smith Thomas, do	4th ward, Allegheny
Downing Albert, eating house,	1st ward, Pittsburgh,	Schmidt Thos. J. do	5th do Pittsburgh
Roebig Charles, do	6th do Allegheny	Shriver John, do	5th do do
Richter William, tavern,	5th do Pittsburgh	Shaffer Philip, do	4th do Allegheny
Rudger Conner, eating house,	5th do do	Scott Frederick, with other goods,	Birmingham
Ragleman John, do	4th do do	Steiner Anne, tavern,	4th ward, Allegheny
Roughley John, do	McKeesport	Sonntz Christopher, tavern,	Pittsburgh
Shell Joseph, tavern,	Birmingham	Shaefer Wm., do	3d ward, Pittsburgh
Sarver Jacob, do	Versailles township,	Viehbacher Henry, do	1st do do
Senton Nathaniel, with other goods,	3d ward, Pittsburgh,	Viehbacher Daniel, eating house,	1st do do
Seidenstricker Wm., do	5th do do	Weil Wm., with other goods,	5th ward, Pittsburgh
Showers Christian, tavern,	3d ward, Allegheny	Hettenbaugh William, tavern,	McKeesport,
Seidle Gottlieb, eating house,	3d do Pittsburgh	Weaver Joseph, do	4th ward