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Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.

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

FOR SECOND SESSION, THIRTY FIRST CONGRESS,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh.
T. J. RIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. H. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN M'CLOSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANIGIN, 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.

Rail Road to the West.

The Pittsburgh *Post*, in commenting on the project of a Rail Road to Steubenville, pronounces it "the true Western route for a Rail Road," and says that it is opposed from interested motives, by a few persons in Allegheny city.

The Post's fling at the low interested persons in Allegheny may pass for what it is worth. It will have its effect only on persons who cannot see any project favorably, except through the spectacles of self interest. To the Post's assertion, however, that the true Western route for a Rail Road from Pittsburgh is through Steubenville, we beg leave to dissent. Were there no obstacles in the way of a direct route to Steubenville, we should still be in favor of the route chosen by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road, as the best one for the interests of this city. It passes through a better country in Ohio—it can be constructed more cheaply, and it brings us into connection with the vast trade of the great Lake region.

The great competitors of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, for the trade of the West, are New York and Boston—not Wheeling and Baltimore. A Steubenville Rail Road takes us too far from the Lakes. Our Western Rail Road is the very best position imaginable for a spritled competition for the trade of Ohio and the West.

It is unnecessary, however, to enter into a controversy on this subject now. The Ohio and Pennsylvania road is under contract to Massillon, on the Ohio Canal, and its rapid construction and early completion are put beyond the hazard of a doubt. Eighteen months will not roll away before the cars will run from this city to Cleveland, Canton, and Massillon. We can, therefore, have no reason for opposition to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville road, on the score of preventing the construction of a road west on the best possible route; and were there no other cause of dissent, we should be inclined to give the road all the aid in our power. We do not care how many roads are built terminating at this city.

We should rejoice to see as many constructed as could be kept employed, even if they came from every point of the compass. We should especially rejoice to have Railroad connections with our good friends in Noblestown, Burgettstown, Florence, Pa., as well as with the people of Steubenville. But there is the objection to the project, to our mind insurmountable, which is the bridging of the Ohio river. The only safe ground for Pittsburgh to take, on this question is, to oppose any bridge whatever across the Ohio river. Any other ground would be dangerous to our interests, and would open up a license which would span the river with bridges at a hundred points, on one pretence or another. It is probably impossible to build a railroad bridge at Steubenville which would not obstruct navigation to a greater or lesser extent. There would also be a manifest inconsistency for the people of Pittsburgh to favor the construction of a bridge at Steubenville, after their strenuous opposition to the great work of art at Wheeling. On this ground, if for nothing, we consider that the project of a railroad from this city to Steubenville, stands on a very uncertain foundation.

Allegheny Cemetery.

We lately paid a visit to this beautiful city of the dead, and were no less delighted than gratified with the progressive, useful, and tasteful improvement manifest. We do not often find leisure to make an excursion of this kind, and the changes made are therefore the more striking. In their natural state, the Allegheny Cemetery grounds are the finest in America, and under the intelligent and tasteful supervision of the Superintendent and Architect, John Chislett, Esq., they will become unequalled any where. They are now the wonder and delight of all visitors, especially of intelligent strangers, who have had an opportunity of examining the beautiful Cemeteries of the East, such as Mt. Auburn, Greenwood, and Laurel Hill.

The adornment of lots, during the last year, in trees, shrubs, flowers, evergreens, railing, fencing, vaults, monuments, &c., has been done with great rapidity, and the older portion of the grounds presents a most beautiful and imposing appearance. Some of the lots are real gems of beauty, with their shrubs, evergreens, and flowers—their walks, rustic seats, and general neatness, as well as their beautiful monuments. Great attention is paid to the cultivation of flowers. We saw several ladies engaged in the pleasing and pious work of watering the flowers blooming over the graves of dear departed friends, and among them an old lady, who, we were informed, visited the Cemetery twice every week, from the city, to watch over the flowers growing on the grave of an only daughter.—She brought water and sprinkled over them, arranged shades to keep off the too great heat of the sun, kept away every noxious plant, and gave them the fond attention she had been wont to bestow upon the loved one whose quiet resting place they so beautifully adorned. We were gratified to see that the flowers were in a most flourishing condition, apt and pleasing emblems of the undying affection of the fond mother. How soothing to her lacerated heart to return and watch the growth of these flowers.

Many of the monuments in this Cemetery are beautiful and expensive works of art, costing from five hundred to two and three thousand dollars.—One, which has been erected lately, by J. H. Shoenberger, Esq., at an expense of about four thousand dollars, is the most exquisite piece of art it has ever been our fortune to see. It is in the form of a Gothic spire, of fine proportions, and most elaborate workmanship, and is richly worth a journey to the Cemetery to behold.

The improvement of the grounds, under the able superintendence of Mr. Chislett, is steadily progressing. About one third of the ground is now laid off into sections, and about one quarter has been sold, to 750 lot owners, yielding the sum of $82,000—a sufficient amount to pay for the original investment, and the beautiful and expensive improvements which have been made. It is estimated that the whole grounds will yield, in all, about $400,000, all of which is to be either expended on the ground, in improvements, or invested as a permanent fund, to provide for its improvement, superintendence, and protection in all coming time. It is supposed that about $100,000 have already been spent, by the lot owners, in the various improvements which they have made. The Cemetery has been in existence four years, so that the people of Pittsburgh, and vicinity, have spent about $50,000 per annum, during that time, in providing and adorning a city of the dead. About 1500 interments, during the four years, have taken place.

Near the centre of the grounds, which will soon be prepared for the sale of lots, is an elevated hillock, on which it is proposed to erect an observatory, or monument, to some of our departed great men, say to Washington, or Wm. Penn, or to commemorate some remarkable event, or something of the kind, which shall be sufficiently elevated to be seen from the city, and from which the city and surrounding region can be surveyed. This is an excellent idea, and we trust it will be carried out.

It was with a feeling of pleasure and civic pride we walked over these grounds. They are an ornament and an honor to our city, and will tend, more than any thing else, to bind our citizens to the home of their fathers, and the graves of their ancestors. It will be a rallying point for families and the whole community, and an unchanging source of attachment and instruction. We ask for no more beautiful resting place when life's fitful dream is over.

VENANGO COUNTY.—At a County meeting held on June 10th, at Franklin, Edwin C. Wilson, Esq., was appointed the Senatorial delegate from Venango, Warren, and Mercer, with instructions to vote for the Hon. Richard Irwin, of Venango County, for the office of Surveyor General. Strong resolutions were passed in favor of specific duties on iron, &c., also resolutions in eulogium of the administration of Gen. Taylor, and of great confidence in that of W. F. Johnston. The people are moving.

MR. THOMAS TELFORD, of Pittsburgh, has purchased an interest in the Lawrence Journal establishment, in New Castle, and entered into copartnership with J. M. KUESTER, in its publication, under the firm of Kuester & Telford, by whom it will hereafter be published. Mr. Telford is a capital printer and a persevering, industrious young man, who we hope will employ for some years. If industry and energy can make the Journal flourish, it will become one of the most profitable papers in the interior. We are sorry it is not the right stripe in politics.

France and England.

The state of political affairs in France and England, up to the 25th of May, is clearly defined in the following extract of a letter to the New York Commercial:

ENGLAND.

Matters remain unchanged since the departure of the America, on the 25th, but a general feeling has gained ground that an adjustment of the difficulty with France will been almost if not quite effected, and the funds have consequently risen nearly a half per cent. On change, yesterday, it was expected that an announcement of the reconciliation would be made by Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons last night, but, although that Minister was then in his place, nothing transpired, nor were any questions asked. It is possible that a communication may be made this evening, in which case it will be received at Liverpool before the departure of the packet.

In the face, however, of all anticipations of a favorable settlement, the newspapers opposed to Lord Palmerston have continued to assert that the French Ministry were determined not to recede an inch, and that they would rest satisfied with nothing but the cancelment of the independent arrangement effected with Greece, by Mr. Wyse, and the substitution of the terms of the London Convention, agreed upon between Lord Palmerston and M. Drouyn de Lhuys. This would amount to an irreparable rupture, for it has been well known that the English Ministry would never submit to gratify the arrogant and mischievous vanity of such a demand. But the belief is that there is no chance of its being persisted in. Lord Normanby has had interviews with Louis Napoleon on the subject, but the mode of accommodation which has been suggested has not transpired. One rumor is that the amicable and unexceptionable General Lamoricière is to retire from the department of Foreign Affairs, and to be succeeded by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, by whom that post was held shortly after the revolution; but this would hardly seem to harmonize with the frantic approbation bestowed upon the general by the large majority of the Assembly, when he made the unprecedented communication to the Assembly which has been the chief cause of the existing difficulty.

One of the most remarkable effects observable during the past few days has been the rapid alteration of opinion in favor of Lord Palmerston. The attacks upon him have been of a character so unremitting and transparent, and the encouragement given to Russia, Austria, France, and all the despotic countries to insult England, so as to enable the blame to be thrown upon him, and thus to insure his fall, have been marked by such an utter absence of all high national principle that they have caused a revulsion which will now not easily be checked. This circumstance will moreover prove especially advantageous in lowering the passionate tone of the French Cabinet, who have been laboring under the delusion that the English people were with them and in favor of resistance.

FRANCE.

The discussion of the electoral law in Paris is proceeding to the satisfaction of the absolutist party. The second clause, requiring three years residence, is now under consideration. All the proceedings are marked with an exaggeration even of the usual extreme absurdities. The liberals scream and make faces at their opponents, and they in turn are insulted upon every possible occasion, the President, M. Dupin, being an ever willing partizan on the side of Ministers, and one who is himself so ready to break order by a resort to taunts and accusations as any of these members whose excitement he is called upon to repress. Added to this way, and confident in their large majority, the Ministerial party acknowledge no restraint, but manifest a determination, which is perfectly sublime from its open unconscientiousness, to act every thing at defiance which is not according to their own will. "I have been told," said M. Thiers, after he had exhausted every expression of scorn and hatred against the democrats, "that we dare not attempt to violate the laws; and you will see whether we dare not. Remember this expression, for it is a very serious one."

Couplet with speeches such as these we have also announcements of the farther steps of arbitrary repression that are contemplated by Louis Napoleon and his Ministers, so soon as the electoral bill is passed. Indeed on this point what may almost be called a regular programme has been issued. It includes a law on the right of the domicile of foreigners in France; a law restraining the "licentiousness" of the press (the Government themselves being the judges of what is licentious) and the completion of the law on transportation. These, however, are to be merely preliminary measures. They are to occupy the Chamber till July. A recess of six weeks is then to take place, and in October the grand stroke, of all is to be performed, namely, the immediate revision of the constitution by the present Assembly. It these plans have no other merit, there is at least something fine in Louis Napoleon and his Ministers and the "present" Assembly deliberately announcing what they intend to do with regard to the people of France five months hence.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, June 8.

The Mummy.

The last meeting for the examination of the mummy was held yesterday, and the large hall was filled at an early hour. To a great many of our readers, we need not state that Mr. Gliddon was made of a fact which was a great disappointment to the lecturer, as well as the audience. It proved that the "*priestess was a man!*" Mr. Gliddon expressed, very properly and manfully, his embarrassment and unpleasant feeling at this result, and expressing his desire to be accused of ignorance rather than knavery in the matter, gave a very plausible theory of the mode in which the deception was performed upon the *family of the deceased*, three thousand years ago, long before he was deceived himself. We have no hesitation in saying, after due consultation with those who ought to know, that we believe that Mr. Gliddon had every reason to believe the mummy which he announced it to be, and that there is no doubt that it is a genuine mummy. We also believe that his interpretations of the inscriptions, so far as they have been made, may be relied upon as an honest attempt at translation, and an approximation to the true meaning of the mare in the expected. The decyphering of the papyrys found upon the body may add a new feature to this curious subject. We copy the report of the lecture which the *Traveller* gives:

Mr. Gliddon commenced at twelve o'clock to day, at the Tremont Temple, with some remarks on the original mumification, which he traced to the practice of burying in the sand, which in Egypt contained alum, nitre, and another salt, that preserved the bodies. He fixed the age of this mummy, by the coffin and mode of embalming with bitumen, and by other marks, to a date as late as 1,500 years B. C. Mummies continued to be made as late as the fourth or fifth century, A. D., and there must have been as many as 500 millions embalmed during the 4,000 years' continuance of the practice, at an expense of 330 millions of dollars, which went to priests. His opinion was, that the practice was at first adopted from convenience, and then it owed its continuance partly to the fact that it brought a revenue to the priests.

In regard to the present mummy, the outer case, the inner coffin, and the carving of the face on both, were those of a female; and so was the inscription. But the body turned out to be that of a man. But mistakes, he said, would occur in the best regulated families; and where there were 7,000 bodies on hand at the same time, it was no wonder that one should occasionally get into the wrong coffin. He then read the letter of Mr. Harris, who obtained the mummy, who said this kind of case generally contained the best kind of mummy. It had been authenticated, also, on the way. The coffin was that of a first class mummy, but the wrong body had got into it.

Mr. Gliddon said he had discovered, on the lower strap across the breast, the name of the king in whose reign this mummy was made, which was Osorcon III, who was the 6th descendant from Shishak, the conqueror of Rehoboam, which was about 900 years B. C. He remarked, also, that, with or near every corpse, there was buried an image of the mummy, as a testimony that the person had been embalmed, and he exhited one of them which he had found in Egypt, and which was that of the mother of this king, Osorcon III, in whose reign this mummy was made.

Mr Gliddon then concluded with some moral reflections, with a comparison of the people of whom the specimens here exhibited were remains, with ourselves and our ancestors; showing that they were, like us, of the Caucasian family. The house was crowded again to its utmost capacity, illustrating the Yankee disposition to see the end of a matter, especially when they have paid for the privilege.

Steam boat travelling, on the Thames, is quite a passion with the Londoners just now. On a single day, Monday after Whitsunday, 167,000 persons were carried to the various landings,—and now passengers may go from Ipswich to London, two hundred miles, for twenty five cents.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. Bingham's Concert.

MR. EDITOR—I would unite with many others, through the medium of your columns, in returning thanks to Professor Bingham, for the delightful juvenile concerts, with which he has favored us, the last two evenings. Too much praise or credit cannot be awarded him, for his untiring zeal and patience in cultivating the voices and tastes of the juveniles of our city.

The scene was beautiful—a lovelier collection of children never convened together—and had *it been allowed*, the audience would have expressed their applause, in a manner which would have evinced their pleasure and delight, at being permitted to enjoy so rare and beautiful a scene. The children were dressed in white, decorated with flowers—wearing wreaths of Myrtle on their heads; they behaved with the most perfect propriety throughout the evening.

Listening to their sweet sounds, and gazing upon their happy faces, I could not help thinking, that even Heaven itself, would not be perfect in its bliss, unless it contained Children, Music, and Flowers.

WILD FLOWER.

Allegheny City, June 12, 1850.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. WHITE—I wish to inquire, through your columns, what are the intentions of Street Commissioner Rowley, in reference to a grevious nuisance which has recently been committed in the Eighth Ward. He has been waited on twice in regard to this matter, and yet it does not appear that any action has been taken in reference to it. If Boyd's Hill is to become a "Potters' Field," for worn out and diseased horses and other animals, then our city ordinances in reference to nuisances should be torn in pieces, and thrown to the winds.

EIGHTH WARD.

CHROME.—There are few other minerals, perhaps none—that will not enrich a nation sooner than either gold or silver; and they who love hard labor, privation, and adventure, would do well to make a fair trial near home. We think it altogether probable that, with same effort and self sacrifices the chances are as favorable around and about us, as in the far off places.

In a late number of the Pottsville (Pennsylvania) *Miners' Journal*, we find the following respecting a new production of that section:

"We are gratified to learn that the diggers of Chrome, in Delaware county, are as busy as the gold diggers in California. One firm has upwards of 100 hands employed, and have a daily shipping the mineral to Baltimore. The proprietors of farms upon which it is found, receive three dollars per ton for merchantable—and the rock state it is sometimes worth five dollars per ton. The mineral is found in great abundance, at various points east of the Mine Ridge, in Lancaster, Chester, and Delaware counties, and is all, or nearly all, shipped to Baltimore.

Chrome is not found in the metallic state; its oxyde is a green ochry substance, which is generally intermixed with siliceous minerals. *Chromic iron* (which is the kind above alluded to) is sought after to obtain from it the *chromic acid*, for the preparation of the beautiful *chrome yellow* used in painting and dyeing. It is found in the Shetland Islands, in Styria, in some parts of France, and elsewhere; but it is more plentiful in the region above mentioned than any other place we have ever heard of.

Chromate of lead is the same substance as the chrome yellow artificially prepared. It is chemically alized, its color is of a deep red orange, and, when powdered, orange yellow."

MISSISOTA.—We learn from the St. Paul Chronicle, of the 27th ultimo, that the new steamer Alex. Ramsey, built above the Falls of St. Anthony, had started on her first trip to Sauk Rapids. This event introduces steam navigation on an important section of the upper Mississippi River heretofore cut off by the Falls of St. Anthony.

The subject of the establishment of a Bible Society was under consideration, and money had been already subscribed.

In the same paper we find the following article:—

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE.—A friend left at our office a few days since what may be considered, so far as our knowledge extends, a production peculiar to Minnesota. It was a grub worm, apparently of the ordinary species, from the head of which had sprouted a plant some three inches in length. Both animal and vegetable life had become extinct when we first saw it, though vitality clearly existed in each when taken out of the ground. We understand this species of production is not uncommon in the vicinity of Point Douglass, where it was found. The weeds springing from the head of the worm grow to the height of two or three feet, the legs of the insect meanwhile disorganizing themselves into the earth, in the shape of roots. Animal life remains apparent until the vegetable shoots above the ground, when it is killed by a change of season; but whether a crop of grubs is produced in the way of seeds, we are not advised. What can't we raise in Minnesota!

From the N. Y. Morning Express.

THE STEAM SHIP ATLANTIC.

This noble vessel has made a remarkable passage. We learn from Mr. Collins, a son of the projector of the Line that she returned the distance from dock to dock, in precisely eleven days and two hours. Her machinery worked very satisfactorily on her return voyage, not the slightest accident occurring to detain the vessel on her course, and her engines were not stopped from the time she left Liverpool until she reached her pier foot of Canal street, save for the discharge and exchange of Pilots. From twelve o'clock, M., on Saturday, to her arrival here yesterday, she steamed three hundred and forty miles. Of the working of the ship, the passengers speak in the highest terms of praise. Her machinery ran with a precision that does great credit to its builders. The motion of the vessel was easy and without the slightest concussion, the action of the paddle wheels was hardly perceptible by those on board. Altogether we may say that on this trip the Atlantic has proved herself capable of all that could have been expected, and has established herself as a favorite vessel. Hundreds of citizens visited the steamer last evening after her pier, foot of Canal street.

The Atlantic has thus proven herself one of the *fastest*, if not the fastest steamer, afloat,—English or American. The shortest passage the Cunard Line made between New York and Liverpool, during the year 1849, was performed by the Canada, in 11 days and ten hours. But the Atlantic has accomplished the task 9 hours less, and to her, therefore, must be given the palm.

We congratulate Mr. Collins upon the signal success of the first of the Line.

We learn from the Lancaster, Pa., Gazette, that the Safe Harbor Iron Works, located on the Conestoga, are making rail road iron at the rate of 140 rails per day, or 150 tons per week, or 7500 tons per annum. Three steam engines, of the respective capacities of 15, 100, and 125 horse power, are employed in the Rolling Mill and Blast Furnace. The number of operatives employed is about five hundred. The cash expenses per diem exceed $1,000. In concluding his description of these extensive works, the editor of the Gazette says—

"We had an opportunity also of witnessing an exhibition of strength, which appeared almost superhuman. John Williams, a Welchman, employed in straightening rails, uses for that purpose a sledge weighing ninety pounds! Every rail made requires at least seven blows with this immense hammer to straighten it, and as all the rails are straightened by him, he is compelled to use nearly one thousand blows with it every day. It would seem as though the human frame were not capable of such tremendous exertion, yet Mr. Williams enjoys excellent health, and apparently grows stronger with every day's exercise."

A spurious gold coin, purporting to be an American Eagle, was detected last week at Detroit.—It lacks only one dwt. of the true weight, is of the same circumference, and of but little greater thickness than the original. Upon being cut open, it was found to be made of silver, covered with a coating of pure gold, of uniform thickness—the whole work being beautifully executed—and would pass with nine persons out of ten.

A STARTLING DEVELOPMENT.—Never were our citizens more shocked than by a rumor prevalent in the streets yesterday, that an old resident, and highly respected individual had been detected in stealing a trunk from one of our river warehouses, which detection had led to the development of a series of grand and petty thefts, extending back through several years, and amounting in gross to a large sum. The gentleman is Horatio N. Ward, of Ohio City, has done business in Cleveland, more or less for fifteen years, is most respectably connected, and to all outward appearance a most worthy member of the church. But as the evidence runs, it has been his habit for many years to visit this city in a one horse buggy, hitch his horse near some warehouse or store, step in with a kind of business air, and knowing that having been formerly a forwarder, dry goods merchant, and otherwise respectably connected in business, would be unsuspected, took such occasion to help himself when unobserved to such articles as he could stow away in his buggy, and cover with a Buffalo robe, which he always carried with him. In this plight he would drive home to his barn shed, which was some distance from his house, and in a loft through a trap door, which was always kept under lock, he would deposit his pelf. There was no access to this garret except through said door, and that was reached by standing in the buggy under it, or by the use of a ladder. It seemed to be entirely in the keeping of Ward himself, his family knowing nothing about it. Here quantities of stolen goods were found.

It is one of the strangest as well as most painful cases of moralobliquity known to the annals of crime. Mr. Ward is known to be wealthy, and has abundant resources to increase his wealth, independent of this. He is an active business man, owns houses and lands in Ohio City, a farm and mills near, has a store in Milwaukie in which latter he has a partner, and for which it seems he has acted as its eastern *thieving* agent. His relatives, so far as we know, are considered respectable, and his connexions by marriage highly so. It is strange, passing strange that he, without any necessity, or apparent excuse of any kind, should bring this calamity, worse than death, upon himself and friends.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The New York Express makes the following quotation from a recent article in the London Times on the subject of California:

"The Old World is very slow to comprehend California. It is as amazed at the spectable, as a man who has seen a wild beast, or a meteor, or an exceedingly impertinent stranger. Every step in the progress of this dashing new State seems to take us by surprise; and by the time we open our eyes wide enough to take in one wonder, another is announced. While our geologists were talking about auriferous streams, and granite, and quartz, there were assembled on the bays and rivers of California a community of a hundred thousand men—now perhaps of double that number. While our humorists were indulged in grim jokes at the vicissitudes and perils of a California existence, a council had been elected, order had triumphed, and the laws were obeyed. By the time a ready made house had been sent out from the Thames, a city had been built, half destroyed by fire, and then rebuilt on a grander scale. At last our people did begin to move, and they committed all sorts of blunders.

Was these blunders are, he Editor next proceeds to tell us. British merchants have been despatching goods, it seems, to a market already overstocked with importations from the United States, ports.

John Bull sent out all sorts of rubbish, thinking that any thing would do for the rough subjects with whom his fancy had peopled that fabulous region. They were dressing the gold hunter with slops from the Minories, and buying his dust with gaudy furniture, and other refuse of the shops. Theso cargoes they sent out with as little precaution as they would an investment of red cloth and glass beads to a newly discovered island in the Pacific. The consequence is, heavy losses, commercial embarrassment, and individual losses. The Times, however, consoles itself with the reflectionthat "experience tea chs fools."

SINGULAR EFFECT OF CHLOROFORM.—A few days since, Dr. A. F. Jeter, of this place, having to perform a capital operation upon a negro woman of Mr. Thos. Hore—aided by Dr. Taylor and several other gentlemen—proceeded to administer chloroform, and as the custom, to allay the sufferings of the patient. With some difficulty, she was subjected to the influence of the anesthetic agent, and the operator began to make the necessary incisions, when to his surprise, he found that so far from sensibility being diminished, it seemed in a high degree excited. Supposing the quantity of the agent inhaled inadequate to the production of its usual results, it was given to a much greater extent, without, however, obtaining the desired result of its effect. The functions of the mind for the same time appeared suspended, while those of sensation were obviously more acute than in a normal condition of the system. Such instances are have before heard of, but never hitherto has such a one fallen under our observation—*Palmyra (Mo.) Whig.*

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.—It gives us pleasure to state to our readers that authentic information has reached this Government of the Treaty happily concluded in theseity between Mr. Secretary Clayton and Sir Henry Bulwer, for the adjustment of all points of the Nicaragua question, as between the Government of the United States and that of G. Britain.

This Treaty, as our readers generally know, was approved by the Senate of the United States several weeks ago. The ratification of it by the British Government may be expected here by one of the earliest steamers, and, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the respective Governments, it will doubtless be immediately officially proclaimed.—*Nat. Intel.*

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR.—We learn from the Charleston Courier that Governor Seabrook, of South Carolina, has appointed the Hon. Robert W. Barnwell, Senator to Congress from that State, in place of Mr. Elmore, deceased. Mr. Barnwell is now at Nashville, in attendance on the Southern Convention. He was formerly a Representative in Congress, and for several years the able and popular President of the College of S. Carolina.—*Nat. Intel.*

GEN. QUITMAN.—The Mobile Register notices the many reports that Gen. Quitman intended joining the Cuban expedition. It states that Gen. Lopez visited Jackson last winter, and had several interviews with Gen. Quitman, but whatever was their nature, when Gen. Lopez left Jackson, neither of the two Generals had any idea that Gen. Quitman would take part in the expedition. As to General Quitman's visits to New Orleans, they are explained by the extent of his private business, which is very extensive in the Southern cities of Louisiana. It is rationalizing to see the Mobile Register, and others had taken refuge in the vessels lying in the harbor.

It appears that the earthquake has traversed the whole of the Archipelago.

THREE BOYS AT ONE BIRTH.—The wife of Mr Jonathon Dennemore, of Claremont, N. H., was delivered of three fine boys, one birth on Monday morning, the 3d inst. The mother and the three children are all doing well.

☞ DR MCLANE'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 offers to human suffering. Call and purchase a box

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 69 Wood street.

jc8-dawtf

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129 WOOD ST., ABOVE FIFTH,

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SPRING STOCK OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c

Imported by late packets from Europe, and to which they would especially invite the attention of purchasers, believing their very extensive stocks and low prices will give entire satisfaction.

may6-d&wtyT

DR. D. HUNT,
Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, Market at 4 o'clock. oct1-d1yin

Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny Cemetery.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Corporators of the Allegheny Cemetery, held on the ground on Saturday, the 8th inst.—

Henry Sterling was appointed clerkman, and Albert Culbertson, Secretary.

On motion of William McCandless, Esq., an election was held to supply the vacancies in the Board, caused by the decease during the past year of Messrs. Nathaniel Holmes, George Hogg, William Lippincott, and William J. Totten. When Messrs. J. K. Moorhead, John Graham, William Bagaley and Samuel Bradley were elected.

An election for Managers to serve for the ensuing year, was also held when the following were chosen:

PRESIDENT—Thomas M. Howe.

MANAGERS—John Bissell, Jesse Carothers, Wilson McCandless, James R. Speer, John H. Shoenberger, J. K. Moorhead.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—J. Finney, Jr.

A. CULBERTSON, Secretary.

June 13, 1850.

To the Committee of Arrangements of the Sufferers of Ryan's Late Fire.

MR. R. H. SLITER proposes, before leaving the city, to give a benefit to your deserving body. Furthermore, he only objection Mr. Sliter made to the person who made the application for a benefit, was his fear that the committee would not be willing to play. But he will play in Wilkins Hall—but not on the same night of other benefits.

The Committee will please call on Mr. R. H. Sliter, at St. Charles Hotel. jc14 R H SLITER

Cleveland, Warren and Pittsburgh Telegraph Company.

IN pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Cleveland, Warren and Pittsburgh Telegraph Company, requesting the Secretary to make out and cause to be published in the newspapers along the line, an exhibit of the financial and other affairs of the company, I submit the following Report:—

The line of Telegraph commences at Cleveland and terminates at Pittsburgh, passing through Chagrin Falls, Franklin, Newton Falls, Warren, Youngstown, and Cowell, in the State of Ohio, and New Castle and Rochester, in the State of Pennsylvania, at which points there are offices located for the receipt and transmission of business.

The whole length of the line is 149 miles—Capital Stock, $150 per mile, making a total capital stock of $22,350, of which amount $10,200 is held by citizens along the line, and the balance is held by Cornell & Speed, the contractors. The above amount of subscriptions by citizens, have been paid to Cornell & Speed, for which the Trustees have their receipt.

jc14:d1f JEFFERSON BALM, Secretary.

BUTTER—10 boxes Butter;
5 bris do;
10 kegs do; just rec'd, for sale by
jc14 J B CANFIELD

POTASH—4 casks for sale by
jc14 J B CANFIELD

POTATOES—500 bushels for sale by
jc14 J B CANFIELD

PEARL ASH—10 bris for sale by
jc14 J B CANFIELD

DRIED PEACHES—150 bu landing, for sale by
jc14 ROBERT DALZELL & CO
Liberty street

CHEESE—600 bxs receiving, and for sale by
jc14 ROBERT DALZELL & CO

Steam Boat for Sale.

A LIGHT draft, stern wheeled, Steam Boat for sale. Apply to SCAIFE & ATKINSON,
jc14 First st, between Wood & Market

CHEESE—30 boxes prime, rec'd per Bidwell's line, for sale by JAMES DALZELL
jc14 70 Water st

TANNERS' OIL—50 bris just rec'd, for sale by
jc14 JAMES DALZELL

POT ASH 50 casks in store, and for sale by
jc14 JAMES DALZELL

CANDLES—24 bxs Mould;
25 bxs Dipped, for sale by
jc14 STUART & SILL

BROOMS—100 dozen in store, for sale by
jc14 STUART & SILL

FISH—25 bris Mackerel, May catching, No 3;
15 bris Herring, in store, for sale by
jc14 STUART & SILL

ROLL BUTTER—47 bris in a ore, for sale by
jc14 STUART & SILL

MOLASSES—35 bris Cypress;
40 bris Oak, in store, for sale by
jc14 STUART & SILL

CHEESE—200 bxs prime in store, for sale by
jc14 STUART & SILL

HERRING—60 bris just received, and for sale by
jc14 S & W HARBAUGH

WINDOW GLASS—200 brass 8 inches for sale by
jc14 S & W HARBAUGH

SOAP—50 bxs No 1 Cincinnati in store, for sale by
jc14 S & W HARBAUGH

BACON—20 casks shoulders received for sale by
jc14 S & W HARBAUGH

SUNDRIES—9 sacks Wool;
4 sacks Feathers;
1 sack Flaxseed;
6 bales Deer Skins;
1 bbl Beeswax, just rec'd, for sale by
jc14 C H GRANT

Valuable Property for Sale.

A GREEABLY to the last will and testament of the late William Teese, deceased. The subscriber offers for sale, on very accommodating terms, either the whole or a part of the property belonging to the estate of the said Wm. Teese, situate on the west side of Hand street, adjoining the Allegheny Bridge, consisting of 3 three story houses, two of them nearly new, pleasantly situated and in good order.

Also, four or five lots of ground adjoining the above—sold entire or divided, as may suit the purchasers. Also, several lots in the borough of Lawrenceville.

As the object of the sale is to invest the proceeds for the benefit of the family of the deceased, the greater portion of the purchase money can be retained for sixteen years.

This property presents a favorable opportunity for any one wanting a comfortable home on easy terms.

TO LET—One of the above houses will be rented to a good tenant at a very low rate.

For further information, apply to
R WRAY, Acting Executor,
jc14:d1f or to S JONES, Druggist, Liberty st.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the subscribers have taken out Letters Testamentary on the estate of the late William Teese, of the Borough of Lawrenceville, and county of Allegheny, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to come forward and settle without delay; and any persons having claims against the same are requested to present them, duly authenticated. ROBERT WRAY, Executor.
jc14:w4w&5 ELIZA TEESE, Executrix.

THE EDINBURGH TALES—By Mrs Johnstone, Mrs. Marsh, M Fraser Tytler, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Gore, Lady Scott, Mary Howitt, Mrs Crowe, John Mills, &c. &c. Edited by Mrs. Johnstone, complete in one thick royal 8vo vol. For sale by
JAMES D LOCKWOOD
jc14 104 Fourth st

STRAY COW.

WHEREAS, on or about the third day of June last, a large Red Cow, with horns turned in, about nine years old, came to the residence of the subscriber residing in Ohio township, nine miles from Pittsburgh, on the road of the Beaver Road. The owner of said cow is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold as the law directs.
jc14:w3t*pd ROBERT SPROTT

Alicant Nuts.

RECEIVED this day, a fresh assortment of Alicant or Grass Nuts, at the Carpet Ware room of
W McCLURG,
jc13 75 Fourth st

Patent Stair Oil Cloth Cover.

W. McCLINTOCK has received this day, at his Carpet Warehouse, No 75 Fourth st, Stair Oil Cloth Covering of very handsome patterns and colors, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
jc13 WILIAM H JOHNSTON

RECEIVED this day, at W. McClintock's Carpet Warehouse, more of those handsome Three Ply Ingrained Carpets, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
jc13 WILIAM H JOHNSTON

COFFEE—100 bags Rio just arrived, for sale on consignment, by TAAFFE & O'CONNOR
jc13

MACKEREL—50 bris No 3 fresh Mackerel, Boston Importation will be sold low, to close consignment by TAAFFE & O'CONNOR
jc13

TO BUILDERS—40 bris Roman Cement, for sale by
jc12 TAAFFE & O'CONNOR

SODA ASH—22 casks received and for sale by
jc13 S & W HARBAUGH

CIGARS—250,000 common in store, for sale by
jc13 S & W HARBAUGH

POTATOES—1500 bushels in store, for sale by
jc13 STUART & SILL

BUCKETS—30 doz Heaver Buckets just received by
jc12 STUART & SILL

SOAP—65 bxs Cincinnati, for sale by
jc12 STUART & SILL

MURPHY & BUCHFIELD are now offering goods at greatly reduced prices. Lawns from 6 cents up; 4-4 light Chints from 10 cents up; Bareges for 12½; Plaids at 12½; Alpacas for 17½; Bonet Ribbon for 6 per yard. Ladies are invited to call and examine our stock of goods, which are selling cheaper than elsewhere. North east corner of Fourth and Market sts. jc13

CHEESE—200 bxs prime cream cheese just rec'd and for sale by J B CANFIELD
jc13 143 Front st

SALERATUS—200 boxes Saleratus;
10 bris do;
6 casks do; do; in store, for sale by
jc13 J B CANFIELD

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Paul—Medieval Geography and History, 12mo.
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Layard—Nineveh and its Remains,