PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1853.

☞ READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every village and county in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE, are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday.

GEN. MOORHEAD'S POSITION ON THE NEW PAVING LAW.—A few days ago we made some comments on the anomalous position Gen. Moorhead was made to take, by the report of the proceedings of the indignation meeting held in the Seventh Ward. Yesterday the following letter was furnished us as an explanation, and, we presume, an exculpation of Gen. Moorhead, and as such we give it publicity:

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 10th, 1853.

HON J. K. MOORHEAD—*Sir*:—Your name was placed in the list of speakers in favor of the 1st and 2d resolutions passed at the meeting held in the 7th Ward on Wednesday evening, by mistake. I had intended to say, you advocated the 2d resolution in reference to grading.

The proceedings of the meeting were drawn up immediately after adjournment, and being anxious to have them published before the meeting of Councils, I was not aware of the mistake until my attention was called to an article in the *Gazette* of this morning.

I deem this correction but justice to yourself, and regret that any mistake of mine should have placed you in an improper position.

Yours, &c., AZAR LYNCH.

The resolutions which passed the meeting are as follows:

Resolved, That we, the tax payers of the Seventh Ward, do hereby disapprove of the adoption or recommendation of the proposed act of Assembly, as reported by the committee appointed to devise ways and means for the liquidation of the city debt.

Resolved, That the members of the Select and Common Councils from the Seventh Ward, be, and are hereby requested to propose an amendment to the first section of the proposed act, to wit: That all cost of grading any street already done, or that may be hereafter graded, shall be paid out of the City Fund.

Resolved, That should the Councils adopt the proposed act, that the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting be and are hereby empowered to call a meeting of the tax payers of this Ward, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature in opposition to the proposed act.

It seems, then, that Gen. Moorhead had only changed his position in regard to one feature of the proposed law, that in reference to grading—a change, however, fatal to the whole measure which he had previously supported, and pronounced "Democratic!"

All doubts, however, of Gen. Moorhead's position are set at rest by his action in the Common Council on Monday evening. As far as we can understand the proceedings, as reported in full in the *Dispatch*, he threw every obstacle possible in the way of the final passage of the bill in Committee, and before the House. The closing proceedings are as follows:

Mr. M'Auley moved the adoption of the bill, and called the previous question.

Mr. Fetterman moved to adjourn till Wednesday night. Lost.

On sustaining the previous question, the yeas and nays were:

Yeas—Bissell, Day, Fetterman, Gracey, Getty, Harrison, Kirkpatrick, Long, Makin, M'Auley, Scott, Singerly, Smyth, Splane, Wilcox, Young, Verner—17.

Nays—Duncan, Irwin, Kennedy, Little, Mercer, Miller, Moorhead, Riddell, Rowley, Woods, Marshall, President—11.

Mr. Irwin moved to adjourn, which was lost:

Yeas—Duncan, Irwin, Kennedy, Little, Mercer, Miller, Riddell, Rowley, Woods—9.

Nays—Bissell, Day, Fetterman, Gracey, Getty, Harrison, Kirkpatrick, Long, Makin, M'Auley, Scott, Singerly, Smyth, Splane, Verner, Wilcox, Young, Marshall, President—18.

Mr. Moorhead was excused from voting.

Mr. Little moved to adjourn to meet on Wednesday night, and that the bill be printed; which was ruled out of order, under the previous question.

Mr. Little moved to adjourn to Thursday evening. Lost.

On the third reading, it was moved to suspend the rules, and read the bill by its title. Lost—not two-thirds.

Having passed two readings, on different meetings, the chair overruled objections and protest of Messrs. Riddell, Kennedy, Rowley and Little, and read the bill a third time—when, on its final passage, the vote stood:

Yeas—Bissell, Day, Fetterman, Gracey, Getty, Harrison, Kirkpatrick, Long, Makin, M'Auley, Scott, Singerly, Smyth, Splane, Verner, Wilcox, Young, Marshall, President—18.

Nays—Duncan, Irwin, Kennedy, Little, Mercer, Miller, Moorhead, Riddell, Rowley, Woods—10.

When it is recollected that a bill similar to the one passed was drawn up and presented to Councils, accompanied by a strong report recommending it, by a committee of which Gen. Moorhead was a member, without a word of dissent from him; and when it is recollected that he manfully sustained the bill on the evening of the first indignation meeting, applying to it that strong token of his admiration that it was "*Democratic*," his eccentric and vacillating course will be rendered evident to all.

Gen. Moorhead holds a position in this community which justly renders his public acts a subject of criticism. We have no desire to do him injustice, but we could not without being derelict to our duty as a journalist, let such singular conduct in regard to a measure in which the whole people are deeply interested, and which will greatly affect the future welfare of the city, pass without exposure.

MONONGAHELA SLACKWATER.—The friends of this improvement will be pleased to see, by the advertisement of the President, Gen. Moorhead, that all the dams and locks required to complete the work to the Virginia State line are offered to contractors on favorable terms as to payment.—The company offer to pay cash, bonds and stock one-third each, we understand. This, we should think, would satisfy any one, or any company who desired the work, as the bonds of the company are as good as any securities going, and the stock of the company is nearly par, with an upward tendency. If any of our Morgantown friends still feel any fears about the matter, they had better seek out some good contractors to bid for the work, and, if necessary, back them to a certain extent against loss on the stock and bonds. They could do this much more cheaply than to go into an expensive lawsuit against the company. We think, however, no such guarantee will be necessary; but they ought, by all means to see that good and *bona fide* bids are made, at fair prices, on the terms of payment offered by the company, and this will certainly secure a work they have so much at heart.

THE NEW PAVING BILL.—As the matter now stands, there is a disagreement between the two branches of Councils in relation to the details of the measure, but none we believe in reference to the main principles involved. We hope a spirit of mutual concession and conciliation will prevail, as the success of the measure is of the utmost importance to the welfare of the city. If it fails now it may fail finally, and the city be left to struggle in her present difficulties, becoming more deeply involved from year to year.

THE ERIE WAR.—We take the following items from the Cleveland papers:

ERIE, Dec. 10—Having become satisfied that the railroad folks have got the timber ready to rebuild the bridge across State-street the High Constable was ordered this P. M. to proceed to take out forty feet more of the said bridge making in all 100 feet, which is the width of the street, having taking out only 60 feet at first.—The timbers that are now ready will hardly fill the gap now making. There is a large meeting at Eagle village this P. M. to make arrangements to sustain the citizens of Erie in carrying out their determination in holding to their present position.

BRIDGE AT HARBORCREEK BURNED.—By a dispatch from Buffalo this morning, we learn that the bridge at Harborcreek was burned last night.

This outrage makes a gap of eight miles to be overcome by coaches.

The Cleveland Herald, of Monday evening has the following:

Later from Erie.—The following dispatch from Erie was received this morning:

Nothing done since last night at Harborcreek. It is not known what will be done here yet—They say they will fit up the bridges, but if they do they will come down again.

There was a meeting at Fairview, West of here, last night, which passed resolutions to tear up the track as soon as they undertake to pass through Erie, and say they will help sustain Erie folks in their determination. The Commissioners at Harborcreek are grading down the embankment, (this means the railroad bed,) where it crosses the highway, and are building a county bridge, and have fenced in the lots, and determined that the rail road shall not go through with any track but a six foot or four foot eight.

The Harborcreek folks are to have a meeting this P. M. at 2 o'clock to form a line of conveyance to Erie free of charge for ladies and children. They say the men can take care of themselves.

We may add that orders have now been given to the men in the employ of the rail road Company to protect the road. A serious collision may therefore be anticipated. The rail road employees have been anxious to receive orders to stand by the works, and they will do so at all hazards.

For the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Yesterday we accepted an invitation kindly extended to us, to visit the steamer Philadelphia, lying at the wharf below the mouth of Liberty street. We found Captain Grace at his post superintending the few finishing touches which, with the eye of an artist, he deemed necessary to bestow here and there upon this not merely useful, but beautiful production of art.

Her exterior, in design and effect, is fine and agreeable, with all the elements of strength, capacity and speed, marking her outline. Her seven boilers furnish some indication of the power of the machinery to be used, which, like all the machinery produced in our work-shops, is altogether composed of the best materials, shaped after the best models. All the new and improved inventions made by our able and enterprising mechanics for the purpose of insuring safety of life have been liberally adopted. In inventive genius, directed to render steam a really safe and controllable agent, we believe that Pittsburgh surpasses all other points in the Republic. We feel proud of the mechanical genius which encircles with a halo the fire and smoke of our city; and yet amid the din of business and the clamor of our highways, how few reflect upon the power of thought exerted in our midst towards the realization of the bright ideals pictured by the originators of steam power."

In the examination of the machinery we were attended by our friend Mr. Kennedy, the engineer of the old Brilliant, who still follows the fortunes of Captain Grace,—as faithful as Achates, and as safe, cautious and reliable an engineer, in all respects, as the country can produce.

But it is of the cabin we would especially write. If Felton or Evans, or any other mechanical genius of a past generation, could by any possibility step into the cabin of the steamer "*Philadelphia*," it would seem to him like a dream of fairy land—so chaste is the architectural design, so elegant the furniture, and so perfectly tasteful are all the arrangements. The piano is one of Nunn & Clark's best, furnished by Mr. Kleber. We believe it is the one to which the premium was accorded at the recent State Fair. Mr. Kleber is also engaged in composing a piece of music, to be dedicated to the Philadelphia.

Taking the new steamer all in all, we consider her the finest specimen of Pittsburgh taste and compactness yet launched on our rivers.—The accommodations are ample for 150 passengers.

Captain Grace is an amiable and justly popular commander, and we sincerely commend him to the favor of the traveling public.

A VISITOR.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARCTIC.

Four Days Later from Europe—Extraordinary short trip—Rumors from the Seat of War—Treaty between France and England—Repulses of the Russians—Two Russian ships wrecked—Dost Mahommed hostile to Russia.

The United States Mail Steamship Arctic, from Liverpool, with Liverpool dates to the 30th instant, arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon.

The Cunard Mail Steamer Africa arrived at Liverpool quarter before midnight of Sunday, the 27th ult.

The steamship Golden Age, in leaving her dock for the river, struck on the wall of Birkenhead wharf, and slightly damaged her cutwater. It will not cause more than two days' detention.

The news brought by the Arctic may be briefly summed up. Nothing of additional importance has occurred at the seat of war, but rumors of an armistice are prevalent.

The strikes of operatives at Preston and elsewhere are as far as ever from being settled.

Dr. Merle D'Aubigne is at present in Dublin, lecturing in connection with the Evangelical Alliance.

Sir Edward Parry, the veteran Arctic voyager, has been appointed Deputy Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Fine Society of Ireland was held at Belfast on the 25th. The prospects of the Society are encouraging. In 1843 there were 53,863 acres under flax in Ireland, while this year there are 175,495.

Count Roget, commander-in-chief of the French artillery in Rome, died at Naples, whither he has gone on leave.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—A Marseilles paper has the following from Constantinople:

Admiral Slade, with the ship-of-the-line Mejidieh, five frigates and a steamer, has gone to cruise in the Black Sea. His object is to drive the Russian cruisers from before Anapa, which is the only port of the Caucasus on a coast of eighty miles. He is accompanied by Sefic Bey, the Circassian Chief, who was so long detained at Adrianople, and he is to supply ammunition and arms to the Leghians, the Laghes and Tcherkesses tribes. The expedition is of the highest importance. If the Turks succeed in taking the fortresses that defend the entrance into the Caucasus, they will put an end to all communication, by land, between Russia and the Trans-Caucasian provinces acquired by the treaty of Gulistan.

Numerous Polish and Russian deserters have reached the Turkish advanced posts in Asia.—Two thousand deserters are said to have reached the camp—a large number, yet, perhaps, correctly stated, as the Russian army in the Caucasus was the receptacle of all punished and degraded soldiers and officers, and consequently contained a great number of malcontents. Hungarian officers, who served with Bem and Dembinski, have undertaken to organize these deserters into serviceable corps.

From Bucharest, Nov. 21st, two words are telegraphed, "nothing new." From Belgrade, Nov. 24th, "all quiet."

Gen. Prim (Spaniard,) Lord Worsley, Captain Bathurst, Herbert Wilson, and Lieut. Buckley were with Omer Pacha at the battle of Oltenitza. The Sultan has written Omer a letter of approval and has sent him a superb charger.

Besides the steamer that ran ashore at Batoum, another Russian ship, the Yenikale, had been wrecked near Sebastopol.

Letters from Kralova of the 17th corroborate the report that the Turks had retired from Kalafat to Widdin, the former place being now held by only 6000 men.

The first regiment of Ostensacken's Russian division passed through Jassy on the 12th, to re-inforce Gorischakoff.

Baron de Bruck, the Austrian negotiator, and Major Wildenbruck, the Prussian, had been recalled from Constantinople. Baron Bruck will resume his post in the ministry at Vienna.

Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers arrived at Constantinople on the 15th, and on the 18th made his official calls. The Augsburg Gazette has intelligence of the approaching recall of the Russian Ministers at Paris and London, Messrs. Kisseleff and Brunow.

There is no truth in the rumor that the Russians have crossed the Danube.

Ten thousand more Egyptians were embarked from Alexandria on the 19th for Constantinople.

The Mahomedans of Hindostan are said to be much excited with the news that the Sultan is at war, and that the English are assisting him.—Recently it was announced that the Czar had formed an alliance with the celebrated Dost Mohammed; but present advices tell a different story; it remains to be seen which is true. This latest account comes from Constantinople, 16th, and says that Dost Mohammed had notified the Shah of Persia that the Affghans are at war with the Russians; that he (Dost) means to attack them in the direction of Chirvan, and that he will march through the Persian territory for that purpose, with the Shah's permission, if he will give it—and without it, if refused. The Khan of Bokhara has been killed by a band of Affghans, and his place is taken by his late Visier, an Affghan prince, named Iddhirim, or "the lightning."

VIENNA, Monday Evening.—It is credibly reported that a serious conflict has taken place between the Servians and the Turks near Ushitsa, on the Servo Bosnian frontier. The Turks were repulsed.

The loss of both parties is estimated at 500 men.

The allied fleets lie at Beyaos, and the Turkish fleets have gone into the Black Sea to keep open the communication with Circassia.

The Turks have repulsed the Russian forces five times from before the fortress of San Nicholas.

Two ships of the Russian fleet have been wrecked in the Black Sea.

Admiral Sir L. Lyon is on his way to take command of the English fleet.

ENGLAND.—A report prevailed in London that a treaty was agitated between England and France guaranteeing the integrity of Turkey, giving Austria and Prussia the option of joining the contracting powers.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued until the 3d of January.

FRANCE.—A new festival, called the "fete des ecoles," instituted by the Archbishop of Paris, in honor of the union of science and religion, was celebrated on Sunday, the 27th, in the Church of St. Genevieve, late the Pantheon.

The Moniteur contradicts the report that Government is about to license gambling houses.

A new treaty of commerce between France and Belgium is under consideration.

None of the Paris papers mention the circumstance of the "fusion," or, to speak more intelligibly, the reconciliation of the French members of that estimable family—the Bourbons. A London letter writer has, however, succeeded in obtaining an account which bears authenticity on its face. On Wednesday, 16th, an ex-major of cavalry met the Duke de Levis, by appointment, at Vienna, to decide on the form in which the interview between the Princes should take place. On Thursday, 17th, the Count de Chambord sent to Wiener-Neustadt one of his carriages, with the Count de Monti, to meet the Duke de Nemours. When the carriage arrived at the chateau the Duke de Levis stood at the door to receive the Duke de Nemours, and to conduct him to the Count de Chambord. In the chief saloon the principal members of the household were drawn up, and so soon as the Duke de Nemours was heard advancing towards the door, which was open, the Count advanced 10 paces, neither more nor less, and just accomplished the fifteenth when the Duke entered. The agreeable Nemours took the hand of the Duke, and bent as if to kiss it, but didn't. The Count took him by both hands, and in a very friendly, but very dignified tone, said—

"My Cousin, I am happy to see you!" The Duke de Nemours replied:

"It is I, my cousin, who am delighted to be able to do now what I have so ardently desired to do long since. I declare to you in my own name, and in the name of my brothers, that we recognise only one Royalty in France, and that Royalty is yours; but one throne, and that the one on which we hope soon to see seated *l'aire de notre maison*—the eldest of our house."

These words the Duke pronounced with a firm voice in presence of the whole company. He was then shown into the Count's private apartment, where he remained three-quarters of an hour, and in that brief space of time is supposed to have settled the destinies of France. On emerging from the conference the Count and the Duke seemed completely agreed. On taking his leave, the Duke (the account says) seemed flattered, indeed overjoyed at the reception he met with. He is reported to have remarked:

"This day is the brightest of my life. I remember that it is precisely the anniversary of the day I was named Colonel by His Majesty Charles X."

Perceiving the Baron—the Duke said—

"I am delighted to be able to congratulate you, M. le Baron, on your constancy and fidelity to the Royal Family."

The Baron bowed—the Duke made his compliments to the Countess of Chambord, and asked permission for his wife and children to visit—upon which the Count remarked:—

"We shall arrange that visit at Vienna, and we will decide on the time that you are to return to pass with us at Frohstadt."

The Duke was further pleased to observe:—

"I have just laid a bridge over the abyss that separated us—a bridge that will lead us all back to France!"

The "fusion" was then considered as accomplished, and couriers were sent off in all directions to announce the fact.

There is a person, by name Louis Bonaparte, somewhat interested in this affair of the "fusion." And we learn from a quarter likely to be well informed, that the Emperor, "*s'est beaucoup amusé au recit de ce qui qui s'est passe entre M. de Chambord, and M. de Nemours.*"—In other words, he thought it funny.

PRUSSIA.—The Chambers were opened at Berlin, Monday, 28th, by a speech read by the President of the Ministry.

The first portion of this address had reference to the internal affairs of the country, such as the scarcity of grain, and the necessity of facilitating the means of transport from one part of Germany to the other. At the close of the speech, the President called the attention of the Chambers to the fact that their deliberations commenced at a period of great anxiety as regarded external affairs, and at a time when the peace of Europe might be disturbed by complications in the East. The government neither could nor would conceal the fact that this anxiety was founded on facts, but still it was prepared to look with confidence on the future.

Prussia, supported by her own strength, and fully conscious of her own power, would continue, as heretofore, her efforts in every direction to maintain peace, and would hold, in the cause of peace and moderation, an independent and impartial tone throughout the whole of this difficult question. But, whatever turn events might take, Providence had placed in Prussia a King at the head of an united, valiant, and patriotic people, and the Chambers might rest assured that the Government, on every occasion on which it might be called to act, would be solely guided by the true interests of the nation.

HOLLAND.—A modification of the Cabinet was expected; the Minister of Justice to resign.

GERMANY.—*Baden.*—From Carlsruhe, 26th November, we learn that the Government measures against the refractory Roman Catholic clergy had led to deplorable riots. A party of gens d'armes who were ordered to arrest some priests, were attacked and put to flight by the peasantry in the Tauber Valley. In other places the priests were rescued by the people. It is expected that the whole affair will be speedily adjusted.

HANOVER.—A change of Ministry has taken place.

PORTUGAL.—The Queen of Portugal, Donna Maria II. da Gloria, expired in child-birth on the 15th, at noon. The infant, a Prince, is also dead. Her Majesty has left seven children, the eldest of whom, the Duke de Braganza, now in his 17th year, will succeed to the throne; the King being according to the laws of the country, nominated Regent until the son has attained his majority. The Queen was in her 34th year; and, by the universal testimony of respect paid to her memory by the Portuguese, seems to have been sincerely regretted. At present, Portugal is tolerably but it is stated several Spanish Juntas have endeavored to enter the kingdom, although there is but little chance of a rising in favor of the Miguelite party. Should a disturbance arise, it will, in all probability, be occasioned by an attempt to annex Portugal to Spain. There are many, it is said, in favor of such an union, but the Portuguese nobility are strongly opposed to any such measure, as their rank and title would either be placed upon a much lower grade, or merged altogether.

GREECE.—A telegraph despatch from Athens, November 18th, mentions that the Chambers had been opened. The Turkish Government demands the dismissal of a professor in the University of Athens, who has spoken disrespectfully of the Porte, in some letters published in the Æon. The Greek Government disclaim the sentiments expressed, but decline to remove the writer.

CHINA.—The following letter is dated Hong Kong, October, 10th, 1853:—

"Our advices from Shanghai are to the 27th ult. There was no change in the state of affairs, the rebels holding the city disagreeing among themselves and no Government formed. Skirmishes had taken place with the neighboring villagers, who had combined to protect themselves, and there were rumors of an approach of the Imperialists to re-take the city, which could easily be done at present, but they had not formed were unable to trace any such movement.

"The late Taoutai had gone up the river in disguise to have an interview it is said, with the Viceroy of the province At Chin-kiang-foo the rebel force was reported to be increased by constant desertion from the Imperial camp.

Organizations were said to be in existence for a simultaneous rise in Sunkeang, Soo-chow, Tae Tsang, and other places. The natives say "that Shanghai was the soul of Keang nan, and that being lost, the whole province may be considered as gone." The rebels in Amoy still hold the island against the Imperialist fleet. Canton was threatened and there was little doubt but that it would have changed masters before the despatch of the next mail.

The naval forces of the Imperialists now seem to be concentrated around the island of Amoy.—One-tenth of them, it is said, would be sufficient to overpower the rebel fleet in the inner harbor. Only once such an attempt has been made, and on that occasion, one of the Imperialist Admirals is said to have displayed considerable pluck, but to have been altogether unsupported. The land forces do not even pretend to come within shot of the rebel troops, and the principal sufferers from the three weeks' fighting before Amoy have been the non combatants. A stray shot from an Imperialist junk came on board Her Majesty's brig Rapid, and took off the carpenter's arm.

A Tartar invasion of China is beginning to be talked of; the Manchoo dynasty have nothing to hope for in such an event, for they are said to be very unpopular. In Chinese Tartary and Thibit there appears to be no immediate cause for apprehending such a movement, and we hear of no Tartar leaders.

In harbor, Her Majesty's steamers Rattler and Styx, and United States frigate Macedonian. At Whampoa, Her Majesty's brig Lilly; United States steamers Susquehanna and Mississippi, and storeship Supply. At Macao, French frigate Constantine. At Cumsingmoon, United States steamer Powhattan, and sloop Vandalia. Outside, Her Majesty's ship Winchester. At Amoy, Her Majesty's steamer Hermes, and brig Rapid. At Shanghai, Her Majesty's ship Spartan, and steamer Salamander; French steamer Cassini, and United States Sloop Saratoga.

The Overland Friend of China says: At Shanghai the aspect of affairs is very bad. Since, we are informed that on the eighth day after the capture of the place, the rebel leader hoisted the flag of the Nankin dynasty.

From Ningpo, the next consular port south of Shanghai, the news is very threatening, the country all around, by advices to the 20th ult., being in a disturbed state, and a rising daily expected.

The island of Formosa is also the theatre of an insurrection.

Between Canton and Hong Kong there is still continued fighting.

A gentleman, who a few days ago received some reliable intelligence from the disturbed districts, informed us that the rebellious feeling was increasing rapidly—that the people of Tatsing a place near the Bogue, with 10,000 inhabitants, had surprised a large village, and had killed and wounded a good many people.

EGYPT.—According to our accounts from Alexandria of the 19th of November, the question of the prohibition of the exportation of corn from Egypt had undergone a material change.

On the 9th all shipments were stopped, but numerous protests and threats having been made by the Consuls and merchants, Abbas Pasha found himself under the necessity of yielding; and now all the grain and pulse in Alexandria, belonging to the merchants may be exported, but no grain is to be brought to Alexandria from the interior.

The Egyptian steamers expected from Constantinople have not yet arrived to take the remainder of the troops, about 7500 men, which Abbas Pasha had in readiness to join the Sultan's army against Russia. The number of troops sent by the Pasha will be about 25,000 in all, and it appears that his Highness is not inclined to send any more men, nor even to provide the Sultan with wheat, as he now considers that he has done quite enough in support of the cause.

Owing to the contradictory orders respecting the exportation of produce, prices of grain had fallen and risen as much as from 8s to 10s per quarter, and they were on the rise, in consequence of the exportation being limited. Vessels are still in demand, though freights had fallen to 13s from 16s 6d per quarter. Exchange on London, 100 piastres per pound sterling

The following intelligence respecting the markets will be found interesting:

LIVERPOOL, 11th Mo., 28th, 1853.—The weather since the 25th, has been mostly foggy, damp and cold—with a severe frost on the night of the 27th.

Our imports since this day week of American wheats have been large, many ships being yet unreported at the Custom House and we have a full supply of flour. By the latest advices from New York, the quantities of wheat and flour cleared and afloat from that port to this appears to be about 16,500 quarters, and 26,000 barrels of flour.

We have no material change to notice in the position or value of wheat since Friday, but in some instances flour ex-ship has been purchased at 32s. On the whole the wheat trade was flat, and dealers operating with caution; the wheats being scarce cannot be quoted cheaper than on Friday, but middling descriptions were the turn in favor of the buyer, especially for lots required to be cleared ex-ship on the prices of that day.

Flour dull sale, and buyers had 6d. ₽ barrel considered to them.

Indian corn continues in retail demand, only for feeding purposes, and to effect sales a decline of 6d to 1s ₽ quarter has to be submitted to.

RICHARDSON, BROTHERS & CO.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29, 1853.—Provisions—Holders of Sides and Shoulders have been anxious to clear up, and have accepted lower prices; 41s is said to have been taken for Short Middles in store; lard is more saleable. Pork without any new feature. Lard looks down. Tallow is lower. Cloverseed has been neglected. Quercitron Bark sells slowly at previous rates. Breadstuffs—The arrivals are large and buyers are reserved. Flour is fully 1s down. Wheat has given way 2d. to 3d. Indian Corn is not wanted at present.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The English funds have not recovered the sudden decline which took place at the close of business on Saturday, the range of Consols to-day having been between 95¼ and 95¾. The price on Saturday evening was 95½ to ⅞ and the market opened this morning at 95½ to ¾, and left off at 95¾ ⅞ for money, and 95⅞ to ¾ for the account in the 18th of January.

It was understood in the city that a treaty has been arranged between England and France, guaranteeing Turkey against any aggression on the part of Russia, and that it remains for Prussia and Austria to join therein, if they see fit.—London Times.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET.—The price of pig-iron in our market during the week has been well maintained, although not much business has been transacted. To day the market closes at 79s 6d to 80s, cash, for mixed numbers warrants, but without much disposition to do business.

The double track of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, from Cleveland to Grafton, will probably be ready for the iron by the 15th of December. The rail is to be compound, manufactured at Newcastle Pa., and two rolling mills there are already busy in making it. The whole track will not be in running order before spring.

MAYORALTY.

We are authorized to announce Mr. FERDINAND H. VOLK as a candidate for Mayor of Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention.

HONRY W. PARK will be a candidate for reelection to the Mayoralty of Allegheny City, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention.

MANY CITIZENS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Five Hundred Worms Expelled—Read the following statement from respectable Druggists of the surprising effects of H. A. Fahnestock's unequalled Vermifuge:

ODGENSBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1853.

Mssrs. H. A. Fahnestock & Co.—

Gentlemen—Saltz of Clark, a man of undoubted veracity, of the town of Lisbon, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., says that he purchased of you a Vermifuge, for which he gave 3 dose of B. Fahne tock's Vermifuge, in succession, in the afternoon of the same day she passed at one time 500 SWEETENS, and at another, MORE WORMS. About 2 o'clock the following night, she passed the remarkable number of 1000 SWEETENS, TWENTY-ONE, making in all, 547, in less than 12 hours time. He said they were perfectly sweetened, and not a single worms from a child of her age, and that he counted them accurately. Very respectfully,

ROBERT S. RANDALL, Druggists.

Prepared and sold by H. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO. cor. Wood and 1st sts., Pittsburgh. v11

R. C. LOOMIS,

(Of the late firm of M'Curdy & Loomis,)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

50 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN T. LOGAN, ROBT. T. KENNEDY
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REMOVAL

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON & Sheet Iron &c &c.

Have removed to their new and extensive store, No. 52 Wood street, four doors above the St. Charles Hotel, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to an examination of the most complete assortment ever offered in this city. feb7

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM

DAGUERREOTYPES.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like image, at a very moderate charge, and in the shortest time, that this well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no pay, can be found, where one of the largest and best arranged Skylight and Skylight rooms constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and a large and elegant variety of beautiful Daguerreotypes, are now practised by the celebrated Rolls of Philadelphia, and NELSON, who is last in Pittsburgh to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, which for clear and true effects, which has never been surpassed.

☞ Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M., to 5 P. M. ja25:dAw1y:tf

DAGUERREOTYPES

AT THE

NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, Wilcox's Drug Store, Market street, (opposite Spear's Jewelry store,) Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen! Wishing to obtain lifelike likenesses at moderate prices, will do well to call at the above establishment, fitted up with very superior Side and Sky Lights, arranged throughout with every thing that the operator can desire, and secure a number of studies of the human form with all the expression of countenance, in the highest style of Art.

Engravings, Paintings, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken of original likenesses.

☞ Persons not required to take a picture, unless a perfect resemblance.

☞ Daguerreotypes taken of sick and deceased persons in any part of the city and vicinity.

☞ Gallery open from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M. Entrance in the Diamond. ja20:dAw1y:tf

☞ Liver Disease.—Carter's Spanish Mixture, as a remedy for liver disease, and a number of formidable evils connected with a disorganized state of that organ, is unrivalled.

Hundreds of certificates, from the highest sources, of persons now living in the city of Richmond, Va., might be given of cures effected by Carter's Spanish Mixture.—We have only room to refer to the extraordinary sale of Samuel M. Drinker, Esq., of the firm of Drinker & Morris Booksellers, Richmond, Va., who was cured by 2 bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, after 3 years suffering from diseased liver. He says its action on the blood is wonderful, better than all the medicine he had ever taken, and cheerfully recommended it to all.

☞ See advertisement in another column de10:dm8

☞ Oakland Property for Sale—This Property is situated about one half mile from the city line, fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue. It is covered with Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds, many of them in full bearing. Also an abundance of Grape, Raspberry, Currant, Gooseberry, &c., &c. There is a two story Frame House, together with convenient out houses on it. For ease of access and pleasantness of location, this property cannot be surpassed. It contains a little over 5 acres. I will sell the whole together, or divide it to suit purchasers.

THOS. J. CAMPBELL,
Oct. 5, 1853: dtf No. 119 Water street.

☞ Lyon's Kathairon.—The Kathairon neutralizes the effects of Disease, Climate and old age in Preserving and restoring the human Hair even after a Baldness of many years; cleanses the scalp from Dandruff and its natural impurities; will cure the Nervous Headache and all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, and is the most desirable article for Curling and imparting gloss to the hair in the world. It happily unites the two most choicest Remedies to the best French Extracts, and exhales the Perfume of the most delightful flowers. No person should be without it. Price only 25 cts., in large bottles. Sold by all dealers everywhere.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers, G. Fraser, Benj. Page jr., Fleming Bros., and Brunn & Keller. no19-1m

☞ SEE HELVETIA AND LAFAYETTE GOLD Mining Company, New York column. sp18:3m

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $500,000!

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No. 50 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

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Curtis Noble.....Firm of Condit & Noble.
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James Humphrey.....Firm of Barney, Humphrey & Butler.
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Rufford N. Barney.....Firm of Wells, Fargo & Co.
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SIMEON L. LOOMIS, President.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Secretary.

☞ F. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger—This Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence, in ordinary diarrhœa, incipient cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, it is of inestimable value. During the prevalence of the epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly delicious; no family or individual should be without it.

CAUTION—Be sure to get the genuine Essence, which is prepared only by F. BROWN, at his Drug and Chemical Store, north-east corner of Fifth and Market streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable apothecaries in the States; and, in Pittsburgh, by Benj. Page, Jr., B. A. Fahnestock & Co., Jas. S. Smith, Samuel Wilson & Co., J. Schoonmaker & Co.

In Allegheny City by H. P. Schwartz and Leo A. Beckman & Co. ap20:—

JAMES P. TANNER,

WHOLESALE DEALER

IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, AND LEATHER,

No. 56 Wood street, Pittsburgh,

ENTRES SIXTH AND FOURTH.

☞ My stock consists of upwards of 2500 CASES, embracing every variety and style of BOOTS, SHOES and BONNETS, purchased direct from New England manufacturers, adapted to the Spring Trade, and *WINTER SALES*, and will be sold at satisfactory prices—comparing favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. Also, NEW YORK SOLE LEATHER. 11:p29

☞ WE DIRECT the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL," to be found upon the fourth page.

AMOS LELAND & CO.,

171 PEARL STREET,

New York,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

STRAW GOODS,

consisting in part of

PANAMA, LEGHORN, SEWED, BRAID, CANTON AND PALM LEAF HATS:

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