Daily Morning Post.

LACEY HARPER ..... THOMAS PHILLIPS.

Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING:.....DECEMBER 7.

☞ MESSRS. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., who are prompt, honest and gentlemanly in their business transactions, are the authorized agents in the cities of New York and Boston for the *Morning Post*. They are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our usual rates. Cash receipts are regarded as payments. Their offices are at NEW YORK, 122 Nassau street. BOSTON, 10 State street.

☞ JOB PRINTING.

City Democratic Committee of Correspondence.

☞ The Democratic Committee of Correspondence, for the City of Pittsburgh, will meet at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 8th instant, at 7 o'clock.

The following named gentlemen compose this Committee:

CHARLES BARNETT, Chairman.

W. D. Gallagher,	George Wilson,
R. R. Roberts,	R. H. Patterson,
Charles M'Anulty,	Joseph Wark,
Francis Feltz,	Alex. Holstein,
James B. Kelly,	James A. Parkinson,
William J. Ross,	Charles Kunz,
William Alexander,	Joseph Birmingham,
Joseph Weeks,	David Seitz,
	Samuel Fleming.

dec6

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

The brief space which has elapsed since the close of your last session has been marked by no extraordinary political event. The quadrennial election of Chief Magistrate has passed off with less than the usual excitement. However individuals and parties may have been disappointed in the result, it is nevertheless a subject of national congratulation that the choice has been effected by the independent suffrages of a free people, undisturbed by those influences which in other countries have too often affected the purity of popular elections.

Our grateful thanks are due to an All-merciful Providence, not only for staying the pestilence which in different forms has desolated some of our cities, but for crowning the labors of the husbandman with an abundant harvest, and the nation generally with the blessings of peace and prosperity.

Within a few weeks the public mind has been deeply affected by the death to Daniel Webster, filling at his decease the office of Secretary of State. His associates in the Executive government have sincerely sympathized with his family and the public generally on this mournful occasion. His commanding talents, his great political and professional eminence, his well-tried patriotism, and his long and faithful services, in the most important public trusts, have caused his death to be lamented throughout the country, and have earned for him a lasting place in our history.

In the course of the last summer, considerable anxiety was caused for a short time by an official intimation from the government of Great Britain that orders had been given for the protection of the fisheries upon the coast of the British Provinces in North America, against the alleged encroachment of the fishing vessels of the United States and France. The shortness of this notice, and the season of the year, seemed to make it a matter of urgent importance. It was at first apprehended that an increased naval force had been ordered to the fishing grounds to carry into effect the British interpretation of those provisions in the convention of 1818, in reference to the true intent of which the two governments differ. It was soon discovered that such was not the design of Great Britain, and satisfactory explanations of the real objects of the measure have been given both here and in London.

The adjusted difference, however, between the two governments as to the interpretation of the first article of the convention of 1818 is still a matter of importance. American fishing vessels within nine or ten years have been excluded from waters to which they had free access for twenty five years after the negotiation of the treaty. In 1845 this exclusion was relaxed so far as concerns the Bay of Fundy, but the just and liberal intention of the Home government, in compliance with what we think the true construction of the convention, is open all the other outer bays to our fishermen, was abandoned, in consequence of the opposition of the colonies. Notwithstanding this, the United States have, since the Bay of Fundy was re-opened to our fishermen in 1845, pursued the most liberal course toward the colonial fishing interests. By the revenue law of 1844, the duties on colonial fish entering our ports were very greatly reduced, and by the warehousing act it is allowed to be entered in bond without payment of duty. In this way colonial fish has acquired the monopoly of the export trade in our market, and is entering to some extent into the home consumption. These facts were among those which increased the sensibility of our fishing interest, at the movement in question.

These circumstances, and the incidents above alluded to, have led me to think the moment favorable for a reconsideration of the entire subject of the fisheries on the coast of the British provinces, with a view to place them upon a more liberal footing of reciprocal privileges. A willingness to meet us in some arrangement of this kind is understood to exist on the part of Great Britain, with a desire on her part to include in one comprehensive settlement, as well this subject as the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British provinces. I have thought that whatever arrangements may be made on these two subjects, it is expedient that they should be embraced in separate conventions. The illness and death of the late Secretary prevented the commencement of the contemplated negotiations. Paine have been taken to collect the information required for the details of such an arrangement. The subject is attended with considerable difficulty. If it is found practicable to come to an agreement mutually acceptable to the two parties, conventions may be concluded in the course of the present winter. The control of Congress over all the provisions of such an arrangement, affecting the revenue, will, of course, be reserved.

The affairs of Cuba formed a prominent topic in my last annual message. They remain in an uneasy condition, and a feeling of alarm and irritation on the part of the Cuban authorities appears to exist. This feeling has interfered with the regular commercial intercourse between the United States and the island, and led to some acts of which we have a right to complain. But the Captain General of Cuba is clothed with no power to treat with foreign governments, nor is he in any degree under the control of the Spanish Minister at Washington. Any communication which he may hold with an agent of a foreign power is informal, and a matter of courtesy.

Anxious to put and end to the existing inconveniences, (which seemed to rest on a misconception,) I directed the newly appointed Minister to Mexico to Havanna on his way to Vera Cruz. He was respectfully received by the Captain General, who conferred with him freely on the recent occurrences; but no permanent arrangement was effected.

In the mean time, the refusal of the Captain General to allow passengers and the mail to be landed in certain cases, for a reason which does not furnish in the opinion of this Government even a good presumptive ground for such a prohibition, has been made the subject of a serious remonstrance at Madrid; and I have no reason to doubt that due respect will be paid by the government of Her Catholic Majesty to the representations which our Minister has been instructed to make on the subject.

It is but justice to the Captain General to add that his conduct toward the steamers employed to carry the mails of the United States to Havana has, with the exceptions above alluded to, been marked with kindness and liberality, and indicates no general purpose of interfering with the commercial correspondence and intercourse between the island and the country.

Early in the present year official notes were received from the Ministers of France and England, inviting the Government of the United States to become a party with Great Britain and France to a tripartite Convention, in virtue of which the three powers should severally and collectively disclaim, now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and should bind themselves to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individual whatever. This invitation has been respectfully declined, for reasons which it would occupy too much space in this communication to state in detail, but which led me to think that the proposed measure would be of doubtful constitutionality, impolitic and unavailing.

I have, however, in common with several of my predecessors, directed the Ministers of France and England to be assured that the United States entertain no designs against Cuba; but that, on the contrary, I should regard its incorporation into the Union at the present time as fraught with serious peril.

Were this island comparatively destitute of inhabitants, or occupied by a kindred race, I should regard it, if voluntarily ceded by Spain, as a most desirable acquisition. But, under existing circumstances, I should look upon its incorporation into our Union as a very hazardous measure It would bring into the confederacy a population of a different national stock, speaking a diffent language, and not likely to harmonize with the other members. It would probably affect in a prejudicial manner the industrial interests of the South; and it might revive those conflicts of opinion between the digerent sections of the country, which lately shook the Union to its centre, and which have been so happily compromised.

The rejection by the Mexican Congress of the Convention which had been concluded between that Republic and the U. States, for the protection of a transit way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and of the interests of these citizens of U. States, who had become proprietors of the rights which the former had conferred on one of her own citizens in regard to that transit, has thrown a serious obstacle in the way of the attainment of a very desirable national object. I am still willing to hope that the differences on the subject which exist, or may hereafter arise, between the governments, will be amicably adjusted.—This subject, however, has already engaged the attention of the Senate of the United States, and requires no further comment in this communication.

The settlement of the question respecting the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and of the controversy between the republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua in regard to their boundaries, is considered indispensable to the commencement of the ship canal between the two oceans, which was the subject of the Convention between the United States and Great Britain of the 19th of April, 1850. Accordingly a proposition for the same purpose addressed to the governments of that quarter, and to the Mosquito Indians, was agreed to in April last by the Secretary of State and the Minister of Her Brittannic Majesty.—Besides the wish to aid in reconciling the differences of the two republics, I engaged in the negociation from a desire to place the great work of a ship canal between the two oceans under the government of a civilized power. The proposition in question was assented to by Costa Rica and the Mosquito Indians. It has not proved equally acceptible to Nicaragua, but it is to be hoped that the further negotiations on the subject which are in train will be carried on in that spirit of conciliation and compromise which ought always to prevail on such occasions, and that will lead to a satisfactory result.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the the executive government of Venezuela has acknowledged some claims of citizens of the United States, which have for many years past been urged by our charge d'affairs at Caracas. It is hoped that the same sense of justice will actuate the Congress of that Republic in providing the means for their payment.

The recent revolution in Buenos Ayres and the Confederated States having opened the prospect of an improved state of things in that quarter, the governments of Great Britain and France determined to negotiate with the chief of the new Confederacy for the free access of their commerce to the extensive countries watered by the tributaries of the La Plata; and they gave a friendly notice of this purpose to the United States, that we might, if we thought proper, pursue the same course. In compliance with this invitation our minister at Rio Janeiro and our charge d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres have been fully authorized to conclude treaties with the newly organized Confederation, or the States composing it. The delays which have taken place in the formation of the new government have as yet prevented the execution of these instructions; but there is every reason to hope that these vast countries will be eventually open to our commerce.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between the United States and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, which will be laid before the Senate. Should this Convention go into operation, it will open to the commercial enterprise of our citizens a country of great extent and unsurpassed in natural resources, but from which foreign nations have heretofore been almost wholly excluded.

The correspondence of the late Secretary of State with the Peruvian Charge d'Affaires relative to the Lobos Islands, was communicated to Congress towards the close of the last session. Since that time, no further investigation of the subject, the doubts which have been entertained of the title of Peru to those islands have been removed; and I have deemed it just that the temporary wrong which had been unintentionally done her, from want of information, should be repaired by an unreserved acknowledgment of her sovreignty.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the course pursued by Peru has been creditable to the liberality of that government. Before it was known by her that her title would be acknowledged at Washington, her Minister of Foreign Affairs instructed our Charge d'Affaires at Lima to announce to the Government of Peru which had gone to Lobos for Guano, that the Peruvian Government was willing to freight them on its own account. This intention has been carried into effect by the Peruvian Minister here, by an arrangement which is believed to be advantageous to the parties in interest.

Our settlements on the shores of the Pacific have already given a great extension, and in some respects a new direction, to our commerce with that ocean. A direct and rapidly-increasing intercourse has sprung up with Shanghai. The waters of the Northern Pacific, even into the Arctic Sea, have of late years been frequented by our whalers. The application of steam to the general purposes of navigation is becoming daily more common, and makes it desirable to obtain fuel and other necessary supplies at convenient points on the route between Asia and our Pacific shores. Our unfortunate countrymen who from time to time suffer shipwreck on the coasts of the Eastern Seas are entitled to protection. Besides these specific objects, the general prosperity of our citizens on the Pacific requires that an attempt should be made to open the opposite regions of Asia to a mutually beneficial intercourse. It is obvious that this attempt could be made by no power to so great advantage as by the United States, whose constitutional system excludes every idea of distant colonial dependencies. I have accordingly been led to order an appropriate naval force to Japan, under the command of a discreet and intelligent officer of the highest rank known to our service. He is instructed to endeavor to obtain from the government of that country some relaxation of the inhospitable and anti-social system which it has pursued for about two centuries.

He has been directed peremptorily to remonstrate in the strongest language against the cruel treatment which our shipwrecked mariners have often been subjected, and to insist that they shall be treated with humanity. He is instructed however at the same time to give that government the amplest assurances that the objects of the United States are such and such only as I have indicated, and that the expedition is friendly and peaceful. Notwithstanding the jealousy with which the governments of Eastern Asia watch the movements of overland foreigners, I am not without hopes of a beneficial result of the expedition. Should it be crowned with success, the advantages will not be confined to the United States, but, as in the case of China, will be equally enjoyed by all the maritime powers. I have much satisfaction in stating that in all the steps preparatory to this expedition the Government of the United States has been materially aided by the good offices of the King of the Netherlands, through whose supreme power having any commercial relations with Japan.

In passing from this survey of our foreign relations, I invite the attention of Congress to the condition of that department of the Government to which this branch of the public business appertains. Our intercourse with foreign powers and our own growth and the introduction of many new States into the family of nations. In this way the Department of State has become overburdened. It has, by the recent establishment of the Department of the Interior, been relieved of some portion of the domestic business. If the residue of Congressional documents, the keeping, publishing and distribution of the laws of the United States, the execution of the copyright law, the subject of surveys and pardons, and some other subjects relating to interior administration, would be transferred from the Department of State, it would materially lighten the labors of the public service. I would also suggest that the building appropriated to the State Department is not fire proof; that there is reason to think there are defects in its construction; that the archives of the Government in charge of the Department with the precious collections of the manuscript papers of Washington, Hamilton, Madison, and Monroe, are exposed to destruction by fire. A similar remark may be made of the buildings appropriated to the War and Navy Departments.

The condition of the Treasury is exhibited in the annual report from that Department.

The cash receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, exclusive of trust funds, were forty-three millions seven hundred and twenty eight thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars, and six dollars cents, ($43,728,386 89,) and the expenditures for the same period, (exclusive of trust funds,) were forty-six millions, seven hundred eight thousand and ninety six dollars and twenty cents, ($46,007,826 20;) of which nine millions four hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-three cents ($9,455,815 83) was on account of the principal and interest on the public debt, including the last instalment of the indemnity to Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, leaving a balance of $14,682,047 in the Treasury on the first day of July last. Since that period, further purchases of the principal of the public debt have been made to the extent of twenty-three hundred and fifty six thousand five hundred and forty seven dollars and forty-nine cents, ($2356,547 49,) and the surplus in the Treasury will continue to be applied to that object whenever the stock can be procured within the limits, as to price, authorized by law.

The value of foreign merchandise imported during the fiscal year was one hundred and seventy millions two hundred and forty thousand one hundred and one dollars, ($170,240,101) and the value of domestic productions exported, one hundred and forty-three millions eight hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars, ($143,861,911); besides seventeen millions two hundred and seventy-seven thousand and twenty-six dollars, ($17,277,026) of foreign merchandise exported; making the aggregate of the entire exports one hundred and sixty-seven millions sixty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars, ($167,065,937) exclusive of the above there was exported forty-two millions five hundred and seven thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars ($42,507,285) in specie; and imported from foreign ports five millions two hundred and sixty-two thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars, ($5,262,643.)

In my first annual message to Congress I called your attention to what seemed to me some defects in the present tariff, and recommended such modifications as in my judgment were best adapted to remedy its evils and promote the prosperity of the country. Nothing has since occurred to change my views on this important question.

Without repeating the arguments contained in my former message, in favor of discriminating, protective duties, I deem it my duty to call your attention to one or two other considerations affecting this subject—the first is, the effect of large importations of foreign gold upon our currency. Most of the gold of California, in fact as it is coined, finds its way directly to Europe in payment for goods purchased in the old world. In the second place, as our manufacturing establishments are broken down by competition with foreigners, the capital invested in them is lost, thousands of skilful and industrious citizens are thrown out of employment, and the loss, to that extent is deprived of a home market for the sale of his surplus produce. In the first place the destruction of our manufactures leaves the foreigner without competition to supply our wants, and he consequently raises the price of the article sent here for sale, as is now seen in the increased price of iron imported from England. The prosperity and wealth of every nation depend upon its productive industry. The farmer is stimulated to the cultivation of the soil by finding a ready sale for his products, and benefitted by being able to exchange them, without loss of time or expense of transportation, for the manufactured articles which he desires to consume himself.

This is always done to the best advantage where a portion of the community are employed in the mechanic arts, and thus bring the articles they make or the lives they engaged in other pursuits to the very doors of the farmer. The result is soon felt in the improved state of his farm, and the increased comforts which he is enabled to procure for his family and himself. Any system which destroys this mutual dependence and benefit, and arrays against each other the different interests of the country, is necessarily unwise in its character, and cannot be beneficial in its results. Such are the tendency and consequence of the present tariff. Many of the articles which it admits free of duty are the products of our own soil, and the duties on others are merely nominal, and insufficient for the purpose of revenue. Under the operation of this tariff our mechanics are compelled to abandon their workshops and our farmers their fields to engage in the production of the raw material necessary to support the furnaces and mills which have been destroyed, and to purchase the manufactured articles which they have been accustomed to supply. Thousands of our citizens have been compelled to change their employments, and the goods which they now produce are sold at a ruinous sacrifice. Many of our manufacturing establishments have entirely closed their doors, and the fires have been extinguished in hundreds more, and the amount of labor now performed in the United States is probably not more than half the usual average. Thousands of our citizens are thrown out of employment, and reduced to the necessity of applying for support to the charitable institutions of the district, to your favorable regard.

Every effort has been made to protect our frontier, and that of the adjoining Mexican States, from the incursions of the Indian tribes. Of about 11,000 men, of which the army consisted, nearly 8,000 are employed in the defence of the newly-acquired territory, (including Texas,) and of emigrants proceeding thereto. I am gratified to say that these efforts have been unusually successful. With the exception of some partial outbreaks in California and Oregon, and occasional depredations on a portion of the Rio Grande, owing, it is believed, to the disturbed state of that border region, the Indians have been effectually restrained.

Experience has shown, however, that when even the two races are brought into contact, collisions will inevitably occur. To prevent these collisions, the United States have generally set apart portions of their territory for the exclusive occupation of the Indian tribes. A difficulty occurs, however, in the application of this policy to Texas. By the terms of the compact by which that State was admitted to the Union, she retained the ownership of all the vacant lands within her limits. The Government of that State, it is understood, has assigned no portion of her territory to the Indians, but on that as her settlements advance lays it off into counties, and proceeds to survey and sell it. This policy manifestly tends, not only to alarm and irritate the Indians, but to compel them to resort to plunder for subsistence. I am also deprived this Government of that influence and control over them without which no durable peace can ever exist between them and the whites. I, therefore, recommend that due regard for her own interests, apart from considerations of humanity and justice, will induce that State to assign a small portion of her vast domain for the provisional occupancy of the small remnants of tribes within her borders, subject, of course to her ownership and eventual jurisdiction. If she should fail to do this, the fulfillment of our treaty stipulations with Mexico, and our duty to the Indians themselves, will, it is feared, become a subject of serious embarrassment to the Government. It is hoped, however, that a timely and just provision by Texas may avert this evil.

No appropriations for fortifications were made at the two last sessions of Congress. The cause of this omission is, probably to be found in a growing belief that the system of fortifications adopted in 1816, and heretofore acted on, requires revision.

The subject certainly deserves full and careful investigation, and should not be delayed longer than can be avoided. At the same time there are certain works which have been commenced—some of them nearly completed—designed to protect our principal seaports from Boston to New Orleans, and a few other important points.

In regard to the necessity for these works, it is believed that little difference of opinion exists among military men. I therefore recommend that the appropriations necessary to prosecute them be made.

I invite your attention to the remarks on this subject, and on others connected with his Department, contained in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

Measures have been taken to carry into effect the law of the last session making provision for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors, and it is believed that the arrangements made for that purpose will combine efficiency with economy.

Delay chiefly to the advanced season, when the act was passed, little has yet been done in regard to many of the works, beyond making the necessary preparations. With respect to a few of the improvements, the sums already appropriated will suffice to complete them, but most of them will require additional appropriations. I trust that these additional appropriations will be made, and that this wise and beneficent policy, so auspiciously commenced, will be continued. Great care should be taken, however, to commence no work which is not of sufficient importance to the commerce of the country to be viewed as national in its character. But works which have been commenced should not be discontinued until completed, as otherwise the sums expended will in most cases, be lost.

The report from the Navy Department will inform you of the progress condition of the branch of the public service committed to its charge. It presents to your consideration many topics and suggestions of which I ask your approval. It exhibits an unusual degree of activity in the operations of the Department during the past year. The preparations for the Japan expedition, to which I have already alluded, the arrangements made for the exploration and survey of the China Seas, the Northern Pacific, and Bearing's Straits; the incipient measures taken towards a reconnaissance of the continent of Africa eastward of Liberia; the preparation for an early examination of the tributaries of the River La Plata, which a recent decree of the provisional chief of the Argentine Confederation has opened to navigation; all these enterprises, and the means by which they are proposed to be accomplished, have commanded my full approbation, and I have no doubt will be productive of most useful results.

Two officers of the navy were heretofore instructed to explore the whole extent of the Amazon river from the confines of Peru to its mouth. The return of one of them has been received, and is highly interesting. Our own historian informs us that, hearing of some petty acts of tyranny in a neighboring principality, the Athenians, Napoleon, one of whose chief characteristics was a love of glory, but as a valuable internal remedy, inviting the investigating byestanders as well as the suffering patient, to become acquainted with its ingredients.

Those having a dread of mixtures are assured that this medicine is purely natural, and is bottled up in flowers from the bosom of the earth.

The following certificate is copied from a paper published at Syracuse, N. Y., and bears date August 7, 1852, to which is also appended the certificate of the celebrated H. Wood, M. D. of Syracuse:

This may in truth be said of those born to fatality afflicted with scrofula for the sentence of death has for a time I have been unable to attend to my business, and much of the time unable to walk across the floor, and have been treated mostly by the best Physicians our country affords; I grew worse until Mr. Post, the agent here, recommended me to try Dr. Wood's Pills, which I did, and before I had taken one box I found myself improving, and by the time I had taken two boxes I was entirely restored to health, and have been able to attend to my business ever since. I have also recommended me to try Dr. Wood's Pills, which I did, and before I had taken one box I found myself improving, and by the time I had taken two boxes I was entirely restored to health, and have been able to attend to my business ever since. I have also recommended them to others afflicted with scrofula, and in every instance they have failed. I add so without faith in them, but the effect was astonishing; to throw the poison to the surface at once, and I at once began to grow better, and by using seven bottles I have got a cure worth thousands of dollars.

MRS. NANCY M. PARKER.

This may certify that I have been acquainted with Mrs's Petroleum, or Rock Oil, for more than a year, and have repeatedly witnessed its beneficial effects in the cure of lame sprains and other diseases for which it is recommended, and can with confidence recommend it to be a medicine worthy of attention, and can safely say that none can be disappointed in its use where other medicine had failed.

D. K. POST, M. D.

For sale by all the druggists in Pittsburgh. dec7-dawtf

LARD.

☞ R. WATSON is now engaged in slaughtering FIVE THOUSAND HOGS; and will have constantly on hand a large stock of PURE LARD, in barrels and kegs. For sale at his Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Wayne streets. nov29-3tm

W. A. M'CLURG & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO THE CORNER OF

Wood and Sixth Streets;

☞ Where they offer to their old customers, and the public generally, at the lowest rates, Wholesale and Retail, the largest, most select and complete stock of GOODS in their line, to be found in the West.

dec7

BROCHE SHAWLS—A. A. MASON & Co. have just received from the manufacturers a large assortment of long and square Broche Shawls of brilliant colors. dec6

TRIMMINGS—A large assortment of new and fashionable Trimmings for Cloaks, Dresses, &c., just received at A. A. MASON & CO'S.

EMBROIDERED SLEEVES, A. A. MASON & Co. have just received a beautiful selection of Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Cuffs, new styles. dec6

150 BOXES GERMAN PLAY—In store, on consignment and will be sold on liberal terms, by TAAFFE, MAGUIRE & BANE, 112 Second street. dec6

A FEW CASES MALONEY'S AND PORT WINE on hand and will be sold low, to close a consignment, by TAAFFE, MAGUIRE & BANE, 112 Second street.

20 BBLS. No. 1 BELLEVUE HERRING, 5 bbls. No. 1 Whitefish Shad; for sale by TAAFFE, MAGUIRE & BANE, dec6 112 Second street.

EMBROIDERIES—NOW OPENING, at A. A. MASON & CO'S, a large and varied stock of Embroideries, comprising Chemisettes, Habit Cloths, Flouncings, Insertings, Laces, Flouncings, Insertings, Edgings, Bands, Collars, Sleeves, and most fashionable styles. dec6

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, living in Ross township, on the 20th November, a black mare, about sixteen years old, with a white spot in the forehead, some forward, paces with a long swag, or she will be disposed of according to law.

dec2-3tdaw* JAMES PARKER.

THE YEARLY MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of the Manchie Furnace Co. will be held at the office of the Company, (Mercy county, on the last Monday evening, 6th inst. at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Trustees for the Annual Festival on the 23d inst. By order, JAMES M'KINLEY, Sec'y.

dec6 2t

NOTICE—The members of the New Athenæum, Pittsburgh are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. Smith, Shoen, Duff & Co., on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to make arrangements for the Annual Festival on the 23d inst. By order,

dec6 2t ISAAC WHITNEY, Sec'y.

ATTENTION REPUBLICANS!

A SPECIAL MEETING of the NEWINGTON COMPANY, held on Saturday evening, December 4th, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Company adjourn to meet next Saturday evening, for the purpose of giving an opportunity to all of our men, as we deem it utterly impossible to hold on any longer owing to the inclemency of the weather.

Therefore, every member of the company is hereby requested to be in attendance on Saturday evening, December 11, at 7½ o'clock.

dec6 A. N. PFOUNDLER, Secretary.

CLOTH BLANKETS—A. A. MASON & CO. will open, on Monday, a new lot of Red Cloth Blankets, also, a large assortment of Pannetta Cloths, of the latest and most fashionable styles. dec6

SILK AND SATIN BONNETS—A. A. MASON & CO. will open this morning a large assortment of Silk and Satin Bonnets of the newest styles and most fashionable colors. nov1

IN SCHMERTZ, No. 107 Market street, respectfully calls the attention of his patrons and the public generally, to a fresh assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, suitable for the present season. dec6

SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS—May arise from spiritual causes; but the (W.) rappings of Mr. Lloyd Gooding, at Gotlob Hall, are very natural causes. Work wanted. One price, small profits, terms cash.

dec6 PEASLEY & CHESTER, 74 Wood street.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO procure subscribers for the UNION MISCELLANY AND APPENDIX, which are printed in one volume, and contain 768 pages free through the mails. Case Johnson, No. 14, passed at the last session. For terms, Address JOHN GUTHRIE, Washington City.

dec6 2w*

FOR RENT—A desirable three story Dwelling House, well arranged and in good condition, with gas fixtures, &c., in Fifth street, between the corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to W. W. IRVIN, or R. CUTHBERT & SON, Second st.

dec3 140 Third street, near Smithfield.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the Grading and Masonry, of portions of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, at the office of the undersigned, as follows, viz:

First—Until the 23d day of November, at their office, in New Market, Harrison county, Ohio, for that portion of the line embracing Sections 20 and 21, Harrison county, and a grading of the Adjoining line, showing approximate quantities and kind; and by the Engineer for examination, at their office, on and after November 15th.

Second—Until the first day of December next, at their office, in Uniontown, Fayette county, for that portion embracing 45 to 60 inclusive.

A profile of this work, showing approximate quantities and kind, will be in readiness for examination on and after November 25th.

Separate proposals will be received for the Bridge across the Youghiogheny River, at Connellsville, and for the Bridge across the Stillwater at said town Connellsville.

Each survey line through which the Road passes is laying, and will afford abundant supplies for the work.

A large portion of the work is progressing well, worthy the attention of responsible contractors.

The heavy work must be commenced immediately, and prosecuted with energy.

Bids proposing to receive a portion of pay in the stock of the Road, will receive the preference, (other things being equal) but such preference will not exclude the favorable consideration for bids for cash payments wholly.

In all cases where it is preferred, contractors will receive Lands in the vicinity of the line at such prices as may be agreed upon between them and the undersigned.

Maps, profiles, &c., may be seen at the office of the undersigned, at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THOMAS BIGGS, Chief Engineer.

nov29-2w&d

Lots in Oakland for Sale.

THAT beautiful Tract of Land, formerly belonging to the Chadwick estate, adjoining the residence of the late Moses Atwood, Esq., on Pennsylvania Avenue, will be subdivided into Acre Lots, and offered for sale so soon as a plot can be made by the Surveyor.

For years past, no property has been offered in this market, possessing equal inducements to persons desirous of making investments in real estate. Being situated in the most one of the most delightful communities about Pittsburgh, these lots are particularly desirable for private residences, while their size, and the rapid extension of the City in that direction, will afford an opportunity for speculation to persons who may be disposed to subdivide them into small Lots. For terms, enquire of A. WILKINS & CO., 75 Fourth street.

NO. 1 CRAB CIDER—10 bbls. received and for sale by the gallon or barrel, at 25 cents per gallon.

dec7 J. LAVELY & CO., No. 265 Liberty st.

FRESH BUTTER AND LARD—Always on hand and for sale. Lard at 12½ cents.

dec7 J. LAVELY & CO., No. 265 Liberty street.

CHOICE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—In sacks of all sizes, in store and for sale by

dec7 J. LAVELY & CO., No. 265 Liberty street.

FRESH OYSTERS—For the next few days, daily received from Baltimore. Can sell 200 half can 50 cents.

dec7 J. LAVELY & CO., No. 265 Liberty st.

RAMBO APPLES—

Dried Apples and Peaches;
Cranberries, fresh Raisins and Figs;
Prunes, Currants and Dates;
Almonds, Filberts, Ground Nuts, &c;
Candies, Peach Paste, Raspberry Balls;
Fruit Drops, Lozenges, Gum Drops, &c.

For sale by J. LAVELY & CO.,

dec7 No. 265 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—A valuable Garden of 22 acres, situate half a mile west of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and extending to the National Road; on which is erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, a frame barn, stable, and other out buildings; also, over 1000 Fruit trees, large beds of strawberries, and abundance of grapes, most of which are imported from Italy and Germany.

Apply to THOMAS MOFFITT,

dec3 No. 22 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—A Frame House and Lot, situate on Margaret alley, three doors from Federal street, Allegheny city. The Lot is 20 by 50 feet, and the House 15 by 32 feet, containing six rooms. Margaret alley has been recently paved, and has good side walks.

ALSO—Another Frame House and Lot, situate on Chalfant alley, three doors from Washington street, Pittsburgh. The Lot is 22 by 56 feet, and the House 20 by 30 feet, containing five rooms. Apply to THOMAS MOFFITT,

dec3 No. 22 Fifth street.

A Great Blessing to the Afflicted!

☞ Dr. M'Lane, the inventor of the celebrated Liver Pills, used these Pills for several years in his practice, before he could be induced to offer them to the public in such a manner as to make them known throughout the country. This learned physician felt the same repugnance that all high-minded men of science feel in entering the list against those unscrupulous empirics who obtrude their useless nostrums upon the public, and rely upon a system of puffing to sustain them. Convinced, however, of the real value of the Liver Pills, and influenced by the plain dictates of duty, the Doctor finally sacrificed his delicate feelings on the altar of public good. His great medicine has not disappointed the expectations of the medical practitioner, in whose instance he was induced to forego his institutions. From every quarter do we hear the most gratifying accounts of its wonderful curative effects—the East and the West, the North and the South, are alike loters in the things of great joy from the same cause. These wonderful Pills have completely conquered that great scourge of America, the Liver Complaint.

For sale by most of the Druggists and Merchants, and by the sole proprietors,

J. KIDD & CO.,

dec3-daw 66 Wood street.

☞ Scrofula.—It is due to Kline's Petroleum to say that it has been known to completely eradicate every vestage of this dreadful disease in less time than any other remedy, and at less cost to inconvenience to the patient.

The thousands of certificates in the hands of the proprietors, many of which are from well known citizens of the city of Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity, go to show clearly and beyond all doubt, the truth of the statements in regard to its merits as a remedy of no common value, not only as a local remedy to be applied to the *Abomination*, Sarpbus, but of higher, but as a valuable internal remedy, inviting the investigating bystander, as well as the suffering patient, to become acquainted with its ingredients.

Those having a dread of mixtures are assured that this medicine is purely natural, and is bottled up in flowers from the bosom of the earth.

The following certificate is copied from a paper published at Syracuse, N. Y., and bears date August 7, 1852, to which is also appended the certificate of the celebrated H. Wood, M. D. of Syracuse:

This may in truth be said of those born to fatality afflicted with scrofula for the sentence of death has for a time I have been unable to attend to my business, and much of the time unable to walk across the floor, and have been treated mostly by the best Physicians our country affords; I grew worse until Mr. Post, the agent here, recommended me to try Dr. Wood's Pills, which I did, and before I had taken one box I found myself improving, and by the time I had taken two boxes I was entirely restored to health, and have been able to attend to my business ever since. I have also recommended them to others afflicted with scrofula, and in every instance they have failed. I add so without faith in them, but the effect was astonishing; to throw the poison to the surface at once, and I at once began to grow better, and by using seven bottles I have got a cure worth thousands of dollars.

MRS. NANCY M. PARKER.

This may certify that I have been acquainted with Mrs's Petroleum, or Rock Oil, for more than a year, and have repeatedly witnessed its beneficial effects in the cure of lame sprains and other diseases for which it is recommended, and can with confidence recommend it to be a medicine worthy of attention, and can safely say that none can be disappointed in its use where other medicine had failed.

D. K. POST, M. D.

For sale by all the druggists in Pittsburgh. dec7-dawtf

LARD.

☞ R. WATSON is now engaged in slaughtering FIVE THOUSAND HOGS; and will have constantly on hand a large stock of PURE LARD, in barrels and kegs. For sale at his Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Wayne streets. nov29-3tm

W. A. M'CLURG & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO THE CORNER OF

Wood and Sixth Streets;

☞ Where they offer to their old customers, and the public generally, at the lowest rates, Wholesale and Retail, the largest, most select and complete stock of GOODS in their line, to be found in the West.

dec7

BROCHE SHAWLS—A. A. MASON & Co. have just received from the manufacturers a large assortment of long and square Broche Shawls of brilliant colors. dec6

TRIMMINGS—A large assortment of new and fashionable Trimmings for Cloaks, Dresses, &c., just received at A. A. MASON & CO'S.

EMBROIDERED SLEEVES, A. A. MASON & Co. have just received a beautiful selection of Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Cuffs, new styles. dec6

150 BOXES GERMAN PLAY—In store, on consignment and will be sold on liberal terms, by TAAFFE, MAGUIRE & BANE, 112 Second street. dec6

A FEW CASES MALONEY'S AND PORT WINE on hand and will be sold low, to close a consignment, by TAAFFE, MAGUIRE & BANE, 112 Second street.

20 BBLS. No. 1 BELLEVUE HERRING, 5 bbls. No. 1 Whitefish Shad; for sale by TAAFFE, MAGUIRE & BANE, dec6 112 Second street.

EMBROIDERIES—NOW OPENING, at A. A. MASON & CO'S, a large and varied stock of Embroideries, comprising Chemisettes, Habit Cloths, Flouncings, Insertings, Laces, Flouncings, Insertings, Edgings, Bands, Collars, Sleeves, and most fashionable styles. dec6

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, living in Ross township, on the 20th November, a black mare, about sixteen years old, with a white spot in the forehead, some forward, paces with a long swag, or she will be disposed of according to law.

dec2-3tdaw* JAMES PARKER.

THE YEARLY MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of the Manchie Furnace Co. will be held at the office of the Company, (Mercy county, on the last Monday evening, 6th inst. at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Trustees for the Annual Festival on the 23d inst. By order, JAMES M'KINLEY, Sec'y.

dec6 2t

NOTICE—The members of the New Athenæum, Pittsburgh are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. Smith, Shoen, Duff & Co., on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to make arrangements for the Annual Festival on the 23d inst. By order,

dec6 2t ISAAC WHITNEY, Sec'y.

ATTENTION REPUBLICANS!

A SPECIAL MEETING of the NEWINGTON COMPANY, held on Saturday evening, December 4th, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Company adjourn to meet next Saturday evening, for the purpose of giving an opportunity to all of our men, as we deem it utterly impossible to hold on any longer owing to the inclemency of the weather.

Therefore, every member of the company is hereby requested to be in attendance on Saturday evening, December 11, at 7½ o'clock.

dec6 2t A. N. PFOUNDLER, Secretary.

CLOTH BLANKETS—A. A. MASON & CO. will open, on Monday, a new lot of Red Cloth Blankets, also, a large assortment of Pannetta Cloths, of the latest and most fashionable styles. dec6

SILK AND SATIN BONNETS—A. A. MASON & C