Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING.....DECEMBER 14.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We would call the attention of MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN to the fact that we have just received from Philadelphia a number of fonts of new Job Type, and are now prepared to fill orders for Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Paper Books, Posters, and Programmes for exhibitions. All orders will be promptly filled.

News of the Day.

General J. H. Adams has been elected Governor of South Carolina.

There were 220 deaths in New Orleans during the week ending December 3d, including 7 from yellow fever.

The extensive dry goods house of J. W. Blodget & Co., Boston, failed on Monday. Their liabilities are about two millions of dollars.

The house of Taylor & Cassilly, New Orleans, failed on Saturday. They were involved by the late failure of George Milne & Co.

The U. S. steamer Fashion was lately at Baton Rouge, getting from the arsenal there a supply of bombs for Key West. Is this with a view to a possible attack on Key West by the Spanish?

The loss by the extensive fire in Philadelphia on Tuesday morning is put down at $175,000—the most serious since last July when the Chinese Museum and National Theatre were burned.

A man named Rosenthal was arrested on Monday, at Louisville, by a Sheriff's officer from Philadelphia, on a charge of obtaining goods to the amount of $60,000 in Philadelphia on false pretences. They left immediately for Philadelphia.

An extensive swindling operation has just come to light in Buffalo. The author is said to be William Martin, who, in August last, started extensively in the provision business, at Ontonagon, Lake Superior. He pretended he had contracts to supply the Mines, and upon the strength of this drew extensively by Adams' Express upon the various mines. He has decamped to Canada, and drafts and forgeries amounting to over $50,000 have been discovered.

ETHER AND CHLOROFORM—THE USE AND ABUSE OF THEM.

"To sleep! perchance to dream; ay, there's the rub:
For in that sleep . . . what dreams may come . . . .
Must give us pause."

We find in the New York *Evening Post* of last week an interesting discussion of the effects of Ether and Chloroform, by two separate meetings of dentists, held in that city. At the first there were about forty persons present—fifteen or twenty of whom related their experience in the use of the above agents; at the second more than twice that number. One man stated that he had used them in as many as fifteen hundred cases, and several others in four or five hundred. It is manifest that such a discussion is worthy of general attention, as it brings before the public a greater amount of authentic information on this important subject than was, perhaps, ever before collected.

The first result that seems to established by this gathering is, that the effect of Chloroform upon the mind very much resembles that produced by Opium in its various forms, by Alcohol, and other similar agencies. Sometimes it stimulates to madness, rendering the patient fierce and belligerent; sometimes it soothes and stupefies; some persons, under its influence, lose all sense of propriety, respectable females even indulging in language and actions most indecorous; and some imagine strange things to happen, and even continue in the same belief after they have returned to their natural condition. From these facts, it is clear enough such agents should be used with great caution, and never submitted to by females except when properly attended. They also appear to throw a new light upon the case of Dr. Beale, which was freely commented on by his brethren who composed this meeting. If the statements here made had been submitted as testimony to the jury who tried Beale, it must have gone far towards depriving the story of the prosecutrix of all weight.

But must the use of these anesthetic agents be entirely abandoned? Who does not remember the cry of exultation that rang throughout the civilized world, some ten years ago, when the discovery was first made? It was considered the most beneficent achievement of the age. Surgery, it seemed, was henceforth deprived of all its terrors, and the worst agonies of humanity would live only in tradition. Is it possible all these hopes have already failed, and that humanity has gained nothing by this remarkable discovery? By no means. It is, we think, substantially all it was at first believed to be. But being now fairly in possession of it, and familiar with it, men busy themselves only with its imperfections. In the same spirit we cry out reproachfully when an ocean steamer falls a day behind her time, or the trains from the east fail to make a connection, or the news from the south and west has been ten minutes too long in coming over a thousand miles of wire. It is well indeed, to keep those who manage these matters to their duty, and to require the utmost perfection that can be attained. But suppose they were suddenly stricken out of existence; who does not feel that a great void would be left? And so it is, we believe with these anesthetic agents.

It is remarkable that the large experience of fifteen or twenty of the principal dentists of the country seem to have furnished no instances of fatal results or permanent injury from their use. They might indeed be slow to relate such cases, but the fact that so little was said on that aspect of the subject, warrants the conclusion, that in general they do not consider it dangerous to life or health, although many spoke freely of the improprieties of conduct to which it often gives rise.

That deaths have occurred from the use of chloroform (we know not whether any have been caused by ether, which is now generally preferred in practice,) is, however, not to be denied. But when the number of cases in which it has been used is taken into the account, the proportion will be found very insignificant. There are persons who will not risk their lives on water, or on horseback, much less on a railroad car; such will, of course, never inhale chloroform or ether. But to a person of ordinary firmness of nerve, the danger will appear much like that of going on a journey—which may prove fatal to him, as it has to many others; but it is nevertheless set down among the ordinary risks of life.

Finally, we differ so far with our cotemporary, the New York *Evening Post*, as to say, without hesitation, that unless the peculiar state of the patient's health forbids, these agents should be used whenever a serious operation is to be performed. In trivial cases—even the pulling of teeth—the advantage may not be sufficient to counterbalance the risk—for *some* risk there always is: but when a "capital" operation is to be performed, to proceed without this alleviating agent, would be to disregard the spirit of the age;—as much so as to transport goods from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh in Conestoga wagons, instead of by railway, or to send a message from this city to New Orleans by swift runners, instead of by telegraph.

THE LIGHTNING BEHIND—WHO IS TO BLAME?—In Wednesday's *Post* we gave an account of a rencontre at Cincinnati, (taken from the newspapers of the previous day,) which is likely to result in the death of an esteemed citizen of that place. Yesterday we received a brief telegraphic despatch of the same affair, with this slight difference, that it made it occur at Covington! Telegraphic news is only of interest when in advance of Uncle Sam's mails—which, we are sorry to say, is not often the case now-a-days. Who is to blame? We ask for information.

Congress Yesterday.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Badger, (Whig) of South Carolina, introduced a bill increasing the pay of Members of Congress to twelve dollars per day. Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, reported back the bill for deepening the channel on St. Clair Flats and the Flats of St. Mary; Mr. Shields, one establishing a Marine Hospital at Galena, Ill.; Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, a bill giving Railroad Companies three years in which to pay duties on iron imported for railroad purposes.

In the House a variety of business was transacted, when Mr. Mace, of Indiana, arose and made a speech, denouncing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He announced his intention of introducing a bill at an early day prohibiting slavery in Kansas and Nebraska. He was condemned by Mr. Oliver, of Mo., for again bringing into Congress the apple of discord, who in turn was replied to by Mr. Washburn, of Maine.

FIVE NEW WESTERN STATES.—Col. Benton, in a recent lecture, shows that the country between Missouri and California, in the latitude, or nearly in the latitude of Maryland, is well adapted to settlement and cultivation, and capable of forming five great States. Kansas he would divide into two States, Eastern and Western Kansas. These two States will each have a territory of fifty thousand square miles, and, according to Mr. Benton, they will probably be ready for admission into the Union within the next two years. For the third State, Mr. Benton takes a section of the Rocky Mountains from the 37th degree of North latitude to the 41st, making an area of sixty thousand square miles. For the fourth State he takes the valley of the Upper Colorado. This region forms a part of the territory of Utah, and the process of setting it with inhabitants is already begun. The fifth State comprises the remainder of Utah.

THE WISE SERVANT OF THE SCRIPTURES.—The New York *Evening Post* narrates a singular circumstance. A cashier of a bank, not a hundred miles from Wall street, found his funds $200,000 short, at a time when his accounts were about to be examined. He consulted an attorney friend, who discovered that he had no property available to convert to cash to cover the deficit, and advised him to take $200,000 more, then when the discovery took place, he would have something to negotiate with, with the directors, and induce them to refrain from a public expose. The cashier took the advice—and the money. The discovery occurred, he compromised with them for $100,000, and neither the stockholders nor the public knew anything of the matter. Resigning his situation, he lived, respected by all, on his fortune, the other $300,000, and died during the current year.

☞ A prominent member of the Philadelphia bar has written to a New York journal a rather staggering letter about Dr. Beale, *apropos* of the meetings of his sympathising brethren in that city. The writer thinks that it would be as well for the New Yorkers to keep their eyes and powder dry until the Philadelphians move in the matter. He gives some statements regarding Dr. Beale's general character, which show that two married ladies, with their husbands, were present in Court, prepared to testify to attempts at rape upon their persons, while sitting in his operating chair; and that it is rumored Beale got a horsewhipping for indecent liberties with another female.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We are indebted to Hon. Thomas H. Benton for a copy of his recent admirable lecture at Baltimore.

Also to Hon. Thos. M. Howe, for part second of Patent office report of 1853.

A CHANCE FOR CONTRACTORS is offered by the advertisement, in another column, of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

[For the Morning Post.]

MRS. E. OAKES SMITH.

We understand that this highly gifted lady is to lecture in this city on next Thursday evening. If ever we had any reason to congratulate the Lecture Committee of the Young Men's Library Association on the selection of *female* lecturers, it is on this occasion. Mrs. Smith stands high in reputation as an American poetess. In order to give our citizens an estimate of her merit, we extract the following notice from T. B. Read's "Female Poets of America:"

"Mrs. Smith, whose maiden name was Prince, is a native of Portland, Maine. At an early age she was married to Seba Smith, Esq., a gentleman who has added to our literature some beautiful poetry, but who, while editor of the Portland *Courier*, became more widely known as the author of the "original Jack Downing" letters. Mrs. Smith is one of our most brilliant writers; her productions are characterized rather by a passionate and lofty imagination than by fancy, and a subtle vein of philosophy, more than sentiment—though the latter she is by no means deficient. Her longest poem—"The Sinless Child,"—was published in 1841, in the *Southern Literary Messenger*, and at once gained her an enviable position, which she has since maintained and fortified with a series of the finest sonnets which the literature of our country affords. Besides these, we see announced, as a late product of her pen, a play entitled "The Roman Tribute," the published extracts of which give evidence of that most rare quality—a fine dramatic genius."

We hope that Mrs. Smith's lecture will be attended by a large audience. The subject—"Margaret Fuller"—is certainly one of the most interesting and attractive, and will, doubtless, be treated by a masterly mind, so as to procure an agreeable evening to all that will be favored with listening to the lecture. SIGMA.

THE MAYORALTY.

[For the Morning Post.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: It is with pleasure that we see announced in the *Post* the name of Mr. James Benney, sr., as a suitable candidate for the Mayoralty. Mr. Benney is an old citizen, highly esteemed by all classes as a man of sterling integrity and moral worth. If there ever was a time when Pittsburgh should make an effort to place herself in a position to vail with other well regulated cities, that time is now arrived. This can only be done by electing for Mayor a man of undoubted character: one who will not only command respect at home, but abroad. Such a man, then, we deem Mr. Benney to be; and in the event of his nomination and election, we have no hesitation to promise a better governed city than we have had for the past year. FOURTH WARD.

Imports and Exports.

Tables accompanying the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury show that for the year ending 30th June, the total Imports and Exports of the country were as follows:

	1854.	1853.
Total Imports	$304,562,381	$267,978,647
Total Exports	278,241,064	230,452,250
Difference against Exports	$26,321,327	$37,526,397

The exact sum of specie, says the New York Times, is not given in this table, but it is stated in the body of the Report, at $83,000,000, of which about $5,000,000 was in foreign coin re-exported. These figures enable us to make the following comparison with the previous Treasury year:

	1854.	1853.
Imports consumed	$279,612,187	$251,071,358
Goods re-exported	19,850,194	13,096,213
Specie re-exported	5,000,000	4,811,076
Total Import	$304,562,381	$267,978,647
	1854.	1853.
Domestic Produce exported	$219,590,870	$189,569,162
American Gold	34,000,000	22,675,799
Foreign Gold as above	5,000,000	4,811,076
Foreign Goods as above	20,850,194	13,096,213
Total Export	$278,241,064	$230,452,250

From the above it will be seen that the foreign goods which remained for consumption in 1854, exceeds the consumption of the previous year $28,640,729, while our domestic produce exported, yielded $29,621,708 over 1853. The enrolled and registered tonnage of the United States in 1854 was 4,802,902 tons, against 4,407,010 in 1853.

Charles Augustus, a colored man, has been convicted at Lancaster, Pa., of thrusting his hand into the mouth of a mule, and tearing out by the roots the tongue of the poor animal. The punishment inflicted upon the heartless wretch is two years' solitary and separate confinement at hard labor in the county prison.

George K. Childs has been appointed Chief Coiner of the United States Mint at Philadelphia.

BATTLE FIELD INCIDENTS.

We find in our English files many letters from private soldiers, as well as officers, giving incidents and occurrences from which a better idea of the battle fields of the Crimea, its camp-life, &c., can be found than in any other way. They relate mostly to the battle of the 25th October, at Balklava, where the English dragoons suffered so severely:

Escape of a French Officer who was Taken Prisoner by the Russians—What is Going on at Sebastopol—Execution of Three Hundred Poles and Russians—A Yankee in Russian Uniform Taken Prisoner—"No Quarter."

"OFF KATCHA BAY, October 28.—We received news a short while since from the reports of a French officer who was taken prisoner, but managed to escape, that, in addition to our killing the Russians, they are killing themselves. He says, "When I came to the market place (or what used to be the market place,) I saw a pair of gallows erected, and 300 *Poles and Russians led out to be hung.* This they do if any refuse to work the guns, or if they utter a word in objection. The others the officers keep to their guns with the point of the bayonet. A few days ago a Russian officer of the rank of captain deserted, and he said that the Poles would come on our side against the Russians as soon as we stormed the place.

I suppose you heard that a blue jacket of the ——, 1st Royal Artillerymen, and one royal Marine Artilleryman deserted and joined the Russians. The captain, on hearing this, had the magazine shifted immediately; and it was lucky he did, for on the next day the shot and shell fell and came pitching on the place where the magazine had been like so many hailstones. I am happy to say that the fellow was a Yankee. By this time he has got his deserts, I think, for two days ago he ventured at the head of a party of Russians as leader, and when these were driven back he was taken by us. When captured he was in Russian uniform, cross-belted and all. Our fellows are so much exasperated that they say they will allow them no quarter whatever, but will kill every man they possibly can.

SCENES ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

[From a Soldier of the Fourth Brigade.]

CAMP, near Sebastopol, Oct. 26.

I shall never forget the 25th October—shells, bullets, cannon balls and swords kept flying all around us. I escaped them all, except a slight scar on my nose from the bursting of a shell, and a slight touch on the shoulder from a cannon ball, after it had killed one of our horses. The Russians fight hard and well, but we will make them yield yet. Every time I think of my poor comrades, it makes my blood run cold, to think how we had to gallop over the poor wounded fellows lying on the field of battle, with anxious looks for assistance—what a sickening scene.

NARROW ESCAPES—THE IRISH AND SCOTCH REGIMENTS—THE CAVALRY.

[From one of the Fifth Dragoons.]

We had no infantry up at the time, except the Highlanders, for the Turks had all run away, so their cavalry came galloping over the hills. Some of them went to attack the Highlanders, who formed squares, and popped them off nicely, so they retired from them. In the meantime, another lot of cavalry came to attack us. I suppose they thought we should run. At first we thought they were our Eighth Brigade, till they got about twenty yards from us; then we saw the difference. We wheeled into line. They stood still—did not know what to do. The charge sounded, and away we went into the midst of them. Such cutting and slashing for about a minute, it was dreadful to see; the rally sounded, but it was no use—none of us would turn away until the enemy retreated; then our fellows cheered as loud as they could.

When we were in the midst of them, my horse was shot; he fell and got up again, and I was entangled in the saddle—my head and one leg were on the ground. He tried to gallop on with the rest, but fell again, and I managed to get loose. While I was in that predicament a Russian Lancer was going to run me through, and I could not help myself. Macnamara came up at the time, and nearly severed his head from his body; so, thank God! I did not get a scratch. I got up, and ran to where I saw a lot of loose horses; I got one belonging to one of the Ennis killers, and was soon with the regiment again. When I had mounted again, I saw a Russian who had strayed from the rest; he rode up to try to stop me from joining the regiment again. As it happened, I had observed a pistol in the holster pipe, so I took it out, and shot him in the arm; he dropped his sword; then I immediately rode up to him and ran him through the body, and the poor fellow dropped to the ground. We expect to be engaged to-morrow, but we don't care a pin about them, as long as we have plenty of our infantry. That day there was none there but cavalry and artillery.

CATCHING A TARTAR—RELIQUES TAKEN FROM THE RUSSIANS.

25th.—This afternoon they came out of Sebastopol, but they caught a Tartar, for there was an awful slaughter—above one thousand of them killed, besides their wounded; so you see we are attacked on all sides, but we do not care; they generally get a dressing. I went among them, and got a pair of boots belonging to an officer, and a little silver locket, with two saints inside, and one with the Virgin Mary and our Saviour, and a little cross made of wood—all three tied together with a bit of string; also a steel watch key, the same as they wear on an Albert chain; it fits my watch capitally. The boots are for wearing over the trousers—jack boots, they come up to my knees. This is the tenth day of bombardment.

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS AT SEBASTOPOL.

A New York correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* says:

Private advices by the arrival of the Union state that a Russian corps of thirty-five thousand men, which had been despatched from Odessa, would no doubt be at Sebastopol previous to the 20th of November—a few days after the latest dates from this. Besides this, upwards of twenty thousand of the Imperial Guard had been forwarded by road to Moscow, with orders to proceed with all possible haste from thence to the Crimea, and would probably reach Sebastopol by the 1st of December, as they took up their line of march from Moscow very early in October. The distance cannot exceed one thousand miles, and they already had been nearly six weeks *en route*. Besides these, further reinforcements were going forward from other points of the empire.

Mr. Adams' Naturalization Bill.

The following is the bill introduced into the United States Senate on Monday, by Mr. Adams, of Mississippi, in reference to the naturalization laws:

Be is enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this Act, no alien shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, unless he shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare and prove to the satisfaction of the court having jurisdiction of the case, that he has resided in the United States twenty-one years at least: *Provided*, that any alien who may be a resident of the United States at the date of this Act, shall be entitled to all the third condition specified in the first section of the Act approved April 24, 1802, of which this Act is amendatory.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the third condition specified in the first section of the Act approved April 24, 1802, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization and to repeal the Acts heretofore passed on that subject," as conflicts with the first section of this Act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Dr. Beale and the Dentists.

A New York correspondent of a Philadelphia paper has the following in relation to the second meeting of dentists held in that city on Friday evening:

The dentists had quite an animated meeting, to discuss the effects of chloroform on patients, in connection with the case of Dr. Beale. Opinions as to the effect of the agency in question, were as wide as the poles apart, but the sense of the meeting seemed to be that Miss Mudge had been laboring under a hallucination, and that Dr. Beale was innocent of the charge of which he had been adjudged guilty.

One train on the Erie Railroad brought into New York, on Thanksgiving Day, *ninety tons* of poultry.

A new bridge is proposed to be thrown across the Thames, in London, at a cost of between £200,000 and £220,000.

The agricultural products of this season, in Ireland, will, it is said, reach £10,000,000 sterling above that of last year.

A writer from the spot says that Sebastopol is founded on a rock which defies the efforts of engineers to pierce it, and that if any mining has taken place it has been very limited in extent; and of no importance.

☞ We see by our exchanges that meetings are taking place in many parts of the Union, to appoint delegates to the convention of the 8th of January, to be held in Washington City, of the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812.

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the O'Reilly Lines for the Morning Post

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

SEBASTOPOL NOT TAKEN!

BREADSTUFFS UNCHANGED.

NEW YORK, December 13.—The steamer Pacific arrived to-day, with Liverpool dates to the 29th.

There is nothing decisive from the seat of war. In England there is a crisis. Since the terrible battle at Inkermann, on the 5th November, where the allies lost 4000, and the Russians 10,000 men, neither party has been in a condition to resume hostilities; consequently there is no news.

The reported battle of the 13th is false.

The utmost activity is manifested in France and England in sending reinforcements, as the existence of the allied army depends thereon. Several thousands had arrived.

It is said that the Russians have captured two English cruisers in the Baltic.

Napoleon says that a powerful division will be made in Besarabia.

The Austrian, Prussian and German diplomatists are active; but France and England have notified them that they will not now treat on the basis of the four powers.

The Arabia arrived out on the 26th.

The Pacific did not leave until Thursday morning at seven o'clock. She brings 134 passengers.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 20th.—Thirty-two English transports were lost on the 14th. The Prince and Sea Nymph were foundered, with all on board; three mail steamers have been stranded; the Sanspareil was driven on shore on fire; the Brittania has five feet water in her hold; the Agamemnon stranded, but got afloat again; Sampson's machinery is damaged; the Retribution was saved by throwing her guns overboard; the Terrible has also reached; the Henry the Fourth and Pluto are lost.

ODESSA, November 22.—Three ships of the line and eighteen transports were greatly damaged on the 14th.

BERLIN, Tuesday.—The Russian answer to the Prussian note expresses the willingness of the Emperor to treat on the following terms:—1st. A common guarantee by the five powers of the rights of the Christian subjects of the Porte, without distinction of confession; 2d. Common protection of the Principalities, to be exercised by the five powers on the terms of the treaties now existing between Russia and the Porte. 3d. A revision of the treaty of 1841. 4th. The free navigation of the Danube.

The Russian losses on the 5th, at the battle of Inkermann, are computed at 10,000 in killed and wounded. The allies had buried 5,000 Russians left dead on the field. The *Moniteur* affirms that there were 70,000 Russians engaged in this affair.

The hurricane of the 14th did not extend beyond the Black Sea, and supplies and reinforcements were constantly arriving, in spite of the stormy weather.

Constantinople advices to the 20th state that previous to the ten days last, 10,000 men, to reinforce the allies, sailed for the Crimea, and passed the Bosphorus on the way thither.

A despatch from Canrobert, dated Sebastopol, 15th, says the operations of the siege are progressing. The health and spirits of the troops were admirable.

The Niagara sailed from Liverpool on the 25th, with troops. The next steamer to leave Liverpool is the Sarah Sands, for Portland.

The Western powers have determined to hold the Crimea, and dictate terms.

Prince Menschikoff informs the Emperor that the damage by the besiegers has been speedily repaired. The garrison is in good condition. He admits very great losses.

The allies continue to fortify the right flank very strongly.

The *Journal* at Constantinople says that 40,000 more Turks will be shipped for the Crimea with all speed.

The crews of many of the wrecked transports fell into Russian hands.

The statements as to the movements of Omer Pacha are contradictory.

Napoleon's letter to the troops at the Crimea says that a powerful diversion will be made at Bessarabia. Rumor adds that 60,000 Russians will be added to the army on the Danube. The Russians continue on Prath.

The blockade of Odessa has been renewed. The Russians are fortifying it by sea and land.

Soliman Pacha, who commanded the Turks at the Crimea, has been degraded to the rank of a private, for the bad behavior of his troops on the 5th November.

The Czar's sons have retired from Sebastopol.

The Hispodar, of Wallachia, announces free exportations of corn from the Danubian principalities next spring.

Mahommed Pacha, Turkish ex-minister of marine, has been banished from Turkey.

It was reported at Kiel, on the 23d, that the 17th and 20th portions of the Russian fleet left Helsingfors, and captured two British cruisers in the Gulf of Finland.

The departure of the British fleet has been postponed until the 4th December.

Parliament has been summoned to assemble on the 12th December instead of the 13th.

There are ominous rumors of a ten million sterling loan. The ten per cent. income tax will be increased, and increased powers will be asked for the embodiment of the whole militia of the kingdom, by compulsory ballot, if required.

Rear Admiral Bruce has been appointed to the command of the British squadron in the Pacific.

James McHenry's affairs show a dividend of 1s 6d in the pound, which is expected to be slightly increased.

The cannon at the Invalides were fired in honor of the victory at Inkermann.

Seventeen first class English steamers are at Toulon embarking troops. All the French ships from the Baltic are under orders for the Mediterranean.

All Russians are ordered to quit France.

Espartero, it is said, has intimated to the Cortes that the ministry is about to resign. He declares himself anxious to live as a private citizen.

Enlistments are going on in Switzerland for Santa Anna.

Osten Sacken is to take Dannenberg's command in the Crimea.

A prospectus for a new Prussian State loan of fifteen millions of thalers has been issued.

The Russians are strongly fortifying the Dniester line near Mohinilf. Forty thousand Turks are concentrating near Romana.

It is reported that the command of the troops to be sent to Bessarabia has been conferred on Gen. Baraguay D'Hilliers.

The movement upon Bessarabia is already commenced.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 26.—Menschikoff writes, on the evening of the 18th, that the siege operations had been suspended, and the cannonade gradually relaxed; on the 18th it had almost entirely ceased.

Lord Palmerston remained in Paris.

Advices from Madrid to the 25th state that the amnesty for political offenses, promulgated on the 7th, had been extended to the whole kingdom.

The overland China mail arrived with Bombay dates to October 21st, and Hong Kong to the 11th.

It is asserted that the Russians have invaded Bokhara, and had defeated a force of five thousand men, sent out by the Bodaut of Bokhara.

The report that the King of Kohan had sent to request British aid against the Russians is repeated.

In China there was no change of moment in political matters. At Canton there had been less fighting, and the insurgents had retired further from the city. Chinese families were returning to Canton, but there was nothing doing at the port.

Shanghai dates of the 2d of October state that the imperial cause was progressing favorably.

The plenipotentiaries of England and France had arrived at Shanghai, and would start for the Pehio about the 5th.

The markets generally were quiet.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Cotton: The sales for the week and four days ending on the 28th, were 59,900 bales; market 1/8d. lower; holders are pressing their stock of middling on the market. Brown & Shipley note Orleans middling at 5 3-16; fair Mobile and Uplands 5⅞; middling 5. Trades at Manchester was still declining. Breadstuffs: The market early in the week, was declining, but holders regained their position. Western Canal Flour 42s.@42s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 41s.@44s.; mixed, 42s.@43s. 6d. White Wheat 11s. 8d.@12s. 8d.; red, 10s. 8d.@11s. 8d. Rosin in fair demand at 5@5. Money Market: Consols closed at 91¼.

Richardson's and Spence & Co.'s Circulars of Tuesday quote the market for Breadstuffs as having opened very quiet. Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour 43@44s.; white Wheat 12s. 3d@12s. 9d.; mixed Corn 43s. to 43s. 6d.; white, 44s. to 44s. 6d. Beef more active, and stock reduced lower than for several years. Full prices for the first new, and wanted. Pork in fair request; none suitable for ships' stores. Bacon declined. Large arrivals of Tallow depressed the market. Cotton: There is a general desire to sell, and prices declined ⅛ on Friday, and ⅛ since.

Conviction and Motion for a New Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.—John W. Boilcan was convicted to-day in the U. S. District Court on eleven bills, for fraudulently obtaining land warrants. Sentence was deferred and a motion made for a new trial.

The Wheeling Bridge Case.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—The Supreme Court case, State of Pennsylvania *vs.* the Wheeling Bridge Company, being an application for a writ of sequestration against the corporation, and attachment against the officers, and for a writ of assistance, to exact the decree of Court and taxation of costs, was taken up. The argument was commenced by Mr. Stanton in support, and continued by Messrs. Russell and Johnson in opposition.

From New York.

NEW YORK, December 13.—The jury in the Childs' divorce case, which has been pending for ten days, gave a verdict for Mrs. Childs.

A man was arrested with a large amount of counterfeit fives, on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton, Pennsylvania.

Four dwellings and one grocery were burnt this morning, at the corner of 51st street and 9th Avenue.

Steamer Africa Sailed.

NEW YORK, December 13.—The steamer Africa sailed at 2 o'clock, with 81 passengers and $12,500 in specie.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. CALVIN M. FITCH

WOULD announce that in consequence of the accumulated demands upon his attention, he would find it impossible to leave Pittsburgh on the 18th instant, as proposed, without leading to the disappointment of many, he will still further prolong his stay till

Monday Evening, January 1st, 1855,

Thus affording those who apply in reasonable time an opportunity to call themselves of his advice. He would add, however, that his engagements at Detroit will preclude the possibility of a farther extension of his stay, without entirely passing other appointments; and that those desiring to consult him will do well to lose as little time as possible, as he is usually so much crowded during the last week of his appointments that he cannot promise to see all who call upon him, unless they have made previous engagements.

ROOMS AT THE CITY HOTEL.

☞ OFFICE HOURS, from 9 A. M. till 4 o'clock, P. M. (Sabbath excepted.)

Letters may thereafter be addressed as usual, No. 714 Broadway, New York.

DR. FITCH would add that he will not leave for Europe until the first of May.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1854—[dec14:lawif

☞ **Democratic Primary Meetings.**—In pursuance of a call published in the Pittsburgh *Post*, there will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of Allegheny City, to be held on Tuesday, December 12th, 1854, at Geo. Unger's, in the Third Ward; the Committee met and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democratic Primary Meetings be held on SATURDAY, December 16th, 1854, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, P. M., in the following places:

First Ward, at the COUNCIL CHAMBERS; *Second Ward*, at Mrs. THOMPSON'S; *Third Ward*, at the TEMPERANCE HALL; and the *Fourth Ward*, at THOMAS SMITH'S; to place in nomination candidates for Mayor, Director of the Poor, and Ward Officers.

Resolved, Unanimously, by the Democratic Executive Committee of Allegheny City, that we pledge ourselves to give our undivided support to the Democratic nominees for Mayor, Director of the Poor, and Ward Officers, at the January Elections.

Resolved, That we oppose all political secret organizations.

THOMAS FARLEY, President.

JOS. RECHLAN, Secretary. dec14

To Contractors.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.—Proposals for Graduation and Cross-Ties will be received until DECEMBER 27TH, next, for that portion of the line passing through M'Nairy county, Tennessee, and Pickensville county, Mississippi, comprehending Sections 2 to 80.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Engineer's Office, in La Grange, Tennessee, to which place Proposals will be directed.

The western end of this work is eighty miles eastward from Memphis, and the eastern end is twenty miles westward from Decatur, Alabama.

dec14:td J. L. MEIGS, Prin. Assistant Engineer.

City Hall.

IN Pursuance of an order of the Diamond Market House Association, the CITY HALL will be for rent from the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1855, for one year, with the privilege of two years additional.

Proposals are therefore invited from persons disposed to rent, stating the price they are willing to pay as an annual rent. These proposals will be received until the evening of the 20TH OF DECEMBER, inst.

The rent will be paid quarterly, and it will be optional with the Building Committee whether they will require security or not.

The Hall will not be permitted to be used as a place for selling Liquor, or for an Eating Saloon or Restaurant.

No offer will be considered which is under 1000 dollars. Proposals will be handed to S. JONES, Chairman.

By order of WM. A. HILL, Sec'y.

dec13:2t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of E. and N. PORTER & CO., from and after this date, December 13th, 1854, will be dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by Kera Porter. All persons having claims against the firm will present them for payment, and those knowing themselves indebted to the firm are requested to make payment immediately.

EZRA PORTER,
NATHAN PORTER,
SAMUEL SHOUSE.

dec14:w3t

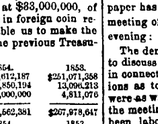
FOUR HANDSOME LACE SETTS—Received by express this morning:

1 Valenciennes Collar and Sleeves;
1 Genine Collar and Sleeves;
1 Genine Chemisette and Sleeves;
1 Maltese Collar and Sleeves.

As the setts unsold are to be returned to New York on Friday, Ladies wishing anything in this line should call today at VAN GORDER'S,

dec14 No. 63 Market st., corner of Diamond.

HAMBURG PIANOS.



ANOTHER LOT of those so justly celebrated HAMBURG PIANOS, used by Liszt, Thalberg, and other great performers, has just been received by CHARLOTTE BLUME, No. 118 Wood street, to which the attention of Teachers, Principals of Seminaries, and the public generally, is respectfully invited.

Pianos, of octave Rosewood, Louis XIV, full carved back and front, grand action, with patent iron frame and sliding music desk, $500.

No. 4625, 7 octave Rosewood, carved back and front, patent iron frame and sliding desk, $550.

No. 5029,	7 octave Rosewood,	full carved iron frame,	$600
3319,	"	" carved, pearl keys,	600
3063,	"	" carved,	450
4912,	6¾ "	" carved,	400
3073,	6¾ "	" Louis XIV,	500
3175,	6¾ "	" carved,	400
3048,	6¾ "	" full round corners,	375
5047,	6¾ "	" "	350
4150,	6½ "	" " sliding desk,	300
4151,	6½ "	" "	300
2324,	6 "	" iron frame,	275
2329,	6 "	" "	275
2326,	6 "	" "	275
3795,	6½ "	" "	250
3065,	6¾ "	" "	250
4925,	6 "	" sliding desk,	250
4927,	6 "	" iron frame,	250
4930,	6 "	" "	250
4931,	6 "	" "	225
4153,	6¾ "	" Boudoir,	375

Also, sole agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, for Haller, Davis & Co., Boston; Haines, Bros. & Co., N. Y.; and F. C. Reichenbach, Philadelphia.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,
No. 118 Wood street.

dec13

NORTH WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, NO. 76 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorized Capital, $300,000.

ASSETS LIABLE FOR THE LOSSES OF THE COMPANY.

In Stock Notes, (negotiable form,) secured by Mortgages and Judgments	
In Bills Receivable, Mortgages and Judgments, Bonds, &c.	$100,000
In Cash, Cash Assets and Cash Items	106,000
	47,000
Total	$253,000

H. CADWALLADER, President. O. H. IRISH, Secretary.

☞ Fire, Marine and Inland Transportation risks, taken at current rates.

REFERENCES.

PITTSBURGH.

Kramer & Rahm, Gurling, Robertson & Co.,
N. Holmes & Sons, Wm. Negley & Co.,
J. A. Hutchison & Co., D. Leech & Co.,
Murphy, Tiernan & Co.

PHILADELPHIA.

Wainright, Huntington & Floyd, M. L. Hollowell & Co.,
C. H. & Geo. Abbott, David S. Brown & Co.,
Heston & Denckla, Wood & Oliver,
Chas. Macpherson & Co., Caleb Cope & Co.,
Hon. Wm. D. Kelay, Drexel & Co., Bankers,
Harris, Hale & Co., Scott, Baker & Co.,
Deal, Milligan & Co.,
J. BANKS KNOX, Agent.

dec13:3t No. 115 Water street, Pittsburgh.

THE GREAT SPECIFIC OF THE AGE—OXYGENATED BITTERS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, in all its various forms.

We, the undersigned, having had personal knowledge and experience of the value and efficacy of the Oxygenated Bitters, and their remarkable success in alleviating and curing the various complaints for which they are recommended by the proprietors, take pleasure in saying that we consider them the most valuable remedy ever offered to the public, and a preparation of sterling and intrinsic merits; and we would urge all who may be suffering from the disease they profess to cure to give them an immediate and fair trial, feeling assured, from our individual knowledge, that they can hardly fail to receive decided benefit from their use. The certificates of cures adduced by the proprietors are of a class and character rarely to be met with in connection with a proprietary preparation, and are in themselves conclusive proof of the rare merit and value of the medicine.

John G. Saxe, editor Burlington Sentinel; Thos. F. Norris, editor Olive Branch; John H. Hill, editor N. H. Patriot; F. Andrews, editor Traveller; C. R. Ransom, editor Boston Bee; R. J. Varney, editor Lowell Courier; W. Matthews, M. Stevens, J. F. Stone, editors Yankee Blade; M. Moore, editor Puritan Recorder; H. R. Tracy, editor Herald.

Sold wholesale and retail by R. E. SELLERS & CO., 57 Wood street. dec13

THE ESPECIAL ATTENTION OF LADIES is invited to the HERPATIC SOAP, prepared by the subscriber from the recipe of a London Chemist, and used for rendering the skin smooth, soft and delicately white, removing Sallowness, Pimples, Tan, Cutaneous Eruptions, and redness of the skin. All chaps