Washington.

No business of importance has yet been transacted in Congress. In the Senate, some petitions are offered, and notices of bills given. The Executive nominations are acted on. Messrs. Seward and Douglas have taken their seats, and the Senate is now full.

In the House no Speaker is yet elected. Sherman falls *three* votes short of a majority. The Democrats have varied their candidates a number of times, but still fail to unite with them the Southern Americans and the Anti-Lecomptonites The Republicans are consulting whether they can all go for Hickman, Anti-Lecompton, of Pennsylvania, or for Gilmer, Southern American, of North Carolina. Both these have the reputation of being excellent men, and truly national in their feelings. Either of them would make a good Speaker. It is, however, most probable that Sherman is the only person who can be elected. The Americans have, in caucus, decided that they could not embrace the Lecompton Democracy; and the Democrats that they could not unite on an Anti Lecompton man.

The National Union Executive Committee was in Session on Tuesday night, Mr. Crittenden in the chair.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine,

For December, is on our table. Old Ebony still retains its former standing. The present number has a well written and instructive account of "The Fight on the Peiho;" a suggestive article on "Popular Literature—Prize Essays;" a highly commendatory review of "Motley's Dutch Republic;" a paper on the "Emperor and the Empire," that will be read with interest; and a continuation of the able series on "Fleets and Navies—England." Published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York. Price, $3 per annum. Price of *Blackwood* and the *Quarterly, Westminster, Edinburgh*, and the *North British Reviews*, $10.00 a year. Subscriptions received in Pittsburgh by John S. Davison, 98 Wood Street.

The Atlantic Monthly,

For January, under its new publishers, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, has lost none of its former literary ability, and is less likely to give offence to the religious sense of the public than any number we have seen for some time. The Professor, Dr. Holmes, commences a new serial, and as is usual with him, spits out a little venom at the Evangelical systems. But the sympathies of the publishers are with the orthodox faith, and their high character leads us to expect that the *Atlantic* will attain a still higher literary standard, while the former objectionable features will gradually disappear. The present number, in addition to other valuable papers, has a very instructive article on Central British America.

Governor's Message.

The Message of Governor Packer, of Pennsylvania, to the Legislature, is a document of much interest to the citizens of the State. It is likely to be published in all the political papers, and it should be read by all the people. We are no partizans in politics; but we like to have good laws, and to see them faithfully administered; and to this end, people should be as virtuous as true religion can make them, and as intelligent as they can become under the fullest information in regard to political affairs.

The Governor sets out with a statement of the Finances of the Commonwealth. We give a synopsis of the condition of the Treasury, and the State indebtedness:

Balance in Treasury, Dec. 1, 1858,	$ 892,027 76
Total receipts during the year,	8,826,850.14
Expenditures, " "	8,879,054.81
Balance in Treasury, Dec. 1, 1859,	839,823 09
Public Debt, Dec. 1, 1858,	39,488,243.67
" " " 1859,	38,638,061 07
Am't of debt paid during the year,	849,282.60

This shows a favorable condition of our finances. The debt is still large, but its decrease is cheering. And as an offset, in part, the State holds bonds for the sale of her public works, to amount of over eleven millions, which would reduce her debt to a little over twenty-seven millions. It is hence evident that by continued good management, our State debts may be soon cancelled, and State taxes be abolished.

Of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, one hundred and forty-seven miles, part at either end, are finished and in use. Of the interval, ninety-five and a half miles, are graded, and forty-four and a half miles not yet operated upon. The whole road, it is expected, will be finished next year; thus affording a direct route from Philadelphia to the harbor of Erie.

The Governor's account of our Common School system, is highly flattering; as is also that of the Farmer's High School. Pennsylvania ranks among the first of the States, for her School system, and her Literary and Benevolent Institutions. Her State Library is second only to that of New York.

The Banking system is regarded by the Governor, as being very defective in its guarantees to note holders; and the experience of the past year has confirmed him in his purpose to approve of no new charter, unless under a new and adequate provision for the full redemption of the Bank's issues. He will likely be heartily sustained in this, by the people.

The practice of leaving a great many bills till near the close of the Session, and then passing them hastily, is severely censured. Of the large batch put through at the close of the last meeting of the Legislature, the Governor says he means to return to the present Assembly *twenty-three*, without his approbation.

The Message expresses the hope that the wants of the National treasury will lead to a revision of the tariff laws, in such a way as to give incidental protection to domestic industry; it regards the question of Popular Sovereignty as settled by the affairs in Kansas; and condemns heartily the raid of Brown and his associates, at Harper's Ferry.

On the subject of Slavery, and the Union, matters now so painfully agitating, Governor Packer thus expresses his sentiments:

"In determining our relative duties toward our sister States, the morality of servitude is not an open question, for we are bound by the legal and moral obligation of the compact of the Union, under which we have been brought into existence, and preserved as independent States, as well as by the principles of international law, to respect the institutions which the laws of the several States recognize, and in no other way can we faithfully fulfill our obligations, as members of this confederacy.

"While I entertain no doubt that the great Republican experiment on this continent, so happily commenced, and carried forward to its present exalted position, in the eyes of the world, will continue, under the providence of God, to be successful to the latest generations, it is the part of wisdom and patriotism to be watchful and vigilant, and to carefully guard a treasure so priceless. Let moderate counsels prevail—let a spirit of harmony and good will, and a national fraternal sentiment be cultivated among the people, everywhere—North and South—and the disturbing elements which temporarily threaten our Union, will now, as they have always heretofore, assuredly pass away.

"Pennsylvania, in the past, has performed her part with unfaltering firmness—let her now, and in the future, be ever ready to discharge her confederate duties with unflinching integrity. Then will her proud position entitle her, boldly and effectually, to rebuke, and assist in crushing, treason, whether it shall raise its crest in other States, in the guise of a fanatical and irrepressible conflict, between the North and the South; or assume the equally reprehensible form of nullification, secession, and a dissolution of the Union. Her central geographical position, stretching from the Bay of Delaware to the lakes—with her three millions of conservative population—entitles her to say, with emphasis, to the plotters of treason, on either hand, that neither shall be permitted to succeed—that it is not in the power of either to disturb the perpetuity of this Union, cemented and sanctified, as it is, by the blood of our patriotic fathers—that, at every sacrifice, and at every hazard, the constitutional rights of the people and the States shall be maintained—that equal and exact justice shall be done to the North and to the South—and that these States shall be forever united."

That the Governor of Pennsylvania has no idea that Atheism is a fundamental feature of our social institutions, he made manifest in his Proclamation appointing a day of Thanksgiving. And now he closes his Message with these becoming religious recognitions:

"We, as a people, have great reason to acknowledge the providence of God, who rules over the nations of the earth. Under his guardianship, hitherto so signally enjoyed, we feel an unabated confidence in the permanency of our free Government, and look forward, with cheerful hope, to a future glorious destiny. In the blessings that have crowned our Commonwealth the past year—in the success that has accompanied all our industrial pursuits—in the steady advance of our educational institutions—in the quiet and peace of our domestic homes—in all that can advance a nation's prosperity and happiness—we recognize the hand of the Great Giver of all Good."

Meeting of the Ladies' Bible Society.

The Ladies' Bible Society for Pittsburgh and vicinity held its annual meeting in the Session Room of the First Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evening, 5th inst., the Rev. Dr. Aiken in the Chair. From the Treasurer's report we learn that the receipts for the year were $284 49, and the expenses for the same period $237 49, leaving a deficit in the Treasury of $8. The Board of Managers express their regret that so little was done during the year for the diffusion of the bread of life, but hope that on the occasion of the next meeting they will be able to give a better account of their stewardship. The Society elected the following Board of Officers for the ensuing year, and, after the usual exercises, adjourned: President—Mrs. B. Campbell; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Dr. Brooks, Mrs. Dr. M'Cracken; Treasurer—Mrs. O. Phillips; Secretary—Mrs. Dr. M'Laren; Managers—Mrs. H Denny, Mrs. A. Laughlin, Mrs. James Irwin, Mrs. Wm. Semple, Mrs J B. Morgan, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Wm. Thaw, Mrs. C. Rowan, Mrs. S. Rea, Mrs. Leonard Johns, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. B. Darlington, Miss Hare, Miss Thaw, Miss C. Fahnestock, Miss E. A. Laughlin, Miss A. M. Lochlin, Miss S. M'Cormick, Miss E. A. Smith, Miss J. Maggee, Miss Eliza Arthurs, Miss Jennings, Miss E. Breed, Miss Ralston, Miss V. Kerr, Miss A. Breckenridge, Miss J. Trainer.

Expulsion of Free Negroes from Arkansas.

At the last session of the Arkansas Legislature an Act was passed, giving the free negroes of that State the alternative of migrating before January 1, 1860, or of becoming slaves. As the time of probation has now expired, while some few individuals have preferred servitude, the great body of free colored people of Arkansas are on their way northward. We learn that the upward bound boats are crowded with them, and that Seymour, Ind., where several steamers are stopped by the ice, are filled to overflowing with these poor outcasts.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Message of the Governor of Ohio.

Gov. Chase, of Ohio, in his Message to the Legislature, states that the total amount of receipts into the State Treasury, during the last year, was $3,520,154, which, with the balance of $226,118 remaining at the close of the preceding year, made the sum subject to disbursement, $3,746,272. The whole amount of disbursements was $3,552,304. The public works and educational institutions absorbed the larger part of this sum. More than three-eighths of the entire levy for State purposes is for the support of schools and school libraries. Gov. Chase recommends the re enactment of the statutes which the last Legislature repealed, prohibiting slaveholding and kidnapping. He thinks that it would be useless to pass laws giving the negroes the right of suffrage; the Courts, not the Legislature, are to determine this question. The militia of the State, which was nearly disorganized four years ago, has been reorganized to such an extent that it forms a nucleus for a volunteer force entirely competent to any ordinary emergency. In conclusion, Gov. Chase makes reference to the Harper's Ferry *emeute*, reaffirming the position which he took in his response to Gov. Wise, and maintaining that the South has done much to bring about the present unhappy state of feeling between the two sections of the country by repealing the Missouri Compromise, kidnapping from the soil of the Free States, persons guilty only of the crime of color, and by reiterating so frequently and needlessly her threats of disunion.

Health of Pittsburgh.

The city physician has made up his annual statement of the mortality in the city during the past year. The whole number of deaths was eight hundred and fifty-nine. The greatest amount of mortality appears among males under twenty years of age. Of these, two hundred and sixty died, while of persons above that age, but one hundred and seventy-two deaths are recorded. Two hundred and nineteen females under twenty, died, and one hundred and sixty-six of the same sex, above twenty. Of the whole number, consumption carried off one hundred and nineteen; cholera infantum, sixty-one; bronchitis, seventeen; convulsions, twenty nine; diarrhea, fourteen; scarlet fever, one hundred and one; typhoid fever, thirty-one; inflammation of the brain, twenty three; pneumonia, twenty three; small pox, sixteen; and marasmus, thirteen. The number requisite to make the sum total above named, died from various causes, common to all climes and conditions.

From Brownsville, Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The steamship *Indianola* has arrived here with Brownsville dates of the 3d inst. Cortinas, with five hundred men, took the city of the Rio Grande, on the 24th ult., killing a number of citizens. Subsequently a body of troops and rangers from Brownsville attacked Cortinas and took the city after a hard fight, capturing the guns of Cortinas and sixty Mexicans. Nine Americans were killed and sixteen wounded; and among the latter is Captain Ford, who led the attack. Cortinas fled across the river.

A Letter from Steinway & Sons.

Messrs. Editors:—The Pittsburgh *Evening Chronicle*, of December 31st ult., contains an article over the signature of John H. Mellor, in which the writer insinuates that our Pianos have not got the "full iron frame, but have in its stead an imitation of the same, and which can easily be detected by the application of a penknife," etc.

A proper regard for the truth and for our reputation, demand a refutation of this insinuation, and, we herewith denounce it as utterly *false* and *untrue*—as any honest investigation will satisfactorily demonstrate. The old iron frame, as invented some twenty years ago, and as yet used by some of the first Boston makers, is, in our opinion, liable to serious objections, which we will briefly state: The strings on the back end of the piano are made to run over an iron ridge (or bridge)—in technical terms, "the rest-plank bridge" is a part of the iron frame, and over this sharp ridge of iron the strings are laid, thereby unavoidably causing a more or less *metallic* quality of tone, and which by use must necessarily become still more disagreeably manifest.

Our iron frame, on the other hand, we claim to be an *improvement* on the old plan, and which, on examination, proves to consist of "*one solid piece of iron casting all around*," extending along the entire inside length and width of the Piano; the strings being hitched at both ends to the iron, but running in addition thereto over a "rest-plank" bridge construction of "*wood*." While we have thus all the strength the iron can produce, we have avoided the objection resulting from its former manner of application, viz.: a *metallic* quality of tone. *This* is our improvement, and to it is owing in part the full and "mellow" tones of our pianos, without any metallic admixture whatever.

In regard to the opinion entertained by the New York *Tribune* of our pianos, we have only to say that its chief editor, Horace Greeley, Esq., has purchased one of our four hundred dollar pianos, and has been using the same in his house for fully two years, with the greatest possible satisfaction. We are permitted specially to refer the public to Mr. Horace Greeley, who considers his piano just as mellow and sweet toned *now*, as when he first bought it. STEINWAY & SONS.

New York, Jan. 6th, 1860.

The Art of Saving.

Benjamin Franklin, in his writings, tells us that "Poor Richard" declared "an ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure," and the dear, good old man was right. He, Poor Richard, would insist upon mending everything as soon as it was broken, and thereby saved much trouble and loss from *enlargement* of the injury. One day, a witty woman said to a venerable Quaker, noted for his strenuous adherence to the principles of "Poor Richard,"

"You are always for mending and patching, and yet in spite of your doctrine, that 'a stitch in time saves nine,' I'll lay you something pretty, that a rent or a hole will wear *twice* as long as a patch."

"Even so, my good dame," replied the Quaker, "but garments with patches will wear *thrice* as long as with rents or holes."

What would Poor Richard or Benjamin Franklin have said if *Spalding's Prepared Glue* had been in existence during their time? It is certainly the greatest *economiser* ever introduced to the public, and its remarkable *tenacity* makes it a reliable method of *saving*. If you have a broken looking glass, bedstead, table, chair, basket, moulding, or in fact any article of ornament or of use that glue would adhere to at all, this new preparation will *rejoin* the broken parts firmly, forever. It is contained in neat little bottles, free from smell, and *always* ready for immediate use. Among all the thousands of families who take the *Pictorial*, there is not a single one who does not at this moment stand in need of a bottle of *Spalding's Prepared Glue.*—*Family Pictorial, New York, August*, 1850.

Message of Gov. Banks.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The message of Gov. Banks, delivered to the Legislature to-day, mainly relates to the affairs of the Commonwealth, which are represented to be in a prosperous condition. The Governor devotes some space to the present exciting National question, in which he says the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the most stupendous public wrong ever committed in this country—the interests of labor, the rights of States, the equality of the people, the observance of the Constitutional limitations, or the perpetuation of free institutions. A violent policy must be sustained by a violent measure. The people of Massachusetts, under all circumstances, are inflexibly opposed to, and will resist by every constitutional right, the extension of slavery, the reopening of the foreign slave trade, the consolidation of despotic power in the Federal Government, or restrictions upon the freedom of speech, of the press, or of opinion.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, January 10th, 1860.

We have no improvement to note in the produce markets. Things appear to be pretty much at a stand still. A revival of active business operations is looked forward to on the opening of navigation, and the general thaw of the two past days gives hopes of a rise in the rivers.

FLOUR—For Super $5.25@5 50; Extra, 5 00@5.80; Extra Family, 5.87@6 00, and for fancy brands, 6.25@6.50. Buckwheat, 1 90 ℔ cwt Meal, 51@52c. ℔ bush.

FEED—Middlings, 24 00 ℔ ton.

GRAIN—Club Wheat, to arrive, 1 25 ℔ bush.; Rye, 1.00; Corn at depot, 72c, from store, 73a75c.; shelled, at 75c.

APPLES—2.75@3.00 per bbl, choice, 3.00@3.50; York State, 3.50.

GROCERIES—Sugar, New Orleans, 9@9¼ ℔ lb. Molasses, Orleans, 50@52c. Coffee, 12½@13c.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 4.00@4 25 ℔ bush; Apples, 1 87½ a2.00 ℔ bush.

CHEESE—10c. ℔ lb.

HOMINY—5.50 ℔ bbl.

BROOMS—$2.00@2 25 per doz.

FEATHERS—45@50 ℔ lb; chicken, 10c.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Roll Butter, 16@17c. per lb. Eggs, 17c. per doz.

POTATOES—Red, 36c. ℔ bush.

VENISON—10@12c ℔ lb.

BROOM CORN—9c. ℔ lb.

ONIONS—50c. ℔ bush.

CLOVER SEED—4 50 ℔ bush.

STEARINE—10¾c. ℔ lb.

HOGS—Dressed at 6c ℔ lb.

LARD—Keg, 11c. ℔ lb.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.—Flour: superfine, 5.50@5.70: extra, 5.75@6.00. Rye, 4.25. Corn Meal, 3.75. Corn, yellow, 77c. Oats, 44½@45. Wheat, 1.48a1.55. Rye, 93. Barley, 80c. Rio Coffee, 11a11¼c Cloverseed, 6 25a6.37½. Beef Cattle, 3a9½; Cows and Calves, 25 00a50 00 each. Hogs 7a7¾. Sheep, 3a10c. ℔ lb.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Flour, $5.20@5 30 for superfine state; 5.40@5 50 for super Western; 5.40@5 59 for common to medium extra Western; 5 75@5.85 for shipping brands. Rye Flour, 3.75@4 40. Buckwheat Flour, 2.25@2.37½ ℔ cwt. Wheat, Southern, 1.42½; red do at 1.30. Rye, 92c. Corn, 85@88 for new white and yellow; 93 for old white Southern. Oats, 43½@46½c. Pork, 16 37 for mess; 11 75 for prime. Beef, 4.00@4 50 for country prime; 5 00@5 50 for country mess; 9 00@10.00 for repacked mess; 10.00@11 00 for extra Dressed Hogs, 6⅝@6⅞c for western; 7@7½c for city. Money Market active, 7@9 per cent. for first class paper.

CINCINNATI, January 9.—Hogs, 6 25@6.50. Provisions: Mess Pork, 16,25@16 50. Bulk Pork, outside rates, 6@8. Lard, 9¾@9⅞; keg, 10¾. Wheat, red at 1.25@1.26.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Worms! Worms! Worms!

A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling them and purifying the body from their presence, is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to their origin.

Such an expelling agent has at last been found. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge proves to be the much sought after specific—its efficacy being universally acknowledged by the entire medical faculty. As further proof, read the following from a lady—one of our own citizens:

NEW YORK, October 15th, 1852.

This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to use M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh. I took one bottle, which brought away about fifty worms; I commenced improving at once, and am now perfectly well. The public can learn my name, and further particulars, by applying to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan Place, or to E. L Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe Streets.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURGH, PA. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROS.

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Foreign Intelligence.

By the *Bohemian*, Liverpool dates are received to the 21st of December.

There is quite a calm in political affairs, except that the approaching Congress is looked to with great interest. Affairs of vast moment are there to be discussed. The settlement of the Italian question is, ostensibly, the great object, but upon that hang immense interests. The principles of freedom or subjection, of national self government or foreign rule, of the Pope's temporal supremacy or his reduction to a mere spiritual power, are to be settled. The elevation of Sardinia, and the preponderance of Austrian, French or English influence in the affairs of Southern Europe, are connected with the results. And Russia, though seemingly but a counselor, or umpire, has her deep interests to bring forward. She is still bent upon extending her influence over European Turkey, where the people are mostly of her religious faith. Turkey, she says, has not kept her engagements made in former treaties, toward her Christian subjects.

Such are some of the important matters involved. It is to be hoped that in settling them, right reason will have her influence. The settlement of national affairs, in large councils of nations, is ominous of good. An appeal to arms, to settle disputes, is irrational. It may be a necessity, but it is hoped that a case so pressing may rarely occur:

Great Britain.

The weather throughout England had been very severe in some places. The thermometer is reported to have fallen within three or four degrees of zero. Canal navigation was effectually suspended by ice, and railroad traffic more or less affected by the snow which had fallen. At the departure of the steamer, a thaw had set in.

The London *Times* has a leader on the execution of John Brown, and the circumstances it gave rise to. It says that it appears somewhat ridiculous to find that the North did nothing until Brown was executed, and adds that this does not convey a very exalted notion of their zeal or determination of purpose. It sums up as follows: "The result will be to strengthen the South by the admission of the floating mass of opinion which in every country lies between two extremes. Whatever may be the future of the negro race, no one in his senses can believe its regeneration can be effected by inciting it to murder planters and ravish white women; and if any man chooses to head an outbreak of this kind, he must expect to meet a fate which right-thinking men will not glorify with a crown of martyrdom."

France.

The London *Daily News'* correspondent in Paris, says that it was currently reported that the expected reduction in the tariff would apply principally to cotton, and that iron would not be benefited by it.

The weather in France corresponded with the weather in England. The temperature had not been so low for nineteen years.

The Seine, at Paris, was full of ice, and railway traffic was impeded by snow.

Commercial affairs in France had undergone no change The tendency toward improvement continued.

The Paris *Pays* publishes the following official list of the plenipotentiaries to the Congress of Powers:

Austria, Rechberg and Metternich; Great Britain, Cowley and Wodehouse; Prussia, Schleinitz and Pourtales; Russia, Gortzchakoff and Kisseleff; France, Walewski and d'Auvergne; Spain, De la Rosa and Mon; Portugal, Lavradio and De Paiva.

The Federal Council of Switzerland intends to ask the Congress that the neutrality of Savoy may be guaranteed by the Italian Confederation, as it is already by Piedmont, in virtue of the treaty of 1815.

Austria.

A Vienna telegram of the 18th says the report of the intended abdication of the Emperor was totally unfounded.

The statement that the Archduke Maximilian would be absent from Austria for two years was likewise false. His journey to Brazil will occupy six months.

In the last Cabinet Council presided over by the Emperor, it was resolved that in the next budget a reduction of 38,000,000 florins should be made.

It was stated that Austria was about to complete the disarmament.

Advices from Hungary represent the danger of a conflict between the Imperial authorities and the Hungarian Protestants as daily increasing. The Austrian army in Hungary would soon be fifty thousand strong. A significant demonstration had taken place in Pesoth, and a fall of about 1½ per cent. had resulted in the Vienna Bourse.

Spain.

The Moors are very enthusiastic about the war.

Large reinforcements were arriving from the interior.

The Moorish attacks on the Spanish forces continue with the same impetuous bravery, and in great number.

It is stated that the plan of the Spaniards is to attack Tetuan from the two sides simultaneously.

Tetuan is defended by earthworks and redans.

General O'Donnell was continually asking for reinforcements. His position was considered to be a difficult one.

Sweden.

Enthusiastic demonstrations had been made at Stockholm in favor of the Italians. The diet had unanimously resolved to present an address to the King, requesting him to defend, at the Congress, the right of the Italians to decide their own affairs.

Russia.

Mohammed Omit, the principal chief of the mountaineers in the right wing of Caucasus, has submitted—the consequence of which is the submission of the whole people of that country. A tribe numbering one hundred thousand persons had declared its submission, and the other tribes were preparing to submit.

Latest.

The *Kangaroo* and *Arabia* have arrived with Liverpool dates to the 24th December. No important news. The Congress is fixed for the 19th of January.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Lord John Russell tells the memorialists relative to Mexico, that England is endeavoring to come to an understanding with the other powers in respect to the course to pursue. He points out the difficulty of the United States recognizing one President, and France and England another.

FRANCE.—A pamphlet entitled "The Pope and the Congress," signed by M. de Laquerronier, has been published, and attracts a great deal of attention both in France and England, and it was believed to express the sentiments of the Emperor. The pamphlet is written in a spirit of conciliation and compromise, and although it does not propose to take away the temporal powers of the Pope, it advocates a curtailment of them, and urges that the Romagna should not be restored to the Papal dominion. The *Constitutionnel*, in an article by a principal editor, approves in general, the contents, declaring, however, that it intends to correct some of the propositions made by the author. The English press, in general, eulogize the pamphlet.

THE PROTESTANTS IN HUNGARY.—During the last few days there have been indications of an approaching schism between the Magyar and Slavonic Protestants in Hungary, and it is averred by the former that the seeds of discord have been sown by the agents of government. The number of Protestants in Hungary is three millions, forty-eight thousand one hundred and forty-one.

Special Notices.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, which is so common now-a days, may be entirely prevented by the use of *Burnett's Cocoaine*. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfulls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is, at the same time, unrivalled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days. See advertisement.

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement. fe26-1y

Married.

By Rev R. McMillan, December 13th, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. SAMUEL H. MEGARY to Miss MARY E. STEWART. On the same day, at the house of Mr. Joseph Megary, Mr. JOHN HEWITT to Miss MARGARET M. MEGARY, all of Westmoreland County, Pa. December 22d, Mr. J. W. JELLISON, of Kittanning, Pa; to Miss MARTHA E. M'DONNEL, of Apollo, Pa.

December 1st, by Rev. J. Y. Cowhick, Mr. ROBERT S. M'DONALD, to Miss CATHARINE HAMMER, both of Hopewell, York Co., Pa. December 21st, Mr. GEORGE T. GEMMILL to Miss CATHARINE P. FAULKNER, both of Hopewell, York Co., Pa. December 29th, Mr. JOHN BUSH to Miss ANN ELIZABETH MORRISON, both of Hopewell, York County, Pa.

On Thursday, December 22d, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. K Caruthers, Mr. ROBERT M. WILSON, of Heyworth, M'Lain County, Ill., to Miss DORCAS E. WILSON, of Leechburg, Armstrong County, Pa. On Thursday, December 29th, Mr. WINCHESTER HILL, of Armstrong County, to Miss ELIZABETH FITZGERALD, of Westmoreland County, near Leechburg, Pa.

In Canonsburg, Pa., on the 29th of December, by Rev. Mr. Miller, JAMES A. STEWART, Esq., of St. Paul's, N. C., to Miss MARTHA J., daughter of Mr. John L. Murphy, of the former place.

By Rev. W. Morris Grimes, at the Post House, M'Connellsville, O., on the 22d of December, J. C. WILSON, Esq., to Miss SARAH A. TANNAHILL, all of Bristol.

On the 27th ult., by Rev. Samuel Mahaffey, assisted by Rev. Wm. Grimes, JOHN M'NIECE, Esq., to Miss CAROLINE GLADDEN, all of Belmont County, O.

December 8th, by Rev. William McMichael Mr. JOHN WHITE to Miss MARY STEWART, both of Jefferson County, Pa. December 27th, Mr. THOMAS WHITE to Miss MARGARET COON, of the same place. December 28th, Mr. MICHAEL EITER, of Jefferson County, Pa., to Miss SARAH A. BEATTY, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

By Rev. J. P. Caldwell, on December 22d, Mr. JOHN JONES to Miss ELIZABETH CLARK. On the same day, Mr. C. HOBACK, M. D., to Miss H. ABIA FOOTE. On December 27th, Mr ISAIAH K. ELLIOTT to Miss MARY WELSH. On January 2d, Mr. PAUL SHAFFER to Miss JANE M CLARK, all of KNOX County, Ohio.

Obituary.

[*Announcements*, GRATIS; *additional remarks*, FIVE *cents a line, nine words being a line.*]

DIED—On Friday, the 24 of December, after a long protracted illness, MRS. MARY, wife of Mr. Robert Hill, of St. Clair Township, Westmoreland County, Pa., aged 66 years, 7 months, and 17 days.

DIED—At her residence near Earville, Lasalle County Ill, January 3d, Mrs. ELIZABETH M'LAIN, formerly of Mifflin County, Pa., on the 51st year of her age.

DIED—Near Landisburg, Perry County, Pa, MRS. AMELIA, wife of Jacob shearer, in the 54th year of her age.

"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

GROVER AND BAKER'S CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

A NEW STYLE. PRICE, $50.00.

CORNER OF FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS, (over Hugus' Dry Goods Store,) ENTRANCE ON FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
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These Machines sew from two spools, and form a seam of unequalled strength, beauty, and elasticity, which will NOT rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut. They are unquestionably the best in the market for family use.

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This stock has been purchased for CASH, and will be offered to the Trade, and also to Families, at very moderate advances, from whom we respectfully solicit a share of patronage. j414-tf

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BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half-pint bottle.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

The following testimonial is conclusive of its efficacy in the case of

Dandruff.

BOSTON, October 30, 1859.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co.:

Gentlemen:—I have used your COCOAINE about six weeks, and its effect is so marked and extraordinary that I deem it my duty to state it to you.

My worst complaint for several years has been Dandruff, with itching and irritation of the scalp. After brushing my hair, my coat collar would be covered with the white scales, (dandruff,) which looked like a shower of snow.

My barber tried various applications without effect. His abuse of your COCOAINE, and his obstinate refusal to use it, provoked me to procure and try it.

I have used less than a bottle. The dandruff, and the irritation which caused it, have entirely disappeared, and my hair was never before in so good condition.

Your obedient servant, A. A. FULLER.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

The following testimonial is conclusive of its efficacy in the case of

Baldness.

BOSTON, November 24, 1859.

Gentlemen:—When I first used your Cocoaine, I had been bald seven years. In the meantime I had tried a dozen different preparations, specially recommended for baldness, (and all claiming to be infallible,) without any beneficial effect.

The ladies of my household urged me to try your Cocoaine, which I did to please them, not having, myself, any faith in the power of man to restore my hair. I have used the contents of one bottle, and my bald pate is covered all over with young hair, about three eighths of an inch long, which appears strong and healthy, and determined to grow.

In a word, your Cocoaine is excellent—the best preparation for the hair I have ever known, and the only one which accomplishes more than it promises

Very truly your obliged and obed't servant,
D. T. MERWIN.

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

The following testimonial is conclusive of its efficacy in the case of

Loss of Hair.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co.:

I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect, in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil.—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphine spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared, the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others, similarly afflicted will be induced to try the same remedy.

Yours, very truly, SUSAN R POPE.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry,) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by all dealers generally, at 50 cents a bottle. Ja14-3m

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