PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURH:

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To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Room or 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.

Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Its 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 monthly or yearly contracts are made. sepl:d&w

The Election of Wm. H. Seward.—No political event, for months past, has excited so universal a sensation as the re-election of Mr. Seward to the United States Senate. Guns were fired in Albany, New York, Washington and other places, on the receipt of the news.—The New York Tribune office was brilliantly illuminated. All over the North there is almost universal rejoicing, except in the camp of Silver Grey or Hindoo Know Nothings. Even his Democratic opponents do not seem to regret it. From the South, however, a wail of mortification and chagrin comes. The contest is opened in both sections, as a struggle between freedom and slavery.

While Mr. Seward's friends were everywhere excited and rejoicing, he received the news with the quietness which marks all his proceedings.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post* says:

"When the intelligence reached the successful candidate, he was sitting in his chair in the Senate, as if nothing unusual had happened; and, while he was undergoing the congratulations of his brother Senators, the only demonstration he made was to take an extra pinch of snuff, and turn his sandy, close-shaven head around in his high-starched collar, and give a phlegmatic nod, as if to say, 'It is all right, just as I expected; I am used to such things.'"

We select short extracts from a few of the leading presses, to show how the news was received. The New York *Tribune* says:

Before this sheet shall be opened by half its million readers, the tidings will have been flashed from State to State, and will have been the theme of lively congratulations by a large proportion of the American people. Those who pretend to regard Gov. Seward as a *sectional* man, cannot deny that his triumph or defeat was and is a subject of wider and deeper national interest than that of any other Senator now living could have been. On the prairies of Iowa and Minnesota—among the first rude lodges of Kansas and Nebraska—in the gorges of the Siera Nevada and by the cascades of Oregon—the chances of his re-election have been eagerly canvassed in squatters' cabins and around the watchfires of encamped buffalo-hunters—in whale-ships doubling Cape Horn and by American travelers meeting in Egypt or Palestine. There is no other man remaining in the public service whose personal fortunes excite so wide and lively an interest as do those of Governor Seward."

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The re-election of Hon. William H. Seward to the United States Senate, despite the vigorous and determined opposition directed against him, even despite the hostility of the great body of the Know Nothing organization, is the strongest proof that could possibly have been afforded of the strength and impetus which have been given to the Anti-Slavery sentiment in this State by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It is remarked that, in the course of the canvass for this Senatorial election, very little has been said in opposition to Mr. Seward on the ground of his peculiar views respecting Southern Slavery, he has been attacked on many other points, but this has been comparatively let alone, as if his opponents were conscious that to assail him on this ground would be rather to strengthen than to weaken the number of his friends. There is a deep significance in this view of the subject which cannot be unperceived, and we trust will not be disregarded by sensible and conservative men in all parts of the Union.

The same view is taken by the *New York Evening Post*. That paper says:

"No man rose to call him an Abolitionist. If that name, once a word of opprobrium, could have had any effect, either on the members of the Legislature or on the people who were expected to read the debates, it would have been uttered again and again. So far as the Slavery question is concerned, it was tacitly admitted that he had done his duty and fairly represented his constituents.

"Another circumstance is worthy of notice.—Mr. Seward has done nothing which could look like a retreat from the position he has taken on the Slavery question; has said nothing to apologize for any extreme, or explain it away. We do not impute this to his political courage, as some of his friends seem disposed to do. It required no courage to keep his ground. He is a shrewd observer of the indications of public feeling, and he knew very well that it was not necessary to affect any moderation, or hold out any expectation that his course on the Slavery question hereafter would please the friends of that institution better than it has hitherto done. We do not undertake to say that he would have made any attempt to conciliate public opinion, even if it had been disposed to acquiesce in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; but we affirm that it would have been the grossest blunder that a politician could have made, if he had said anything that could look like a concession to Slavery, and would infallibly have lost his election. The truth is that Mr. Seward owes the greater part of the popularity which he now enjoys in the Northern States to his course on this question."

The *New York Courier* says that it is hatred to slavery which has carried this election, as well as that in Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Iowa—all these have been selected as "Anti-Slavery men, out-and-out, and through-and-through. Had they not been that every man of them would have failed. To hide this is weakness; to deny it is falsehood!" The cause of this tremendous out-break of the Anti-Slavery sentiment, the *Courier* says is the Nebraska outrage. No more gigantic blunder was ever committed in American legislation, than that of the repeal of the Missouri compromise by Southern men and those who styled themselves their peculiar friends.

The *Courier and Enquirer* looks gloomily upon the final result of these movements:

"This mistake is the more grievous because it is doubtful whether it can ever be repaired.—Even though the Missouri Compromise should be restored in form, how could it regain the moral power it had before? What binding sanction could it have without trust in plighted faith, and how can faith once broken be made whole again? And yet is there any reason to believe that Kansas and Nebraska can be admitted into the Union as new slave States without an agitation that would shake it to its centre? Kansas, at least, will in all probability apply for admission before the close of the next Congress, and appearances now strongly indicate that it will make that application as a slave State. If we are to judge of the temper of the next House of Representatives by the character of the Northern men who have been elected to it, such an application will be repelled with a spirit which nothing can bend. This must excite hot anger at the South, and thus our country will be thrown back again into all those fierce sectional animosities which raged with such direful power five years ago.—Thus it is that those who forced the Nebraska bill upon the country sowed the wind and will reap the whirlwind. Had the warnings of the great mass of the truly national men of the North, and counsels of the wisest statesmen of the South—wisest though few—prevailed, all the dark prospect that now hangs upon the future would have been averted. But such, as it now seems, must be the price the country will pay for mistaken and unfaithful legislation."

Illinois.—The Legislature of Illinois has made choice of Lyman Trumbull as U. S. Senator for six years from March 4th, in place of Mr. Shields, whose term expires. Mr. Trumbull was formerly a democrat, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State; but on the passage of the Nebraska bill he abandoned that party, denounced Douglass and his pro-slavery schemes, and offered himself as an Anti-Nebraska candidate for Congress in the district now represented by Col. Bissell. He was elected by a majority of over 2000, and his success now, in the Senatorial race, leaves a vacancy in the Congressional delegation which Gen. Shields—whom he displaces in the Senate—offers himself very hastily to fill. Judge Trumbull is an anti-slavery democrat; and his election is a very emphatic rebuke to Douglass and the administration.

U. S. Senator.—Our telegraphic despatches from Harrisburg show that the brethren are not very harmonious on the Senatorial question, and that there is danger of a fearful breach in the ranks.

Cold Weather.—The Boston papers contain despatches from about fifty different points, of the state of the weather on the 7th, embracing towns in Nova Scotia, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Upper Canada. The thermometer ranged in these places from 4 to 39 degrees below zero. In Nova Scotia towns the thermometer stood at 2, 4 and 6 below zero; in New Brunswick it was 20, 25 and 26; at Quebec 32; Montreal 28; Island Pond, Vt., 39; Gorham, N. H., 37; and sundry other points from 18 to 37. The sky was reported clear and the wind generally from the Northwest.

What an Editor can do.—The Albany correspondent of the N. Y. *Courier* in speaking of the influences which operated in producing the result for Senator, pays a very high compliment to Thurlow Weed of the Albany *Journal*, when he says—"never did man owe more to another than does Governor Seward to the man who has concentrated on this event his skill and strategy, the power of his Press and the earnestness of a life-skilled sagacity."

Wisconsin.—The vote by which Charles Durkee was elected Senator in Wisconsin was as follows: Durkee, Repub. 54; Byron Kilbourn, Dem. 38; Scattering, 15.

The Illinois Senator.—Springfield, Feb. 8.—The Hon. Lyman Trumbull was elected by the Illinois Legislature, on the tenth ballot to succeed Gen. James Shields in the United States Senate. Whole number of votes 99; necessary to a choice 50. Judge Lyman Trumbull, had 51; Governor Joel A. Matteson, 47; Hon. A. Williams, 1. Judge Trumbull is an Anti-Nebraska Democrat. He resides at Belleville, and is the representative elect from the VIIIth Congressional District. The result is quite unexpected.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

The Collins mail steamer Atlantic, Capt. West, arrived off the hook, yesterday, but in consequence of the storm had to come to anchor.—She arrived at her wharf about 10 o'clock this morning.

Our Liverpool correspondent writes that:

"Almost the only intelligence of interest you will receive by this arrival, is to be found in the proceedings of the British Parliament, in which the conduct of the war has been discussed in a spirit very much the reverse of favorable to the Government. Lord John Russell has resigned, and other changes, amounting to a total break up of the Ministry, are talked of. From the seat of war we have nothing new. The Vienna conference will not meet until the middle of February.

"Most of the nations of Europe are placing their armies on a war footing. Opinion changes several times a day as to the prospects of an early peace. As hopes of a speedy settlement recede, fears of an extension of the area of hostilities increase, and in Paris it is a common remark that Spring will see a French army marching on the Rhine."

As the news from the seat of war by this arrival is of secondary importance, we give precedence to a report of the proceedings in

The British Parliament.

Both Houses of Parliament re-assembled on Tuesday evening the 23d after the adjournment.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Layard questioned the President of the Council, "whether he had any objection to lay on the table of the House the correspondence that had taken place with foreign powers with regard to the treaty of 2d December, 1854, and especially any document communicated to the Russian Government concerning the interpretation put by the British and French Governments on the four points,—not for negotiation, but for acceptance?"

Lord John Russell could not say whether or not the correspondence could be laid on the table. He would, however, state generally what had occurred with respect to the four points.—In this state the question stands at present—namely: At the end of November the Russian Government, through their Minister at Vienna, declared their acceptance of what are called the Four Points. On the 2d of December a treaty was signed by France, England and Austria, and on the 28th of December a meeting was held by the Ministers of France, England and Austria at Vienna, with Prince Gortschakoff, the Minister of Russia. At that meeting the French Minister read, on the part of his own Government and of the Governments of England and Austria, the interpretation which those three powers put to the Four Points, and which should be considered as the basis of negotiation. I will mention only, said (said Lord J. Russell,) that with respect to the third point, it was proposed in that interpretation to put an end to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea.

Prince Gortschakoff stated that he would not agree to the proposed interpretation of the four points, but that he would request further instructions from his government. Ten days afterward he informed Count Buol that he had received those instructions, and on the 7th or 8th of January another meeting was held at the office of the Austrian Minister for foreign affairs, and at that meeting Prince Gortschakoff read a memorandum which he said he had received, and contained the views of his Government. It was replied by Count Buol, Lord Westmoreland, and Baron de Bourqueney that they had no authority to receive any such memorandum, and that they must require, as the basis of negotiations, the consent of the Russian plenipotentiary to the interpretation of which he had already received information.

The Russian plenipotentiary, as Lord Westmoreland states in his dispatch, then withdrew the memorandum he had read, and declared the acceptance on the part of his government of the communicated interpretations as the basis of negotiations. My honorable friend, (said Lord Russel,) will understand that the Russian Government, in accepting that interpretation as the basis of negotiations, of course reserve to themselves the power, when the basis is laid down in articles, to make any objections they may think fit. The British Government declared that they were ready to enter into negotiations upon the basis mentioned, but no powers are given to the British Minister to negotiate. (Hear, hear.)

Sir. H. Willoughby inquired whether there would be any objection to the production of the protest of the 28th of December.

Mr. Layard also wished to know whether the House should understand whether negotiations were actually going on, or were suspended at present?

Mr. Bright asked, would, when a distinct proposition had been accepted, instructions for the prosecution of negotiations be sent out?

Lord John Russell had already stated that the British Government had expressed their willingness to negotiate on the four points, but they could not state anything further. (Hear.)

Lord Lyndhurst has given notice that on Friday the 2d of February, he will move the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of this House the expedition of the Crimea was undertaken by her Majesty's Government with very inadequate means, and without due caution or sufficient enquiry into the nature and extent of the resistance to be expected from the enemy; and that the neglect and mismanagement of the Government in the conduct of the enterprise have led to the most disastrous results."

Mr. Hayter rose in the House of Commons, (on Thursday evening, the 25th,) and said—"I have been requested by the noble lord and member for the city of London, (Lord John Russell,) to state that he has considered it consistant with his public duty, respectfully to tender to her Majesty his resignation of the office which he held, which resignation her Majesty has been pleased to accept. (Hear.) The noble lord will take an early occasion of stating to the House, the grounds upon which he has been induced to come to this resolution."

The Duke of Newcastle made a similar communication to the House of Lords. Under these circumstances—and the Earl of Aberdeen having gone to Windsor to consult with the Queen—both Houses adjourned until the next evening.

On the evening of Friday the 26th, the following remarks were made in the House of Lords:

The Earl of Aberdeen.—It is fitting that your lordships should receive some information of the circumstances connected with the retirement of my noble friend the President of the Council from the situation which he held in her Majesty's government. That retirement, my lord, must materially affect her Majesty's government, and from the station and character of my noble friend, great importance must be attached to it. I am not fully possessed of all the motives which may have induced my noble friend to adopt this course but I cannot do better, perhaps, than read to your lordships the letter containing the offer of his resignation, which I received on Tuesday last:

"Chesham-Place, Jan. 23, 1855.

"My dear Lord Aberdeen—Mr. Roebuck has given notice of a motion for a committee to inquire into the conduct of the war. I do not see how this motion is to be resisted; but as it involves a censure upon the War Departments conducted by my colleagues, my only course is to tender my resignation. I have, therefore to request that you will lay my humble resignation of the office which I have the honor to hold before the Queen, with the expression of my gratitude for her Majesty's kindness for many years past.

"I remain, my dear Lord Aberdeen, yours, very truly. J. Russell."

According to my noble friend's desire, I laid his resignation before her Majesty, who has been graciously pleased to accept it. I have said, my lords, that I was not fully possessed of the motives—all the motives—which may have induced my noble friend to adopt this course. I was perfectly aware that some time ago—two months ago—my noble friend disapproved, or was dissatisfied with the conduct of the war, but after the explanations which took place on that occasion, and after his constant activity in sharing the business and preparing the measures of the Government, up to the day on which Parliament re-assembled, I was certainly somewhat surprised as well as deeply concerned, at receiving the letter which I have just read. My noble friend may be at this moment giving—at all events, it was his intention to do so to-day—a full explanation of his motives and of his conduct. It is not for me to do more than to express, which I do most unfeignedly, my deep regret at the step which my noble friend has thought it his duty to take.

My lords, no one can possibly feel more than I do the great loss which her Majesty's Government must sustain by such an event as this.—Indeed, many of your lordships may recollect that at the formation of the present Government I expressly stated that I never would have ventured to undertake the formation of an Administration had I not secured the active co-operation and assistance of my noble friend. Under these circumstances, and in ordinary times, I might, perhaps, have myself adopted a different course, but in the present condition of this country, and of the war, and of her Majesty's Government, I felt it due to our own honor, to our own consistency, and to our sense of duty, to meet that motion which is to be made to-night in another place, which will decide whether a censure is to be pronounced upon her Majesty's Government or not. Therefore, even without the great, and powerful and almost indispensable assistance of my noble friend, we have thought it due to ourselves to meet the motion so announced, which induced me to take the course I have now stated.

Earl Grey asked if it were true that certain ships which had been sent out to the Cape to bring home troops had recently returned home without the regiments expected by them.

The Duke of Newcastle, in explaining the circumstances of the case, admitted that two ships having been despatched as stated by Lord Grey, one of them had returned without troops, while the other had been employed in a different way by the authorities at the Cape.

The Earl of Winchilsea severely censured the Times newspaper and its correspondents in the East, whom he accused of malignant calumny against the army and the generals. He asked whether a free passage had been afforded from England to The Times correspondent in any of her Majesty's ships, and whether that gentleman had been provided with rations at the public expense.

The Duke of Newcastle replied that in his opinion, the press had acted with great lack of discretion in publishing information from the seat of war, which information was speedily telegraphed to St. Petersburg. On more than one occasion Lord Raglan had complained of such proceedings, and in consequence he, the Duke of Newcastle, had remonstrated with the conductors of the London newspapers, though, as it seemed to him, with very little success.

With reference to the particular questions put to him by Lord Winchilsea, he was enabled to deny the first; for, though a free passage had been granted to The Times correspondent, and though that gentleman was actually on board, the Government were apprised of the fact in time to prevent his sailing in the vessel. With regard to the second point, it had only recently come to the knowledge of the Government that The Times correspondent in the Crimea had been supplied with rations, and measures had been immediately taken to cut off that supply, so that the gentleman in question would be left to his own resources.

In the House of Commons on the same night Lord John Russell made his promised explanation of the reasons for his resignation of office—a statement which he had postponed, he said, until that day at the request of Lord Aberdeen. Referring to the notice given by Mr. Roebuck of a motion for a committee to inquire into the condition of our army in the East, and into the conduct of the war departments, he observed that the power of inquiry was a most valuable privilege of the House, and that such a motion might be resisted upon two grounds—first, that no evil existed of such magnitude as to call for inquiry; secondly, that if such evils did exist, they would be best cured by other means.

With regard to the first, no one, he thought, could deny the melancholy condition of our army at Sebastopol, or oppose any measure likely to cure or mitigate the evil. Not being able to deny the existence of the evil, he could not, on that ground, induce the House to resist the motion, and he was not in a position to give a faint "no," or to meet the motion evasively;—it was his duty to stand in the front of the battle, manfully taking his part in opposing the appointment of a committee. With respect, to the other ground, he found, upon reflection, that it was impossible for him to urge that objection with effect.

Reminding the House of the changes made last session in the war departments, he stated that during the recess it had struck him that a better administration of those departments was required, and he proceeded to read a correspondence between Lord Aberdeen and himself upon this subject, in the course of which, he suggested as early as the 17th of November, that before Parliament met the seals of the war department should be placed in the hands of Lord Palmerston, assigning his reasons confidentially to Lord Aberdeen, without throwing any blame upon the Duke of Newcastle.

Lord Aberdeen did not concur in this proposal, and his (Lord John's) only doubt was whether he should not then have relinquished office; but he had adopted the advice of Lord Palmerston, and determined to continue his connexion with the Government, having communicated to Lord Aberdeen his views as to the changes in the War Department which he deemed indispensable to remedy its imperfections. In dealing with the motion of Mr. Roebuck, *he was, however, bound to reflect whether he could fairly and honestly say* "It is true evils do exist; but such arrangements have been made that all deficiencies and abuses will be immediately remedied;" *and he could not honestly or without betraying the confidence reposed in him make that statement.*

He considered that he could come to only one conclusion—that, as he was unable to give the only answer that would stop inquiry, it was his duty not to remain a member of the Government. Accordingly, on the 23d of January, he placed in the hands of Lord Aberdeen his resignation, which was accepted by her Majesty. There was a report, he observed, that the suggestion he had made to Lord Aberdeen in November, to place the seals of the War Department in the hands of Lord Palmerston had been adopted. If so, he was glad, he said, that his retirement had contributed to the change.

Lord Palmerston said it might be expected he should not allow the address of his noble friend to pass without some observations on the part of the government. He assured him and the House that nothing could be more painful to himself, officially and personally, than the step Lord John had felt it to be his duty to take. He admitted that a public man had a perfect right to quit office whenever he considered that his continuance in office could not be reconciled with his sense of duty.

When the correspondence between Lord John Russell and Lord Aberdeen was communicated to him, he (Lord Palmerson) with his colleagues, urged Lord John not to secede from the Government, and he consentee to remain; but from that time his noble friend did not revert to his proposal. He admitted that Lord John might have had a difficulty in meeting Mr. Roebuck's motion, but it was evident, he thought, that there were in his mind sufficient constitutional objections to that motion; and if he was decidedly of opinion that a different person ought to be at the head of the War Department, he should have given the Government an opportunity, before Parliament met, of saying whether the proposal should be adopted. The course he had taken was not in accordance with the usual practice of public men, and was calculated to place the Government in a position of embarrassment.

Mr. Roebuck then rose to move for a select committee to inquire into the condition of our army before Sebastopol, and into the conduct of those departments of the Government whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of that army. The melancholy condition of our army, he observed, had been acknowledged by Lord J. Russell, who had confessed that he was unable, as a Minister of the Crown, to resist this motion; yet, in the same breath, he had declared that he should not support the motion by speech or vote. The question divided itself into two parts—first, what was the condition of the army before Sebastopol; the second, how that condition had been brought about.

With respect to the condition of the army, there could not be two opinions; all he had to do, therefore, was to submit to the House that inquiry was necessary to ascertain what were the causes by which that condition had been brought about. We had sent 54,000 soldiers, properly equipped, who had done all they could to uphold the honor of the country. At present there were not more than 14,000 bayonets before Sebastopol. What had become of the 40,000? He believed that the condition of the army had been brought about by the incapacity, at home and abroad, of those whose duty it was to minister to its wants.

Mr. S. Herbert, Secretary of War in resisting the motion, observed that the first cause of the demoralization of the army was to be found in the system we had pursued for the last 40 years. The English army was a collection of regiments, in every one of which there existed a perfect regimental system; but the field-officers in command of the regiments had never seen a brigade, and were unacquainted with the organization of large bodies. The men, too, in this highly-civilized country, never learnt to do anything for themselves. We had never entered upon any great war, he remarked, which did not begin with great reverses; but in the present instance there had been also great military successes.

After detailing the measures adopted by the Government to provide adequate supplies of stores for the army, he contended that it was unjust, without information, to lay blame upon absent men. The Government had no wish to conceal any portion of their conduct in this matter, and every information required should be laid upon the table of the House. He insisted that great delusions upon this subject prevailed in the country. He detailed the steps taken to remedy defective arrangements by the Government, which had acted, he said, upon every practicable suggestion. He endeavored to show, upon various grounds, the expediency of the motion, which was calculated, in his opinion, to paralize the action of the Government at home and of the authorities abroad.

The committee would either gain no information, or it would be obtained at the expense of the army. He asked the House, if it made up its mind to take this course, to avow it at once by a plain and intelligible decision. The Government stood in a precarious position; it had received a heavy blow by the secession of one of its most important members, and he hoped the House, considering well the course it ought to take, and the perils which surrounded the country, would decide the question at once, and in plain language.

Mr. Drummond, Colonel North, Mr. Milnes, the Marquis of Granby, and Mr. W. Linesay, made speeches in support of the motion.

Mr. Layard, after criticizing the defence of the Government offered by the Secretary at War, enumerated flagrant instances of mismanagement with reference to the army in the very teeth of warnings, describing the state of things he had witnessed at Balaklava and the defective manner in which the departments were conducted. He should vote upon this motion, he said, as a question of confidence or no confidence, and how could he vote confidence in a government which had proved itself so utterly incapable not only of carrying on the war, but of managing a diplomacy? This was not a moment to hesitate; we must have men—and they were to be found—capable of carrying out a policy worthy of this country.

Sir C. Grey opposed the motion. He did no assert that no mistakes had been made or that there had been no want of foresight; but he believed that the evils were not the result of incapacity or ignorance, but mainly of the inexperience arising from a 40 years' peace, and it was unjust to lay the blame of these results upon any man. Having replied to Mr. Layard, Sir George adverted to the explanation given by Lord J. Russell, and observed that he did not understand that, when his noble friend suggested that the offices of Secretary-at-War and Secretary-of-State for the War Department should be combined and placed in the hands of a member of that House, he considered it essential to the conduct of the war. He (Sir George) admitted that, knowing what the feelings of the country were, he could have wished that, when the original appointment of War Secretary was made, it had been conferred upon Lord Palmerston.

Mr. Walpole said, after the speech of Lord J. Russell, it appeared to him totally impossible to resist an inquiry of some kind, and the only question was what that kind should be. After the declaration made by the noble Lord, a refusal of inquiry would create disappointment and dissatisfaction throughout the country. As to its hampering the army authorities, nothing could be worse than their present position, at the mercy of writers of private letters charging the generals with incapacity.

After a few remarks by Colonel Sibthorp, and a speech from Sir J. Fitzgerald, condemnatory of the commander of the British forces in the Crimea,

Mr. Knightly referred to certain precedents, and on the motion of Mr. Stafford, with the concurrence of Lord Palmerston, the debate was adjourned until Monday.

THE WAR.

Progress of the Siege of Sebastopol.

The news from Sebastopol is not important. No great movements appear to have been made since the previous advices. We subjoin the various items of intelligence in the order of their dates:

January 12.—Letters of this date from the Crimea state that the Flagstaff Battery had been mined by the French who only wait a favorable opportunity to blow it up. Sickness was on the increase in the camps.

Another despatch of the same date which arrived at Marseilles, January 22d, statad that the Allies had not undertaken anything new in the Crimea, as they were waiting until the Turkish army had all assembled at Eupatoria. The beseiged had repaired and re-occupied the quarantine fort. Gen. Brown was about to resume his command in the Crimea.

January 13.—A despatch from Admiral Bruat, of date Jan. 13, thus reports progress—"The cold has been pretty sharp the past few days. Since yesterday the weather is milder, and the snow has thawed, though the wind is still from the North. In the night between the 7th and 8th, the Russians made a sortie against the parallel which is in advance of battery No. 19. Our soldiers waited until they were within point blank distance and then vigorously repulsed them. They left many killed upon the ground.

"In the night between the 11th and 12th, 150 Russians attacked our lines. Driven back, after a hand-to-hand fight of some minutes, they left in our works 7 killed and 3 prisoners wounded. Our loss was 5 wounded."

A letter from Odessa, of the 9th, in the *Ost Deutsche Post*, says:—"I am able to inform you positively that the Russians have taken all the necessary measures for assuming the offensive in the Crimea, and you may shortly expect to hear of their moving forward, as they have received the necessary reinforcements." The Wanderer of Vienna of the 20th, says that the exertions made to send large bodies of troops to the Crimea from the Danube are incessant. Prince Gortschakoff, on the 5th, ordered Gen. Luders to make a diversion into the Dobrudscha, in order to prevent, if possible, the Turks from leaving Varna for the Crimea. (This order led to the movement of Gen. Pauloff, on the 8th and 9th.) Large bodies of Russian troops have been ordered to concentrate themselves at Perekop, so as to afterwards advance on Eupatoria and attack the place by assault, if necessary.

It was positively asserted that Omar Pasha's force would begin operations on the 18th January, by advancing under cover of the artillery of the fleets along the coast towards the Alma and the Balbek. The last of the Turkish convoys sailed from Varna on the 14th for Balaklava.

It is understood that the Sardinian force intended for the East will be composed of one battalion from each regiment of infantry, and one squadron from each of cavalry, with six batteries of artillery, and a proportionate number of engineers and commissaries.

The force numbers 20,000. Two English and two French staff officers have gone from the Crimea to Turin, to make the necessary arrangements with Gen. La Marmora, the Piedmontese commander-in-chief.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Valuable Family Medicine—So celebrated has Dr. McLane's Vermifuge become, that it is regarded as the only specific cure for worms. Families should never be without a supply of it. At this season particularly, when worms are so troublesome and frequently fatal among children, parents should be watchful, and on the first appearance of those distressing symptoms which warn us of their presence, at once apply this powerful and efficacious remedy. We are confident that it only requires a trial, to convince all that it richly merits the praises that have been lavished upon it. It is safe and infallible. Volumes of certificates can be produced, showing its great medical virtues.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and from the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, fe9-d&w3 Successors to J. Kidd & Co. Wood street.

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

Mr. Kennedy, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures *every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula to a common Pimple.*

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples of the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing in the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system; yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start. There are no ifs nor ands, hums or ha's about it, suiting some cases and not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know its effects in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. I gave it to children a year old; to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, wormy looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to a sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief to catarrh and dizziness. Some who have been costive for years, have taken and been regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed—they always disappear in from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it. On the contrary, when that feeling is gone you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that man ever listened to. No change of diet is ever necessary—eat the best you can get. I have likewise an herb, which, when simmered in sweet oil, dissolves Scrofulous swelling of the neck and under the ears. Price 50 cents.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table-spoonful per day. Children over eight years, dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be made applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of scrofula.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley. fe6-d&wT

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S TRUE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL, Carefully prepared from none but fresh and healthy Livers, under the personal supervision of their agent at the Fisheries.

J. C. B. & CO. take great pleasure in offering their brand of Oil, which, on account of its superior mode of preparation, freshness and purity, can be taken without disrelish by the most delicate.

It is unnecessary to advert to the peculiar efficacy of this very valuable and scientific remedy. Its success in the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, and Lung Diseases, when skillfully applied and persevered in, is no longer a matter of conjecture; it is now acknowledged to possess healing virtues almost incomparable to any other specific. Sold in bottles, wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers, JOHN C. BAKER & CO., No. 100 North Third st., Philadelphia. And by Druggists in Pittsburgh and elsewhere. fe8-1md&wT

New Daguerrian Gallery. MR. NELSON would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in order to meet the daily increasing demand for his Daguerreotypes, he has had built and has now completed (over the Old Post Office, Third street,) one of the most spacious and magnificent Sky Light Galleries ever constructed for Daguerreotype purposes, in the United States. We are now prepared to execute Likenesses of all sizes and styles, in any weather, from 8 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock P. M. A visit from all is solicited, whether they wish for Likeness es or not. Rooms, Old Post Office Building, Third street. de2-d&w8

Consumption and Spitting Blood—See the certificate of Mr. Turner H. Ramsey, for many years proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, Fredericksburg, Va., and late of the City Hotel, Richmond, Va.

Dr. John Minge, of the city of Richmond, though a regular physician, and of course opposed to what he called quack medicines, was obliged to say that its good effects in the case of Mr. Ramsey, were wonderful indeed.

He had been given up by several physicians; had tried most of the quack medicines, and was on the verge of despair, as well as the grave, when he tried Carter's Spanish Mixture.

We refer the public to his full and lengthy certificate around the bottle, stating his cure. See advertisement. ja29-1md&wT

PITTSBURGH Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Company; OFFICE 55 FIFTH STREET, MASONIC HALL, PITTSBURGH, PA. JAMES S. HOON, *President.* CHARLES A. COLTON, *Secretary.*

This Company makes every Insurance appertaining to or connected with LIFE RISKS. Also against Hull and Cargo Risks, on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and tributaries, and Marine Risks generally.

And against Loss or Damage by Fire, And against the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with safety to all parties.

DIRECTORS: James S. Hoon, Samuel McClurkan, William Phillips, John Scott, Joseph P. Gazzam, M. D., John McAlpin, Wm. F. Johnston, James Marshall, George S. Selden, Wm. S. Haven, James D. McGill, Alexander Bradley, John Fullerton, Robert Galway, Alexander Reynolds, Armstrong County, Horatio N. Lee, Kittanning, Hiram Stowe, Beaver. my25-1yfe [Post copy 1year 1st col.]

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA. CHARTERED APRIL 25, 1850.—CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL—$250,000. *Office S. E. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.* OFFICERS OF THE HOME BOARD AT PHILADELPHIA. DIRECTORS: Stephen R. Crawford, Benj. W. Tingley, Ambrose W. Thompson, Jacob L. Florence, William M. Godwin, Paul B. Goddard, George M'Henry, Lawrence Johnston, James Devereux, William M'Kee. *President*—Stephen R. Crawford. *Vice President*—Ambrose W. Thompson. *Medical Examiner*—Pittsburgh, James H. Willson, M. D.; Allegheny City, R. H. Mowry, M. D. GEORGE E. ARNOLD, Agent, mh17 74 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

HENRY H. COLLINS, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, And Produce Generally, No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Citizen's Insurance Comp'y of Pittsburgh. WM. BAGALEY, *President.* SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, *Sec'y.* OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS. INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire. ALSO against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION. DIRECTORS: Wm. Bagaley, Samuel Rea, Robert Dunlap, Jr., S. Harbaugh, Isaac M. Pennock, Walter Bryant, Jas. M. Cooper, John Shipton, Wm. Larimer, Jr., S. M. Kier, Wm. Bingham, John S. Dilworth, Francis Sellers, J. Schoonmaker, Wm. B. Hays. de21

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 P. KING, President. M. W. BALDWIN, Vice President. DIRECTORS: Chas. P. Hayes, E. B. English, P. B. Savery, C. Sherman, S. J. Megargee, F. Blackburne, Secretary, E. R. Cope, Geo. W. Brown, Jos. S. Paul, John Clayton, E. Wiler. J. G. COFFIN, Agent, de25-1yfo corner Third and Wood streets.

Reliance Mutual Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE NO. 70 WALNUT STREET. Capital $177,150—Assets $212,725, Securely Invested. FIRE INSURANCE—On Buildings, Limited or Perpetual, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., in town or country.

The mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the Insured to share in the profits of the Company, without liability for losses.

The Script Certificates of this Company, for profits, are convertible, at par, into the Capital Stock of the Comp'y. CLEM TINGLEY, President. B. M. HINCHMAN, Secretary. DIRECTORS: Clem Tingley, Wm. R. Thompson, T. C. Rockhill, G. W. Carpenter, Robert Steen, G. S. Wood, Marshall Hill, James L. Taylor, Jacob T. Bunting, G. M. Stroud, Lewis R. Ashhurst, George N. Baker, Benj. W. Tingley, Z. Lothrop, H. L. Carson, Robert Toland, Edward G. James. J. G. COFFIN, Agent, -1yfe corner Third and Wood streets.

Pennsylvania Insurance Company, OF PITTSBURGH, CORNER OF FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STREETS. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $300,000. INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY. AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE AND THE PERILS OF Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation. DIRECTORS. Wm. F. Johnston, D. M. Long, Rody Patterson, J. Grier Sproul, Jacob Painter, Wade Hampton, A. A. Carrier, W. M'Clintock, A. J. Jones, Kennedy T. Friend, George S. White, James S. Negley, H. B. Coggeshall, W. S. Haven, D. B. Park. OFFICERS. *President*—Hon. Wm F. Johnston. *Vice President*—Rody Patterson. *Secretary and Treasurer*—A. A. Carrier. *Assistant Secretary*—S S Carrier. [fe5] fe16-1y

HAZARD POWDER AGENCY. All Varieties of Powder CONSTANTLY ON HAND. ALSO, Safety Fuse. de28 L. G. GRAFF, Agent, 132 2d st., Pittsburgh.

M'Clintock's Family Medicines.—We call the attention of heads of families, and others, to the advertisement on the fourth page of these valuable Family Medicines.

Agency of Dr. Fitch's Celebrated Medicines, at Dr. G. H. KEYSER'S Drug Store, No. 140, corner Wood st. and Virgin Alley:

Cherry Pulmonic, Pulmonary Balsam, Pectoral Expectorant, Pulmonary Liniment, Depurative Syrup, Heart Corrector, Humor Corrector, pure and medicinal Cod Liver Oil, Anti-Dyspeptic Mixture, Cough and Cathartic Pills, Nervine, Vermifuge, Female Pills, Female Specific, &c. &c., used by him constantly and with unprecedented success in the treatment of *Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, Piles, etc., etc. Dr. Fitch's unequalled Patent Silver Plated Abdominal Supporters. Dr. Fitch's Improved Steel Spring Shoulder Brace. Dr. Fitch's Silver Inhaling Tube.*

Also, all kinds of Proprietary Medicines, Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces. Remember the place, Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, sign of the Golden Mortar. de8-d&w8

"The whole press of Philadelphia are out in favor of Hoofland's German Bitters, as they are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. We are glad to record the success of this valuable remedy for dyspepsia, as we believe it supplies a desideratum in the medical world long needed. The wretched imitators and counterfeiters have withdrawn their nostrums from the market, and the public are spared from the danger of swallowing poisonous mixture in lieu of the real Bitters."—*Herald.* See advertisement. fe7-2wd&wT

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. 9, 1854.—fe

ARNOLD & WILLIAMS MANUFACTURERS OF Chilson Furnaces, Wro't Iron Tubing AND FITTING GENERALLY, *For Warming and Ventilation of Buildings.* A. & W. will contract for Warming and Ventilating by Steam or Hot Water, Pipes or Chilson's Furnace, Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Green Houses, Court Houses Jail Hotels or Dwellings. No. 25 Market st., Pittsburgh.

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 in our boxes at Logan, Wilson & Co.'s, Wood street, or Braun & Reiter, corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts., Pittsburgh; H. P. Schwartz, or J. T. Sample Druggists, Allegheny. Flour will be delivered to families in either of the cities. Terms, CASH on delivery. j-2-3 BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

A Special Bulletin for the Sick.—Dr. *Morse's Invigorating Cordial* relieves with wonderful rapidity every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus; restores the appetite; renews the strength; hardens the muscles, braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, recruits 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 solely 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 lassitude resulting from late hours or too close application to labor of any kind, is quickly 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 sluggish, 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 embodies 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, soon to be realized in 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, six for $12. C. H. RING, *Proprietor,* No. 192 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS.—Pittsburgh: FLEMING BROS., No. 60 Wood street; GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st; R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st.—Allegheny City: J. P. FLEMING. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

If you don't want to be Straight don't WEAR MY SHOULDER BRACE.—For more than two years we have worn Dr. Keyser's "Washington Suspender Brace," and feel it a pleasant duty again to recommend its use to all of sedentary occupations. Combining the advantage of a Shoulder Brace with those of a pair of Suspenders, it is light and comfortable, and effectually counteracts the disposition to become stoop-shouldered. Those of our readers who are in need of such an article, should call on Dr. Keyser, on Wood street, corner of Virgin alley, and examine this Brace, which has recently been much improved.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch, December 8th.*

Sold wholesale and retail at Dr. KEYSER'S Truss and Shoulder Brace Depot, 140 Wood street. Sign of the Golden Mortar. ja3-d&w

HOLMES, RABE & CO. SUCCESSOR TO A. H. HOLMES & BROTHER, MANUFACTURERS OF SOLID BOX VICES, HAMMERED IRON AXLES, CROWBARS, SLEDGES, MATTOCKS, PICKS. Timber, Mill, Tobacco & Cotton Screws, *Shafting and Pulleys for Machinery,* Car and Bridge Bolts, with Thread and Nuts complete, PITTSBURGH, PA., WAREHOUSE, No. 81 WOOD ST., BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND. All work warranted. mh31-tf

Du Pont Powder.—Every variety Rifle Mining and Blasting Powder, in all size packages alway on hand and for sale from Magazine, in lots to suit purchasers, on favorable terms. Also Safety Fuse. D. W. C. BIDWELL, Manufacturers' Agt., no 41f 155 Front street, Pittsburgh.

Hernia, or Rupture, a Curable Disease.—DR. KEYSER, of 140 Wood street, begs leave to announce to the public that he has made arrangements with Mr Marsh, of New York, to sell and adapt his RADICAL CURE TRUSS, which received the prize medal through a surgical committee, consisting of Professor RENWICK, PARKER, CARNOCHAN, CLARK, LUDLOW, and others, at the New York Industrial Exhibition of all Nations. Dr. Keyser has an office back of his Drug Store, where all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, LACE STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES, PILE PROPS, and SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, are fitted, and satisfaction warranted. Trusses at every price can be obtained, and of a quality superior to any others in the market. The great prevalence of Rupture has induced the Dr. to give especial attention to those cases of disease requiring mechanical support, with full confidence that his long experience in the treatment of such cases has enabled him to meet the increasing wants of the community in this regard. 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. ja3-d&w

Ease and Comfort.—The Conformator lately imported from Paris, exactly suits the Hat 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 77 Wood st. ap29-tf W. DOUGLAS.

Opinions of the Press.—The following is from Gen. Geo. P. Morris, in the Home Journal, of Nov. 7 1846:

All editors profess to be the guardians of the rights of the people, and to keep them advised, through their columns, of whatever shall arise for their benefit. We will live up to this letter, and inform them that the most wonderful and valuable medicine for their general use ever invented, is "*Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.*" Its virtues are so rare, mighty and eccentric, that often they appear to work more like miracles than by science, so effective, electric, and astounding are its powers on the human body, that, though now it is daily tried by thousands of people, not one of this great mass but is delighted beyond comparison; and candidly confess they, on no consideration, will ever again be without it.

The inventor, Mr. H. Dally, has wisely kept the secret to himself. Counterfeiters are busy about it, but without success. Its overwhelming merits defy all competition, and its peculiarities analysis. We confidently commend all parents to seek its acquaintance, for surely such a friend, who laughs at death and suffering, restores the blind, lame, halt, and scarred to perfection, and all from pain, is "a friend indeed."

We wish the discoverer of this mighty blessing, who is a real benefactor to mankind, God speed.

For sale by GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140, corner Wood st. and Virgin alley, And by all Druggists throughout the United States. fe7-2w-d&wT

JOHN FLEMING ...... L. WILCOX, JR. ...... COCHRAN FLEMING

FLEMING BROTHERS, (SUCCESSORS TO J. KIDD & CO.) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NO. 60 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, Liver pills, &c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Owners and Consignees of Pig Metal, Blooms, &c. OWNERS and Consignees of Pig Metal, Blooms, Castings, Engines, Mill and Building Stones and other articles upon the Allegheny Wharf are hereby notified that unless the same are removed by the 20th of February next, they will be subjected to a charge of 50 cents per ton for every 24 hours they are suffered to remain after that date, in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance regulating the Wharf. WM. SCOTT, Wharf Master, fe12-1wd Allegheny Wharf.

A Musical Journal for the Million. THE NEW YORK MUSICAL REVIEW contains annually over One Hundred Pieces of New Music, besides a vast amount of critical, instructive and entertaining reading; also, a work (published in chapters) by Lowell Mason, embodying the *practical results*, as applied to *practical teaching*, of his experience, during a long and industrious career, as an author and teacher of music. And yet the *Musical Review* is only one dollar a year, or six copies for five dollars—inflexibly in advance. Anybody feeling an interest in the cause of music, is invited to get up clubs, and forward subscriptions. Published fortnightly. Specimen copies sent on receipt of five cents, or two postage stamps. Address, post-paid, MASON BROTHERS, fe12-1wd&w2m*T 23 Park Row, New York.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

The petition of James Neeley, of McCandless Township, in the county aforesaid, humbly showeth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in said Tp.; and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray. JAMES NEELEY.

We the subscribers, citizens of the township aforesaid, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and convenience for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

J. Sarver, P. Mosser, B. Sarver, Geo. Wright, W. McKinney, W. McKinney, J. Greamer, John Pierce, M. W. Wallace, R. Pierce, F. Morrison, P. Sarver. fe12-3tw*T

LOCUST GROVE SEMINARY AT LAWRENCEVILLE.—A new term of this School begins on WEDNESDAY, February 14th. Early attendance is requested. Application may be made to the Rector. fe12-4td REV. WM. H. CLARKE.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY, THIRD STREET.—S. CUTHBERT & SON; Office for the sale of Farms, Mills, Manufactories, Improved and Unimproved Lands, City and Country Residences, Building Lots, &c.; also, for negotiating loans, collecting rents, procuring business partners, &c., &c.

Persons having property to dispose of, and those wishing to buy, will find it to their advantage to call at our office. fe12

GOOD BUSINESS PAPER, having not more than 4 months to run, can be negotiated by applying to fe12 B. McLAIN & SON.

SILKS—A. A. Mason & Co. will open on Monday, Feb. 12th, 20 pcs. of rich Plain and Plaid Silks, including a few pcs of those 4-4 Plaids, at $1,50. fe12

WOOL PLAIDS—A. A. Mason & Co. are selling out the balance of their Plaids at a discount of 50 per cent. fe12

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE—A. A. Mason & Co. will open on Monday, Feb. 12th, 100 pcs. more of 8c DeLaines, 200 pcs. 5c Callicoes, 40 pcs. White Flannels at 18¾c, and 75 Counterpanes, at 45c. fe12

FARM FOR RENT, situated in Economy township, Beaver county, 1 mile East of Freedom; 200 acres, 110 of which is river bottom, the balance is heavy timber. The improvements are a two story Stone Dwelling, Orchard and Barn. The Ohio and Penn. Railroad runs through said farm. Apply to B. McLAIN & SON.

REFINED SUGARS—1000 bbls. Crushed, Powdered and Loaf Sugars, from the St. John's Steam Sugar Refinery, in store and for sale by fe12 J. A. HUTCHISON & CO.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—324 bbls. Steam Refined S. H. Molasses; 356 bbls. La. S. H. Molasses; 201 bbls. S. H. S. Molasses; 170 half bbls. S. H. Syrup Molasses; 264 bbls. Washington S. H. do, in store and for sale by fe12 J. A. HUTCHISON & CO.

20,000 LBS. BULK PORK for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

200 KGS. LARD for sale by fe12 J. B. CANFIELD.

12 BBLS. and 20 bxs. Roll Butter for sale by fe12 J. B. CANFIELD.

30 BBLS. TALLOW for sale by fe12 J. B. CANFIED.

30 BBLS. LINSEED OIL for sale by fe12 J. B. CANFIELD.

50 BBLS, MOLASSES for sale by fe12 J. B. CANFIELD.

ROLL BUTTER—6 bbls. fresh Roll Butter just rec'd and for sale by R. ROBISON & CO.

LARD—40 half bbls. No. 1 Lard rec'd and for sale by fe10 R. ROBISON & CO.

DRIED APPLES—60 bus. just rec'd and for sale by fe10 R. ROBISON & CO.

DRIED PEACHES—75 bus. rec'd and for sale by fe10 R. ROBISON & CO.

CLOVER SEED—30 bus. rec'd and for sale by fe10 R. ROBISON & CO.

LAKE FISH—250 bbls. and half bbls. White Fish and Trout rec'd and for sale by fe10 R. ROBISON & CO.

CASTILE SOAP—500 lbs. White and Variegated genuine Castile Soap rec'd by JOS. FLEMING.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—1 gross of this celebrated cough remedy rec'd by fe10 JOS. FLEMING.

AUCTION SALES.

P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer. *Commercial Sales Rooms, corner Wood and Fifth street.*

LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, &c. At AUCTION—On Monday morning, Feb. 12th at 10 o'clock at the commercial sales rooms, corner Wood and 5th sts., will be sold, without reserve, for cash, a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, among which are superfine cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, 20 pieces all wool tweeds, Ky. jeans, linseys, flannels, blankets, woolen gloves, 50 doz. mens' woolen half hose, women and childrens' stockings, Coburg cloths, alpaccas, merinos, delaines, sheetings, checks, shawls, hdkfs., prints, Irish linens, vestings, fringes, laces, &c. Also, a quantity of boots, shoes, fine hats, ladies' bonnets, fashionable clothing, &c. fe9 P. M. DAVIS, Act.

NUNNS AND CLARK'S PIANOS. SPLENDID FRESH STOCK! HENRY KLEBER, *Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, for* NUNNS & CLARK'S unrivalled GRAND and SQUARE PIANOS;

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Pittsburgh and vicinity that a splendid fresh stock of *Nunns & Clark's superior* Pianos is now being prepared for him, and has partly been received. The immense and vastly increasing popularity of Nunns and Clark's Pianos has caused the firm to add another wing to their enormous establishment, a description of which may be found in a late number of the *Waverly Magazine*, viz:—"It is undoubtedly the largest, and, if we are not mistaken, the oldest house devoted to that branch of business in the United States. It was established upwards of thirty years ago by an ingenious and enterprising Piano Forte builder who acquired a *practical* and *thorough knowledge* of the "art, trade and mystery" of manufacturing the beautiful instruments for which this house has so long been famous. If patronage is the highest compliment that can be paid to an establishment, and imitation is the sincerest flattery, then the firm of *Nunns & Clark* have much to be proud of, for they have never been able to go ahead of their orders sufficiently to make up Pianos for exhibition and speculation."

The above remarks from the pen of a *Boston* editor on a *New York* establishment are peculiarly forcible and significant.

Opinion of Mons. LAZARE, the celebrated Pianist.

Having in most of my concerts made use of and carefully examined the Pianos made by Nunns & Clark, New York, I freely give this testimonial of their superiority with regard to volume and power of *tone* and their promptness and elasticity of touch—qualities so important in forming the hands and improving the style of playing of musical students. MARTIN LAZARE, Professor of the Piano at the Royal Conservative of Paris.

Opinion of Madame DE VRIES.

The accompaniments to my songs having been played in nearly all my concerts on the Pianos made by *Nunns & Clark*, I consider them admirably adapted to *blend* and *unite* with the voice—a great and important consideration with vocalists. ROSA DE VRIES.

Opinion of MAURICE STRAKOSH, the celebrated Pianist and Composer.

I have for several years past been using one of *Nunns & Clark's* Pianos in my own family, and consider them preferable to any other, both for private and concert purposes. They have a peculiar delicacy of tone, and touch added to great volume and power. MAURICE STRAKOSH.

Opinion of resident Professors.

Having thoroughly tested the capacities and qualities of *Nunns & Clark's* Pianos, we feel constrained to pronounce them *superior* in every respect. Their tone is irreproachable for volume, brilliancy and equality, and their touch delightful for promptness and elasticity—altogether well calculated to improve the style and touch of learners. VICTOR DE HAM, HENRY ROHBOCK, C. ANTON, N. SEIDLE, JEAN MANNS, and others.

H. Kleber gives a *full* and *satisfactory warrant* with every Piano, and will positively sell them at New York *factory prices, without addition* for freight, risk, etc., and the money refunded if the Piano proves defective. HENRY KLEBER, Sole agent for Nunns & Clark for Western Penna. Also, CARHART & NEEDHAM'S *genuine MELODEONS* No. 101 Third st.

P. S.—Also a choice lot of DUNHAM'S highly popular Pianos. fe6:dlm

Election. AN Election for officers for "the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny," will be holden in the office of the Company, at the north end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 5th day of March next, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M. JOHN HARPER, fe5-1md Treasurer.

Notice. SUCH of our Depositors as have not yet had their accounts adjusted, are requested to bring in their books and certificates. A. WILKINS & CO., fe6 71 Fourth street.

OFFICE OHIO AND PENNA. R. R. CO., Pittsburgh, Jan. 23th, 1855.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co. that on and after the 15th day of February, a Dividend of Five per cent. for the last six months, payable in the Stock of the Company, at par, will be paid to the Stockholders as their Stock stood on the books of the Company on the 1st day of January. The Stockholders on the Pittsburgh books will be paid at the office of the Company, and those on the New York books at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co.—Scrip certificates will be issued for the fractional parts of a share. fe1-1wd&wt15fo H. S. FLEMING, Treas. [City papers copy daily 1 week and weekly till Feb. 15]

AMUSEMENTS.

All Advertisements of Concerts or Public Exhibitions, *must be paid* in Advance.

Sacred Concert in Aid of the Poor in Allegheny. THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of Pittsburgh, will give a Concert of Sacred Music, on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., in the Church of Rev. Dr. Swift, Beaver st., Allegheny. The proceeds will go to the Treasury of the Ladies Benevolent Society of that city. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had in Pittsburgh, at the Music Stores; in Allegheny, at the Drug Stores of H. P. Schwartz, J. T. Sample, Lee A. Beckham, Pressley & Means; at the Book Stores of Mrs. Spratt and Mrs. Sadler; at Burgess, Scott & Co., Ohio st.; at the office of R. H. Davis, and of the members of the Ladies' Society. fe10-td

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, CHRONIC or NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, And all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, SUCH AS CONSTIPATION INWARD Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits, CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids.—Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant. READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughter much good," &c.

S. B. LAWSON, Beuhard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., Aug. 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from it in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect on my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GRAS, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: "I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of the latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851:—"I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal Weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are *entirely vegetable*, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere, and by Fleming Bros., B. A. Fahnestock & Co., Geo. H. Keyser, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh; H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny City, and by dealers in medicine generally. co31-1yd&wlsT

A CARD. *To the Ladies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City:*

LADIES, I am and have been engaged for the last three years in supplying private houses with Servants of all descriptions. I believe that my business is both needful and respectable. My terms have been and continue to be moderate. With the best of intentions, the nature of my business is such, that no doubt, in many cases, entire satisfaction has not been given. When informed of that fact my services have been cheerfully rendered *gratis*. I respectfully ask the continuance of your patronage and your good offices with your lady friends, thereby sustaining a business as necessary to yourselves as to me. When assured that employment can be obtained on call, the best description of servants will come to obtain employment, and in return for your favors will use my best exertions to render entire satisfaction. JOS. LEWIS, fe9-1wd Intelligence Office, No. 2 St. Clair st.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Sealer of Weights and Measures for the County of Allegheny, can be found at his office, No. 30 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh. fe9lwd&3tw8 C. L. MAGEE.

BLANKETS—Murphy & Burchfield invite the attention of Housekeepers and those preparing for housekeeping, to their assortment of Bed Blankets, among which are a few pair very superior, made of extra fine wool; also, home-made do, crib and cradle do, and an assortment of housekeeping goods in general, such as Sheetings, Pillow Case Goods, Quilts and Diaper for Bed Spreads; Table Cloths, Toweling, &c. Prices to suit the times. fe9

PERFUMERY—I have rec'd a large and choice selection of Harrison's Perfumery; also, a large assortment of Bazin's, Wright's, Lubin's, etc. Those wishing any thing in this line would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere JOS. FLEMING.

7000 DOLLARS WANTED—To borrow the above amount on a mortgage on property in the city worth at least $20,000. Apply to fe10 B. McLAIN & SON.

WINDOW SASH—430 Lights, 9x12; 300 Lights, 8x10, best quality, just rec'd and for sale by fe10 R. ROBISON & CO.

10 DOZ. STAMPED COLLARS; 2 do do Bands; 20 doz. French Working Cotton; 2 do Embroidering Hoops; 10 do Fine White Linen Thread, rec'd by this morning's Express, at VAN GORDER'S, fe1 83 Market st., corner of Diamond.

FINE EXTRACTS FOR HDKFS—I have on hand a large assortment of very fine Extracts, among which are Lubin's, Roussel's Harrison's, Price's, &c. Those wishing fine Extracts can always procure them at fe1 JOS. FLEMING.

CORN MEAL—100 bbls. received and for sale by fe2 BELL & LIGGET, Water st.

OATS—2000 bus. for sale by fe2 BELL & LIGGETT.

LINSEED OIL—20 bbls. for sale by fe2 BELL & LIGGETT.

ROLL BUTTER—10 bxs. fresh this day rec'd by R. R. for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

BALED HAY—35 tons Timothy in store-house near the Depot of O. & P. R. R., Allegheny, in prime condition, for sale by BELL & LIGGETT.

LARD—20 kegs No. 1 Lard, 5 barrels No. 1 Lard, for sale by J. FLOYD & Co.

HOPS—6 bales Ohio in store and for sale by fe2 BELL & LIGGETT.

NEW HAMS, Shoulders and Tongues for sale at ROSS, PATTON & M'COMBS', Dia'd, Pittsburgh, and Federal st, Allegheny. ja26

BEANS—5 bbls Small White Beans for sale by ja15 JAS. McLAUGHLIN.

COLD CREAM—A very excellent article for chapped hands, sore lips, &c; 6 doz. fresh prepared and for sale by JOS. FLEMING, cor. Dia'd & Market st.

AMANDINE—An excellent article for chapped hands; 6 doz. rec'd by fe1 JOS. FLEMING.

BUTTER—10 bbls. fresh Roll; 6 bbls. packed solid; 19 kegs packed solid, for sale by fe1 R. DALZELL & Co.

CORN MEAL—20 bbls. fresh White Corn Meal to arrive and for sale by T. LITTLE & CO.

PEARL HOMINY—10 bbls. prime, for sale by D. W. HERSTINE & CO., 93 & 95 Front st.