PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1855.

To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Room 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 9 o'clock, on Saturday.

Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our businessmen the most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every merchant, manufacturer and shop-keeper in Western Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio.

Advance Payments.—Hereafter no subscription will be taken for the Daily or Weekly Gazette, unless payment is made in advance. Whenever the time is up to which the subscription is paid, the paper will be invariably stopped, unless the subscription is renewed by advance payment. All transient advertising, of every description, will be required to be paid in advance. The only exceptions will be where special month-long or yearly contracts are made. sepl6dtw

Reading Matter on each page of this paper

AN IMPORTANT CORRECTION.—We are sorry to observe in our exchanges that the failure of *Wm. A. Hill & Co.*, Bankers and Exchange Brokers of this city, is announced as *Hill & Co.* This subjects a solvent house to injury and loss, as there is a business firm under the name of *Hill & Co.*, which has not failed, and which has no connection with *Wm. A. Hill & Co.*, which is the house which has suspended. *Hill & Co.*, Bankers and Exchange Brokers, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, still continue in business as usual, and have the reputation of a sound and reliable house. We hope our exchanges will make a proper discrimination and correction, as well to relieve the anxieties of persons who do business with *Hill & Co.*, as to do justice to the respectable house they have unwillingly implicated in the disasters of another establishment.

DUPLICITY.—The democratic papers are a little astonished at the vote in the House of Reprentatives for Speaker. They had calculated on some 40 democratic votes in that body; but the trial of strength on the Speakership demonstrated that they had but 18. There were 21 democratic votes against Mr. Strong; but three of these refused to vote for Mr. Wright, the democratic nominee, because he was an Irishman! They may as well be counted with the 76 at once.

Many of these men who voted for Mr. Strong for Speaker were nominated and elected as Democrats, and as being hostile to the Know Nothings. They professed to be the friends of Bigler, and denied all connection with the secret order. There were twenty-five of these, of whom three were from the staunch old democratic county of Berks, and they never could have been elected had they honestly confessed their real position. What, then, are we to think of the honesty and uprightness of these representatives, who have obtained their seats by fraud, and stand confessed as hypocrites and deceivers? The question admits of but one answer: They are totally unworthy of confidence.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, in this connection, says:

"It is a matter of some astonishment that the old line Democrats should be left so far in the rear—so much farther than could have been calculated upon previous to the assembling of the Legislature, but when political morality is at so low an ebb, there is no anticipating results. Men who were nominated as Democrats, who publicly, and with the most solemn asseverations, disclaimed all connection with the new political order, and who, upon the faith of their disclaimers, were elected to the places they now fill, have, in the light of day, boldly and publicly with eyes upraised, announced their own infidelity and want of political veracity. What honest speculations can be made upon the actions of a body containing such material?"

The party which has been defrauded into supporting such men, by their lying protestations, has no course left but to spew them out and consign them to universal contempt.

We do not care to inquire how many Whig members of the House were guilty of the same disgraceful double-dealing. They are numerous enough, we doubt not, and are full of satisfaction at the result of their prevarication. But their day of reckoning will come.

It is one of the most mournful manifestations of the times that such things can be and not excite general indignation; and it is one of the most potent objections to Know Nothingism that it imposes upon its adherents notionly the duty of denying their connection with it, to the total sacrifice of their fidelity and veracity, but stimulates them to profess attachment and adhesion to the parties which they have abjured. It is the most corrupt phase ever worn by politics in this country, and is calculated to put an end to everything like confidence between a man and his fellow men.

It even invades the sanctity of our courts of justice, and exacts a disregard of the oaths imposed by our forms of judicial proceeding. A trial in Massachusetts, not long since, brought this fact to light, and it ought to startle the community with affright. As we have not yet laid the facts of this case before our readers, we ask their attention to them now, as given in the annexed extract:

"The case on trial was the Commonwealth vs. Michael Reardon for rape. District Attorney Train for Government; J. F. Butler and Daniel Needham for defendant.

H. C. Snow, of Groton, having testified for the Government, Mr. Butler, on cross examination, asked him the following question:

Do you belong to a Secret Society popularly called Know Nothings?

Mr. Snow having denied that he did, and *stoutly persisting* in the denial, the question was put in a different form, when he was finally driven to the wall, and asked leave to consult counsel. This liberty was politely granted by Judge Bishop, who gave the Jury a recess of ten minutes on account of the delay.

When Mr. Snow again took the stand, the question was again asked, upon which he promptly replied: I cannot answer that question without criminating myself, and subjecting myself to punishment. Again and again was the question urged by the ingenious counsel for the defendant, every time assuming some new form, but bearing the same fearful visage to this disciple of the secret order, until, at last, *having detained the court more than two hours*, and exhausting everybody's patience, he replied "I do."

Ques.—How long have you belonged to it? A.—About four or five months. Q. Is it a secret society? A. It is. Q. Did you take any oath or obligation in joining that society? A. I did take an obligation. Q. Was it in form of an oath? A. I do not know. Q. How was it administered to you—did you hold up your hand when it was administered? A. I did. Q. Did you call upon God to witness the obligation? A. I think I did. Q. "So help me God," were the last words. Q. Are there different degrees in that society? A. There are. Q. How many have you taken? A. Two. Q. What is the form of the initiation? A. I shall not tell, as it will criminate me, and expose me to punishment.

Here the Court remarked to the witness that he had a right to protect himself. If he had taken an oath contrary to the law he was not bound to criminate himself. But, said Judge Bishop, this is a startling revelation, that men take obligations in secret societies, which are regarded by them as of higher authority than those administered in this Court."

Here we have a man stoutly denying, on oath, his connection with the Order; and finally, after badgering the court for two hours, acknowledging that he had perjured himself—that he *was* a member, and that he was subject to punishment for admitting it. The obligations of the Order are inculcated as being higher than those administered in court; and this is practically to prevent just judgment in our courts where Know-Nothings are either witnesses, jurors or parties.

Fellow-citizens: to-morrow you will be called upon to say whether one of this class shall be your Chief Magistrate for the ensuing year, and whether your Councils shall be filled by such men. It is for you to say. Are you prepared to inaugurate the reign of prevarication and deception, and endorse the mummeries of a secret cabal as of higher authority than the solemn adjurations provided for the common protection in our courts of law? If not, say so.

Neither the *Dispatch* nor *Journal* has the manliness to advocate Mr. Morgan on the naked issue presented by those whose candidate he is. They are both valorous on the Temperance question, but seem afraid to urge Native Americanism once. Now, who ever heard of Mr. Morgan as a Temperance man? What Temperance Society did he ever belong to? What labor has he ever rendered in the Temperance cause? In the days that tried men's souls—when it required courage to be a Temperance man, we have no recollection of seeing or hearing of him in the cold water ranks. His sudden zeal in the Temperance cause may therefore well be suspected.

And how long is it since the editor of the *Journal* became enamored of legal coercion in Temperance matters? We well remember his advent into the ranks, and how he accompanied it with doubt and dissent as to the propriety of employing the law in promotion of Temperance; and he has since, not unfrequently pursued the same course. His present anxiety to see the law enforced does not seem consonant with his often uttered convictions against legal prohibition; and we are led to doubt whether an anxiety to defeat Mr. Volz does not lie at the bottom of the *Journal's* zeal, rather than disinterested devotion to Temperance.

These tricks of politics, to avoid an unpopular or dangerous issue, and turn the contest upon side questions, is an old and a stale one. The *Dispatch* and the *Journal* are adepts at it, and, we must say, not over scrupulous in their statements of fact. It is not necessary to specify.—The people understand, thoroughly, this phase of petty demagogism.

THE LAST CARD.—The Know-Nothing leaders betray their desperation by the shifts to which they resort. The last move is to get out handbills in German, announcing some German citizen as a candidate for Mayor, in hopes thereby to take off the German vote. The hand-bills are to be issued to-day or to-morrow, and it will matter but little to the conspirators whether the name used be authorized or not. It may deceive some, they think, and therefore be of service. We tell these gentlemen that they are needlessly imposing on themselves. They cannot deceive the Germans by any such tricks, and they will have their labor for their pains. They may as well submit to defeat quietly.

THE FAT IN THE FIRE.—The Native Americans held a grand rally at Neville Hall on Friday night. We were not present, but learn that the Philadelphia orators who were on hand got their audience into good humor with their songs and speeches and Buncombe appeals to the American flag, when Mr. Morgan, the candidate for Mayor, thought it incumbent on *him* to make a speech. He did make one, and spoiled all that went before. Whatever other qualities Mr. Morgan may have, he is not an orator; and he did not improve his prospects any by demonstrating this proposition.

Mr. Morgan, is politically, a man of one idea. For years and years he has been the embodiment of Nativism in this region, refusing all connection or co-operation with other parties.—Long labor in that cause has made him, as near as that may be possible, a fanatic on the Native question. Now, your one-idea man—enthusiastic, ardent, but with no eyesight for aught but the one object of a life-time—is always an impracticable. Such men are unfitted, by their very position, for administrative and executive offices; and the people of this city can commit no greater blunder than that of entrusting the Chief Magistracy to one who has wasted years of energy in the pursuit of one single political object to the exclusion of all others.

Practical men, instead of speculative theorists or political enthusiasts, are the men needed for efficient service in civil affairs.

OHIO AND PENNA. RAILROAD RECEIPTS.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6th, 1855.

Receipts in December 1854,	$90,020-68
Receipts in December 1853,	64,680-04
Increase,	$25,340-64
Earnings of the road in 1854,	$1,112,419-43
Earnings of the road in 1853,	$668,001-49
Increase, 66 per cent.	$444,418-94

My estimate of earnings made at the beginning of the year was $900,000. It has been exceeded by $212,419. The working expenses and repairs have been about forty-five per cent. of the earnings: and the gross earnings have been nearly twenty per cent. of the cost of the road with its present equipment. So that the results of my department for the year exceeds my expectations.

S. W. ROBERTS,
Chief Engineer and Sup't.

THE SENATE.—On Friday, the Senate was organized by the election of Hon. Mr. Hiester, of Berks, as Speaker, Mr. Darsie voting for him. Mr. Hiester is an honest, upright Senator, who has the confidence of the whole body.

Mr. Skinner, of Erie, could have been elected if he had voted for himself, but this he refused to do; and as no other Whig could be elected, Mr. Darsie gave his vote for a Democratic Senator whom he thought reliable.

The Know-Nothings made an overture to the Democratic members to select another Democrat; but the overture was refused, and Mr. Hiester was taken, as embodying all the requisites needed for the station.

NEW MUSIC.—Horace Waters, music publisher, New York, has sent us the following music, to wit: "The Rush of Waters"—2; "I will not deem Thee Faithless"—3; "The Rippling Brook."

For the Gazette.

"Which spills the foremost foeman's life.
That party conquers in the strife."

I have read with great attention, the report of the attempt to create a Know Nothing riot at the Third Ward polls. That bloody symbol which gathered so many excited people to the Third Ward, was stuck up in all the Wards of the city, and how or why it failed in its primary object is a mystery. Issued by a prominent candidate for office, of the mysterious order, this is but a foretaste of what we may expect if we yield our city government into such hands. This invitation for a fight was only for one order—that of which Mr. Morgan is a candidate for Mayor—the Celestial Branch. Suppose some other candidate of the bloody Third Ward had raised the fighting symbol of the Shanghais, and another that of the Muscories, for all these orders had candidates in the Ward, can you contemplate anything more horrible than a fight amongst them? And is there anything more calculated to bring all men to the consideration of the impropriety of these secret societies? Many men have joined these societies without reflecting into what difficulties and dangers and evils they would be led. They have reason to thank God, (as we all have,) that this effort to produce a riot failed—for upon their heads would have been the stain of blood. It never has been and never will be safe to do evil that good may come.

S. P.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1854.

Dawson's Homestead Bill "done for"—Land Bills—New Forms of Land Stealing—Old Soldierism—Sickles and Buchanan—Grund and the President—Know Nothings—The Tariff—Meeting for its Destruction.

Yesterday Mr. Dawson succeeded, as he supposed by good generalship, in tacking his homestead bill to the land graduation scheme that has been under discussion in the House for the last week. But this morning the old foxes who watch the turnings and twistings of parliamentary practice, brought some ambidexterous movement, to bear upon it, and loosend the fastenings. The graduation bill passed without it, and I presume the homestead bill must be considered dead for the session and probably forever.

The swamp act bill went through to-day without touching sides or bottom. This is a bill to confirm land frauds. Under the act granting swamp lands to the States in which they lie, many millions of acres of the finest and dryest lands owned by the government were falsely reported as swamp and inundated lands. Individuals have gone upon these lands, not dreaming that the impudence of even land speculators could describe them as swamp lands, and entered them at the regular price of $1,25 per acre. Here arose a conflict. The individual who had paid his money for a home and the State which had received the gratuity claimed the same lands. The department with gross injustice refused to issue patents to the purchasers. They naturally and justly appeal to Congress for relief. Congress directs the issue of their patents, but at the same time authorizes the States to select new lands in place of those which they failed to get by fraudulent representations. Of course, whatever they get in this way is an absolute donation from the old States to the new.

Another new game for securing the public lands, is that of playing Old Soldier. The Senate is now engaged in hammering out a proposition which if adopted will authorize grants to a million of people, of a quarter section of land each. Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, says it will absorb three hundred millions of acres. This monstrous mass of profligacy will not pass "all in a heap;" but at some time and in some shape, it will go through.

The Know Nothing debate in the House to-day was full of high interest. It was commenced by Harris, of Mississippi, a man of intellect, but who was so shamefully drunk that he could hardly stand or speak. He remained on the floor some ten minutes, brandishing his arms and trying to articulate, but not succeeding in articulating so as to be heard beyond the circle gathered about him. He was led out of the House by one of his colleagues.

Sollers, of Maryland, followed with a wild rhapsody of eloquent declamation in behalf of the Know Nothings. He told many home truths and uttered some brilliant thoughts amidst a mass of extravagant fustian about the American flag, the chilvalry of the South, glory, honor, &c., &c. Separating, however, the truth and fact from the trash, his speech was an effort that stamps the author as a man of unusual capacity, boldness and eloquence. I have never before heard in the House anything equal in contemptuous severity his denunciation of the secessionists and disunionists of the South who were but a year or two ago maturing sedition from every stump. He stigmatized them as infamous, and hoped to see them hanged as high as Haman, along with the "Abolition fanatics of the North." Heretofore nobody has been bold enough to urge upon the floor of the House the propriety of hanging any body but the Abolitionists. Sollers is impartial in his benevolent wishes.

Grund's appointment as Consul to Marseilles does not yet go in. The difficulty is not with Marcy, but Pierce He declines to move in the matter until after the Virginia election. Gen Cass is the special patron of Grund.

The Democrats had a meeting last night at the Capitol to devise measures for the overthrow of the existing tariff. The caucus was attended by about seventy-five members. Toucey, of Conn., was placed in the chair, and Barksdale, of Mississippi, was made secretary. A resolution was adopted asserting that the tariff ought to be reduced at this session, in conformity with the principles of the act of 1846, to the revenue standard. This piece of democratic effrontery is well illustrated by the fact now notorious, that the current receipts from customs are not nearly equal to the expenditures. There is little reason to doubt, that the subject will be taken up in a few days, and an attempt made to force through a bill destroying the present revenue system, under the pressure of the previous question. It will do good in this respect, that it drives another nail into the coffin of what is called democracy.

JUNIUS.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and on motion of Mr. Goodwin, immediately proceeded to the 27th ballot for Speaker, which resulted as follows:

Messrs. Brown, Creswell, Darsie, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, Hamlin, Hoge, Jamison, McClintock, Pratt, Quiggle, Segar, Walton and Wherry—16—voted for Wm. M. Heister, dem., of Berks.

Messrs. Crabb, Ferguson, Flemiken, Frick, Jordan, Killinger, Lewis, Merlinger, Sellers, Sherman and Taggart—11—voted for John S. Skinner, Whig of Erie.

Messrs. Frazer and Skinner—2—voted for John Hendricks.

Mr. Hendricks—1—voted for Mr. Frazer.

Messrs. Hiester and Price did not vote.

Mr. Hiester having received 15 votes, a majority of the whole vote cast, was thereupon declared duly elected Speaker of the Senate for the present session, and was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Hamlin and Skinner.

Mr. M'Clintock read in place a bill to incorporate the Pittsburgh Dollar Savings Institution.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth Hon. Chas. A. Black, was then introduced, and presented the annual message of the Governor, which was read.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Secretary of the Commonwealth was introduced and presented the annual Message of the Governor, which was read.

On motion, it was ordered that when the House adjourns, it adjourn to meet at three o'clock on Tuesday next, in order to allow the Speaker time to prepare the Standing Committees.

The House then adjourned.

BY THE STEAMER ASIA

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser

LONDON, December 22, 1854.

From the Crimea there has been no later intelligence beyond a few Russian telegraphic messages to the effect that, with the exception of an occasional trifling sortie, matters remained in *statu quo*. At the last dates the weather seems to have moderated, and although the sufferings of the troops from its inclemency as regards wind and rain, appear to have been such as rarely have been paralleled, there has thus far been no indication of any severity of cold such as to render a winter in the country altogether destructive or unendurable.

According to a variety of reports, the Russians have suffered more seriously than the Allies from the prevailing storms and floods, owing to the scanty nature of the supplies they were able to bring up personally to the battle of Inkerman. It is impossible, however, to place any reliance upon the various tales circulated in these respects. The extent of the differences of the tales he receives is equally doubtful, but assertions are made that they amount to a further total of 25,000 men. As the Allies have not received an equal number, the disparity between the respective forces is nearly as great as before the unequal struggle of the 5th of November.

It appears positive, however, that Omar Pasha, with 35,000 of his best troops, is proceeding to the Crimea, and the report is that he will land at Eupatoria and take measures from that place, which is still defended by a small body of the Allies, under Captain Brock, of the English navy, to intercept the further transit of Russian reinforcements and provisions. Should this measure prove successful, there would seem a strong probability of the whole of the Russian forces now in the Crimea being locked in and ultimately destroyed, and with such a prospect even remotely in existence, it would afford satisfaction to the public to learn that they need fears that the plan of assaulting Sebastopol is to be delayed. The armies, however, are stated to be so impatient for a final attack, that it is questionable if Lord Raglan and Gen. Canrobert will not have great difficulty in rendering delay tolerable.

The doubts with regard to the immediate good faith of Austria seem further to have diminished, and the chief subject of European perplexity relates to the intended attitude of Prussia. Instead of agreeing to the treaty just concluded between Austria and France and England, she has sent Baron Bradom as a Minister to this country on a special mission. This functionary arrived yesterday, and much curiosity will be exercised to learn the spirit in which he has been instructed to negotiate. If it should be his object to obtain any abatement of the terms on which the Allies have already agreed, he will be sure to take his departure in disappointment.

If on the contrary he has been ordered to obtain nothing but information as to the exact scope of the conditions to be dictated to the Czar with the view of Prussia joining the alliance in case she satisfies herself that there are to be no ulterior demands to which she might object, very sanguine expectations will be entertained both in Paris and London. The number of persons in each capital who believe that if Prussia joins the common cause the Czar will forthwith surrender, is very considerable, although, unhappily, it is hard to see upon what evidence they base their expectations. Every scrap of correspondence from St. Petersburg that happens to reach the light, tends to indicate that the stubbornness which has thus far prevented the Czar from recognizing the moment when he might have made terms, is still unmitigated.

Meanwhile, a story is in circulation which is probably as false as the general run of political gossip, that the Empress of Russia has been nearly at the point of death, owing to an aggravation of previous illness, by witnessing a sudden explosion of anger and mortification on the part of the Czar on hearing of the defeat of Inkerman.

In the British Parliament, during the past week there has been a protracted and energetic discussion of the bill introduced by Government to authorize the formation of a foreign legion, to be trained in this country and then to be despatched to the war. The proposal was not brought forward in an objectionable manner, and the occasion was seized by the Tories to pander to such narrow feelings as might still be aroused against using the aid of foreigners. But although the tactic was at first partially successful, the good sense of the country, enlightened by the explanations of the Ministry and the speeches of the liberal members generally, soon manifested itself, and the measure was at length carried by a majority of 89.

At first it was proposed that the number should be 10,000 men, but 10,000 was the total subsequently adopted. In every preceding war, it has been customary to employ foreign regiments whenever it appeared expedient, and the only departure from precedent involved in the measure just introduced, consisted in the proposal to allow the men that might now be enlisted to be organized in this country. Hitherto they have been always obtained abroad and employed abroad, and a special act was therefore required to enable them to be formed into regiments here, even although they are to be sent away as soon as they can be got ready for service. An opportunity was thus afforded for raising a cry against "foreign troops at home," which it is thought would strike upon all kinds of antiquated British prejudices, and which therefore was too tempting for the Opposition to neglect.

The main reason given by Ministers for the measure, however, proved unanswerable. The want is a large number of men immediately.—There is no difficulty in getting British troops—since men are enlisting all over the country with unprecendented rapidity, the news of Alma and Inkermann having every where operated as a stimulus. But these recruits cannot be made fit for service for several months, while in the case of foreigners, and especially Germans, all of whom are trained to arms as a part of their education, a force might be suddenly raised that could be brought into use in the space of a few weeks.

Among the other transactions of the legislature has been the passing of votes of thanks to the allied armies. Parliament will adjourn at Christmas until the 15th of January.

The question of stopping the overland trade in Russian produce *via* the port of Memel, has attracted much attention, the mercantile interests involved being of the most important kind. The Government, however, have delayed announcing their intentions until the re-assembling of Parliament, when they present unceritfully the course to be taken by Prussia will have been effectually dispelled. To the East India houses the matter is one of vital concern, since, if Russian produce is effectually shut out, there will be a vast inducement for the export of indigoes from Calcutta, whence, even under existing circumstances, the export trade has greatly increased.

In commercial affairs there is nothing new.—It is still expected that the failure of Mr. Oliver, of Liverpool, will have to be wound up in the bankruptcy court, and the dividend paid to creditors (the most favorable circumstance has now dwindled to about 8s. in the pound. Consequent upon the embarrassments occasioned by his position, a rather large failure was announced in London yesterday, the firm being that of Carter & Co., a very old and most respectable house, the senior partner of which retires after a short time with a large fortune. Their business was that of shipowners and brokers, and their debts, exclusive of indirect liabilities amount to £80,000. They claim certain freight warrants from Oliver's trustees, and say that when these are recovered they will be able to pay everybody in full. In the British funds there has been some fluctuations, but the market on the whole continues to show steadiness. Consols at the last date were quoted 91¼ ex div., and after having receded to 91 they have since recovered and have closed this evening at 91¼.

A French loan for an amount equal to £20,000,000 is still talked of in Paris, although some persons think it may be delayed till March.

SPECTATOR.

The foreign enlistment bill was read a third time and passed in the House of Commons on the night of the 22d inst. The House divided: for the motion 173; against 145; majority 38.

The bill was severely condemned both by the press and by the Opposition in Parliament, but, as the result shows, without effect. On the morning of the day the bill passed, the London Times thus concluded an elaborate article on the subject:

When the time arrives—as we trust it will arrive—when the greatest power in Germany is engaged with France and England in taking "effectual measures" to accomplish the object of the Triple Alliance, it will be time for Germany to more directly pledged to the prosecution of the war, it matters little in whose pay or under what cockade the German troops may fight, they would be serving the common cause—and they cease to be mercenaries by becoming allies. If the measure proposed to Parliament for the enlistment of foreigners contemplates and anticipates that result, or if the Government are in possession of means to give effect to it by any political combination of the German states, many of the objections urged against it fall to the ground, and we should welcome to our side the regiments and auxiliaries of Great Britain, but without some such prospect the measure appears to us not only objectionable, but impracticable, because it is at variance with the existing laws of most of the continental states, and because it would place our foreign recruits in a position which no man of high military honor would choose to accept without the sanction of his own Sovereign.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle says:—

The intention of the British Government to raise a foreign legion has produced a great sensation in this capital. The fears of the Russian sympathizers are awakened by apprehensions of the moral link and example. Not a doubt can exist that the greater part of the German Governments will strain every nerve to hinder their subjects of all classes from enrolment; but notwithstanding this, it is not doubted that with care there will be no lack of good and trustworthy men who will flock to the British standard.

The Baltic fleet has returned home, but such of them as mount 50 guns and upward are ordered to the Crimea, for a double purpose—to convey troops and to assist, if necessary, in the siege.

Sir Charles Napier made his appearance in the House of Commons on Tuesday, Dec. 19th.

The following private letter, dated the 8th inst., has been received from St. Petersburg:—

In consequence of the news of the sinking of the 5th of November, the Emperor has had a serious nervous relapse. The courier found the Emperor in the apartment of the Empress, awaiting the news with feverish impatience, and when the truth was declared to him, he could not restrain his feelings, but broke out into the strongest expression of dissatisfaction and anger against his generals and his army.

One exclamation which escaped him respecting his sons greatly alarmed the Empress, who was aware that they were with the army in Sebastopol, she feared that some terrible calamity had befallen them, seeing the agitation of her husband, and she fainted away. She remained for some time insensible, and it was with much difficulty that the Emperor and the attendants succeeded in restoring her to animation. She became more calm when informed that nothing had occurred to her sons; but her health has seriously suffered from the shock caused by the defeat of the army at Inkermann, and she has now to struggle against an increase of debility and a low fever. The greatest alarm is felt for her, and her recovery is considered very doubtful, indeed.

The letters we receive from the Crimea relative to the disasters caused by the hurricane of the 14th, state that the corps of Dannenberg, a part of which was *en route* for Bakhisarai, has suffered particularly. Their condition is of the most frightful kind, from want of provisions as well as the tempest. Many chiefs of divisions who have been wounded in the affair of the 5th, have died of their hurts.

The *Soldiers Friend* of Vienda, of the 16th, says:—"Several letters from Odessa informs us that the Russians keep themselves strictly on the defensive at Sebastopol, and that they feel great uneasiness at the operations which may be directed from Eupatoria.

"It is said that Prince Menschikoff has pointed out to the Government of St. Petersburg the dangers which threaten his army and the fortress from this point, and that he has declared that he was not in a state to resist any considerable offensive operations directing from Eupatoria against Simpheropol. General Osten-Sacken was in consequence charged to fix his head quarters at Perekop, and to defend the isthmus with the troops under his command.

"The Allies continue their preparations for an expedition to some other point. At Odessa it is explained that it will be directed against that place, and at Varna it was thought that a considerable corps will be landed at Eupatoria."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mayor of Allegheny.—It being very evident that the late Whig primary meetings in Allegheny were controlled entirely by those who were not whigs, my friends have advised me to run as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE. In compliance with their wishes, I announce myself a candidate for said office.

JAMES MILLER.

de27-tde

COKE.—5000 bus. of Coke, for sale at the Pittsburgh Gas Works.

JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor.—There never has been a discovery made in Materia Medica whereby pain can be so quickly allayed, and where parts in a high state of inflammation can be so rapidly reduced to their natural state, nor where wounds and sores can be so thoroughly and rapidly healed, and decayed parts restored without either scar or defect, than with "DAILEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR."

In Cuts, Wounds, Sprains, and Bruises—casualties to which children are constantly subject—the action of the genuine DAILEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, is ever the same! How much Pain and Suffering may not thus be prevented!—Moreover, Life itself is often dependent upon having at hand the Genuine DAILEY EXTRACTOR, and for particulars of which I respectfully refer to my printed pamphlets, for the truth of which I hold myself responsible!

No case of Burns and Scald, no matter how severe has ever yet, in any one instance, resisted the all powerful, pain-subduing, and healing qualities of the DAILEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR.

For sale by

GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140,
corner Wood st. and Virgin alley.

And by all Druggists throughout the United States.

jal2-eod&wT

To the Ladies:—

No greater happiness can mortal find,
Than saving trouble to all womankind.
Read and reflect, ye daughters fair of Eva,
Dry up your tears, no longer need you grieve.

DR. CHESEMANS PILLS FOR FEMALES.—Twenty-five years of unparalleled success have proved the virtue of these celebrated Pills in New York. Can be safely used in all painful irregularities, obstructions, &c. Full and explicit directions with each box. Call and get a circular gratis.

These Pills should never be taken during pregnancy, as they would sure to cause a miscarriage. Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Directions accompany each box. Price $1 per box.

Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood st., Sole Agent.

jal-eod&wT

Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.—This great medicine has supplanted all others for the cure of diseases of the Liver. Its effects are so salutary and speedy, and at the same time so perfectly safe, that it is not surprising it should supersede all others. Invented by a very distinguished physician of Virginia who practised in a region of country in which Hepatic, or Liver Complaint, is peculiarly formidable and common, and who had spent years in discovering the ingredients and proportioning their quantities, these Pills are peculiarly adapted to every form of the disease, and never fail to alleviate the most obstinate cases of that terrible complaint. They have justly become celebrated; and the researches of Dr. M'Lane have placed his name among the benefactors of mankind. None having tried one of this formidable complaint, should be without these invaluable Pills. Have you a pain in your right side, under the edge of the ribs, which increases with pressure—unable to lie with ease on the left side—with occasional sometimes constant, pain under the shoulder-blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder? Both upon it, that although the latter pains are sometimes taken for rheumatic, they all arise from disease of the Liver, and if you would have relief, go instantly and buy a box of McLane's Liver Pills.

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, now before the public also, his 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. Nos. 56 and 58 Wood st.

Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.

A Special Bulletin for the Sick.—Dr. *Moore's Invigorating Cordial* relieves with wonderful rapidity every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus; restores the appetite; renews the strength; hastens the sluggish; braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, results the mental energies, banishes despondency, imparts to the attenuated frame a more robust appearance, allays irritation, calms the disturbed imagination, builds up the shattered constitution; and may be taken without fear by the feeblest maiden, wife or mother, as it is composed wholly of the juices of rare Oriental herbs, potent only to invigorate, exhilarate and restore.

If the system has become relaxed by improper indulgences, the Cordial will infuse a more vigorous vitality into every organ. The laudanum resulting from late hours or too close application to labor of any kind, is speedily removed by its action, and ladies engaged in sedentary occupations, and subject to inconvenience therefrom, will find it a safe and healthy stimulant. Where the circulation of the blood is languid, or any of the functions of the body are suspended or imperfectly performed, it will restore the natural action and communicate permanent energy to the secretive and distributive organs.

Those who are bowed down by physical debility, and so feeble as to despair of ever recovering the vigor and mien of manhood, are invited to give this wonderful invigorant a trial. It contains the elements of their restoration. Before they have consumed the first bottle, they will be conscious that the recuperative principle is at work in every debilitated portion of their frames, and hope, so long banished to their thorough recovery, will spring up in their hearts.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, or half dozen for $15.

C. H. RINO, Proprietor,
No. 193 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS.—Pittsburgh: FLEMING BROS., No. 56 Wood st; Geo. H. Keyser, 140 Wood st; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood st. Allegheny City: J. P. Fleming, 80 Market st.

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

Reliance Mutual Insurance Company.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE NO. 70 WALNUT STREET.

Capital $177,150—Assets $212,725, Solidly invested.

FIRE INSURANCE.—On Buildings, Limited or Perpetual, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., in town or country.

The mutual principle, combined with the security of a large capital, entitles the insured to share in the profits of the Company, without liability for losses.

The Scrip Certificates of this Company, for profits, are convertible, at par, into the Capital Stock of the Company.

CLEM TINKLEPAUGH, President.
B. M. HUGHES, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Clem Tinklepaugh,	O. M. Stomell,
Wm. B. Thompson,	Lewis L. Ashhurst,
T. C. Hockbill,	George N. Baker,
M. W. Carpenter,	Benj. W. Bagley,
Robert Lemon,	Z. T. Shoy,
C. S. Wood,	Jos. H. Cox,
Marshall Hill,	Robert Toland,
James L. Taylor,	Edward D. Lamb.
Jacob T. Bunting,	

J. G. COFFIN, Agent,
corner Third and Wood streets.

de22-1ydtw

PEARL STEAM MILL.

CANAL BASIN, ALLEGHENY,

NEAR THE RAILROAD STATION.

Families will be supplied with our various grades of FRESH GROUND FLOUR, by leaving their orders at the Mill, or our boxes at Lynch, Wilson & Co's, Wood street, or Harris & Reiter, corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts., Pittsburgh; Wm. Coffin, corner of Fifth and Diamond sts., Allegheny.

Our wagon will be delivered to families within of the cities. Terms, CASH on delivery.

BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

de26-tf

Ease and Comfort.—The Conformator lately imported from Paris, exactly suits the flat to the peculiar shape of the Head, so a new hat is as easy on the head as an old one. A neat fit and a good hat may be had at 177 Wood st. se22-tf W. DONIGAN.

Hernia, or Rupture, a Curable Disease.—DR. KEYSER, of 140 Wood street, begleave to announce to the public that he has made arrangements with Mr. Pratt, of New York, to be supplied with his Patent Clasp Truss, which received the prize medal through a special committee, consisting of Professor Hayneck, Parker, Cox and others, Chas. Lyons, Lund Schierz, and others, at the Great Industrial Exhibition of all Nations. Call for Keyser has for sale at his Drug Store, where all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, LACE STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES, FINE PERFUMERY, and SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, are fitted and satisfaction warranted. Trusses at every price can be obtained, and of a quality superior to any other this in the market. The great prevalence of Rupture has induced the Dr. to give special attention to this disease, and those requiring mechanical support, with full confidence that his long experience in the treatment of such cases has enabled him to avoid the numerous errors of the common system in this branch. If you have a rupture do not fail to call.

Ask for Dr. KEYSER, at his Wholesale Drug Store and Truss Depot, No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sign of the Golden Mortar.

jal-dtw

"If you don't want to be Straight don't wear my Shoulder Brace.—For more than two years I have worn Dr. Kenyon's Shoulder Brace, and have found it a pleasant duty again to recommend the article to all of weak and crooked frames. I attribute the advantage of a Shoulder Brace, with those of a pair of Suspenders, to be light and comfortable, and effectually prevents the disposition to become stoop-shouldered. Those of my readers who are in need of such an article, should call on Dr. Keyser, on Wood street, corner of Virgin alley, and examine this large stock of Dr. Kenyon's best warranted article.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch, December 30.*

Sold wholesale and retail at Dr. KEYSER'S Truss and Shoulder Brace Depot, 140 Wood street. Sign of the Golden Mortar.

Dividend—Citizens' Insurance Company

THE President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Dollars per share, upon the Capital Stock of the Company, for the last six months, payable to the legal representatives on and after the 23d inst., and five Dollars credited to their policies.

A. MCCALLEN, Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 16th, 1854.—jal-dtw

Hardware Salesman Wanted, in a first class Philadelphia House. A gentleman having knowledge of the business, and influence with purchasers from Pennsylvania and Ohio, or other parts of the West, may address

W. A. CHAPMAN,
No. 231 Market st., Philadelphia.

de16-3tdtw

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

M'CORD & CO.,

CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

ARE NOW OPENING THEIR LARGE stock of FANCY FURS, embracing every variety of SABLE, MARTIN, FITCH, SQUIRREL, LYNX, CONEY, SWANS DOWN.

TALMAS, VICTORINES, CUFFS, MUFFS, &c., to which they invite the attention of the Ladies.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 24, 1854.

PHILADELPHIA

Fire and Life Insurance Company,

No. 149 CHESTNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Will make all kinds of Insurance, either Perpetual or Limited, on every description of Property or Merchandise, at reasonable rates of premium.

ROBERT E. KING, President.
H. WARTMAN, Vice President.

DIREKTORS:

Chas. P. Hayes,