THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1850.

☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M. and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.

FOR THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
OF ALLEGHENY.

FOR SECOND SENSION, THIRTY FIRST CONGRESS,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF FITTSBURGH.

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh.
T. J. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. G. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN McCLOSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

PRESECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLE, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLYNN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD.—This is the Railroad age. The whole country will soon be covered over with these iron means of communication, uniting us together as with hooks of steel—as one great and prosperous people. By advertisement, in another column, the reader will find a notice for opening books for subscriptions of stock to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company, a project which is pushed forward with great zeal by various influential and persevering gentlemen.

AN ADMIRABLE INVENTION—A STRAW CUTTER.—Having a present necessity for a straw and fodder cutter for our own use, we called at the Mansion House, on Liberty street, yesterday, to examine one which we were informed possessed superior claims to public favor. The gentleman having it in charge obligingly submitted it to a full examination, and after a trial of its powers, and a careful examination of the principles of its construction, we came to the conclusion that it is the perfection of a straw cutter, leaving nothing more to be desired, unless some one can invent a machine which will produce the straw also. In its construction it brings into operation a new and beautiful device for the acceleration of motion, through the application of the compound lever, called the toggle joint, one of the most efficient mechanical powers known. This is the leading feature of he machine, distinguishing it from all others adapted to the same purpose, and placing its performance, for facility and ease, far in advance of any previous invention for straw cutting which has come under our notice. It is compact, simple, and durable in its construction, not liable to get out of order, and can be afforded cheap. We hope some of our enterprising mechanics will take hold of it, as it must supersede all other machines for a similar purpose now in use, and a wide field is open for it in the Western country. The machine can be seen at the Mansion House.

OUR WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

The prospects of this work, so vitally important to the interests of Pittsburgh, are highly flattering, and the force employed upon the line is constantly increasing. The lower portion of the new county road is already in use, and the upper part will soon be ready, so as to enable the Contractors to proceed with the rock work and enbankment of the railroad along the narrows. Some delay was caused by the legal proceedings to which the Company was obliged to resort, on account of the opposition made by a few landholders, who opposed the construction of the railroad, of were unwilling to make amicable settlements on terms to which the Company was willing to accede. Most of these cases have been adjudicated on moderate terms, and the Company now has legal possession, and is prepared to press forward its work.

We learn from the Chief Engineer, Solomon W. Roberts, Esq., who has recently returned from a tour of inspection upon the railroad, which was extended to its Western terminus, West of Mansfield, that the work is going on very favorably, and that the people generally along the line show the most lively interest in its speedy completion. Those residing upon the Western Division are anxious that it should be finished as soon as the Eastern part of the road: and, in order to expedite the completion of the work to Massillon, or the Ohio canal, the County Commissioners of Stark County, who had already subscribed $75,000, made an additional subscription last week of $30,000 to the stock of the Company. The contractors will be required to complete the Grading and Masonry of the line from Pittsburgh to Massillon by the first of April next.

In Wayne County, the five heavy sections East of Wooster, which were put under contract last autumn, are now about two thirds done, and the work has proved less expensive than was expected, as there has been less rock found in the cuts. The Contractors are going on to complete those sections, and it is intended to press forward the work in Wayne County as fast as the payment of the instalments on the local stock will justify the Board in doing it.

The location is now completed by Loudonville to Mansfield, and the general route of the road, to the point of intersection with the Cleveland and Columbus road, thirteen miles beyond Mansfield, is determined upon, and the detailed location will soon be made.

The Directors of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company trust that they will be sustained by the aid of all those interested in the enterprise, in their efforts to secure its speedy completion. It is emphatically, as it is called in Ohio, "THE PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD;" it cannot be perverted to the injury of this city, and our citizens are bound by their own interests to see that the operations of the Company are not retarded by the want of means. The Directors are now endeavouring to obtain the most direct entrance possible into Allegheny City, and the establishment of a depot at a site which will be most convenient for the citizens of that city and also of Pittsburgh.

GEN. TAYLOR'S VISIT TO NEW ENGLAND.—The Boston Atlas contains a letter from Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts to President Taylor, conveying the resolutions of the Legislature of that State, passed at its recent session, inviting the Chief Magistrate to visit New England. The following is the President's reply:

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1850.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 28th ult., transmitting the Resolves of the Legislature of Massachusetts, by which I am invited to visit that State during the present season.

I need not say how much I was disappointed in being prevented from extending my journey last year, as far eastward as Massachusetts. A desire to make the personal acquaintance of many friends in that ancient Commonwealth, and to manifest a grateful acquiescence in the wish of her Legislature; officially expressed, caused me deeply to regret the necessity under which I suddenly returned to the seat of government. It is my hope yet to fulfil my intention of visiting Massachusetts, an additional incentive to which is found in the renewed invitation of the Legislature. Whether it will be possible to do so during the present season, depends upon the adjournment of Congress, and the Executive duties at the seat of Government.

My most grateful thanks are due to the Legislature for the honor of their invitation, and to yourself for the courteous terms in which it has been conveyed.

I am, sir, most respectfully,
Your friend and ob't serv't,
Z. TAYLOR.

His Excellency GEO. N. BRIGGS, &c., &c.

Stephen Deblois, Esq., a distinguished merchant and highly-esteemed citizen of Boston, died in that city on the 3d inst., at the advanced age of 82 years and 3 months. He was the father of Thomas Amory Deblois, Esq., United States District Attorney for the Maine District, resident at Portland. He has been for many years a warden of Trinity Church, in Boston.

THE PENNSYLVNIA RAIL ROAD.—It will be learned with general pleasure that our great central improvement was opened yesterday from Jacktown to Huntingdon—making an extension of 12 miles! Travel has already commenced upon it, the preparations of our forwarders and transportation agents having been made some weeks ago.

Travellers can now accomplish the trip, with perfect ease and certainty, in very little more than *two days*; and that, too, without any of the discomforts which beset the route before the meliorating aid of the Pennsylvania Company was brought into requisition.—*North American.*

Hon. E. J. Roy, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Liberia, a black man, about thirty years of age, with several merchants and others, of the same complexion, has lately arrived at Baltimore, on business, in the Liberian packet, 40 days from that colony.

Daniel Webster is to deliver an address before the Belles Lettres Society of St. James' College, Hagerstown, Md, on the 11th inst.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June. 8

Altercation between Benton and King—The Compromise—Texan Valor—Iowa Election—Duff Green Redivious—Cuba—Mr. Hampton's Letter.

Senator King, of Alabama, and Col. Benton have had an altercation in the room of the committee, before which the investigation concerning the difficulty between the latter and Foote, is going on. Mr. King is the oldest member, reckoning by length of service, except Col. Benton, having been a member for thirty two years with the exception of the interval of his diplomatic service at Paris, under Polk's presidential term. Mr. Benton's peremptoriness and harshness of disposition, and his offensive manner when excited, are much against him, and are proving of serious detriment to his cause, in the personal controversy he has been drawn into with so puny and contemptible an antagonist as Foote. Mr. King has been excused from further service on the committee.

The compromise or adjustment scheme, has been all day under debate again in both Houses, without any advance having been made in it.—The particular point of discussion to day, in the Senate, has been as yesterday, the line of division between Texas and New Mexico. Rusk made a sounding and ultra valorous speech upon the Texas claim to the whole of the territory in dispute. These chivalric demonstrations of Southern courage and prowess sound just now a little more than ordinarily ridiculous, coming as they do upon the heels of that magnificent flight from Cardenas. It must be borne in mind that the mighty achievements of that band of heroes, are the exclusive property of our Southern brethren; for the leading organs of the expedition state, that though they were willing enough to take their supplies from the North, they chose their fighting men from those who could be relied upon, the sun downers of their own burning savannahs. And as to the fighting by which Texas means to sustain her pretensions in New Mexico, let her remember, as others are not likely to forget it, the famous expedition of 1841, which ended in the conveyance of the mighty men who composed it, in irons, to the city of Mexico.

The rumor that the Committee on Elections have agreed to report in favor of Miller, the Whig claimant to Thompson's seat, is premature, at least. No report has been adopted in Committee, and there is soon likely to be; but I think that Miller will yet get the seat. The evidence discloses the most impudent and disreputable frauds which have ever been committed in this country in elections.

General Duff Green, who has figured in so many positions during his eventful and unsteady life, has just arrived here from Hayti, where he has been playing the part of charge, according to some of the newspapers, although it is not known that we have any recognized and regular diplomatic intercourse with our eable brethren of that island, or with their government. But upon the principle that one humbug is a good foil for another, there is a peculiar fitness in sending Duff Green to palaver with his imperial majesty Faustin the 1st. But whether Faustin had nothing in him, or was too deep too be fathomed by Duff, certain it is that the latter contrived to get nothing out of his Darkness.

We have news to the 30th ult. from Havana. Our steamer, the Saranac, made but a very indifferent run of it, requiring nine days for the voyage from Hampton roads to Havana, which she ought to have made in four. The Spaniards seem to have used their victory over the invaders mercifully. They have shot only a few; and since the receipt of the advices from Washington, of the 1st of June, they have no doubt been still more cautious and considerate in their treatment of American prisoners.

Hon. M. Hampton, your plain speaker and practical representative, addressed an admirable letter to the recent great administration meeting in Philadelphia. It is about as complete and telling a summary of Whig policy in connection with the questions of most immediate interest and importance now before the people which I have any where seen. Though referring to some of the points so ably touched upon in his letter to the Whig Nominating Convention of his district, this last letter is well worthy of the perusal of every one of his constituents. In a very few words he clearly shows the condition of the questions upon the Tariff, Slavery, California, the Territories, Fugitive Slaves, and the existence of slavery, and the Slave trade in this District. It would be difficult to say more in so few words. It is to be regretted that the state of Mr. H's. private affairs requires him to leave his post in Congress, at that period of his service, when legislative experience in combination with his natural abilities had fitted him in an eminent degree for parliamentary usefulness. He retires amid from Congressmen a loss to his State and the Country. JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1850.

The famous Rochester Spirits are now in town repeaping for the edification of curious people, but thus far have not been very definite in their replies, though closely and earnestly questioned. A very intelligent party visited them yesterday, but it seems that all cannot communicate through these inspired people, and that as in the common experiments in Animal Magnetism, there must be established a sort of sympathy. After the visitor has been told whether his guardian spirit is present and consents to communicate, he chooses the desired information by questioning. When the proper question is asked, as to the particular manner of the death of a friend, the spirit answers yes, by rapping. In the questioner, by his question, does not give the proper reply, the spirit remains silent, which signifies the spirit's assent. These people have visited various parts of the city, and the knockings are heard every where with equal clearness. How caused, remains as yet obscure, and no one can really believe they exist until he hears them for himself.

The grasiers of the West will be glad to know that a delegation of three members is now in conference with our city authorities, with a view to secure their co-operation in locating a new ferry from the city, to a point in New Jersey, where it is in contemplation to establish an immense drove yard and abattoirs, the first in order to protect the drovers from the loss inflicted by the present location of our cattle market, and the latter to protect the health of the city, from the slaughter houses now reeking in even the fashionable parts of the town, and swarming in the less noted parts. Cholera and interest united, will urge our rulers on, and we shall see a reform in these matters soon, much to our good as to the profits of the farmers of the West.

A new diving apparatus has been tried here, which promises to supersede the old fashioned bell. It is the invention of Mr. Kenniah, an eminent engineer in his line. The machine looks like a large semicircular boiler of about 17 feet long, and about 12 feet by 10 wide, surmounted at the top by an iron railing about three feet six inches high. In the centre was an aperture sufficiently large to admit a full grown person, on either side of which were three valves, with a leathern pipe of some 15 or 15 inches in diameter, for admitting air and emitting foul air within. A man who went down, remained for a considerable space of time, and when taken up, reported that he could have used a pick or crowbar easily while in the machine, and felt no unpleasant sensations. The machine can be built, it is said, to contain as many as twenty men.

The sailing packets for Europe are taking off a large number of passengers just now, and seem to show an increase of business over the days when steamers were unknown. The Southampton for London, had fifty adults, a number that would satisfy even the steam ships. Among those was Mrs. Kirkland, whose visit was attended by the law, physic, and divinity of the city, in numbers equalling the spectators at the departure of a California ship.

Business is rather dull in most departments, and customers scarce, though the town was here full of strangers on pleasure excursions. Money is very abundant and the prices low. In stocks the sales are not large, and there is a manifest desire on the part of present holders of fancies to realize. United States 6's of '67, close at 116½; Pennsylvania 5's 97½; Reading stock 42, and Erie bonds 93½; next week the Erie loan of two and a half millions will be sold, when an idea can be had of the abundance of funds. The loan will run above 90 for the whole.

In markets not a large trade. Ashes are dull. Cotton can be bought easier, and there is a good disposition to sell. Flour is steady, and in good crate demand at former figures. Corn is cheaper and holders willing to sell, as the steamer's news are not encouraging. Pork and lard unchanged. Meat Pork 10,62½@10,75, and Lard 7c. Whiskey is cheaper, selling at 26½c. Linseed oil is dearer and held at 70c. In Wool there is no movement, and no stock of American. Some South American has been taken by eastern manufacturers at high rates, and the people are getting high prices for the same; clip is good. Pig iron sells at 19,-50, for Scotch. Old clover seed is wanted, and there is a slight rise in price. C.

From the Boston Traveller of Wednesday.

Unrolling of the Mummy

Mr. Gliddon delivered his second lecture to day at 12 o'clock, and the mummy was unrolled, in the presence of a very large assembly of ladies and gentlemen, comprising the *elite* of Boston, Cambridge, and vicinity. Every available seat was occupied before the hour of meeting.

Mr. G. began by explaining the hieroglyphics in front of the body, so far as he had been able to translate them. He said the inscriptions found on mummies were generally parts of the formularies in the "Book of the Dead." This body was surmounted by a winged Beetle holding the Creator-Sun. Below it was a sign, which was a musical instrument, and a sign for the word *priestess*. On one side was the God of Science, and behind it the West; the symbol on the other side he could not find out. Below was the emblem of eternity. On either side were the wives of Osiris, the God of the Dead, symbols of justice and corruption. Below were the words, "Dedicated to Osiris, the God of the house of the living and the dead." Below was, "The Syrian, or the deceased, beloved of the God of the Western Heavens, GOT TEOTH—ANCHPH," which means eternal life.

Mr. Gliddon now turned the matter over to the scientific gentlemen present. He stated, in reference to the bandages, that every bandage known in modern science had been found on mummies. Prof. Agassiz and Drs. Wyman and Jackson then proceeded to unroll the mummy. The height was 5 feet 4 inches, and Mr. Gliddon said that it was one of the tallest female mummies that he had ever seen. The bandages were strips of linen, all of one kind: and Mr. G. said that all the cloth found on mummies was linen. Prof. Agassiz said he had examined it with the microscope and found it to be linen. Some large pieces were taken off of a coarser quality. After the outside dry cloth was taken off, they came to cloth that was thoroughly gummed, (probably gum arrabic,) secured by two leather straps, which Mr. Gliddon said usually contained the name of the person. Little pieces of wood were taken out, the ends of which were stamped with two figures of deities

A scarf was taken off from the ten feet in length, with fringes on each end. A large piece of the gummed linen was cut off, containing the leather straps, which were a species of red morocco, in perfect preservation.

When the body was unrolled so as to disclose the face, Mr. Gliddon said it had been plunged in boiling bitumen, so that it was now as much of a mummy inside and even the eyes in the sockets burnt out. After further unrolling, he brought out and exhibited a papyrus, which he said was a leaf from the "Book of the Dead." It was rolled up, and Mr. G. said it would have to be damped and carefully unrolled before it could be read. There was also found a *Scarabeus*, or winged beetle, the figure of which was placed outside on the head of the mummy. The cloth being removed from the face and upper part of the body, it was placed in a glass case, and exposed in full view of the audience.

The boiling bitumen had reduced the body to a crisp, so that it was as brittle as burnt bone, and the features were nearly destroyed. The arms were extended upon the sides, the hands resting upon the abdomen. On the whole, it was rather a repulsive object to look upon, though interesting as a relic of antiquity; while, to the moralist, it suggests a reflection upon the emptiness of human greatness, and the folly of attempting to perpetuate the memory thereof by any monuments of human device.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The Horrible Despotism of the Pope.

It is now a month since the Pontiff made his entrance into his capital, and by this time the character and policy of his government ought to be manifest. The French made their vast sacrifices for the restoration of Pius IX, first, in view of checking Austria in her descent upon Italy, and second, in consideration of the promise which I am a policy of the Pontiff himself gave the best security for the future pacification of the country. In their first aim they have succeeded. They have, in fact, established themselves in Rome as the guardians of the Pope, to the exclusion of the other Catholic powers. In spite of serious warnings and considerable opposition from the diplomatic body, the Pope has contrived to return with a thousand French troops here at Rome, and to reduce his native force one half—the Austrian and Spanish troops are not to be recalled. The abilities of the revered government of Pius IX, are, therefore, obvious enough. Rome is now in magnetic connexion with Paris.

But in respect to the generosity and liberal policy of Pius IX, or rather as to the efficacy of the promise of the kind ever offered to the public. These were mistaken. A month may not be sufficient time to carry out any important political reform; but it is long enough for the ruling spirit of the government to show, whether the pretended vicar of Jesus Christ his people might look for amnesty for the past, consolations in the present, and pledges of better days to come.—But as yet they have experienced nothing of the kind.

Military revenge is often appeased by the fall of the leaders of the enemy, and an allow of some little adversary for a heroic defence; but ecclesiastical revenge, armed with full military power, warms as it goes. It is a fire that rages the more as more is given it to consume. It will ultimately purify, it will "root-troy root and branch," it will "sift as wheat." There are the terms of his holy duty."

Military despotism in its worst form usually welcomes for acts; but this spiritual despotism pounces the thought and wishes of its subjects. Humble soldiers can show gallantry to each other, but the police of the Inquisition feel only hatred for whatever is manly. The tyrannies of spiritual despotism the poor Romans are now subjected;—and instead of amnesty, consolation, and promises of mercy, which were promised them upon the return of the Pope, they find themselves called upon to atone for the excesses of the Republic, even though all the leaders have escaped. Not a word of forgiveness has yet come down to the trembling families of Rome from Pius IX since his return. "The city is still full of brigands," he says, "and I shall have no security here until they are driven out." Doubtless he believes this, but he banishment of the brigands is not the intendance upon the wounded revolutionists in the hospitals; the imprisonment of hundreds of industrious men torn from their families during the night, and the carrying off of a dozen of the leaders of families for no other offence than that of retaining office during the Republic, ought to open the eyes of the Pope to the baleful hypocrisy of his Ministers. Nothing of the kind. "Brigands!" This is not a war upon brigands, it is the revenge of the Roman Cardinals and priesthood wreaked upon the helpless, after a great military nation has refused to grant the guarantees for the future. It justifies for the hundredth time what has been reiterated of the Papacy through ages past—"the Papacy is only little to great things, but terrible in small."

The proscription has been so severe since the Pope's return that several of the Princes who aided to restore him have felt constrained to entreat him against the severity of his Cardinals; and very many who opposed the republic are so thoroughly disgusted with the revengeful course of the restored government, and so deeply convinced of the great sacrifices bestowed upon the republican Assembly and Cabinet by the encyclical letters of the Pope and of the Bishops, and by the only journals tolerated in the States, that they devise and predict the speedy ruin of Cardinal authority.

To bring the case of the poor Romans home to readers, let them imagine New York to be conquered after a heroic defence, and held in subjection by a foreign power to a conclave of priests, who have no sympathy in common with the people. To deny the right of these priests to rule has been proclaimed a diabolical heresy; and all who have acted against it have been excommunicated. Let us suppose nine months to have passed since the city was reduced, and not only the revolutionary Assembly and Cabinet, but all the commissioned officers of the army, and all the leading politicians of the party, to have been long since driven away. The people are encouraged to hope that the head of the Christian Church will upon his entrance into the city with unlimited authority, bring them relief.—A man who now hopes for better times in business, and thinks he will go to Boston, for instance, to purchase goods. But he must first have a paper signed by the priest of his parish, testifying that the Church has nothing against him, i. e., that he has confessed his talent he accredited not long since, and is sufficiently orthodox. Next, he must have from the alderman of his ward a certificate of his good political conduct; i. e., that he is not an opposer of the priestly government. With these two papers, if he can get them, he must go to the police, give his name and residence, and wait until inquiry can be made as to his political character. If he passes these ordeals he receives a written permission to go to Boston by a certain route. But if he is among the excommunicated, or if anyone has secretly lodged accusations against him, he will be himself caught in a net, and at the mercy of revengeful powers. He may be led from the police office to the prison, and there lie for weeks without knowing his accusation, and be released at last without examination or trial. No legal sentence is necessary for his punishment; his friends have no *habeas corpus* law to bring him out. The man's business is ruined, his family are in distress, and yet here he must stay, crushed in spirit and in affairs. He discovers perhaps that his little son was employed by the priest to hunt through the house for prohibited books and papers; some of the old republican hand bills were found thrown aside, forgotten—nothing indicating any new conspiracy—yet this was the cause of his imprisonment! What say freemen of America to such an imaginary picture of New York? Yet this is a truthful picture of Rome a month after the return of Pius IX. The official journal and the Romish press of France and Italy seem at a loss for language warm enough to describe the joy of Rome at the return of the Pontiff. But the Pontiff himself says, "the city is full of brigands, and I shall not be secure here until they are all driven out."

This is all misrepresentation. There was no popular enthusiasm at the entrance of the Pontiff into Rome; and the character of the many barbarous arrested last month proves incontestibly that what the government fears is not brigandism, but manliness.

Professor Webster, as long as he is living, will be the subject of at least one new rumor a week. The newest is that he has been writing to the Massachusetts Medical Society, requesting that body to wait upon the Governor, and "demand" his pardon; and that the Society has taken no official notice of the letter. May be so, and may be not.

CENSUS OF TOWNS.—Enumerations recently taken, show that the town of Van Vorst, Hudson county, New Jersey, has a population of 4725, of which 2254 are males and 2471 females. In August last year the population was 4106, thus showing a present increase of 559. This town is adjoining Jersey city, which in July of last year had a population of 6384. The united population of the two places is now about 12,000. Cambridge, Mass., has a population of 14,624, which is an increase of 2132 since the year 1845. Gloucester, Mass., has a population of 7416, being an increase of 1022 since 1840. The town of Lawrence, Mass., has a population of 8311, which is an increase of 1116 since last year.

RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTION.—The Commissioners of our county, on Wednesday, subscribed *thirty thousand dollars* additional stock to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. This makes $105,000 which the county has now taken, and ensures the immediate completion of the road from Pittsburgh to this place, and renders so much more certain its speedy extension West.

In this matter the Commissioners have acted wisely, and, as we think, have carried out the wishes of a majority of the citizens and tax payers of this county.

When the stock was taken upon the subscription of $75,000, it was carried by a majority of some 2000, and upon the proposition to increase into the present amount, there were petitions presented to the Board in favor of it, signed by some 1200 of the heaviest tax payers in the county, and not one name was presented remonstrating against the same. We therefore say that in our opinion the Commissioners not only obeyed the will of the people, but did an act which will be of immense advantage to the whole county.

The stock which they have subscribed will never be a burthen to the people, but so soon as the road shall have been completed, it will be more than a remunerative stock. It will more than pay the interest—it will become a source of revenue.

Had we time, we could show beyond a doubt, that under prudent management this road will pay, after the first year of its completion, *never less than twelve per cent dividends.*

The work will now go on rapidly, and we confidently believe that on the 4th of July 1851, all who please will be able to take a ride in the cars from this point to Pittsburgh.—*Massillon News.*

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
129 WOOD ST., ABOVE FIFTH,
Have just received large additions to their
SPRING STOCK OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c
Imported by late packets from Europe, and to which they would especially call the attention of purchasers, believing their very extensive stock and low prices will give entire satisfaction.
may6-d&wtyeT

Improvements in Dentistry.
DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to insert Mineral Teeth and set Block Tierce in whole and parts of sets, upon suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
REFER TO—J. B. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. jel9

DR. D. HUNT,
Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market an east-diwin

Scald of the Foot and Ankle Cured.
MR. KIDD—I am desirous of making known to the public the great efficacy of your PETROLEUM in my own case, which was a severe scald of the foot and ankle, upon removing the stocking, the skin peeled off with it, and left nothing but the bare surface. I exposed to be laid up all winter from the effects of this scald, but we applied the Petroleum freely, by means of a flannel cloth saturated with it; at first, the application was painful, but in a very short time the pain abated. I had no pain in one hour afterwards. In five days from the time of the application of the Petroleum, I was able to go to work. I take pleasure in stating these facts for the benefit of other sufferers, and am desirous that they should be made public. I would also state, that I find immediate relief by the use of my Petroleum, in the chest, from which I am a frequent sufferer owning to my business about the engine. I would recommend it as the most prompt and certain remedy for burns I have ever known.
(Signed.) J B COE, Engineer,
Sharpsburgh, Allegheny Co.
Pittsburgh, April, 1850.
For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R E Sellers, 57 Wood st; D M Curry, Allegheny city; D A Elliott, Allegheny; Joseph Douglass, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER,
ap27 Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh

☞ DR M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS—This great American remedy for one of the most formidable ills that flesh is heir to, is now acknowledged superior to any medicine of the kind ever offered to the public. The action is easy, certain, and attendant with no unpleasant result. It has never been tried without producing the most salutary effect. Compounded by one of the most eminent physicians in our country, it is the medicine which science, skill, and experience others to know must be the most efficacious in nature.
☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street.

ESCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS.
CITIZENS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.
C. G. HUSSEY, Pres't.——A. W. MARKS, Sec'y.
OFFICE—No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. GRANT.
THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufactories, goods merchandize in store, and in transitu vessels, &c
As a simple question of the ability and integrity of the undersigned, in relation to the character of the Directors, who are all Citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, wealth and integrity.
DIRECTORS—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Lawrence, Jr., Wainer Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, Z. Kinsey, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier.
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Popish Confession and Priestcraft Expaised
A LECTURE on the unchristian treatment of female nuns in the convents, by Popish Priests, according to the standard of Popish Theology sold in this country, to answer the use of members of the Roman Catholic Church, will be delivered on WEDNESDAY evening, June 12th, at 8 o'clock, at QUINCY HALL, Allegheny City, by Rev. E. LEAHEY, D. D., late a Monk of the Lateran.
I cordially invite any Roman Catholic Priest, to be present at my lecture, and then it will be known whether the reading of the Standard Catholic books, published under the sanction of the Right "Reverend Bishops among us is bearing fruit, or whether sustaining office and Bishoprics.
EDWARD LEAHEY
Priests and Youths are positively prohibited from coming to this Lecture, as some awful disclosures will be made. Gentlemen admitted at 25 cents. jel9

NOTICE.
THE undersigned Commissioners, named in the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed March 24, A. D 1849, hereby give notice, that they have procured a sufficient number of suitable books for subscription to the stock of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Rail Road Company, and that the Books will be kept open according to law to secure subscriptions for the stock of the said company, at the following places, viz:
At the *Exchange* Hotel, in the city of Pittsburgh; at the house of Alexander McCandless, in the village of *Sewickleyville*, Allegheny county; at the house of F. Crafford, in the village of Burgettstown; Rod. H. Davis, store of S & P Livingston, in the village of Florence, Washington county, from the hours of 9 a. m. to the hour of 3 P. M., upon Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 1st, 2d, and 3d, days of July 1850 or until sixteen thousand shares shall have been subscribed.
THOS BAVINGTON,
JOHN DUNCAN, Jr.,
THOS. C. HUNTER,
JAMES McFANEN,
JESE WALLACE,
SAMUEL LIVINGSTON.
jel2:d&wtuy3T

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.
Pntz—Medieval Geography and History, 12mo.
Eaton—Travels in Siberia, 2 vols, 12mo.
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Brown—The American Poultry Yard, 12mo.
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Fletcher—Nineveh, Assyria, and Syria.
Mackay—Popular Delusions 2 vols, 12mo.
Thomas—American Practical Cutlerist.
Knapp—Chemical Technology, 2 vols, 12mo.
Spencer—The East.
Darlington—Memorials of Bartram and Marshall.
Layard—Nineveh and its Remains, illustrated, 2 vols
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Beasley—Druggists' Receipt Book, 12mo.
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For sale by JAMES D LOCKWOOD
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COFFEE—180 bags for sale by C H GRANT
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Chulan Teas
RECEIVED at the Pittsburgh Family Grocery and Tea Warehouse.—
5 hf chts genuine Fonatac Chulan Teas in 8 oz papers
5 do Chulan Powchong Teas in 1 oz papers;
5 do do do do 7 oz do;
The above celebrated Black Teas are received direct from the importers, and will be sold as low as they can be purchased in the east, with the addition of freight, wholesale or retail, by
WM A McCLURG & CO
jel12 255 Liberty st

HOMOPATHIC CHOCOLATE, for sale by
jel12 WM. A McCLURG & CO

NEW MACKEREL—100 bris No 3, large;
5 bris No 2, do;
2 bris No 1, do;
10 hf bris No 2, do;
30 bris No 1 Herring;
10 bris No 1 Shad;
Arriving and for sale by
JOHN WATT & CO
jel12

POTATOES—100 bushels in store, for sale by
jel12 WILLIAM H JOHNSTON

BROOMS—46 doz Corn Brooms for sale by
jel12 WILLIAM H JOHNSTON

CORN—103 bu in store, for sale by
jel12 WILLIAM H JOHNSTON

SUNDRIES—1012 Bacon Shoulders, in bulk;
18 casks Hams,
5 casks Sides,
6 casks shoulders;
4 casks assorted;
21 bris Lard;
3 half bris do;
30 sacks Feathers;
1 sack Guseneg;
To arrive on steamer American Star, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO
jel12 Water and Front st

LINSEED OIL—4 casks, a prime article, just rec'd and for sale by
jel12 S & W HARBAUGH

BACON SIDES—3 casks just rec'd for sale by
jel12 S & W HARBAUGH

FAMILY HORSE: for sale, 6 years old, gentle and easy.
jel12 31 Wood street

HORSE STOLEN.
Fifteen Dollars Reward.
WAS taken from the stable of the subscriber at dark on Sunday evening, the 9th June, a stout Horse, of blankish color, and blind of the right eye, about 16 or 17 hands high, and 7 or 8 years of age. Easily identified by the blind eye, and a fashion of snapping with his mouth when any person gets close to him. Fifteen Dollars will be paid for the recovery of the horse
JAMES WARDROP
jel12 w1iT Manchester, near Pittsburgh.

SPEED INCREASED.
1850.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
CENTRAL RAIL ROAD OPEN TO HUNTINGDON, PA.
PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE.
Two Daily Lines Express Packet Boats,
And Rail Road Cars,
(EXCLUSIVELY FOR PASSENGERS,)
TO PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE,
Via the Central Rail Road and Penn's Canal.
240 miles Rail Road, and 140 miles Canal.
Time—60 hours.....Fare—$10 through.
The Portage Rail Road is passed in day light.
ON an after this date, (10th June,) the Central Rail Road will run TWO DAILY TRAINS PASSENGER CARS from Huntingdon to Philadelphia. The cars on the above road and the Allegheny Portage Rail Road are all new and of the very best description in the country, and with the increased speed on the mountains, passengers go through with despatch.
A Packet Boat will leave every morning at 6 o'clock, and every evening at 9 o'clock.
For Safety, Speed, and Comfort, this route is decidedly the most preferable now in use to the Eastern Cities. For passage or information apply to
W SUTCH, Monongahela House;
or to D LEECH & CO, Canal Basin.
P. S.—On the 1st September, the Central Rail Road will be open to Hollidaysburg, when passengers will go through in 48 hours. jel1

SUNDRIES—9 casks Duffield's Sugar Cured Hams;
10 bris No 3 Mackerel;
5 bris Gibbed Herring;
6 casks Potash;
1 brl Ground Cassia;
1 brl do Pepper;
1 brl do Ginger;
1 brl do Mustard;
10 kegs Alspice;
10 kegs Pepper;
20 bris Starch;
10 bris Crushed and Pulverized Sugars,
200 lbs Zante Currants;
10 hf chests Chulan Tea;
10 do Superior Green Tea;
40 bxs fine and extra do;
20 bris Cider Vinegar.
In store and for sale by J D WILLIAMS & CO
jel1 cor. Wood & Fifth sts.

TUBE RECEIVED—500 feet of 1 inch 3 ply Gum Hose, for Fire Engine purposes; warranted to be equal to leather in every respect. The fire departments are invited to call and examine them at the India Rubber Depot, Nos. 7 & 9 Wood street.
jel1 J & H PHILLIPS

AIR BALLS—78 doz Goodyear's Air Balls, assorties sizes, just received. Sold wholesale at the manufacturer's prices, at Nos. 7 & 9 Wood street.
jel1 J & H PHILLIPS

FLOOR OIL CLOTH—100 yds 4-4 Floor Oil Cloth, just received from the factory, and for sale at the Warerooms, Nos. 7 & 9 Wood street.
jel1 J & H PHILLIPS

GREEN OIL CLOTH—100 yds 4 & 5 quarter Green Oil Cloth, for Window Blinds, received this day from the Philipsville Factory, for sale at the Warerooms, 7 & 9 Wood st. [jel1] J & H PHILLIPS

Good Books for Summer Reading.
Mackay—Popular Delusions, 2 vols, 12mo.
Taylor—Eldorado, 2 vols, 12mo.
Clay—Story of the Battle of Waterloo, 12mo.
Lyman—Travels in Siberia, 2 vols, 12mo.
——Napoleon and his Marshals, 2 vols, 12mo.
Dickens—Household Words, Nos 1 to 9, 8vo.
Lee—Naomi, 12mo.
Marvel—Fresh Gleanings, 12mo.
Fullerton—Grantley Manor, 12mo.
Lee—Life of Jean Paul, 12mo.
——Mercy Mount, a Romance, 2 vols 12mo.
Edgworth—Harrington and Thoughts on Bores, 12mo
Taylor—Lady Mary.
For sale by
JAMES D LOCKWOOD
jel1 101 Fourth street.

WRITING PAPER—128 rms Ruled Leaf,
144 rms do Foolscap,
jel1 WICK & McCANDLESS

MAPLE MOLASSES—2 pkgs for sale by
jel1 WICK & McCANDLESS

POTASH—8 casks pure Potash rec'd for sale by
jel1 WICK & McCANDLESS

SALERATUS—20 casks Dean's Saleratus
40 bxs do do for sale by
jel1 WICK & McCANDLESS

FLAXSEED—4 bris rec'd by Pike Pale for sale by
jel1 WICK & McCANDLESS

BROOMS—140 doz Corn Brooms for sale by
jel1 WICK & McCANDLESS

BUTTER—1 brl roll Butter;
30 kgs packed do, for sale by
jel1 WICK & McCANDLESS

CHEESE—20 bxs W. R. Cheese, for sale by
jel1 WICK & McCANDLESS

FLOUR—200 bris superfine and extra, for sale by
jel1 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

BACON—3500 lbs hog round rec'd for sale by
jel1 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

LOUISVILLE LIME—75 bris in store for sale by
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