PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1854.

☞ 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.

COUNTY MEETING.—The Whigs and Anti-Masons of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships in the County, will meet at their respective places of holding elections, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, inst., between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock, p. m., and select two delegates in each district to attend a County Convention, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February, 1854, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 15th day of March, 1854. By order of the Committee of Correspondence.

THOS. J. BIGHAM, Ch'm'n.

REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.—It has been a favorite employment with the South, to declaim against the want of faith on the part of the North, in reference to the various compromises on the Slavery question, which the majority of the people of the North never agreed to, but which they conscientiously opposed and abhorred. When the North required that the "Wilmot proviso" should be applied to the new territory acquired from Mexico, the South pronounced it a violation of the "Missouri Compromise," and boasted of their adherence to their engagements. But what do we find now? A serious proposition entertained, to repeal the Missouri Compromise, for the purpose of admitting Slavery into the territory of Nebraska—a territory lying West of Missouri, and within the bounds of Slavery exclusion. The most astonishing of all is, however, that such is the profundity of the subserviency to Slavery, at the present time, that it is believed, by men who understand the character of this Congress, that the measure will carry, and that we shall have another Slave State on our Western border! Who could have believed this a few years ago?

It is impossible to tell how much a people will bear. When in 1841, we, with others, warned the people of this country against the danger of the annexation of Texas, we were taunted with being an alarmist. The thing was impossible. The *people* would never agree to it. When the old Sage of Braintree, in his speech to his constituents foretold the coming storm, he was pronounced fanatical and in his dotage. For publishing that speech, his Accidency JOHN TYLER, of disgraceful memory, ordered all the Government advertisements out of the *Gazette*, and transferred them to the Locofoco *Post*. This was in the first year of his Accidency's occupancy; and just after he had been elevated to office by Whig support. Still, nobody would believe that Texas would be annexed. The idea was too monstrous. Time went on, the danger of annexation became more imminent, the people were aroused and alarmed, public meetings were held to protest against the act, and solemn resolutions were passed by State Legislatures, pronouncing the project unconstitutional, and declaring it a breach of the federal compact, and asserting they would not consent to it. By degrees the public mind became familiarized with it. Most Democratic party, always subservient to Slavery dictation, succumbed, and on the last night of John Tyler's disgraceful Presidency, the act was accomplished.

All know the events which succeeded. James K. Polk was elected President, the Mexican war followed, new territories were acquired, the doctrines of the "Wilmot Proviso" were for a while fearlessly uttered and supported, and then the North was again defeated by the series of Acts as the Compromise measures, by which the Northern yoke was put on the necks of the North, and her free citizens were prevented, on pain of fine and imprisonment, from discharging duties enjoined by humanity, liberty and the law of God. Since that wretched moment, the craven spirit of submission to the behests of Slavery has been increasing. One after another of our public presses and public men have succumbed, and now, when the South comes forward and demands still further concessions, even the breach of contracts and solemn engagements, it scarcely moves the public heart. Emboldened by success, the proud and arrogant South does not deign to do her own degrading work; but puts forward Douglass, of Illinois, and Cass, of Michigan, both aspirants for the Presidency, and who are willing to pay any price for it. Even BENTON, it is said, will not oppose. This we will not believe until we cannot help it.

But even Nebraska will not satisfy the South. She must have more slave territory still. Hence the filibustering expedition of Walker, and his company of desperadoes and pirates. More than one thousand men, it is said are engaged in this enterprise, and there is not much doubt it will succeed. Lower California and Sonora will soon drop into our hands, by violent invasion, annexation and purchase, and thus two more slave States will be added to the glorious American Union.

"The land of the *free*, and the home of the brave."

Well, we admire their spunk and indomitable energy of the South. Three slave States in one year is doing a pretty good business. If the North is too craven spirited to defend her own rights, and is too keen on the scent of wealth, and spoils and office to attend to honor, right and freedom, she deserves to be trodden under foot and despised. Nebraska will come in polluted with slavery, if the South can induce slaveholders to go there, which is somewhat doubtful, and Sonora and Lower California will come in to swell the Southern power in the Senate and the electoral college, and the north will humbly acquiesce, and will, withal, put herself out of breath to catch run away negroes for her southern masters, in testimony of her fidelity to the Compromises of the Constitution!

NEBRASKA.—"Observer," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, and also correspondent of the Baltimore Sun under the signature of "X," telegraphs to those papers as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—I am glad to inform you that Gen. Cass will urge to it that the Nebraska Territorial Bill shall be shaped so that will leave it to the people in the Territory to establish or prohibit involuntary servitude, without waiting till they are ready to come as a State into the Union. That part of the Missouri compromise which might apply to Nebraska must be repealed. Gen. Cass is determined to separate the sheep from the goats. OBSERVER.

From the tone of this dispatch it would seem that Gen. Cass can put the Senate in his pocket as easily as Gen. Jackson once pocketed the State of Delaware. The Senate is nothing, and Gen. Cass everything. "Gen. Cass will see to it"—"Gen. Cass is determined," &c. Here is an omnipotent General, for you; one man among sixty-two, and greater than them all! Why, this is better than being President. The occupant of the White House is something, in this way, but Gen. Cass is the embodiment of what was once termed the most august assemblage in the world. No matter what dangers may be apprehend from the action of the Senate; "Gen. Cass will see to it" that all is right. "Gen. Cass is determined to have his own way," and who shall resist him? Happy is the nation that possesses a Cass! Happy are the people, too, who enjoy chroniclers to post them up, betimes, about the determinations and watchfulness of the mighty General from Michigan!

We present below the monthly statement of the receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the month of December and for the year. The receipts for the month exceed the estimate published on the 2d inst. $9,972, and make the gross receipts for the year $2,855,932.96, against $1,672,64 in the year 1852. Increase $966,810.42, or about 51 ⅌ cent.

Receipts for the month ending Dec.

31, 1853	$259,872 80
Same month last year	198,612 16
Increase	$61,260 64
Receipts from Jan. 1, 1853, to Dec. 31, 1853	$2,855,932 96
Same period last year	1,889,672 54
Increase	$966,310 42

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The large quantity of thirty-four tons of specie was conveyed up the river this morning on board the steamboat John L. Avery. It was shipped from the Mint in this city, and is to be taken to that of Philadelphia.—*N. O. Picayune*

WESTERN RESERVE BANK.—On Saturday morning we found the following telegraphic dispatch, by the Pew line, in our advertisement box, having been deposited there by the telegraphic agent the evening before, after our office had closed:

WARREN, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1854.

To Editors of Pittsburgh Gazette:—Western Reserve Bank stopped redeeming their notes this morning at 10 o'clock. J. H. KIBBEE.

Not dreaming that this was an imposition, and supposing it a matter of public importance, we posted the dispatch at our office door. A gentleman, formerly of Warren, having seen it there, at once dispatched a message to Warren, and received the following answer:

WARREN, Jan. 14, 1854.

The Western Reserve Bank is as sound and solvent as any bank in the Union, and we have not been called upon to redeem $5000 of our notes for the last sixty days, and we have more than $150,000 of available funds on hand. The report of Kibbee is as false as false can be.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Cashier.

This last dispatch will be satisfactory to our business community. The Western Reserve Bank has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most prudently and cautiously managed banks of Ohio, and we have no doubt of its thorough solvency. The attempt to use the press for the purpose of discrediting it, is, under the circumstances, worthy of the severest condemnation.

A CHECKMATE OF THE ERIE ROTTERS.—A circular is receiving the signatures of all our principal mercantile firms, pledging the signers to deliver freight upon any point of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers as cheaply and as expeditiously as was done before the outrages at Erie commenced, or as can be done by Philadelphia by any route or in any mode. Arrangements have been made with a line of steamers to Baltimore, which will leave here daily, and with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whereby this will be accomplished. It is a most excellent movement and cannot fail of proving effectual. We shall publish the circular with the signatures tomorrow.—*New York Courier.*

If we are not mistaken the New Yorkers did the same thing last year, before the Erie troubles commenced. It is only another mode of giving expression to jealousy of Philadelphia. If Pennsylvania is to be *tabooed* by New York and Ohio in this way, what success will those of our citizens who are earnest in favor of giving the free right of way through the State to all railroads meet with? We are opposed to all sectional and narrow policy in this respect, but no Pennsylvanian can look upon the efforts of New York and certain towns in Ohio, to injure her character and interests without the deepest indignation.

NEW GERMAN PAPER.—The "*Republicaner*" is the name of a new German paper just started in this city. It purports to be published for the benefit of the Catholic Orphan Asylum on Troy Hill, but its main object is to break down the other German papers of the city, which speak too freely against the Pope and Catholicism, and their encroachments upon popular rights. The name is a misnomer. There is no affinity between Catholicism, in its political developements, and true republicanism.

KNICKERBOCKER, for January, rich, racy, and able, has just been received at Callow's.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE BALTIC.

The rumors respecting the prospect of peace are confused and contradictory. While some persons maintain that the Emperor of Russia has consented to send a plenipotentiary to the Congress at Vienna, letters from St. Petersburgh, state positively that the Czar insists that the religious question shall be arranged between himself and the Sultan without the intervention of the other Powers. It is added that the Emperor has no objection to send a representative to the Conference, but that he reserves to himself the right to treat directly with the Porte on all that relates to the protectorate of the Greek subjects. The latest statement, if it can be relied on, is, however, rather more satisfactory. It comes by telegraph from Vienna, 22d, and states that a despatch had been received there from Mr. de Bruck, dated Constantinople, 20th, and was immediately communicated to the ministers of Britain, France and Prussia, to the effect that the Porte will send a plenipotentiary to the conference, provided the Russians will evacuate the Principalities. The Ambassadors of the Three Powers had been instructed to urge on the Sultan not to insist on this condition, but to assure him that the integrity of the Turkish empire will be maintained, and the Principalities shall be restored as soon as the dispute with Russia shall have been settled.

A Constantinople despatch of date 16th, mentions that the Vienna note reached Constantinople on the 15th, when Redschid Pacha had an interview with the Foreign Ministers. He promised to do his utmost for the furtherance of peace in the Grand Divan, which was to meet on the 20th, but thought that the part taken by Persia and Russia, would render an arrangement very difficult. Both the Turkish Minister in Persia, and the Persian Minister at Constantinople, have quitted their posts contrary to the advice of the French and English Ministers. The Turks are preparing for an expedition against Sebastopol.

From the army in Asia there are no later reports. The details to hand of past events do not bear out the victories claimed by the Russians.

It was generally reported in the Principalities that an armistice during the winter months would be agreed on. But this would enable Russia to take the field in the spring, with not much short of 180,000 men.

It appears that the Moldavo Wallachian militia, recently incorporated with the Russian forces, cannot be trusted in the field against the Turks. They are, therefore, to be employed to do garrison duty in the Principalities.

Russia has appointed M. de Fonton as Imperial Commissioner in Servia, and has given an evasive answer to the Servian complaint respecting the dangerous proximity of the ex-Prince Milosch to the Servian frontier.

BRITAIN.—The split in the Cabinet has been patched up, and Lord Palmerston continues in his office. Says the Times, as if semi-officially, "we were enabled to state on Friday, December 16th, that Viscount Palmerston had tendered his resignation of the office of Secretary of the Home Department, and had therefore ceased to form a part of the Queen's government, if his resignation was accepted by the crown. The announcement was strictly accurate, and accordingly Viscount Palmerston has not attended the meetings of the Cabinet, which have been held since he expressed his intention to resign. It is, however, well known, that the important office of Home Secretary has not been filled up or accepted by any other member of the government, and we have now the satisfaction to learn that the resignation of Lord Palmerston has not been definitely accepted, but is withdrawn, and that the Secretary for the Home Department will retain,—we can hardly say resume his former position in the present administration. Explanations, honorable alike to all the parties concerned in this transaction, have been exchanged, and as the difficulties which had arisen between Lord Palmerston and his colleagues were limited, as we have already stated on a former occasion, to the question of parliamentary reform as dealt with by Lord John Russell, it has been found possible, without any sacrifice of principle, to place the government again on a united, and we hope a permanent basis. To be candid, there has been too much precipitation on all sides in this matter.—Lord Palmerston expressed his intention to resign as if some vital principle of the Constitution were in dispute and the provisions of the new Reform Bill were irrevocably settled, neither of which suppositions were correct.

The difference of opinion was thought to be more serious and more fatal to the Union of the Cabinet than it has since proved to be by those members of the Government, who alone were in full possession of the case. But no Councils were sitting at the time, and the step appears to have been taken without a distinct communication on a question of such extreme importance to all the ministers of the Crown, several of whom were not in London. Upon a fuller consideration of the whole subject, and an explanation of the condition in which the projected measure of Reform now stands, it was found that no imperious dictates of conscience and of duty, by which alone such a step could be justified, did, in this instance, require so great a sacrifice. The zealous mediation of the Duke of Newcastle, the sagacious and patriotic advice of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and, we must add, the excellent temper and public spirit shown by the Ministers most nearly engaged in this discussion, have led to this satisfactory result: and it would have been utterly unworthy of the high position and motives of these statesmen, if they had hesitated for a moment to retrace a step taken under some misconception of the cause to which it was alone attributable."

The London Times has an editorial on the prospect of war with Russia. Referring to the treaties of 1734, 1766 and 1793 between Britain and Russia, (which seems to have been renewed under the treaty of Orebro, in 1812,) a year's grace is allowed to the subject of either country to return home in the event of war between the two powers. No such provision appears in the commercial treaty of 1840, but may be presumed to be still in force. The large number of British engineers and artisans employed in Russia makes this an important matter to be clearly understood.

FRANCE.—On the 22d the French Government received official intelligence that the combined fleets had entered the Black Sea. It was accordingly probable that the Russian Ambassador would demand, if he had not already demanded, an explanation with reference to the entry of the fleet and whether it is meant as a hostile demonstration on the part of France against Russia? The answer is expected to be that the policy of the French government has undergone no change—that peace is still the object that the policy of the French government has undergone no change—that peace is still the object it desires, and that no effort consistent with the national honor, and the integrity and honor of the Sultan, the ally of France, will be spared in its attainment, and that the presence of the fleets is less a hostile demonstration than for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of such a calamity as that which has recently taken place. It is stated, however, that on the resignation of Lord Palmerston, the Emperor Napoleon caused a note to be written in very plain terms to the Earl of Aberdeen, asking for a definite answer whether England intended to stand by Turkey or to desert her in her hour of need.

INDIA AND CHINA.—Details of the news by the overland Indian and China mail are to hand.—Bombay dates are to November 28th. The news from India is of little interest to our readers.—There was scarcity in the Northern districts of the Madras presidency, owing to want of rain. Cholera in Bombay was decreasing. Trade was not very brisk; money market quiet.

Dates from Shanghae, China, are to the 2d of November. There was no new feature to report in the war. Constant fighting was going on, with little result on either side. The Imperialists numbered about 14,000, and the foreign vessels hitherto employed at Chin-kiang-foo had been brought round to assist them. The fleet of junks was also coming, and unless the insurgents receive re-inforcements, it is doubtful if they will be able to hold the city. The Ex-Taouite Samqua is short of funds, and he had some difficulty with the British Consul, in consequence of presenting himself with armed followers on the neutral ground.

A correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The proceedings of the American Commissioner and the American Vice Consul as regards neutrality, are considered somewhat equivocal, and the Insurgent Chief has addressed a letter on the subject."

The payment of duties during the capture of Shanghae, and the present collection of them, are being agitated by the foreign authorities and the Imperial Government, and were causing much excitement. The British Consul has intimated that no more duties will be paid by British traders till the city is again under Tartar sway. On the other hand, Mr. Marshal insists on payment in silver, against which the American merchants have vehemently protested.

Of the progress of the insurrection in the North, we have no reliable accounts. Ningpo was quiet. Amoy, Nov. 5th, was expected to be speedily retaken by the Imperialists.

At Canton there was nothing new. The city remained quiet. Trade in imports was again languid, and the late improvement in yarns and shirtings was not maintained. Exchange had fallen to 5s 2d per dollar. The price of tea was maintained, and the finer qualities were scarce. At Shanghae shipments of tea were active. In imports little doing. Exchange on England 6s 6d.

It was generally understood that Sir George Bonham's resignation was accepted. No successor appointed.

Mr. Marshal was at Macao awriting the arrival of his successor.

GERMANY.—*The Religious Troubles in Baden.*—A letter from Frieburg, Baden, of the 18th, states that the Jesuit missionaries have been ordered by the authorities to leave the place within a week. A similar order was issued about a month previous, but was withdrawn by the Regent, in the hope that they would profit by the indulgence. The Chambers are convoked to meet January 9th. The Austrian mediation is spoken of in the Jesuit quarrel.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, Dec. 27, 1853.

The Ministerial Crisis consequent upon the recent resignation of Lord Palmerston, has been terminated in the way most satisfactory to all parties, except the direct opponents of the government, namely, by the return of that nobleman to office.

With regard to the immediate cause of the misunderstanding that led to this temporary separation from his colleagues, nothing further has transpired. In the quarters where it was originally asserted to have arisen solely from a difference of opinion on some provisions of Lord John Russell's proposed reform bill, that statement is still maintained. The explanation therefore is, that each party had in some degree misapprehended the sentiments of the other, and that upon the matter being fully discussed by all the Ministry, several of whom had been previously wholly unaware of the existing grounds of difference, it was found to involve no point of a character so vital as to put mutual concessions out of the question. At the same time there is reason to believe in the correctness of the supposition mentioned in the last advice, to the effect that Palmerston's objection to the contemplated bill was founded not so much on any inherent dislike to a liberal measure in that direction, as upon a sense that this is not the time at which the country should be agitated by any question likely to require much attention or to awaken opposition to excitement. "Let us," he may be supposed to have said, "bring forward a bill of reform that shall meet all the proved and justifiable abuses that require corrections, and which even the tories will be unable openly to defend, but avoid organic changes that would induce them to fight with party rancor at a moment when all the energies of every class should be engaged in the cause of European order."

It may consequently be concluded that the arrangement which has now been effected, has probably been based in a great measure on the conversion of the cabinet to his view. Lord Palmerston, it may be assumed, has conceded some of his objections to the extensive nature of Lord John Russell's reform plan, and in return the Cabinet have perhaps been brought to acknowledge that that measure must nevertheless be regarded as a subordinate, and in contrast with the great struggle which is apparently to be entered upon in Europe, even an important one. Already it has been acknowledged by those who speak the sentiments of the government, that in comparison with the questions now involved in our foreign policy, "the undefined provisions of this or that measure of legislative reform for the next session of Parliament assume a secondary importance," and that "the path of duty lies for the present along a higher and more rugged track."

Respecting the progress of the war there has been a surprising absence, during the past three days, of any new details. There is a general belief that the Russians are making great preparations for an advance from Bucharest, to attack the entrenched camp of Omar Pasha at Kalafat, and the result of a determined conflict at that point, which is the only spot in the Principalities now occupied by the Turks, will have a momentous effect in stimulating or dispiriting the Sultan's troops. Meanwhile the diplomatists continue at work to bring about the proposed conference at Vienna between Turkey and Russia, by means of plenipotentiary from each power. The Sultan, it is said, expresses his readiness to open such a negotiation, but stipulates that the Principalities shall first be evacuated. The diplomatists are trying to argue him out of this determination, but he is by no means easily to be induced to be content with assurances that the evacuation shall be a result of the conference, and that he may therefore dispense with insisting upon it as a preliminary. It appears unlikely, however, that these proceedings can be carried on with the slightest hope by any of the powers except Austria, whose anxiety about the position in which she is placed makes her willing to hope anything to be possible rather than a prolonged war and the humiliation of her protector. On the part of England and France there seem at length to be a feeling that the time for negotiation is over, although England and France will of course be ready to promote the Vienna arrangements if all the other parties are desirous of entertaining it.

In the absence of any fresh intelligence the stock market continues to indicate that inherent strength which has been remarkable during the past two months. At the last date consols were quoted at 93¾ and they have closed to-day at 94¼.

We have another account of the Sinope engagement, professedly "founded upon investigations made there by the captain and officers of the English war steamer Retribution." It is as follows:

On the 13th of November a Turkish flotilla, consisting of seven frigates, (one of 60 guns,) three corvettes, and two steamers, anchored in the bay of Sinope. On the 21st a Russian squadron of three two-deckers, a frigate and a brig, stood in Sinope, and after reconnoitering the Turkish position, cruised off the harbor, maintaining the blockade in spite of very hazy weather. It was suggested to Osman Pacha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, that as an action would be unavoidable, the best course would be to force the blockade, and make a running fight of it; but, not contemplating any reinforcement of the Russians, he unfortunately rejected the advice of his subordinates, upon the consideration of some of his vessels having been damaged in a recent gale, and on the probability of a successful result if the action were fought at anchor.

On the forenoon of the 30th a large Russian squadron, composed of three three-deckers, and three two-deckers, under the command of Vice-Admiral Nachimoff, having also the flag of a rear-admiral, stood in for the bay under full sail before the wind, and took up a position close along side of the Turkish ships, the latter not firing upon them while doing so. Two frigates and three steamers remained outside to cut off the retreat of any Turkish vessels attempting to escape. Osman Pacha forthwith signaled his fleet to fight bravely to the last in defence of their country, and at noon a desperate action commenced. For upwards of an hour and a half the Turkish frigates resisted these fearful odds without flinching. The first of their losses was the Navick frigate, whose captain, Ali Bey, being menaced with boarding by a huge three-decker, and having abandoned all hope of successful resistance, with desperate devotion blew up his vessel.

At the end of the above period the destruction of the Turkish force was frightful and complete. Some of the ships were burned by the enemy's red hot shot, others blew up and the others, whose sides were literally beaten in by the enormous weight of the Russian metal, slipped their cables, and, with the exception of two, drifted on shore. The Russians now manned their yards, and cheered in honor of their victory. They immediately re-commenced firing upon the helpless wrecks, from which a feeble drooping fire was still maintained with unequalled fortitude, and did not cease until they had completed the work of destruction and butchery.

They then took possession of the two vessels which had not gone on shore, but from their battered condition, abandoned and destroyed them the following day. One of the Turkish steamers, the Taif, alone escaped. She had slipped her cable shortly after the commencement of the battle, and after forcing her way at some risk through the force cruising outside, brought the first intimation of this fatal event to Constantinople. Before the action commenced, the Turkish crews numbered 4,498 men; of them 538 have survived, the others having been slain, or a man at their posts. Most of the survivors are wounded; among them are 120 prisoners, who were taken by the Russians on board the frigates abandoned by them, and who have been carried into Sebastopol.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1853.

The Ministers, unable to find a Secretary for the Home Department, have made their peace with Lord Palmerston, and he has once more returned to his office. It has not oozed out upon what conditions the contending parties were reconciled, but the whole transaction, the sudden bolting of Lord Palmerston on a question of the sham Reform bill, the invectives against him in the official organ of the Ministry, his sudden return to office, and the praises now lavished upon him by the same *Times* which last week abused him so bitterly, do not in any way give more energy to the English policy in the East. The fleet has entered the Black Sea, the Exchange trembled when it was that Admiral Dundas might sail to Sebastopol and destroy the Russian fleet, but when the Russian Ambassador asked for an explanation of this move, he got for answer that it was with no hostile intention that the English and French fleets went into the Euxine, but only to prevent a similar disaster to that of Sinope. The Courts of St. James and of the Tuileries remain on the same footing of friendship with the Czar as before, and his fleet is safe, but something was of course to be done in order to appease the indignation of the Sultan, and of the civilized world; and while the English and French Governments are courting the Czar and betraying the Sultan, the Emperor of Russia is preparing for a gigantic war.

It is unavoidable, and while the English Cabinet is blundering and wavering, and negotiating, Russian emissaries and Russian armies are rousing the nations of inner Asia, the Persians, the Afghans, and all the enemies of England. Thus they are preparing a descent of barbarians on the British possessions in India. It is said that the Russian expedition against Khiva is only five leagues distance from Orgenedj, the capital of the Khanat, and should they succeed in taking it, the prestige of the Russian arms, which has already induced the Shah of Persia to declare war against Turkey, and, as it is reported even against England, will overawe all the Tartar and Turkoman States, from the Chinese wall to the frontiers of Hindostan.

In the mean time nothing is left untried to sow the seeds of discord between England and France; a rupture between Napoleon and Victoria might insure the easy triumph of Russia, not only over Turkey but over England. An article in the Times—which charges the French Ambassador, Baraguy d'Hilliers, with having opposed the immediate sailing of the fleet after the defeat of Sinope, in order to intimidate the Russian fleet—made a very deep impression in Paris, where there is no secret about the coolness of Prince Albert toward Louis Napoleon, and about the good wishes of the Queen for the Orleans family. Besides, the instructions of the English Government and the explanation given to the Russian Ambassador, show clearly that the English had as little intention to do harm to the honor of the Czar as the French; but Lord Redcliff for the second time, over-reached the French Ambassador in Constantinople, and put the responsibility of refusing the aid formerly claimed by the Sultan upon the shoulders of the Frenchman.

The attacks against Prince Albert daily grow stronger—*The Morning Advertiser, The Morning Herald, The Sun, The Daily News, The Atlas* and *The Patriot*, censure his unconstitutional influence in the most severe terms. The Coburg policy is openly denounced, and even the loyalty of the English people does not shield him against public indignation. Yet in Parliament you will find only expression of that feeling which pervades all classes of the people, with the exception of the persons connected with the Exchange and with the Peace Society. Parliament represents the wealth, not the people of Great Britain.

The well-fought duel of Mr. Soule with the French Embassador, Mr. Turgot, at Madrid, has excited great attention in the aristocratic circles. It is probably the first instance in the annals of diplomacy, of two Embassadors fighting a duel at a foreign Court, and doing it for the criticism on a lady's dress. Yet nobody blames Mr. Soule; he behaved like a gentleman, while the French Embassador was in the wrong.

Izzet Pacha, the Commander of the important fortress of Belgrade, has suddenly died, not without suspicion of poison. The affairs of Servia daily grow more and more complicated. The Prince is faithful to the Sultan, but the great Russian party is daily increasing. The Prince, alarmed by the presence of his rival, the pretender Milosh, has sent a special envoy for an explanation from Prince Gorchikoff, and got an evasive answer, while the Milosh party in Servia are canvassing the people for Russia and trying to rouse them against the Porte. The sudden death of Izzet Pacha is very ominous under the circumstances.

C. C. & C. R. R. OFFICERS.—Yesterday at the annual meeting of stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year.

President—H. B. Payne.
Vice President—M. J. Williamson.
Treasurer—T. P. Handy.
Directors—H. B. Payne, J. Gillett, Leonard Case, Richel Hilliard, A. Stone, jr., Stillman Witt, Cleveland; J. M. Woolsley, New Haven; Hosea Williams, Delaware; Alfred Kelley, Columbus; John Miller, Columbus; E. T. Prosser, Albany.—*Clev. Herald.*

The election of President and Directors of the Venango Railroad, was held on Monday last.—The same officers who served last year, were elected.—*Franklin Spectator.*

BISHOPS SIMPSON AND KIP.—These two divines—the former of the Methodist Episcopal, the latter of Protestant Episcopal Church; who sailed for California on board the George Law, on the 20th ult., were within a day's sail of Aspinwall, on the 29th, both in good health, after a pleasant voyage. They both conducted religious services on the Sunday previous.

CURIOUS REMEDY FOR REVERBERATION IN PUBLIC HALLS.—Difficulty occasioned by the reverberation of sound in the new capitol of Nashville, has been remedied by spreading a thick layer of sand dust on the floor, covering it with a heavy carpet, and curtaining the windows with heavy curtains. The Ohio Constitutional Convention remedied a similar defect in College Hall, Cincinnati, by covering the walls with canvass.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SHRIVER DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh, and Agents for Lex & Kirkpatrick, Sugar Refiners, Philadelphia—a full assortment of Refined Sugars and Syrups on hand, to which we invite the attention of the city trade. jal2-1mdfc.

$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS AND PAPERS SAVED WITH A $40 SAFE!

ALSON, PARK Co., Pa., November 12, 1852.

MESSRS. Burke & Barnes—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time. I would say in regard to your safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I tested the one I bought of you last fall, on the morning of the 10th of June last—my store building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick—large three story building. My safe was in it at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.

My notes and book accounts that were in the Safe amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was not a single paper injured; and further, I would advise any person who is doing business, to lose no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., in—and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one. Yours, Truly, JOHN CLARKE.

BURKE & BARNES' SAFES.—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we can confidently rest the reputation of our work. We have already published several certificates, proving that Safes made for our regular and ordinary sales, and sold cheaply, have been subjected to the SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally free from damage. The following is another proof of the same incontestible character:—

There are few things which afford us greater pleasure than sitting down to write a notice of the celebrated Hoofland German Bitters, because we are fully conscious we are conferring a public benefit, and our heart tells us that by our notice many have been induced to take these Bitters, and been rescued from death by Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., for the cure of which it is certain. It is prepared and sold only by Dr. C. M. Jackson, as the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. dec23-2r.

Lyon's Kathairon.—For preserving, restoring, cleansing and beautifying the Hair, alleviating nervous Headache, and curing eruptive diseases of the skin. Its reputation, co-extensive with the civilization of the globe, makes all praise superfluous, all exaggeration impossible; and since its discovery has found no substitute to compete its incontested, its incontestable superiority. Physicians and Chemists—honorable citizens from all professions of life,—the leading Journals of Europe and America, Ladies who have used it upon their dressing-tables, and Mothers in their Nurseries,—in fact its million patrons everywhere, from plebeians to kings, pronounce it the most pleasing and effective article either as a Medicinal or Toilet preparation ever produced. Do not fail to give it a trial. Price but 25 cents.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 121 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers, C. Fraser, Reid, Page, jr., Fleming Bros., and Braun & Reiter. dec7-1m

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM DAGUERREOTYPES.
PORT OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS who wish to obtain a correct, separate, relief picture, at very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at the well known establishment where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the strictest for the sky lights, with improved apparatus, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as practised by the celebrated Rooms of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. P. flatters himself to be able to give satisfaction to the patrons of his art, in a style of Daguerreotype, either single or in groups, which has never been surpassed. Rooms open for operating in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Frederick Lorenz, of the firm of Lorenz, Sterling & Co., and Thos. Stewart, of the late firm of Stewart, Lloyd & Co., have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of LORENZ, STEWART & CO., for the purpose of manufacturing Iron Nails, and have taken the warehouse No. 61 Water street, between Ferry and Short streets, where they will keep on hand a assortment of the varieties of Iron and Nails, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. FREDERICK LORENZ,
THOS. H. STEWART.

Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.—When the proprietor of this invaluable remedy purchased it of the inventor, there was no medicine which deserved the name, for the cure of Liver and Bilious Complaints, notwithstanding the great prevalence of this disease in the United States. In the South and West particularly, where the patient is frequently unable to obtain the services of a regular physician, some remedy was required, at once safe and effectual, and the operation of which could in nowise be mistaken or misapplied. This medicine is supplied by Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, as has been proved in every instance in which it has had a trial. Always beneficial, not a single instance has ever occurred in which its effects have been injurious. The invention of an educated and distinguished physician, it has nothing in common with the quack nostrums imposed upon the public by shallow pretenders to the medical art. Experience has conclusively proved, beyond a doubt, that Dr. M'Lane's pill is the best remedy ever proposed for the Liver Complaint.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, but the celebrated Vermifuge can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, also, for sale by the sole proprietors. FLEMING BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.

SCOTCH HILL MARKET.—The Butchers have abandoned the Diamond Market House, and have simultaneously served, with one accord, all their customers with choice meats on the regular market days and evenings, at Scotch Hill Market House.

The Farmers and those having produce, &c., for sale will find it to their advantage to attend. We hope the citizens will favor us with their undivided patronage.

jn2Stdwlt BUTCHERS ASSOCIATION.

SAM'L P. SHRIVER. JOSEPH SHRIVER. JOHN A. DILWORTH.
SHRIVER DILWORTH & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Agents for Lex & Kirkpatrick, Sugar Refiners, Philadelphia. We will at all times keep on hand Sugars and Syrups on hand, to which we invite the attention of the trade. No. 130 & 132 Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh. jn12dtf

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STATE MUTAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.

BRANCH OFFICE—Corner Fourth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. CAPITAL $250,000. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. A rare chance is now offered to any active business man, desirous of engaging in the above place. For particulars, enquire of B. McLAIN, No. 21 Fifth st.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.—MURPHY & BURCHFIELD invite families wanting DRY GOODS for Housekeeping, to their full stock of Linen Sheetings, Linen Diapers, Pillow Case Linens and Muslins; Table Diapers and Table Cloths; Towels and Towelling; Brown Linen Sheetings; Napkins, Doilies, &c.; Striped Dimities & Furniture Prints, for Bed Spreads; White and colored Counterpanes, Blankets, &c. As they confine themselves to the business of their business, buyers will always find their assortment very complete and prices low. jal4

TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES of the most fashionable patterns, and richly painted, for sale at the Wall Paper Warehouse, No. 55 Market street, between 3d and 4th, by THOMAS PALMER. jal6

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS—For Panelling Halls, Saloons, &c., a great variety, for sale by THOMAS PALMER. jal6

WALL PAPER—A large assortment, varying in price from 6¼c to $5 per piece, to which the attention of those intending to purchase, and fitting up is respectfully requested, for sale by THOS. PALMER. jal6

LITTLE FERNS, for Fanny's Little Friends—A few copies of the above just received and for sale by RAY & CO., 60 Wood st.

BUTTER—20 bbls Roll butter; 50 kegs packed do. SHRIVER, DILWORTH & CO. ja16

LARD—100 kegs No. 1 Lard for sale by SHRIVER, DILWORTH & CO.

HOPS—5 sacks prime Hops for sale by SHRIVER, DILWORTH & CO. ja16

BEANS—75 bbls White Navy Beans for sale by SHRIVER, DILWORTH & CO. ja16

WANTED—By a middle aged man, who does not reside in this city, a situation as BOOKKEEPER, Assistant Book-keeper, He is a competent Accountant and good penman. The best of country references given. Address addressed to Mr. McKinley, St. Clair st., or