Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING.....JANUARY 5.

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 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.

There were 1102 interments in Cleveland in the year 1854. Of these 1074 were white, and 28 colored.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew, the absent State Senator, is a passenger by the Asia, which arrived at New York yesterday.

The U. S. Mint, in Philadelphia, coined during December, $2,158,293 in gold, and $440,180 in silver, and received on deposite $4,857,000 in gold, and $250,000 in silver.

A number of the principle citizens of Philadelphia have requested Mayor Conrad to call a town meeting to take measures for the relief of the poor. He has acceded to their request.

Mr. Littlejohn, (Whig,) of Oswego, was on Tuesday elected Speaker of the New York Assembly. He is a merchant of Oswego, and a man of considerable ability.

The sloop-of-war Albany is given up for lost by the Navy Department, as it is thought she has foundered. Her fate reminds one of the "Hornet," which suffered similarly many years ago.

In Massillon, Ohio, on last Sunday evening, Rudolph Lehman stabbed John McGraw in the abdomen, which wound produced death on Monday morning. Lehman is a single man, as was also McGraw. He has not yet been arrested.

WHAT WILL THEY DO.

The Legislature will have plenty of work to do this winter if one half is accomplished that is promised. And it is evident that the new party have the power to do what they please. To abolish the Canal Board is resolved on, we have no doubt. Mr. Mott must be punished for getting so enormous a majority; and to abolish the Board sends him back to the home from which the people called him. It makes room too for many new offices, such as superintendents or managers of the public works. To abolish the old board and create a new one is the only way to secure to the new party those fat offices. So we suppose that will be done.

Another thing promised is an act to secularize and tax all church property. Protestants as well as Catholics will feel the effect of such an act. Protestant church property in this State is twenty times more valuable than Catholic, and will yield a very large revenue. The churches must be taxed if the K. Ns. do what they promise. In the next place the State Legislature has quite as much to do with the naturalization laws as Congress; and we may expect some legislation on that subject. So far as we can learn, the views of the leaders of the new party are that all foreigners now in the country may become citizens under existing laws, those laws being so amended as to prevent frauds; but all foreigners coming into the country after the passage of the law shall never become citizens unless by special acts of Congress.

The disbanding of all military companies composed of foreigners is talked of; and may be attempted.

It has heretofore been customary to publish the laws and legislative documents in the German as well as the English language. We shall watch with interest the fate of a measure of that kind this winter. The Germans will not like to be thrown overboard in that way. But we cannot help them. The Natives have the power to do what they will; and they will not be idle this winter.

After these special matters are attended to, we hope our law makers will devote their energies to some other things. A repeal of the usury laws would do much good in these hard times. With the present demand for money and its scarcity, six per cent. is not a satisfactory compensation for its use, and for the risks of lending. The law as it is is useless, because never enforced; and for all practical purposes might just as well be repealed at once. Attempts to regulate prices by law are always useless. The state of the market and the relations of demand and supply will always regulate prices, not only of merchandise but of money. Usury laws are an old time absurdity, powerless for good, and a positive injury. English statesmen have become satisfied of this; and Parliament has abolished all usury laws. We hope Pennsylvania will be among the first States to follow the example.

The present Legislature will probably reduce the price put upon the Main Line of public works, and authorise the sale at a much lower figure. Ten millions was the price fixed upon last year, and no bid was obtained. The line is worth that sum, and in private hands could be sold for that.

GEORGE DARSIE.—This gentleman occupies a very independent position in the Senate. He has the power to make the Speaker, but refuses to exercise it. He cannot support the Whigs and K. N. candidate, and he will not vote for a Democrat. Mr. Darsie has been badly treated by the Whigs. He did not seek the nomination for Canal Commissioner. It was forced upon him; and when he offered to withdraw from the canvass they would not let him. They kept him in the field apparently for the purpose of defeating him, and they then slaughtered him. All this it was necessary to do to punish him for being born in Scotland. Mr. D. would do well to repudiate the party that has thus repudiated him. The Democrats will forgive his foreign birth if he will come into their ranks.

IN DOUBT AGAIN.—It has been asserted by a Maine paper, and copied extensively throughout the country, that the widow of Charles C. Torry, whose maiden name was Mary Ide, is the author of "Ida May," the last Uncle Tomitude. The Boston *Post* says it is authorised to contradict the story. Mr. Torry, it will be remembered, died in prison at Baltimore, where he was incarcerated for aiding in the escape of slaves. We are strongly inclined to believe that this keeping the author's name secret and starting a rumor at intervals for the purpose of contradicting it, is nothing more than a dodge of the publisher to make sell a book that would probably have fallen still-born from the press.

Celestials and Shanghais not American Citizens.

By a decision of the Superior Court in San Francisco, Shanghais and other Celestials were declared to be ineligible to the rights and privileges of American citizenship. It came about thus: A John Chinaman made application for naturalization papers. The Court referred the matter to several prominent members of the bar, who were of the opinion that the Chinese were not white persons, within the meaning of our naturalization laws, and could not be admitted as a citizen.

COST OF LUXURY.—Nearly thirty million dollars are paid annually, for foreign silks used in this country. The silk could be grown and manufactored in this country, if encouraged, and this drain of money for a luxury could be stopped.

The New York *Times* proposes that *raw* silk be put on the free list. Silk would then be imported in that form, and manufactured here. Not a bad suggestion that.

☞ We have satisfactorily ascertained that we were mistaken in classifying the Alderman elected in the Eighth Ward as a K. N.

Statistics of Steamboat Building in 1854.

[The following is a table of the steamboats built in this district for 1854, as taken from the Register at the Custom House:]

Date.	Name.	Captain.	Tonnage.
Jan'y 10	Anthracite	C. W. Batchelor	306 67-95ths
" 12	Philadelphia	R. J. Grace	504 46 "
" 14	Hercules	M. Bailey	181 7 "
" 14	Crescent City	C. H. Cochran	292 32 "
" 16	Gazel	J. F. Rhoads	204 50 "
" 16	Mansfield	F. Marrutta	148 9 "
" 18	San Antonio	R. W. Hunter	127 7 "
" 25	Monongah's Belle	O. R. Brower	74 28 "
Febr'y 2	South America	R. Greenlee	296 11 "
" 2	Elmburg	G. W. Bowman	292 64 "
" 6	Pennsylvania	Jno. Kinsefelter	466 38 "
" 16	Hunter	Hugh Smith	41 69 "
" 16	Alex. Wilson	Alex. Wilson	214 90 "
" 27	Sultan	James Gormly	339 35 "
March 1	Two Brothers	M. Brodarick	193 25 "
" 7	Grey Cloud	J. A. Alford	245 81 "
" 14	Sea Gull	J. M. Bailey	186 02 "
" 23	Hero	J. P. Smith	60 47 "
" 27	Genoa	J. Throckmorton	226 90 "
" 31	Min's Belle	J. Humberstone	221 70 "
April 5	W. A. Eaves	A. Baird	145 35 "
" 28	Endeavor	John May	200 33 "
May 6	John Buck	H. T. Dexter	111 15 "
" 8	George Albree	A. Leech, Jr.	181 33 "
" 23	Forester	G. W. Kelly	187 55 "
" 26	Fairfield	B. L. Hemukes	157 33 "
" 30	Jesse Lazear	J. W. Anawalt	72 61 "
June 5	Kate Cassel	Joseph McVay	167 48 "
" 6	Challenge	S. C. Young	220 7 "
" 14	Eclipse	G. D. Moore	229 7 "
" 20	Convoy	John Wolf, Jr.	122 19 "
" 22	Delegate	T. Rodgers	208 41 "
" 22	Albanslve	S. Bunting	187 "
July 3	Louisville	Samuel Dean	155 23 "
" 6	Empire	A. S. Shepherd	152 87 "
" 6	Fairy Queen	J. C. Reno	169 25 "
" 15	Rosalie	J. L. Rhoads	158 27 "
" 17	Illinois Belle	J. H. Clane	147 72 "
" 17	Belle Golding	T. H. Golding	189 "
Aug't 1	Parthenia	J. J. Robinson	154 23 "
" 1	Aquila	J. Nixon	59 47 "
" 8	Jeannette	H. Campbell	144 55 "
" 16	Ella	A. Fee	123 1 "
Sept'r 23	Ranchero	J. O'Donnell	206 65 "
" 23	Minerva	L. H. Abrams	177 43 "
" 25	City of Knoxville	J. Jaques	75 99 "
Octo'r 10	Evansville	A. Baird	155 31 "
" 12	Shingis	H. McKelvey	185 "
" 16	Hillow	McDonald	84 57 "
" 16	Brazil	R. J. Grace	211 32 "
" 19	Swallow	G. P. Sloan	196 32 "
" 19	Cincinnati	M. A. Ozier	186 24 "
" 19	J. H. Done	J. McNamee	211 55 "
" 21	Chicago	J. M. Hitchcock	216 55 "
" 25	Mecca	Woodburn	217 19 "
Nov'r 8	D. Lynch	M. O. Donnell	47 66 "
" 13	Thetis	J. Blackmore	176 11 "
" 16	Ben Franklin	Berry	191 87 "
" 17	Grand Turk	Gallatin	246 60 "
" 17	Prairie Rose	Beatle	247 58 "
" 18	Ocean Wave	W. Marsh	225 16 "
" 21	Winifred	A. Harding	125 12 "
" 24	Hawk Eye	T. W. Fowler	45 62 "
" 28	Wm. Bagaley	John Sinnot	396 30 "
" 30	Bay City	D. Miller	250 30 "
" 30	Empire City	P. S. Mulford	268 17 "
" 30	Princeton	J. Todd	96 98 "
" 30	J. O. Fremont	Stockdale	315 19 "
Dec'r 28	Gen. Larimer		72 20 "
" 29	J. S. Pringle	William Stoops	199 1 "
Jan'y 1	Paul Jones	J. B. Dales	353 57 "
			13,797 47

Not included in the above is the "May Flower," which was not registered, as she did not take out a license. She will carry 1,800 tons, and is to run from St. Louis to New Orleans. Besides these, there are seven other first class boats now building at the wharf.

Pittsburgh is by far the most extensive steamer building district in the United States, and certainly trebling in amount any other point in the West. On the 1st of July, 1853, the steam tonnage enrolled at Pittsburgh was one-half larger than New Orleans; nearly double St. Louis; five times as large as Louisville; and eight times as Cincinnati.

Hamlet—C. W. Couldock, Esq.

It is a good thing to see Hamlet played. Even the inartistic mumbling of the veriest tyro of the Drama is not altogether unpalatable, so long as he "speaks no more than is set down to him;" for, clothed in whatever dress of elocution, good or bad, it can never lose its high poetic brilliancy—its deep psychological meaning—its grand dramatic power. Set a diamond in brass, and the gem sparkles with all its native fire, and is none the less valuable. But, to see Hamlet *well* played is a still better thing. The diamond set in pure gold finely wrought is "most glorious in our eyes." We are disposed to place Mr. Couldock with Macready, Forrest and Murdock, at the top of the pinnacle—to inscribe his name by the side of theirs in the loftiest niche. He surrounds Hamlet with the pure gold of intellect, taste, art and judgment. His rendition of the great soliloquy on suicide—"to be or not to be,"—is capital. His walk, gestures, intonations—in fact his entire action is strictly in accordance with those rules of high art which have never been written down, but which are nevertheless "known by heart" by every appreciative mind. "Hamlet," says Coleridge, "has been the darling of every country in which the literature of England has been fostered." We consider it no exaggeration to say that Hamlet can be a "darling" to the patrons of the Drama only when represented by such actors as Couldock.

We cannot omit bestowing high encomiums also upon his *Richelieu*. His *Luke Fielding* is proverbially great; and so of his other characters. We trust the public will not forget to bestow an appropriate patronage upon Mr. C. during his present engagement at the Theatre. Let it be said to the credit of our city, that "brains" shall not go unrewarded.

☞ We give place to the subjoined letter from a highly respectable citizen of Cambria county, in relation to the benefit his lady derived from the skillful treatment of Dr. C. M. Fitch, as it may be of interest to many of our readers friends, or who are themselves suffering of disease of the lungs. Dr. Fitch positively leaves our city for St. Louis on the 15th inst., so that all who wish to consult him, and avail themselves of his skill in the disease above referred to, must do so before that time. His success in this city has been remarkable: numerous letters like the one below, we doubt not, could be procured by writing to those who have been his patients, and we are authorized to say that Mr. McFarland will give any one further information concerning Mrs. McF.'s case upon writing to him. As will be observed by a card in another column, a deduction in fees is made to persons visiting from a distance, in consideration of the expense attendant upon traveling:

CROSS CREEK VILLAGE, Jan. 3, 1855.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PITTSBURGH POST: *Dear Sir*:—As I understood that Dr. Calvin M. Fitch is to remain but a week longer in Pittsburgh, I have thought it only just to be a favor to suffering, to state the effects of his treatment in the case of my wife, who, seven weeks since, consulted Dr. Fitch for an affection of the lungs, from which she had been suffering for four years. She was much emaciated, coughed severely, and raised large quantities of dense, heavy matter, which would instantly sink in water. Under Dr. Fitch's treatment she has improved beyond expectation; the cough has abated, her expectoration greatly diminished, and she has gained no less than *twenty five pounds* in flesh. Her improvement has been so rapid that I have thought it worthy of notice, especially as our physician had pronounced the case nearly hopeless, and endeavored to persuade me from applying to Dr. Fitch. If you see fit to give this an insertion in the columns of your paper, you will, I think, do a great service to all who are so unfortunate as to be suffering under disease of the lungs, and greatly oblige

Your ob't servant,
ANDREW M'FARLAND.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger of Wednesday.]

A Bank in Trouble.

A suggestion was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court, by St. George T. Campbell and M. Russell Thayer, on behalf of the Attorney General, setting forth that the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, in this city, had violated the fundamental articles of its act of incorporation, in discounting notes at usurious and unlawful rates of interest, and in dealing in promissory notes, contrary to the express prohibition contained in said act of incorporation, and suggesting that by reason of such alleged unlawful practices and abuses of their corporate powers, the Bank had forfeited its charter. The Court ordered a writ of *quo warranto* to issue against the Bank, returnable January 20th, 1855. At the same time a bill in equity was filed by Messrs. Campbell and Thayer, on behalf of Wm. L. Maunderson, praying for a special injunction to restrain the Commercial Bank from continuing to discount paper at usurious and unlawful rates of interest, and from discounting any paper except such as might come before the Board of Directors in a regular and lawful manner. The Court ordered the motion for the injunction to be heard on Saturday next.

☞ Our Harrisburg correspondent has sent us his first letter, and it is worth a perusal by all. It is a good one. We hope for more of the same sort from the same source.

[Correspondence of the Daily Morning Post.]

FROM HARRISBURG.

HALL OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
January 2, 1855.

Dear Post:—Here we are, amongst the assembled Solons of this great Commonwealth. They have all arrived, registered, bored and been bored; have met in their official capacity, elected a Speaker, and, whilst I write, are enrolling their names preparatory and prefatory to doing "the State some service," in the way of legislation. They are certainly as fine a looking, dignified and intelligent a body of law-makers as the old Keystone has had here in a long time. "I speak the things that I myself do know," for I have seen a good many legislatures in my reasonably protracted period of earthly pilgrimage! Ahem! I feel better after getting over that period. The candidates for Speaker were Henry K. Strong, of Philadelphia city, Whig, "K. N.," &c., and Richardson L. Wright, of Philadelphia county, that "used to was," now also of the city. The vote stood, Strong, 76; Wright, 18; M'Combs, 1; Fraley, of Schuylkill, 2. "Sam" had evidently been about; at least the vote so indicated. A majority of Democrats and all the Whigs voted for Mr. Strong, among whom I might mention your Representative, John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., who seems to be determined to have a mind of his own, and do what he believes right. Mr. Strong is an old member, a man of years, a gentleman of dignity and urbanity of manner, and will, I doubt not, make an excellent officer. I say this much, although differing, as you know, widely from him in his political views. He was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Smith, of Philadelphia, and Wright, his opponent. After a brief, neat speech, the oath of office was administered to him by Mr. Wright, and so came "the conclusion of the whole matter!"

The Senate is in great tribulation. The death of Mr. Foulkrod and absence of Mr. Buckalew renders the election of a Speaker and other officers, a matter of no easy accomplishment. This afternoon they had five ballotings, but with no results, so far as an election was concerned. Mr. Darsie and Mr. Frazer, of Fayette, hold the reins. The last election rather "riled" Mr. D. at the Whigs—and I do not wonder!—and now, in these last days of his political existence, as it would seem, he seems disposed to pay them well for what they did, as also what they did—*not!* Daniel Smyser, fat, rubicund and rosy, who would like to have been Supreme Judge, but could not, merely and only because he had not votes enough, is also here. He is very clever man, and makes a very good "Know Nothing!" country judge, but compared with that master jurist, Judge Black, is no where at all. I take it he is up here pulling the wires of the underground operations. Great men, even, as you know *by experience*, will sometimes do things they ought not.

Hon. John Chambers, Rev. Anger Reon, and Dr. T. A. Van Dyke, all of Philadelphia, are here, and have been closeted with his Excellency, the Governor, in behalf of the unfortunate and to be pitied Dr. Beale. I say "unfortunate and to be pitied," whether guilty or innocent. It does appear to me that he was convicted upon the very slightest testimony, and that, were I Governor of the Commonwealth, I should certainly pardon him. The opinion of scientific men, and those of disinterested lookers-on, during the trial, almost compel me to that belief. The finding of the jury, by its very singularity of guilty, with recommendation of mercy—indicates there was doubt even with them. If guilty, he deserved the most condign punishment; and if not, he deserved an entire and hearty acquittal. The verdict in itself considered is a monument of stupidity, which no act of mine might never rear. But of this enough.

The Senate meets to-morrow morning, when and where, if I mistake not, there will be "a good time generally." There are about twenty applicants for every office in the gift of both Houses. How candy enough can be had to fill all mouths is more than I know. The divine Captain Short, of Manchester—one of the pioneers of Nativism—is here, paddling his own canoe for Sergeant-at-Arms; as is also Dr. John E. Parke, of the same neat thriving little borough "with a future before it,"—as "Horace," of "white coat" and "woolly head" notoriety has it. I humbly trust they may *both* be successful! One borer for the same office told me to day that his reason for wishing it, over doorkeeper, &c., was, that having been "a military man" (he still rejoices in the *soubriquet* of "Major,") in his "young days," "it sounded better," and was "more in" his "*line*." I entirely appreciated his love for the venerable and antique, but fear his love for the pay was paramount. So we go.

The old year left us gently and peacefully, with scarce a perception of it's having gone. "It went out with the tide." The new was announced with salvos of artillery and bands of music. Young gents, with landscape pantaloons, white kids, large neck ties, patent leathers, and steeple crowns, were the prominent feature of yesterday, as they wended their way hither and thither, calling upon the fair, (and they are not a few I assure you!) of this goodly city. I trust you keep this time honored custom alive in your great smoke house! I like it much. It tightens the links in the chain of friendships, and encourages those social amenities and courtesies which contribute so largely to the making up of a pleasant life. Moreover, to me, it is as it was with our friend, the military Major, a reliving of "my young days," a parting radiet of a long vanished Summer—rich and laden with a luscious fruitage of hopes and tenderness, which never, as you know, ripened into reality.

Even now, in these days of "the sere and yellow leaf" of my bachelorhood, semembrances of these and similar custom, come over me with a most kindly freshness, and carry me back, in sight of myself, to hours and moments that were in very deed golden! But a truce to sentiment, and your pardon for so long and stupid a letter. More anon. A.

Dr. Henderson, of New York.

We cheerfully copy from the *Courier and Enquirer*, the following complimentary paragraph, because we know it is well merited. Dr. H. as an oculist, possesses a reputation earned by long experience and extensive practice. He has effected, to our knowledge, many cures that have baffled the skill of others. We therefore recommend him to the afflicted.

DISEASE OF THE EYES.—This is a complaint which is very prevalent in New York at this season of the year, and one extremely difficult for physicians to treat with success. A gentleman attached to this office was severely afflicted with inflamed eyes a short time since, and two eminent physicians, after the usual treatment of cupping, leeching, blistering, &c., failed to afford relief, when the patient heard of several remarkable cures made by Dr. Henderson, oculist, No. 458 Broadway, and procured his services. Dr. H. with a safe treatment entirely his own, restored the affected eyes to such an extent in one week, that the patient was enabled to resume his duties. This, however, is but one case out of scores, where Dr. H. had restored eyes which had not been operated upon with success according to the old system. He has treated with happy results nearly a hundred patients from the public institutions during the last year, especially as our physician had pronounced the case nearly hopeless, and endeavored to persuade me from applying to Dr. Fitch. If you see fit to give this an insertion in the columns of your paper, you will, I think, do a great service to all who are so unfortunate as to be suffering under disease of the lungs, and greatly oblige

Your ob't servant,
ANDREW M'FARLAND.

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☞ Liebig, the German chemist, having made many experiments, recommends the making of wheat and rye bread, by using a pint of lime water to five pounds of flour. He urges the abandoning the use of saleratus in the raising of bread, and to substitute therefor pure baker's yeast and lime water. "Cream of tartar and carbonate of soda are far inferior to common yeast for making healthy bread," says the *Scientific American*. The lime water is prepared by stirring some quick lime in cold water, then after allowing the sediment to settle, draw it off, and put it in bottles for use. No care is required about the quantity of lime, as the water will imbibe only a certain quantity.

NEWS BY [illegible]

Reported Expressly for the Daily Morning [illegible]

FURTHER BY THE ASIA.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Flags of truce were exchanged, respecting money for prisoners.

On the 1st of December there were more rains, and the state of the roads had prevented the arrival of supplies. Part of the British forces were temporarily on short allowance. The number of deaths by fever and cholera were sixty daily. On the 2d of December the rains continued. Deserters say that the condition of the Russians was worse than the allies.

There was much bell ringing and rejoicing in Sebastopol during the night; it is supposed owing to the arrival of provisions.

On the 5th, a sortie against the French was repulsed with much loss.

On the 9th, the *Moniteur* says, the batteries of the besiegers were re-established, and the allies sufficiently entrenched and provisioned to remain through the winter.

A Russian despatch, dated the 18th, states that nothing of importance had occurred. Some small sorties were successful; in one, the Russians had captured some small mortars, and spiked others which were larger. The fire of the allies was but feeble. The Russian defences on the South are estimated at 100 guns stronger than when the siege began. On the other hand, the British have erected a very powerful battery, which has not yet been opened, on an eminence north of the valley of Inkermann, commanding every house in Sebastopol, besides being another step towards the investiture of the place.

It was observed that the Russians were arming their ships in Sebastopol, probably for an attempt to a surprise by sea.

Liprandi has been deprived of the command, for a fault committed at Inkermann on the 5th.

Five thousand French had reached Constantinople on the 8th, on their way to the Crimea as a contingent.

Omer Pacha's force to be sent to the Crimea is now called 45,000 men. Omar is to embark in a few days.

Generals Guyon, Haslan Pacha, and ten Polish staff officers, were ordered to the Crimea from Asia, as soon as the English fleet withdrew from the Gulf of Finland.

The Russian Admiral Tirnoff put to sea from Swebearg on the 31st. On the 9th the ships had steamed as far as Dangoe.

On the 10th November, Admiral Rumainzoff left Swebearg with four ships of the line, which were towed by steam frigates and safely reached Cronstadt.

The bill for the enlistment of 40,000 Germans awakened protracted debates. Disraeli and his party in the House opposed it, but would not throw any unfair obstacle in the way. Milner Gibson said that the enlistment of foreign mercenaries, independently of their governments, violated the principles of neutrality, and might be taken advantage of by Russia to hire privateers in the United States.

The Chancellor of Exchequer gave notice that he will propose that the duty on tea remain 18d per pound until peace.

Sir James Graham has stated that Admiral Fansbawe is making vigorous efforts for the destruction of the slave trade in Cuba.

The foreign enlistment bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on Friday night, and passed by a majority of 38. The measure is strongly repugnant to the feelings of the people. It is regarded as a job to put money in the pockets of our cousins Hanover and Gotha.

Debates ensued on the militia bill; Earl Derby and his party opposing the removal of the militia to foreign garrisons. The bill was read a second time and passed through committee.

Lord John Russel stated that the number of troops France is willing to send to the seat of war is only limited by the number of transports.

The transfer of deposits by savings banks, amounting to £38,000,000, from the Bank of England, into Government three per cents, was regarded unfavorably, and caused the funds to recede.

Carter & Co., ship brokers of London, have suspended. Their liabilities are £80,000, which the assets will probably meet.

FRANCE.—The proposed loan which occupied the attention of Government, might be postponed until March.

AUSTRIA.—On the 14th, at Vienna, the ratifications of the triple treaty were exchanged.

It is reported at Vienna that Russia accepts the four points as the basis of peace negotiations, but the razing of Sebastopol, or the reduction of the Black Sea fleet, will never voluntarily be ceded. If an offensive equivalent should be proposed, Russia promises acceptance.

The treaty between Great Britain and Japan was regarded with great favor. Sir James Sterling attempted to obtain similar terms for France, but the Japanese Minister refused. A special French mission will be sent.

Consols 91¼@91¾.

Gen. Harley was amongst the passengers of the Asia.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 4.—*Senate*—Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from the citizens of Massachusetts setting forth the evils resulting from emigrants, and particularly from Roman Catholics, and asking Congress for a head tax of not less than $250 on each foreigner arriving in this country. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, the bill containing the California Land commission, which passed the House yesterday, was taken up and passed without debate.

Mr. Brodhead's Bounty Land Bill was resumed.

Mr. Dodge's (of Iowa,) amendment to Mr. Clayton's amendment—the former proposing a maximum of 320 acres in one tract, and 640 in one township—was taken up.

Mr. Chase expressed himself in favor of, and Mr. Clayton against the amendment, which was adopted—yeas 24, nays 15.

House—Mr. Wheeler presented a memorial—which was referred to the Committee on Commerce—from shipmasters and shipping merchants in New York, relative to certain floating lights at the mouth of that harbor.

On motion of Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, the message of the President relative to the re-establishment of the Navy Yard at Memphis was referred to a special committee.

Mr. Fentor introduced a bill for continuing the improvements in the harbor of Dunkirk. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House went into committee, and took up the bill for the relief of purchasers of swamp lands, which was passed.

While this was in committee, Mr. Sollers made a Know Nothing speech.

Messrs. Giddings and Keitt had something to say in reply to a reference made by Mr. Sollers to sectarianism and Abolitionism.

On the passage of the bill the House adjourned.

Assembling of the Michigan Legislature.

DETROIT, January 4.—The Legislature met today. The message of the Governor states the indebtedness of the State to be over three million dollars. The surplus in the Treasury on the 30th November is $558,004. The Governor recommends the prohibition of all bank bills under five dollars, also an amendment of the Prohibitory Liquor Law to the License System of one or more gallons; an amendment to the law relative to mining companies; increasing their capital, &c.

Excitement at Albany.

ALBANY, January 4.—Considerable excitement prevails, in consequence of the interference of Catholic Priests, who destroyed books of a religious character given to the children at the Alms House, on Sunday last. Four teachers, appointed by the influence of the Priests, and acting under their directions, seized the books and destroyed them.

Sentence of a Post Office Robber.

BALTIMORE, January 4.—The motion for a new trial in the case of Martin, a post office clerk convicted of stealing money from a letter, was overruled to-day. He was sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

More Failures in Boston.

BOSTON, January 4.—A. Y. Farwell & Co., produce dealers, have suspended. It is thought their assets will meet their liabilities.

The failure of Belcher, of St. Louis, was the cause of the suspension of this firm.

The Strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, January 4.—The strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is ended, and the business of the company is going on with great activity. New men have been employed.

Sailing of the Asia.

HALIFAX, January 4.—The Asia sailed at noon for Boston. She reports having seen the Sarah Sands on the 24th returning to port.

Failure.

DETROIT, January 4.—Howard, Smith & Co., Bankers, of this city, have suspended.

Speaker of Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, January 4.—The Rev. W. C. Eddy, of Lowell, is elected Speaker of the House.

[illegible] Diseases Controlled and [illegible] the physical pain co[illegible] that dart thro[illegible] the brain, are traceable directly to an unnatural condition of the nervous system. The weaker sex are a prey to a variety of agonies that may truly be called infinite, all growing out of the disordered action of the nerves. The nerves are the seat of all pain. Kill the nerve of a "raging tooth," and the pain ceases. Destroy the nerves of a limb, and it is paralyzed. Render all the nerves of the frame insensible, and you produce death. Of what immense importance, therefore, must a preparation be that will infuse health, vigor, hardiness, and permanent energy, into this complex arrangement of vital agents known as the nervous system. Experience has proved, the faculty admit, the record shows, that Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL will produce these almost miraculous effects. If all men could witness the changes it brings about in the condition of those who are "ready to perish"—how it banishes melancholy, begets strength, controls pain, builds up and fortifies the constitution, and prolongs life—it would be unnecessary to advertise it. Newspapers are merely used as media to draw attention to it. To be universally used, and unhesitatingly relied upon, it merely requires to be universally known. The aid of the press is invoked to guide the public to this living fountain; but no printed words can adequately set forth its value.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle; two for five dollars; six for twelve dollars. C. H. RING, Proprietor,
192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

AGENTS.

FLEMING & BROS., No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, do
R. E. SELLERS & CO., No. 57 Wood street.
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. dec30daw

☞ **Great Cure of Rheumatism.**—The editors of the Richmond *Republican*, of December 24th, 1852, say that Carter's Spanish Mixture is no quack medicine.

They had a man in their press room who was afflicted with violent mercurial rheumatism, who was continually complaining of misery in the back, limbs and joints:—his eyes had become feverish and watery, neck swollen, throat sore, and all the symptoms of rheumatism, combined with Scrofula. Two bottles of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE cured him, and, in an editorial notice as above, they bear testimony to its wonderful effects, and say their only regret is, that all suffering with disease of the blood are not aware of the existence of such a medicine. They cheerfully recommend it.

☞ See their certificate, and notice in full, around the bottle. dec1:m

☞ **Facts, Without Comment.**—The public should know them.

NEW YORK, October 10, 1852.

Mrs. Hardey, No. 119 Suffolk street, writes us that she has been troubled with worms for some three years, and that she used one vial of Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, which brought away over fifty large worms. Her usual good health immediately returned.

Mrs. Quigby, No. 182 Essex street, New York, under date of November 23, 1852, writes us that she had a child which had been unwell for better than two months. She procured a bottle of M'Lane's Vermifuge, and administered it. The child passed a large quantity of worms, and in a few days was as hearty as ever it had been. Parents, with such testimony before them, should not hesitate when there is any reason to suspect worms, and lose no time in procuring and administering Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. It never fails, and is perfectly safe.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
No. 60 Wood street.
dec30daw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. HENDERSON,
OCULIST AND AURIST.
TREATS ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR WITHOUT CUTTING, LANCING, BLISTERING, OR THE USE OF CALOMEL.
OFFICE 458 BROADWAY, (OR. GRAND ST.) NEW YORK.
Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

DOUGH'S GRANULATED LIDS, Inflammation, Acute or Chronic Bleariness with Films, Irritation, Amaurosis and Cataract Scrofulous, Weeping or Watery Eyes, are among the diseases of the eye which are treated by Dr. H. with perfect satisfaction.

All diseases of the Ear treated upon scientific principles. Artificial Eyes inserted without an operation.

All letters post-paid will receive prompt attention.

We select the following references from among the thousands of cases which have been successfully treated by Dr. Henderson:

Wm. J. Fryer, 326-8 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
*Alfred Southwick, Printer, " "
†J. Goodspeed, Glens Falls, N. Y.
*Wm. W. Smith, Detroit, Mich.
*Mrs. A. M. L. Wilson, New York City, N. Y.
†Miss Mary Bellows, N. E. Station, Duchess co., N. Y.
*Edward Wilcox, Bristol, Conn.
*John Seamen, Engineer, N. Y.
David Little, Engineer, N. Y.
Wm. F. B. Giles, office Courier and Enq., N. Y.
†James W. Kirby, Brooklyn, L. I.
Jarvis Rodgers, " "
E. Sewell, Telegraph Operator, St. Nicholas Hotel.
R. M. Ferriss, Organ Builder, Houston St.
R. B. Pettitt, M. D., Hudson, N. Y.
Mrs Knickerbocker, Yonkers, N. Y.
M. P. Collins, Teacher Penmanship, Troy, N. Y.
R. L. Rowe, Albany, N. Y.
A. Dillenbach, Schenectady, N. Y.
Capt. B. H. Haviland, Athens, N. Y.
John W. Hackett, Binghampton, N. Y.

*These patients were blind, and had to be led to the office. At the expiration of two weeks they could go about the city at pleasure.

†These cases of Amaurosis were restored to sight after they were given up as incurable by the faculty, and can be referred to by any person who wishes to learn the facts in these cases, by writing to them. jan5

Great Reduction in Music!

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE.—CHARLOTTE BLUME, No. 118 Wood street, having made arrangements with the extensive Music Publishing House of William Hall & Son, of New York, for the sale of their valuable Catalogue, is enabled to offer all their non-copyright Music, together with that of her own stock of Music and Musical Works, at an average of *one half the former prices*.

Hereafter the price of Music will be made to conform to our national currency, and the price will be marked on every piece, thus: On copyright pieces—"Copyright, ——cents," and on non copyright—"Reduced price, ——cents."

All Instruction Books and Musical Works will be reduced in proportion.

In anticipation of the great increase of sales, in consequence of reduced prices, I have made large additions to my former extensive stock of Sheet Music, and will receive all new publications as soon as issued.

CHARLOTTE BLUME, No. 118 Wood street.

Sole Agent for the celebrated Hamburg Pianos; also, for Haliet, Davis & Co., Boston; Hallet, Bros. & Co., New York; J. & C. Fisher, New York; and Reichenback & Son, Philadelphia. jan5

Iron City Commercial College.

REDUCTION IN PRICES—Only $4 for a full course of instruction in writing.

As the times are hard and money scarce, Prof. MILLER & BRO. have determined to reduce their terms in Penmanship, in order that all may have an equal chance to acquire a splendid style of Writing, superior to any now being taught in this city; and with the aid of their hand boxes, and new exercises, (which are used by them only,) they guarantee entire satisfaction to every individual who may desire to improve their handwriting.

M & Bro. have been obliged to enlarge their establishment, and in so doing have spared neither pains nor expense in making their apartments in every way more spacious and magnificent than those of any other institution of the kind in Pittsburgh. The public are politely invited to call and judge for themselves, and at the same time examine the improvement made in Writing by persons in this city.

Ladies or Gentlemen wishing to become pupils, are respectfully informed that an introductory lesson, expl