# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

## PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1855.


**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 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 monthly or early contracts are made. sepdtdw

Mr. H. P. MUELLER, late editor of the *Staats Zeitung* and now connected with the Pittsburgge Courier, is authorized to solicit subscriptions and advertisements for the Pittsburgh Gazette, according to our published terms.

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1855.

**Reading Matter on each page of this paper**

The Senatorial Question.—Considerable discussion has been had, both at Harrisburgh and through the newspapers, as to the power of the Governor, to appoint a U. S. Senator after the expiration of Mr. Cooper's term, (to-day,) in consequence of the failure of the Legislature to elect a successor to that gentleman. A provision in our act of Assembly regulating the election of Senators, and a clause in the U. S. Constitution, are supposed to warrant an appointment by the Governor. The provision in the act of Assembly reads thus:

"Whenever a vacancy, by resignation or otherwise, shall happen in the representation of this State in the Senate of the United States, the Legislature, if in session, shall within eight days after being informed of the same by the Governor, proceed to supply such vacancy by an election conducted in the manner herein before prescribed."

The Governor, it is said, under the provision of this act of Assembly, will notify the legislature on the 5th of March that there is a vacancy in our Sefatorial representation; and if, thereon, the legislature should not fill the vacancy, he will, after the adjournment, make a temporary appointment of Senator until the meeting of the next legislature.

The clause in the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"If vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

The words "or otherwise," in this clause, as in that of the Act of Assembly quoted, are supposed to embrace such instances as arise from the failure of the State legislature to elect a Senator for the regular term and, in that case, the Governor, it is claimed, is empowered to appoint until the legislature elects. The supposition, however, is an erroneous one.

The U. S. Senate, in 1825, settled this whole matter conclusively; and its action then established a precedent which has ever since been adhered to. On the 3d of March, 1825, the term of Mr. Lanman, a member of the Senate from the State of Connecticut, expired; and, the legislature having failed to elect a successor, the Governor of that State appointed Mr. Lanman a temporary Senator, until the next meeting of the legislature. Mr. Lanman appeared and claimed his seat, but, objections arising, the matter was referred to a committee, which reported the previous action of the Senate in such cases, and then, by a vote of 23 to 18, the Senate decided that Mr. Lanman was *not* entitled to a seat; because, the legislature having been in session, and having failed to elect a Senator, there was not a regular vacancy happening under the Constitution which the Governor was permitted to fill. One or two attempts similar to that of Mr. Lanman have since been made; but the Senate has come to regard the action in his case as an authoritative construction of the Constitution, and it has never been departed from.

What makes the case stronger is, that the laws of Connecticut plainly and directly authorized the Governor to make this appointment; hence if the provision in our act of Assembly, which we have quoted, be construed to confer a similar authority, it can have no effect in reversing the decision in Lanman's case, or in changing the groundwork on which that decision was made.

Prior to 1825 several Senators, appearing under appointments similar to that of Lanman, were admitted to seats. Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, in 1797; Uriah Tracy, of Connecticut, in 1801; Joseph Anderson, of Tennessee, in 1809 and John Williams, of Tennessee, in 1817, were all admitted in this way. In none of these cases, however, was the question of their admissibility raised, except in the case of Mr. Tracy, who was admitted by a vote of 18 to 10. The Senate of 1825 did not esteem these cases as of binding authority, the matter not having been properly discussed in either case; and, after giving it careful attention, they reversed the former action and established the rule which has now grown imperative.

The ground taken on that occasion was that there can be no "vacancy" in an office until it has first been filled by the proper elective body. The legislature must first elect a Senator for the regular term before there can be a Senatorial "vacancy." An office cannot be vacated which has not been first occupied. No one has been designated by the Legislature of this State to occupy the Senatorial term commencing March 4, 1855; and until some one *is* designated there cannot happen such a "vacancy" as the Governor is authorized to fill. So says the Senate of the United States; and that body is the judge of the qualifications of its own members.

In this view of the case the Governor, we think, will hardly undertake to appoint a successor to Mr. Cooper. If he does, the Senate will be sure to shut the door in the face of the appointee.

As to the other question raised, that, the Senatorial election having been postponed to the first Tuesday of October, a special session of the legislature will have to be held on that day, we see no force in it. The legislature frequently postpones action on bills to a time when it is not likely to be in session, and this is considered equivalent to a rejection. When that body adjourns, without day, it can only be got together again on a special call from the Governor.

### OUR BOOK TABLE.

Inez: A Tale of the Alamo; 12mo. Harpers, 1855. This volume is dedicated to the Texan Patriots "who triumphantly unfurled and waved aloft the "Banner of the Lone Star;" who wrenched asunder the iron bands of Mexico, and wreathed the brow of the "Queen State" with the glorious chaplet of "civil and religious liberty."

The Alamo according to the story was taken by a band of some two hundred Texans and retaken by Santa Anna with a superior force and every Texan put to the sword. At Goliad the Texan band of four hundred, under Col. Tanning surrendered to a Mexican force of six thousand, with assurances of protection from Santa Anna, but the next day every man was shot.—Inez, the hero of the tale, is a Mexican girl, friendly to the Mexicans, dies of unrequited love and a broken heart.

Harper's Universal Gazetteer, Nos. 9 and 10, which complete the work. No. 10 contains a large and beautiful colored map of the U. S., showing the railroads. There are seven maps in the entire work. An exceedingly useful work for the study or the counting house.

Harper's Story Book, part 3d.—The Strait Gate, elegantly illustrated; the very thing to make the little ones at home wiser and happy.

The above are for sale by J. L. Read, 75 4th street.

A Fearful Record.—The number of murders committed in California during the year of 1854 is said to be four hundred and fifty, and even that is supposed by many to be much under the mark. During the same period there were only fifteen convictions for manslaughter, six executions by officers of the law, and eighteen by the code of Judge Lynch.

There is a decided activity in real estate. At one of the auction sales yesterday at the Exchange, there were upwards of 500 persons present, and speculation on all hands ran high. The property consisted chiefly of building lots north of Fourteenth street, and the prices realized were better than have been obtained at any time within the past three years.—*N. Y. Express.*

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, Feb. 28, 1855.

We had a pretty breeze in the House last night, rising at times to a stiff gale. Mr. Goodwin, Gerritt Smith's successor, very innocently declared that the North meant to repeal the Fugitive Law and to restore the Missouri Compromise. Of course, no true Southern man could endure any thing like this, and Goode and Letcher from Virginia and half a dozen cavaliers screamed at the top of their voices that if this were done they would dissolve the Union.—The excitement and uproar were tremendous, when Mr. Giddings, with that love of union and harmony for which he is distinguished, interfered and led off the frantic sons of the South to a discussion on Know-Nothingism, during which he extorted from Letcher a denunciation of the Know-Nothings, which will probably be fatal to his aspirations for a re-nomination.

The evening was now appropriated by a resolution of the House to Buncombe speeches the time of which teem upon the slavery question, and though not more than a quarter of the House attends, scenes of contention arise which greatly interest the galleries. The members cannot wait for the next Congress, in which there promises to be what has never before been witnessed under this government, a northern party.

The Senate to-day concurred with the House in confirming the extra pay to the Collins line of steamers and releasing its proprietors from the condition of its discontinuance after six months notice.

The President has nominated General Scott to be Lieutenant General, with the rank and salary from March 1847.

The House passed the Bounty Land bill from the Senate for the benefit of the soldiers of all the wars since 1790, their widows and minor heirs. The quantity of land which will be taken up under this bill is estimated at 230,000,000 acres, which would supply 1,478,000 applicants with a quarter section each. This is a project for the more rapid distribution of the public lands than the Homestead bills. It will put an end to all *sales* of the public lands, but will greatly increase all the expenditures of managing them.

Simon Cameron was not elected Senator yesterday. The market reports from Harrisburgh have proved unreliable. It was positively stated here the day before the last vote that nine members had been bought in at a rather high figure. The transaction could not have been consummated. The letter which Gen. C. wrote on the occasion of the election defining his position, showed him to be a very ardent and genuine free soiler. Some gentlemen had a difficulty in swallowing the General's assevorations, but they would have been perfectly valid until after the election, and then the General's sentiments and principles could have been attested by his votes. Why not take him on trust? But the thing is over, and the well laid plans of the ex-Senator are defeated. It is another Know Nothing defeat, and brought about, I believe, chiefly because of the equivocal position of the order on the slavery question. Know Nothingism cannot pervert the North into complicity with slavery propagandism. Know Nothingism succeeded in Massachusetts because there it was firm and true in defending Northern rights and repelling Southern aggressions. It failed in New York because it had concluded a covert alliance with slavery. Gov. Seward was elected. It failed also in Wisconsin where Durkee was elected.—It failed in Pennsylvania where nobody was elected. Junius.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

London, Feb. 13, 1855.

The only new political fact of importance, since the departure of the Baltic, has been the announcement that Lord John Russell has undertaken to act as British plenipotentiary in the conferences about to take place at Vienna, on the interpretation required to be put on the four points—an arrangement which will virtually strengthen the new Cabinet, since it will give it the weight of his character and influence as much as if he had accepted office.

From Sebastopol there is nothing new except that, owing to the weather at the end of January having been trying than was anticipated, the position and health of the Allied armies had improved, although the amount of disease and mortality, especially among the English, was still frightful. The mismanagement in the various services was sensibly abating on all those points which have lately called forth the strongest denunciation of the press, and the best possible testimony was thus being afforded of the value of that publicity which at first was met only with malignant rage.

As the works approach nearer and nearer to the town the sorties become more frequent and prolonged, but latterly they have been directed principally against the French. The result is of course invariably the same, but there is occasionally a rather heavy loss of life on both sides.

Incredulity as to the readiness of Russia to submit honestly to the terms which the professed last month to accept unreservedly through Prince Gortschakoff, still prevails not only in England but at all the continental courts except that of Berlin, and hence the prospects of peace continue to be regarded as remote. The private letters from St. Petersburgh, however, pertinaciously assert that the desire for a termination of the war is now paramount on the part of Russia, and they profess surprise and indignation that after she has expressed her will ingness to concede all that has been demanded of her, the arrangements for a pacification should appear to be indefinitely delayed. These writers require to be remin ded that if Russia is really sincere at the present moment she is merele paying the old penalty of loss of character.

The Ministerial announcements, to be made on the reassembling of Parliament at the end of the present week, are looked forward to with great interest. Even with Lord Palmerston at the head, the only fear is that they will still fall short of the vigor which the nation would desire to throw into them.

In the absence of any actual intelligence, there has been during the last day or two a more than usual supply of rumors, and as the public are sad and anxious, and the stock market is consequently more sensitive to bad news than good, these have all been of an unfavorable character. The latest and more telling inventions of the kind have consisted in statements of a revolt of the French Zouaves before Sebastopol, and a serious defeat of the Turks at Eupatoria.

With regard to commercial affairs the stagnation experienced during the past month has been remarkable. The present winter has been unusually severe, and frost and snow have not only checked all agricultural operations for more than four weeks, but have likewise caused all business transactions to be limited in every possible way. Since the middle of January there has scarcely been any break in the coldness, and as yet there are no signs of a change. The thermometer two nights back went between 22 and 23 degrees below the freezing point in the neighborhood of London, and the accounts from the continent show that similar weather has prevailed throughout the greater part of Europe. We have now had three hard Winters in succession.

Looking at the dullness of business there is still reason for congratualation in the absence of any commercial failures of much importance, the few that continue to occur being such as must inevitably have taken place from the revulsion in the Australian and American trade whatever might have been the state of politics.

The Liverpool Cotton market this week has opened with moderate business, but no animation.

The rate for money on the choicest bills is about 4½ per cent., and as the foreign exchanges present a rather favorable appearance, and the demand is also likely to be reduced in proportion to the diminished activity of the general transactions of the country, such future improvements as may occur are expected to be in the direction of greater ease. Spectator.

### The War in the Crimea.

The latest despatch from the commander of the British army before Sebastopol is as follows:

"Before Sebastopol, Jan. 27.

"My Lord Duke—I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Grace that the weather continues fine. There are severe frosts at night; but the sun shines brightly through the day, and there is an absence of wind, which, while it continued, added considerably to the sufferings of the troops.

"Every exertion is making by public transport and individually in getting huts up; but this is a most difficult operation, and the ground is still so rotten that it is most arduous labor to pass along it.

"The extremely confined space of Balaklava and the vast accumulation of stores have obliged me to erect huts at some distance outside the town for their reception." Raglan.

The unofficial and private advices from Sebastopol are somewhat later. We give them in the order of their dates:

January 23.

There was a white frost last night. To-day the thermometer is at 42 deg. The activity of the heads of departments, which has been recently observable, is becoming more largely and benefically developed every day. The Quartermaster General came down to Balaklava to-day, inspected the skeleton of a Tartar sledge or sleigh, had visited the portion of road made by the French for us. It froze hard last night, and the ordinary tracks are in very bad condition.

A large number of sick and, I fear, dying men were sent into Balaklava to-day on French mule litters and a few of our bat-horses. They formed one of the most ghastly processions that ever poet imagined. Many of these men were all but dead. With closed eyes, open mouths, and ghastly attenuated faces, they were borne along two and two, the thin stream of breath visible in the frosty air alone showing they were still alive.

The French army has received an important reinforcement. The eighth division has arrived at Kamiesch; it consists of 10,000 good troops. The ninth division, under General Brunet, is expected to arrive very shortly. Our allies will then muster upwards of 75,000 bayonets. The Turks in the Chersonese do not seem to amount to more than 6,000 or 6,000, judging from the size of their encampments. These unfortunate troops are becoming a little less unhealthy.—They have received supplies of new clothing and uniforms from Riza Pasha, the War Minister at Constantinople, and are assuming a respectable appearance. They seem better hands at building huts than the English, or even the French, and their covered stables for the officers' horses are excellent.

It would appear as if the Russian corps which had been occupying the ground on our rear had retired upon the Belbek, and there is a report that they have taken up a position between the Katcha and the Alma, in co-operation with a force between the latter river and Simpheropol. It is positively affirmed that Prince Menschikoff has left Sebastopol. Some say he has gone Northwards to hasten the march of the third Corp's d'Armee, which is coming down on the from Perekop to the number of 35,000 men.—Others think he has gone to take the command of the army intended to operate against Omar Pasha, should he advance towards the North side of Sebastopol from Eupatoria.

Gen. Jacobi is believed to have taken the command of the place in Prince Menschikoff's absence.

January 27.

The weather, thanks to Heaven, continues to be extremely favorable to us. Cold, clear nights with a bright, unclouded moon, are followed by warm, sunny, genial days. The thermometer generally falls to 18 or 20 deg. at 12 o'clock, every night, and rises to 44 deg. at Fahrenheit at noon the following day. So far Prince Menschikoff has not received the assistance which he is reported to have expected from "Son ton General Janvier," and we can only anxiously pray that the aid he looks for from his confrere, "General Ferrier," may be equally insignificant and substantial.

It is not unusual to have several weeks of fine weather of this kind at a corresponding period of the year in the Crimea, but all the natives concur in stating that we have still hard times before us—tempest, heavy rains, or snow, but not very intense cold, and that this introduction to the Crimean Spring continues on an average for about three weeks, but that it may last much longer. At present the more immediate effect of this change of weather is the facility of communication between Balaklava and the camp.

The surface of the country and the roads, or mud tracks, are hardened by the frost for several hours each morning, and remain in a state fit for travelling over, with more or less difficulty, till the influence of the sun has resolved them into cloggy, sticky swamps. Toward dark the frosts sets in again, and enables the late returning parties to get out to camp with forage and stores. But, with all this, the hand of the plague is not stayed.

Still sickness clings to our troops, and the poor worn-out soldiers who climbed the bloody steeps of the Alma in the splendor of manly strength, and who, full of the noblest courage and devotion defended in broken file the heights over the Tchernaya against the swarming multitudes of the Muscovite, weak, exhausted, and "washed out" by constant fatigue, incessant wet, insufficient food, want of clothing and of cover from the weather, now die away in their tents night after night. Many of the men are too far gone to recover.

Doctors and hospitals and nurses are now too late, and they sink to rest unmurmuringly, and every week some freshly formed lines of narrow mounds indicate the formation of a new burial place. It must not be by any means inferred that the French escape sickness and mortality altogether. On the contrary, our allies have suffered to a degree which would be excessive if it were not compared with our unfortunate standard of disease and death. They have also lost great numbers of horses, and to the diminution caused by illness and overwork in their ranks must be added that which accrues from the nightly sorties of the Russians and the heavy fire to which they are continually exposed from the enemy's batteries and sharpshooters. Nevertheless, the loss of the French is very much less than our own.

The fact appears to be that our troops are overworked in the trenches, overworked in the field, overworked in camp, overworked on the roads. Every one knows that if a horse is reduced by too much labor to a certain point he cannot be saved, even if he be put into the best stable and attended by the best surgeon in England. Whole regiments have vanished as if by magic. In some cases the men have not fallen in action, nor have they been exposed to the labors of the army beginning the campaign. No wonder, then, that the old soldiers of the Crimea, the men of Alma, Inkerman, and Balaklava, should go at last, and share the fate of the raw levies, and of the unacclimatized regiments.

The wretched boys sent out to us now are not even fit food for powder. They die away ere a shot is fired against them. Sometimes a good draught is received; and if there were more of the same description as the draught of the 77th regiment, just arrived, our army would be in a much better position. Even they, however, could not endure the severe work of long vigil and exposure to cold and wet in the trenches.

The battle of Inkerman was fought on the 5th of November, as the world will remember forever. About 40 per cent. of the brigade of Guards were killed or wounded on that occasion. They have since received reinforcements, and the brigade, which mustered about 2,500 men when it left England, has received some 1,500 men in various draughts up to the end of the year. What is the present strength of the brigade of Household troops—of that magnificent corps which crowned the struggle of the Alma with victory, and beat back the Russian hordes at Inkermann? I think they could muster, including servants and all available soldiers, about 950 men in the whole brigade.

Since the battle of Inkermann at least 1,000 —1,000 men—of the Brigade of Guards have been "expended," absorbed, used up, and are no more seen. The official returns will show how many of that thousand were killed or wounded by the enemy. Another fact. There are two regiments so shattered and disorganized—so completely destroyed, to tell the truth, that they must be sent away to be "re-formed." The representatives of one regiment numeral have gone down to Balaklava already. The representatives of the other will speedily follow it, and both will repair to Malta, or some such place, till they can be made into "regiments" once more. Now, mark, one of these regiments was neither at the battle nor at Inkermann—the other was engaged in the latter battle only, and did not lose many men.

January 28.

Sunday was celebrated by an extremely heavy fire of musketry between the Russians and the French covering parties and sharpshooters. The volleys which rolled through the less massive reports of the continual rifle practice, were as heavy as those we heard at the Alma or Inkerman, and from the numbers of Russian infantry thrown into the works, it is evident the enemy intend to dispute the small space of ground between the last French trench and the broken outwork of their late batteries with the greatest vigor and obstinacy.

Possibly, indeed, orders have been received instructing the commanding officer to resist any nearer approaches on the part of the French, who have now burrowed up, trenched, zig-zagged, parralleled and parapetied the whole of the country from the shore below the quarantine fort to the rising ground close to the flagstaff fort, for two miles in depth, by five or six miles in length. These works the French have executed under very heavy fire and continued obstructions from the enemy—shelling from gun, mortar and cohorn, nightly sorties, musketry, direct attack, and the fire of out-flanking parties from the works.

It is stated that the new French batteries will open fire with twice as many guns as they had on the 17th of October. The guns of the Russian batteries inside the Flagstaff Fort are not plainly discernible, but the French have counted on two or three occasions, when the enemy opened a general fire, about 200.

The storm of musketry never ceased last night upon these advanced works and the constant flashes of the heavy guns lighted up the sky till daylight. The French replied by small arms, and scarcely returned a cannon shot. Many of their guns are as yet masked, but nearly all of them are in position, and each gun will be provided with 250 rounds of ammunition. The Russians have discovered some of their guns, and their fire has been particularly directed upon those pieces, but they have done little damage. It cannot be expected that such an affair as last night's can take place without considerable loss on both sides.

After daybreak the fire recommenced with great fury, and about 8 o'clock a regular battle was raging in the trenches between the French and Russians. There could not have been less than 3,000 men on each side firing as hard as they could load and pull trigger, and the lines of the works were marked by thick curling banks of smoke. The fire slackened on both sides about 9 o'clock simultaneously. It is said the Russians lined the crenellated wall, and were enabled to fire down into the trenches. It is strange enough that this said wall should have stood so long and so well. The last time I saw it—and that was very recently—I could not see any sign of a breach in it, though it is nearly opposite the French centre attack.

Not a night passes without severe skirmishing, or, rather, sharp-shooting, behind the parapets and in the broken ground between the lines.—The works are, indeed, almost into the town, and dominate its suburbs, but the ruined houses of these suburbs are turned into defences for riflemen, and the town itself is almost one formidable battery, from the glacis up to the ridge over the sea on which the South side of the town is situated.

Our own batteries are in very good order, and are ready for the reception of the—places of artillery, which can be put into them in three nights. To-morrow night our troops will begin to arm one attack. To-night the working parties begin to place the guns in position in the other attack, and we have a fine battery ready to open on the steamer which is anchored toward the head of the creek near Inkermann and which has caused so much annoyance by her shells. The Russians on their side, have made the heights over Inkermann bristle with batteries, some which will probably take our more advanced works in reverse, or will at least enfilade them if we do not stop their fire.

It is to be feared there will be a great difficulty in subduing the fire of the Malakhoff and the Inkermann batteries, but the effort must be made, and, if it fails, there only remains what we had in much greater efficiency and force last November—the bayonet—to do the work. It is reported that Sir John Burgoyne recommended the use of this simple weapon long ago, and that, after the gradual slackening of our fire, he stated that every day we abstained from its use would give increased strength to the enemy and would cost as many additional lives.

However that may be, one week more will test the value of all our labors, and enable us to form an estimate of the strength of the Russian position. They have been amusing themselves lately with shelling the French in the Rodoubt Canrobert from a five-gun battery of great strength across the Tchernaya, on the brow of the Inkerman height. They have scarped the little road up the ravine round by the ruins to the North side, and have thrown up formidable entrenchments to resist any attempt to get round the North side by Inkerman.

The above letters are from the correspondent of the London *Times*. A French letter dated from before Sebastopol, of the 29th ult., says:

Every one is now at work, and preparing for a determined war, notwithstanding all we are told about peace. The English have again set to work, and arming the batteries is going on everywhere. Some Russian deserters have come over to us during the last few days, and they have, I am told, given some valuable information as to the position and manner of living of the enemy's troops. With the exception of the reserves of the corps which are here, they have received no other reinforcement. These reserves are for the most part either young recruits, or soldiers worn out by long service.

All their cavalry are in the neighborhood of Eupatoria. The bad state of the roads causes them to suffer severe privations, which are increased by the exhaustion of their fixed stores, and the difficulty they experience in re-supplying them. The garrison of the town is generally better fed and better treated than the troops of the army of operation. This difference, instead of exciting emulation, causes murmuring and discontent.

I am well aware that the Russian generals, such as Menschikoff and Osten-Sacken, do not hesitate at any kind of administrative trickery, but the means drawn from illusory promises and palliatives, invented *ad hoc*, are soon exhausted, and the soldier finds that he is without boots, without brandy, and without bread. The difficulties are so serious that Prince Menschikoff has been compelled in the Crimea to have recourse to the same means of requisition as would be permitted to an enemy's general.

"Berlin, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

"Under date of St. Petersburg, 12th inst., we learn that the following telegraphic despatch had been received by the Russian Government:

"Nothing particular had taken place before Sebastopol, except a sortie on the night of the 31st of January, in which we (the Russians) took three officers and seven men prisoners"

From Eupatoria the news amounts to this, that nearly the whole of Omer Pacha's troops have arrived there, and that a vessel has been sent for himself and his staff. He will not, however, leave Varna until all his stores and *materiel* of war shall have been sent off.

About one half of the troops have already gone, and, at the rate the embarkation is progressing, it is hoped that in a fortnight more the rest will have followed. On good days three battalions have been embarked at Varna and as many at Baltschik. The steamers employed for the purpose are cleared forward, so that most of them can take from 1,300 to 1,600 men on board.

The whole army, with little exception, old troops; from the cavalry the best men, as well as the strongest horses, have been selected; 400 Bashi-Bazouks, the *cream*, are also to form part of the expedition. The men seem very healthy, and in excellent spirits; they also look more soldier-like than their comrades at Balaklava; so that a years' campaigning has not been without its effects upon them.

We find the following note from Admiral Napier in the London Times of the 13th:

"Merchistoun-Hall, Horndean, Feb. 11.

"Sir—I have been very much surprised at Admiral Berkely's reply to your question.

"I do not intend to bandy words with the gallant Admiral, but I beg to tell you, when the papers—which I hope will be asked for—are produced, it will be seen that I was goaded to act contrary to my own judgment—that I was censured—and finally dismissed my command.

"I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obedient servant, "Charles Napier.

"— Craufurd, Esq., M. P."

France.—The pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Paris for the promulgation of the dogmatic decree on the Immaculate Conception was on Sunday the 11th inst., read in all the churches of the capital and throughout his diocese.

Galignani's Messenger says that the report of the Zouaves before Sebastopol having mutinied is completely devoid of foundation.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Dr. McLane's Vermifuge.**—During a practice of more than twenty years, Dr. McLane had attended innumerable patients afflicted with every form of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a vermifuge, or worm destroyer, certain in its effects; the result of his labors is the celebrated Worm Specific, now before the public, which is perfectly safe, and may be given alike to children of the most tender age, or to the aged adult; it purges mildly and subdues fever, and destroys worms with invariable certainty. It is easy of administration, and as it does not contain mercury in any form whatever, no restrictions are necessary with regard to drinking cold water, nor is it capable of doing the least injury to the tenderest infant.—An incredible number of worms have been expelled by this vermifuge.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else.

Other Vermifuges, in competition, 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,

Also for sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh. Successors to J. Kidd & Co., Wood street. mh2-4dw3

**The Greatest Medica Discovery OF THE AGE.**

Mr. Kennedy, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cure *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 blles.

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

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases 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 cases 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 work quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular sensings, 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 rye and oil, dissolves Scrofulous swelling of the neck and under the ears. Price 50 cents. Price of the Medical Discovery $1 per bottle.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table-spoonful per day. Children over eight years, dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, teaspoonful. 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. 6dd&w7

**Balm of a Thousand Flowers**, for beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all Tan, Pimples and Freckles from the face. Sold at Dr Keyser's, 140 Woodstreet. 8d16dw3

**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. fed-tm3d&w7

**Directions in full for Burns and Scalds.**

In all cases one application of Dalley's Pain Extractor will take out the fire and pain, *in few minutes only*, if dressed at once, no water, blister will rise, or sore or inflammation be formed. Those who wish to prevent scars when sore, must not and its use at this stage, but continue to lay on Dalley's spread on linen twice a day, when, even if the whole flesh be burned out to the bone, its creative properties will restore it so completely that the injury never can be seen.

The discharges of sores at first will be profuse, but decrease as the flesh is renewed.

Every prudent man will ever have it on hand. Life often depends on its presence.

*SMALL POX PUSTULES.*

Marks can be prevented, if, as soon as they are ripe and full, are anointed with Dalley's Pain Extractor and kept so, the virulence of the poison will be harmless; hundreds have proved it, and a doctor in the city of New York being malignantly attacked, anointed every other part but one half of his face; he is a living evidence of its matchless virtues. The half of his face unanointed is pox marked, the other part, and wherever the salve was put is as clear as a child's.

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

And by all Druggists throughout the United States. fe21-2w-d&w7

**Reliance Mutual Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.**

*OFFICE NO. 70 WALNUT STREET.*

*Capital, $177,150—Assets, $212,125, 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 Company.

CLARK TINGLEY, President.

E. M. HINCHMAN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Clem Tingley, | G. M. Stroud, |
| Wm. R. Thompson, | Lewis R. Ashhurst, |
| T. C. Rockhill, | Hector N. Baker, |
| G. W. Carpenter, | Benj. W. Tingley, |
| Robert Steen, | E. Lothrop, |
| D. R. Porter, | H. L. Carson, |
| Marshall Hill, | Robert Toland, |
| James L. Taylor, | Edward G. James. |
| Jacob T. Bunting, | |

J. G. COFFIN, Agent, corner Third

**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, | W. M'Clintock, |
| D. M. Long, | A. J. Jones, |
| Rody Patterson, | Kennedy T. Friend, |
| J. Orbe Stowell, | George R. White, |
| Jacob Painter, | James S. Negley, |
| Wade Hampton, | H. L. Gazzaldi, |
| A. A. Carrier, | W. S. Haven. |

D. E. Park.

OFFICERS.

*President*—Hon. Wm F Johnston.

*Vice President*—Rody Patterson.

*Secretary and Treasurer*—A A Carrier.

*Assistant Secretary*—S S Carrier. [fe5] jel6-1y

**UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY.**

*PHILADELPHIA.*

CHARTERED APRIL 26, 1850—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

**CAPITAL—$250,000.**

*Office S. E. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia*

OFFICERS OF THE HOME BOARD IN PITTSBURGH.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Stephen R. Crawford, | Paul B. Goddard, |
| Benj. W. Tingley, | George M. Dallas, |
| Ambrose W. Thompson, | Lawrence Johnston, |
| Jacob L. Florence, | James Devereux, |
| William M. Godwin, | William M'Kee. |

*President*—Stephen R. Crawford.

*Vice President*—Ambrose W. Thompson.

*Medical Examiner*—Thomas Jones H. Wilson, M. D.; Allegheny City, R. H. Mowry, M. D.

GEORGE F. ARNOLD, Agent, mh17 74 Fourth street, Pittsburgh

**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 feebler sex, delicate 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 indulgence, the Cordial will infuse a more vigorous vitality into every organ. The lassitude resulting from late hours or toil, close application to labor of any kind, is quickly removed by its action, and instead of a languid, nervous, inactive state, it to inconvenience themselves, 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 far gone as to despair of ever recovering the vigor and vim 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 regenerative 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 $1 per bottle, two for $3, six for $12.

C. H. RING, Proprietor.

No. 192 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS.—Pittsburgh: FLEMING BROS., No. 70 Wood street; Geo. H. Keyser, 140 Wood st; R. K. Sellers, 57 Wood st.—Allegheny City: J. P. Fleming.

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

**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 at 77 Wood st. an23-4f W. DOUGLAS.

**Important to Persons afflicted with Hernia, or Rupture of the Bowels, and the danger of Strangulation by neglecting it.**

The right course for anyone to pursue who may be afflicted with Rupture, is to procure a good Truss well adapted to the ruptured parts, in order to retain the protruding portion of the bowels. This is often neglected, and the bowel becomes strangulated, leaving the patient not only in a suffering but dangerous condition. I have always on hand, and daily adapt, the most improved Trusses; among which, is *MARS