draws on his coat and opens the door, when in bounds a most graceful girl, her pretty face all animation.

"My good Mr. May," she exclaims, "do let me look out at your window; here are the soldiers coming down our street to the park, to review—how they get through the gates I don't know; but there they are Oh, how sweet is that music; it makes one feel quite brave and daring!"

Before she had time to say this she had drawn down one of the curtains, and stands half behind it, looking out upon the glitteriug display that is approaching. May takes his place beside her, a little back from the glass, regarding the spectacle with the same look that is habitual to him, of caring for none of these things; all that interests him, besides the beautiful girl near him, being the music, which, however, he could hear as well in his chair.

"How fine and manly they look! how happy must he all in their bright red clothes and glancing accoutrements!"

"Yes, Miss Esterling, and the drum-major must be the happiest: he is the finest-looking and gaudiest you see."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING.....APRIL 17, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESTLEY FROST,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

THE LIQUOR BILL.

The amendments, offered by Senator Gazzam in the Senate, to the new liquor law, have not been agreed to by the House, which precludes the necessity, at present, of any extended remarks concerning them. We may say that in Ohio, a law containing provisions similar to those introduced by Senator Gazzam, was found not to work well in practice. A Committee of Conference has been appointed upon the liquor bill, as the Senate insisted upon the amendments. If the amendments should be finally agreed to, some one should move to change the provision, which restricts the appointment of inspectors to "persons having a diploma from a college or university in *this State*, in which the science of chemistry is taught." There are plenty of such who are not practical chemists, and large numbers of our best chemists are graduates of colleges in other States, or, perchance, of the admirable schools of Germany, Prussia, France and England. The inspectors should be men of unquestionable practical skill in chemical science, and citizens of Pennsylvania, but the restriction to the college-learned of Pennsylvania alone, would prevent the appointment of many of the best practical chemists in the State. If the amendments should be agreed to, this feature should be altered.

Large Sale of Stocks.

The sale of the Mining, Bank, Railroad and other stocks of the late Charles Avery, which was made at the Merchants' Exchange on Thursday evening last, by Messrs Austin Loomis & Co., and a report of which we published in our commercial column on Friday morning, was probably the largest sale of the kind which ever took place in this city. Gentlemen were in attendance as purchasers from Boston, New York and other cities. The Stocks generally brought fair prices.

The Utah Commissioners.

Colonel Ben. McCullough and Governor Powell, the Commissioners lately appointed by the President to treat with Brigham Young, passed through Cincinnati on Wednesday morning, on their way to the West. No better men could have been selected for the important trust committed to their hands; and, if it be possible to settle with the rebellious Mormons, by the use of any other means than powder and lead we shall soon hear of a successful arrangement, effected through the agency of McCullough and Powell. The Territory of Utah is, and has been for a long time in a state of rebellion; the laws of the United States have been trampled under foot, and the officers of our Government insulted and driven from their posts. Nevertheless, it is not impossible, but, on the contrary, highly probable, that the newly appointed Commissioners, who are understood to be invested with extraordinary discretionary power, will be able to effect a peaceable solution of one of the most difficult and perplexing questions ever presented for the consideration of the Government.

Utah.

The late news from Utah indicates that Brigham Young is evidently getting more and more excited against the army, and is making a great show of resistance to Col. Johnson, so far as words are concerned, but notwithstanding this, the Mormon troops had all returned to Salt Lake City, to winter. There is said to be destitution in the city, and considerable discontent or fear certainly prevails, for Brigham Young had furnished over eight hundred Mormons with passports to go to California. A mass meeting to sustain Brigham had been held in Salt Lake City, at which an address to the President was adopted, as illogical and as scurrilous as the usual productions in that quarter. If the Mormons are so unanimous for war, why is it necessary to hold mass meetings to sustain the prophet?

The Appraisers.

Messrs. J. B. Moorehead, A. E. Kapp, and Geo. C. Babb, the appraisers appointed to fix the amount of damage sustained by transporters and others on the Portage Railroad and Western division of the Pennsylvania Canal, by reason of the sale of the Main Line, have closed their labors. They have made very low awards in most cases, and in some instances, considerable dissatisfaction is manifested; but "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good." What displeases the "transporters and others," will cause general joy among the tax payers of the Commonwealth. The sum total of the awards, we understand, foots up $41,000, when interested parties here were sure it could not be made less than $75,000. Governor Packer, in the appointment of these appraisers, selected the right men for the right place. They were all men of honest purpose—competent for the duty assigned them, and have got through with it right speedily.

City Securities.

In Philadelphia, the city securities are selling at one per cent. above par. When will those of Pittsburgh be in an equally acceptable condition? It will take time, but under the late suppliment to the city charter, we have no doubt this desirable result may and will be accomplished without much difficulty.

—An Italian in Chicago, worth $20,000, who also owns five houses on Milwaukie avenue, has seven or eight girls in his employ, begging and stealing.

—Mr. William D. Brown died at Nashville, Tennessee, a few days since, in consequence of swallowing, during sleep, a piece of gold plate and three artificial teeth which he had forgotten to remove on retiring to bed.

The Farmers' Union Insurance Company of Athens, Pa.

In the matter of effecting insurance upon his property, the careful and prudent man of business always desires some assurance that those who undertake to protect his interests have both the ability and the disposition to do so. The manner in which the business of some insurance companies has been conducted, and the actions of irresponsible persons who have made the insurance business a means of rascality, have induced great caution on the part of insurers in investigating into the condition and stability and, we may add, honesty of insurance companies before paying their money for policies. We advertise this morning the Farmers' Union Insurance Company, of Athens, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, of which Mr. T. J. Hunter has been appointed Agent. From the evidence which we have had an opportunity of examining, we believe this company to be a sound and reliable one. Not only does the annual statement of the company show an amount of assets equal to its cash capital of $200,000, and a surplus of about $54,000, and an amount of business reaching nearly one hundred thousand dollars last year, but this statement is sworn to as being of the actual value represented and amply secure. We have also seen a number of manuscript letters from responsible gentlemen and firms in New York and Philadelphia and other places, in which the Company is spoken of as of "a good and sound foundation, with its capital invested (aside from its working capital) in good bonds and mortgages on good farming land said to be worth double the amount, and which is certified to by the Recorder of the County and James Wright, Cashier in the Bank of Tioga, Lyman Truman, President of the Bank of Owego, G. H. Fairchild, Cashier of the Waverly Bank. Other letters from reliable and responsible men say that those connected with the Company "are good business men, and the capital is represented by men of wealth." A New York firm writes, "we have had considerable business with the Farmers' Union, and have always found the officers remarkably prompt in their settlements." A great number of other letters from persons not interested speak in similar terms of the sound condition and reliable promptness of this company. This is the kind of evidence which insurers seek, and the kind which Mr. Hunter, the agent of the company in this city, has in his hands for the satisfaction of those who may desire to insure. It is the right kind of testimony, and warrants us in commending this company to our business men.

This Company has complied with the law of New York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.—The Controller of the State of New York examined the affairs of the Company in person.

Cartwright & Young.

Everybody in Pittsburgh is acquainted with Cartwright's long established cutlery and Hardware establishment on Wood street, near Diamond alley. Many years ago, twenty at least, to our recollection, Mr. John C. Cartwright a first rate practical mechanic started the business, which was then a novel one, in this city of manufacturing elegant cutlery, and all kinds of surgical and dental instruments, and the superior character of the articles manufactured at once gave the establishments a high reputation, which it has ever since maintained. In this business Mr. William Cartwright, who is an exact and skill ful mechanic, has few equals in this country, has all along been employed with his brother, and recently in connection with Mr. William Young—a thoroughly qualified business man, has purchased the entire stock and machinery and good will of the concern. They are heavy importers as well as manufacturers, and the firm have just made large additions to the stock, which is now one of the largest and best to be found in this or any other city in the country, There is nothing in the line of pocket or table cutlery, surgical or dental instruments, guns, pistols fishing tackle, &c., which they are not prepared to supply, and of the very best quality—there is nothing which they have not both the machinery and mechanical skill to produce. Small articles of steel or iron or brass, which require precision in making, they turn out in great perfection. In dealing they are fair and honoroble gentlemen, and no purchaser at their establishment need fear but what the article offered is of the quality and value which they may represent. We refer to the advertisement of the new firm in this day's paper.

[From the Daily Dispatch.]

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist among the citizens of various sections of our State as to the propriety of relensing this road from the tax on tonnage, we are fully convinced that it is most admirably managed—we think conducted with more care and security against accidents than any road in the country. When one considers the region which it traverses, it is almost marvellous how safe it is—how extremely rare are even slight accidents, while none of a fearful character are to be recorded. In passing over these mountains, either by night or by day, an accustomed traveler feels hardly more uneasy than if by his own fireside, and the most timid women sleep calmly and safely while ascending and descending the formidable Alleghany mountain range in the darkest and dreariest night.

This security, and the assurance of it, which is imparted to every mind, rest on the conviction that careful, sober and skillful men are in control in every position of responsibility—that no link in the chain of security is left unwatched—no careless management excused in any department; and most important of all, that each department is controlled absolutely by its own head, with no conflict of duty or authority. The President has his own place and duties, so the superintendents, agents, conductors—he who is responsible for the management of each department, alone employs and directs those employees—no one else pretends to interfere with his plans.

It is of course to be expected that the superintendents and other important officers of such a company will be carefully selected. Mr. T. A. Scott, the general superintendent, who resides at Altoona, though apparently quite a young man, is a gentleman of rare qualifications for the post—polite and accommodating in any required degree, yet remarkably energetic, intelligent, firm, and efficient in every respect; and that his usefulness has been well appreciated, is itself one testimony to the good management and good sense of the President and Directors Of the other officers it is only necessary to say that they are generally chosen with regard to qualification exclusively—favoritesm or "influence" being carefully guarded against. While on some roads, as we are told, each director presumes to exercise "influence," and interfere, when he sees fit, with the duties of this or that agent, he who should attempt such a thing on our great Central would learn a useful lesson in humility, in short meter.

We hope to see the day, when the feeling of hostility towards this road which peculiar circumstances have caused in some parts of the State, will have passed away—when the true conviction that the whole State is interested in its prosperity, and must prosper with it, will impress itself on the public mind So far as the tonnage tax is concerned, while we hold that the continuance of the tax was one of the inducements to the sale of the State works to the company at an almost nominal price, we are yet of the opinion that since the tax almost necessarily compels the company to higher rates of freight than are charged by competing roads, it is hardly questionable that this tonnage tax is really paid by the shipper or consumer of freight; and, in the long run, that we, the people, rather than the railroad company, are the actual taxers—as it were, taking our own money to pay a tax nominally paid to us by the company. But we may misjudge, and will not discuss the subject further at present.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN L. DAWSON, AT BROWNSVILLE.

At a Democratic meeting in Browsville, Fayette county, recently held, Hon. John L. Dawson, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, made a most eloquent speech. The following are his closing remarks, which will be read with much interest in this part of the State, where Mr. Dawson is so well known and so highly esteemed. We copy from the *Genius of Liberty*. In closing his remarks, Mr. Dawson said:

"Now, my friends, I have shown that by the passage of the Kansas Nebraska Bill, it was designed to remove this agitating element of slavery from the halls of Congress, that with the organization of the Territory of Kansas, she was fully invested with the right to form her institutions in her own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States—that the law of the Territorial Legislature authorizing the election of delegates was a fair and proper law in accordance with the organic act—that the convention was therefore a legally constituted body, and the constitution formed by them was a legal constitution; that in accordance with a concurrence of precedents almost uniform, the convention might have then deemed their labors complete, and had the perfect right to claim from Congress the admission of Kansas into the family of States, without the submission to a vote of the people for ratification of a single provision of her constitution—that the organic act was the only enabling act required, and that with the formation of a constitution republican in form, she had fulfilled all the conditions imposed by that act, and by the Federal Charter. I have shown that the slavery clause was submitted only as a concession to the popular desire, and that the allegation that there could be no voting for the clause without voting for the whole, is a species of special pleading entirely unworthy of the controversy, inasmuch as the constitution was not in any other particular intended to be submitted, and as the convention claimed that it was complete, and that their right to put it in operation was beyond dispute. I have shown, too, that if the opportunity which was afforded the people to vote, both for the election of delegates, and for the rejection of the slavery clause, was not embraced, that upon every principle of law, of round logic, and of good morals, their acquiescence in the action of others is a just and legal consequence.

"I have shown too that the government of the United States is a Representative Republic, in which the will of the people is exercised, not directly and under such irregular influences as may sway popular assemblies, but through Representatives, selected by themselves in accordance with the provisions of the fundamental law—that this great distinctive feature of our institutions runs through all parts of our political system, municipal, State, Territorial, and national. I have shown that it is true, that all governments are derived from the consent of the governed, and that it is equally true, that that consent be ascertained at the ballot-box, through the medium of representation, under the instrumentality of established law; and as a complete and crowning answer to all frivolous and imaginary objections, I have shown that if the constitution of Kansas is not in accordance with the popular *reserved* sentiment of her people, the act of her admission which invests her with all the attributes of organized sovereignty, carries with it the right as well as the power of immediate remedy, by altering, reforming, or abolishing it in such manner and whenever her citizens may think proper.

"My friends, an unerring touchstone of the quality of our intelligence as citizens, and our devotion to duty as such, is now presented us in the times. It has become apparent in the scenes through which the country has passed within the last few years, that if we are still to enjoy the priceless blessings of free government and institutions based upon equality of rights, we must return to a loyal and unwavering adherence to law. We commit a fatal oversight if we forget in the fullness of our national and individual prosperity the lessons which history continually holds up to our instruction in this connection. Popular governments existed in ancient times, but flourished only while the people remained intelligent, and cherished deep reverence for law. When from sectional animosity the members of those ancient commonwealths began to lose sight of the solemn engagements upon which they confederated together, a mutual want of confidence succeeded; the vital spirit of system became extinct, and they naturally fell a victim from the want of any adequate principle of cohesion. From disregard of law the Republics of Greece and Rome passed first into anarchy, and then into despotic governments. All governments upon that of the British Empire may be said to have perished from a similar cause.

"The English government has been the most successful of all for the sole reason that it has been recognized as a government of law, and has maintained this character in all its departments. The English judiciary is independent of the crown. It is a fixture there, and the light of its lofty intelligence and purity have been reflected here. While the English government is the only approximation on that side of the water to the form of a representative republic, ours is an improvement on that system. The success of our experiment, which differs chiefly from here in the extent of the power exercised by the people through their representatives, is in the same proportion, still more dependent upon a faithful adherence, under all circumstances of prosperous and adverse fortune, and with all classes of citizens, to the precepts of law, in its every application, municipal and constitutional. By virtue of this obedience we have extended our territory to embrace an empire, while our prosperity is unexampled. In all those great marches of progress which pre eminently distinguished the age, our country has participated with brilliant renown. With political institutions which in excellence surpass those of any other nation, the energy of our people is greater in every department. While the ships of our commerce are dotting every sea, the annual productions of our industrial pursuits at home offer marvels to the contemplation. In the year 1789, in which the Constitution was launched upon its glorious destiny, the aggregate of the exports and imports of the thirteen colonies, with a population of four millions, was less in value than fifty millions of dollars. In 1853, while the population had increased more than six fold, our commerce had increased in double that ratio, and became twelve times as great. In that time an Empire as great as the Roman had been reclaimed from the wilderness, and the vast results of our industry now outstrip the slow computations of the economist. The values imparted at the same time to raw materials, by processes in manufactures, mining, and the mechanic arts, have been but little inferior, and in both cases are counted by hundreds of millions. It is also true all the time, that while in no country is so large a portion of liberty enjoyed, in none is labor so well paid. No other on the face of the globe can boast a people so well fed, so well dressed, so well educated, and provided with such noble institutions of charity and benevolence. We are, therefore, in all its most important elements, in the van of modern civilization. Now this high position has been attained by the institutions which were founded by the Fathers of the Democratic party, and transmitted to us through the integrity of its organization and the fidelity of its representatives. The party of the present day will fail in its duty to its successors, fail hopelessly and lamentably—if it permits its great trust to be impaired in its hands. The time is not far distant when in our rapid career we shall number fifty States, and a population of sixty millions. With this prospective view the necessity for strict construction and inflexible adhesion to law presents itself with irresistible force. It is in a strict obedience to all the requirements of the fundamental law, framed with so much wisdom by our ancestors, that the only hope for the continuance of the Federal Union exists, and upon the continuance of that Union the further progress of civilization and the hopes of the world may be said to hang.

"In the present sparseness of our population, and the vast extent of our territory, there is a security which will not be found when that condition shall have been changed. Multitudes are more difficult to govern than small communities. Government will then be practiced only through the strict observance of the law.

"We have already experienced the inconvenience of a New England power, and of a Southern power, and a strong power is now rapidly rising in the Northwest. Pennsylvania and New York will, therefore, even more than now, be looked to as the balance weights in the political machine—the great conservative element of the system. Hence the importance of the Democratic party maintaining its discipline, its organization, and above all its ascendancy in our good old Commonwealth, and of maintaining on all occasions its superior devotion to lawful organizations, of which the case of Kansas furnishes but one, and that not the most considerable, of the many which may be expected for the trial of our patriotism.

"Gentlemen, we have just passed through one of the most exciting and fiercely contested Presidential campaigns that the country has ever witnessed, and which resulted in the Democracy placing at the head of the Government James Buchanan, a man of unsullied character, of great ability, of vast experience in public affairs, and who has gathered around him a Cabinet of able men, at the head of which stands LEWIS CASS. While the opposition has been determined and unyielding, let it be repeated in truth and justice that the President and his Administration have been sustained by an almost unbroken Democratic column in the halls of Congress, by the Democratic press, and the great mass of the Democratic party. Let us hope that the unnatural opposition will cease its labors—that the incongruous elements of combination will dissolve, and a brighter sun shine upon us. Let us hope as the transparency of the lake is momentarily destroyed by the agitation of the waters, but to become more pure and transparent after the motion has subsided, that party organization and success can, by the resistance which such combination create, only be temporarily checked and suspended, but to be reanimated and progress with greater rapidity after such exciting cause has been removed."

VARIOUS THINGS.

—A beautiful woman, in appearance, was recently convicted of horse-stealing, at Oswego, New York, and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary. Surely justice is without eyes in Oswego.

—The Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company are about to extend their track through Youngstown to a little distance beyond Crab Creek, where a receiving warehouse is to be erected on the canal, to facilitate the transhipment of freights from New Castle. Some eight or nine cars are now laden there daily with iron and nails from New Castle, destined for the lake cities.

—The Senate has passed the joint resolution of the House, adopted some time since, fixing the final adjournment of the present session of Congress for the first Monday of June next.

—The New York Canals are to be opened on the 28th inst.

—The Illinois Central Railroad Company give notice of their readiness to pay an instalment of twenty per cent. on the outstanding notes and acceptances.

—Miss Cushman is playing at the National, and Chanfrau at Woods' Theatre, in Cincinnati.

—From information which has been published in advance of the Postmaster General's report, it appears that last year over five hundred million letters were written and sent by mail in the United Kingdom. The profits of the last year amounted to not far from six million dollars, showing clearly that the remunerative point of postage is somewhere not far from a half-penny, or one Yankee cent.

—An Ohio drover, named Oliver G. Howard, was garroted in Philadelphia, on Wednesday night. Fortunately, he had left his cash ($1,000) at his hotel, and got off with the loss of $40 and a severe choking.

—Dr. Goldsborough, a practising physician of Denton, Md., was stabbed a few days since, and died soon afterwards. The quarrel which terminated so sorrowfully originated about the pronunciation of a word. In Maryland, it seems, one must "mind their P's and Q's."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special Despatch to the Morning Post.]

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, April 15.—*Senate.*—Mr. Gazzam's bill to prohibit railroads from discriminating in their charges on freight, passed finally, and goes to the House.

Senate bill No. 78, to vacate Fifth street in South Pittsburgh provided Messrs. Chambers open a new street, was also finally passed, and goes to the House.

House.—House bill No. 192, to suppress houses of ill-fame, passed finally, and goes to the Senate.

The Senate bill providing for a revision of the Criminal Code, was passed finally, and needs but the Governor's approval to be a law.

The following bill was read in place, by Mr. Scott: Relative to livery stables in Allegheny county, putting the burden of proof on the hirer, when a horse or vehicle is damaged.

The Committee of Commerce on the Liquor bill agreed on very few of the Senate's amendments, and will report to-morrow.

Messrs. Rose and Owen made satisfactory explanations, in the House, relative to their late difficulty.

EVENING SESSION.

Senate.—In the Senate the Sunbury bill was discussed. Messrs. Ingram, Wilkins and Randall urged the passage of the bill. The debate lasted till the hour of adjournment.

House.—The report of the Committee of Conference on the Liquor bill was agreed to by a vote of 54 against 31. Mr. Foster voted aye; Mr. Irwin and Mr. Voughty were absent; Messrs. Negley and Scott not voting.

Congressional.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 15.—The Senate passed thirty two private bills and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House transacted no business of importance and adjourned.

Arrival of the Steamship Africa.

SANDY HOOK, April 16.—The steamship Africa has arrived with advices to the 3d inst.

The Atlantic cable was being taken on board the Niagara and Agamemnon rapidly. It will be finished about the 10th of May. Some deep sea experiments will be made before the final attempt.

The relations between France and Switzerland continue unsatisfactory, giving rise to some uneasiness.

The Paris Bourse has lost its buoyancy, and is daily declining.

Spain is sending reinforcements to the Gulf of Mexico.

New measures for the public safety have been organized at Madrid.

The Porte, it is said, has rejected the demand of France for the authorization of a canal through the Isthmus of Suez.

The French Minister to Switzerland had again insisted on having the French Consul at Chaudefonds and Basle.

A reduction of the French army was contemplated, owing to the finances.

Gen. Pelissier was to go to London on the 12th of April. Seven Crimean generals would accompany him to be presented to the Queen.

The municipality of Paris was about to commence a series of public improvements, at a cost of nearly one hundred and sixty millions of francs. The government will contribute sixty millions towards the fund.

The Paris *Patrie* urges the opposition of the Government to the usurpation of power by England.

A new secret society, called the Icarians, had been discovered at Troyes. Eight of its chiefs were sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

A Vienna letter says that the Emperor of Austria had asked an explanation of Walewski with reference to the publication of parts of the correspondence of Napoleon the First, in the *Moniteur*.

The steamer Anglo Saxon will sail from Liverpool on the 21st, for Quebec, and after that a steamer sails every fortnight for that port. There will be no intermediate steamer for Portland. It is rumored that the steamer Leviathan is for sale in an incomplete state.

Owing to the holidays, the London papers do not contain their usual city articles.

The Directors of the East India Company have called a special meeting of the proprietors for the purpose of considering the provisions of Lord Derby's bill for the government of India, in connection with the bill previously introduced by Lord Palmerston.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 16.—The Board appointed by the Secretary of War, consisting of Lieut. Col. J. E. Johnson, Major Bell, Lieut. Col. May, Major Macrea and Capt. Whitall, to examine the improved firearms invented by Capt. I. J. N. Ward, have made a report to the Board, expressing the opinion that the arrangements for attaching the tape primers to small arms, called Ward's magazine hammer, is a great improvement on any other method known, and they recommend that it be applied to all small arms, excepting revolvers, and that Ward's cone-seat be adopted with the magazine hammer. They consider Ward's bayonet clasp inferior to the one now in use; that Ward's breech-loading carbine, called Skinner & Tryon's carbine, and the revolving pistol known as North & Savage's six chambered revolving pistol, are unsuitable to public service.

A report from the Court of Claims adverse to Cassius M. Clay, having been taken up in Committee of the Whole to-day, a motion was made that, instead, a bill for his relief be reported to the House, in effect to abrogate the decision of that Court. The power to do so was questioned, but Mr. Nichols, the chairman, decided that the motion was in order, and the bill was finally passed. This is the first case of the kind, and is considered an important precedent, affecting all claims rejected by the Court.

Mr. Kilgore voted against a Committee of Conference on the Kansas Bill, but his name does not, as it should, appear in the proceedings of the House on Wednesday.

One of the bills that passed the Senate to-day, gives Edward M. Kemp $20,000 for a machine for extracting gold and other metals.

From New York.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The yellow fever made its appearance on board the U. S. steam frigate Susquehanna on the 19th of March, while lying at Greytown. She immediately proceeded to sea, intending to go to Pensacola, but being short of coal and medical stores, she touched at Jamaica. Before her arrival at Kingston the disease had become epidemic, and there was 155 cases. Six officers and fifty-seven of the crew were placed in hospitals at Kingston, where the most prompt and beneficent efforts for their relief were accorded by the British naval and medical officers. There have been seventeen death, including Lieut. Henry A. Queen Bayer; Jno. Hodnott; Wm. J. Fougeray, of Philadelphia; F. Erndorf, Corporal Burns, James Robinson, G. Geyger. C. H. Conway, Thomas Morgan, Thomas C. Howe, J. W. Jones, James Flynn. There are now on board forty cases, but generally of a mild form.

The *Commercial Advertiser* correspondence says that a duel occurred at Paris between Mr. Calhoun, the secretary of the American legation, and Mr. Brevoort, of New York. One shot was exchanged, when owing to an informality the seconds interfered.

Slavery resolutions were discussed to-day in the New York East Methodist Conference. Dr. Wheedon and Mr. Hatfield advocated them, and Dr. Bangs opposed them, saying that it was a matter that the Conference had nothing to do with; that he did not believe it was sinful to own or sell slaves.

A London letter states that on the 1st of April George Peabody paid all his indebtedness to the Bank of England, releasing all the securities held by that institution.

There were twenty cases of yellow fever in the Marine Hospital this morning from the Susquehanna. Immediately after, the health officers sent her to lower quarantine anchorage, & ride out of quarantine on probation. The officers and crew, except so many as are necessary for ship keepers, have been ordered to take quarters within the quarantine grounds. Several of the sick died to-day. The remainder are doing well.

Funeral Obsequies of Mr. Benton.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Yesterday morning the remains of Mr. Benton were conducted by a military escort, from the residence of Col. Brant to the Mercantile Library Hall, which had been appropriately draped for the occasion, where they lay in state until ten o'clock last night. The final rites of sepulture will take place this morning, and will be participated in by the various military companies, benevolent societies, firemen, members of the city government, and citizens in general. Business generally is suspended, and the store houses draped in mourning. The streets are already densely crowded, with thousands of eager spectators. It is estimated that twenty-five thousand persons visited the hall yesterday, to gaze upon the features of the illustrious dead.

At ten o'clock this morning the remains of Col. Benton were taken from Mercantile Library Hall to the Second Presbyterian Church, where the funeral ceremonies were performed by the Rev. Mr. Cowan, assisted by the Revs. Dr. Anderson and Mr. Brooks. The services concluded, the body was placed on the hearse, which was followed to Bellefontaine Cemetery by the most imposing procession ever formed in St. Louis, consisting of the relatives and family, all the military companies of the city, the 17th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, under the command of Col. Morrison, the judges of the courts, the members of the Bar, members of the city government, a large majority of the benevolent societies of the city, the Turners, and an immense concourse of citizens in carriages and afoot. The cortege was 45 minutes in passing a given point. The body of M'Donald Jones, a grand-child of Col. Benton, was conveyed to the tomb at the same time.

From Caracas.

NEW YORK, April 16th.—Advices from Caracas to the 31st of March have been received. A provisional government had been inaugurated, which demanded from the French consul the surrender of the Monagas family, who had taken refuge with him. They were surrendered and are in confinement. It is in vain that they had deposited with the French legation, $1,000,000 in gold. General Castro had decreed the removal of all employees of the late government. It is said the American consul nailed his flag over the door of the French consul, in conjunction with those of Spain, Denmark and Brazil, threatening to haul it down and demand his passports if any attempts were made to arrest Monagas, then at the legation.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Capt. Simpson's Topographical Engineers, and Gov. Powell and Maj. M'Cullough, Utah Commissioners, arrived yesterday.

A Reward is Offered!

For the detection of any person counterfeiting, imitating, or the vender of any such counterfeit or imitation of HOSTETTER'S HOLLAND BITTERS. The genuine, highly concentrated *Holland Bitters* is put up in half pint bottles only, having the name of the proprietor, B. PAGE, Jr., blown in them, and his signature around the neck of each and every bottle.

This delightful *Aroma* has been received by American with that favor which is only extended to really scientific preparations. When we consider the marked success attending its administration, in the most stubborn cases of Fever and Ague, Weakness of any kind, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Indigestion, Costiveness and Piles, together with the complete control it exercises over all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic affections, we cannot wonder at its popularity. Well may the invalid value this remedy.

Caution!—Be careful to ask for *Bearkase's Holland Bitters.* Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole Proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr., & Co., No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets, and Druggists generally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

MISS KIMBERLY.....LESSEE AND MANAGERESS

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MISS KIMBERLY respectfully announces that, having effected an engagement with the world renowned

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,

FOR

POSITIVELY ONLY THREE NIGHTS!

And also with the deservedly popular actor,

MR. J. E. M'DONOUGH,

She will re-open the Pittsburgh Theatre next week, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20th, 1858, Mr. M'Donough will appear in one of his most celebrated characters.

On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, *MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN* WILL APPEAR.

Seats may be secured for each and every night of Miss Cushman's engagement, by application at the Box Office of the Theatre on Monday. apl7

Rare Chance--For Sale.

ONE-HALF THE INTEREST, OR THE whole, of one of the best EATING AND OYSTER HOUSES in the city. It is in an old established place, and always has done a first-rate business. For particulars, apply at THIS OFFICE apl7:3t

ELEGANT MANTILLAS, DRESS GOODS, &c., AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 21st, at 10 o'clock, in the fine hall on the second floor of the new Auction House, No. 54 Fifth street, will be commenced, the sale of an extensive and very choice variety, from a large Eastern Silk and Mantilla establishment, comprising about one hundred splendid lace, silk, satin, applique and moire antique Mantillas, Talmas, &c., a number of which are worth from $60 to $70; Dress Silks, Ducals, Poplins, Challies, Mous de Laines, Embroideries, &c., &c.

The goods will be arranged for examination the day previous to sale.

Comfortable seats provided for ladies, who are specially invited to attend.

Sale positive. Terms cash. P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer. apl7

LAWRENCEVILLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—A building lot of 167 feet front on Chislet street by 124 feet deep to a 16 ft. alley, will be divided to suit purchasers. Also, three building lots on Butler street, each 20 feet front by 100 deep to an alley. Also, a lot of 63 feet front on Pike street by 50 feet deep, with a frame house. The above properties are offered at low prices and on easy terms. [apl4] S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st.

MANILLA WRAPPING PAPERS—Of all sizes and qualities, for sale by W. S. HAVEN, apl7 Corner Market and Second streets.

RAG AND STRAW WRAPPING PAPERS—Of all sizes and qualities, for sale at W. S. HAVEN'S, apl7 Corner Market and Second streets.

HOMINY.—12 bbls Flint Hominy, just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, apl7 Corner Market and Second streets.

FRENCH ORGANDIES AND JACONET LAWNS, Bordges, Ducals, Challies, Black and Fancy Silks, Stella Shawls, Lace Mantilla, Real French Work Collars and Sets, Mourning Goods, etc., just received. C. HANSON LOVE, Formerly Love Brothers, apl7 No. 74 Market street.

ROCK CANDY.—
25 boxes white,
25 " No. 1 white;
25 " yellow, just received and for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON, apl7 No. 39 Wood street, Opposite the St. Charles Hotel.

HOOPED SKIRTS, French Corsets, Bonnet Ribbons, Dress Trimming, Collars, Gloves, Stockings, &c., for sale at the lowest prices, at JOS. HORNE'S, apl7 77 Market street.

BONNET FRAMES of the Latest Styles.—
10 dozen All Wire Bonnet Frames;
10 " Half " " "
10 " Buckram " "
Received this day at HORNE'S, apl7 77 Market street.

BALLOU'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY. NEW YORK MERCURY FOR NEXT WEEK, Containing a new story, entitled, SAUL SABBERDAY, THE IDIOT SPY, A Tale of the Men and Deeds of '76, by Ned Buntline. For sale by R. A. LOOMIS, General Agent, apl7 Post Buildings, 41 Fifth street.

DATES.—20 Frails Red Dates just received and for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON, apl7 No. 39 Wood street, Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

J. & T. GROUTT,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, GINS, WINES, ETC.,

DEALERS IN

FINE OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY, PEACH AND APPLE BRANDY. ALSO,

RECTIFIERS AND DISTILLERS,

Corner of Smithfield and Front Streets, apl4] PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SANFORD'S TROUPE.

THE ENTIRE COMPANY WILL CLOSE THE OPERA HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA, *On Saturday Evening April 24th,* AND APPEAR AT

MASONIC HALL,

MONDAY EVENING APRIL 26TH,

INTRODUCING THE

LARGEST COMPANY OF MINSTRELS IN THE WORLD.

In the great acts of Ethiopianism, including the burlesque ON THE GREAT SHOW,

In which Sanford's Stud of Horses will appear. Also, THE PERFORMING ELEPHANT.

Admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock—commence at ½ to 8. COOL WHITE, ap17 Stage Manager.

Notice.

I HAVE THIS DAY, APRIL 1, 1858, SOLD my entire stock of Cutlery, Surgical Instruments, etc., to Messrs. W. W. YOUNG and WM. CARTWRIGHT, who will continue the business at the old stand, under the name of CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG. My brother, Wm. Cartwright, has been engaged with me for many years, and enters the new firm with a thorough knowledge of the business. I cheerfully recommend the new firm to my former patrons and friends, who have heretofore so liberally patronized my establishment. JOHN CARTWRIGHT.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a partership, under the name of CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG, for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in Cutlery, Surgical Instruments, etc. They have purchased the stock of Mr. John Cartwright, and will continue the business, at No. 80 Wood street. WM CARTWRIGHT, April 1st, 1858. W. W. YOUNG.

CARTWRIGHT & YOUNG,

(Successors to John Cartwright.)

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS of Pocket and Table Cutlery, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle, etc., No. 80 Wood street. They give special attention the manufacturing of Trusses, Supporters, etc. Jobbing and Repairing with punctuality and despatch. ap17

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FARMER'S UNION INSURANCE COMPANY,

AT athens, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., Jan. 1, 1858, as presented to the Stockholders, and made out in compliance with the State Laws of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, &c.

STATEMENT.

The name of the Company is the FARMERS' UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, located at Athens, Pa. Chartered April 13, 1855, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital, which is all paid up	$ 200 000 00
Surplus in addition thereto	53,485 51
	$253,485 51

ASSETS.

Fifty-four Bonds and Mortgages, at six and seven ⅌ cent. interest, amounting in the aggregate to	$152,315 00	
Which mortgages are or value, and productive real estate, principally farms, recorded and first liens, worth generally double the amount and more than mortgaged for in each case, and in no case less than fifty ⅌ cent. more, exclusive of farm buildings, and so certified by the Recorders, where recorded, to the and tors of the States of Ohio and Illinois.		
Nineteen six ⅌ cent. Bonds amply secured	47,685 00	
Cash on hand and in Bank	6,449 12	
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission, secured by bonds with sureties	13,761 60	
Due on losses reinsured, &c	7,336 51	
Bills receivable, viz: promissory notes payable at bank and to the Company	8,246 82	
Interest accrued, (principally due January 1, 1858.)	12,191 46	
Safe and office Fixtures and Furniture	500 00	
		$ 253,485 51

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1857.

Amount of Premiums received during the year	$ 85,231 30
Am't interest received during the year	11,442 05
Am't received from all other sources	2,480 00
	$99,153 35

EXPENDITURES.

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