Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS.......GEORGE F. GILLMORE.
Phillips & Gillmore, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING......DECEMBER 10.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We have now employed in our Job Office an unusual number of excellent job printers, and are prepared to execute all orders with neatness unsurpassed, and with a speed that *shall* not be beat.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

With some portions of the President's Message we are particularly well pleased. We like it throughout for its high moral and patriotic tone, its sound constitutional views, and the ability which marks the entire document. Some may be found, even among democrats, to differ on the subject of internal improvements; but we believe the Message will be accepted by the democracy of the country as a true expose of its principles, upon subjects and measures of great national interest. It comes fully up to public expectation.

On two subjects we like particularly the views of the President. He is in favor of an increase of the Navy.

"I am fully satisfied that the Navy of the United States is not in a condition of strength and efficiency commensurate with the magnitude of our commercial and other interests, and commend to your respectful attention, the suggestions on this subject made by the Secretary of the Navy."

The Secretary of the Navy recommends an increase of our naval force.

The President is also clearly and decidedly opposed to the connection of the Federal government in any form, with a Pacific railroad. But, while holding such views, ways and means are indicated by which the government can aid the project, constitutionally and properly, as a military road, and means of providing for the defence of our wide western coast.

We have before repeatedly stated what we thought the government should do in this matter:—

1st. By providing for preliminary surveys to ascertain the most practicable route. This has been already provided for, and the surveys are progressing.

2nd. Secure a title from the Indians to the land along the route, and protection against Indian depredations and hostilities.

3d. Grant a free right of way to the company or companies undertaking the construction of the road across the public domain of the United States.

4th. A grant of public lands along the route of the road in reasonable quantity, and upon such conditions as will secure the government a return, at some future day, of the value of the land, either in money, or service in transporting the mails, and military and naval stores. We would contend for this, because we believe that the road when completed will become so profitable that its proprietors will be abundantly able to repay the value of the land. All that is wanting is *present* aid and means to secure its *early* completion.

Another recommendation of the Message we think all will approve.

A large surplus revenue locked up in the vaults of the government Treasury is injurious to the country, by withdrawing so much gold and silver from circulation and use in business. It is also money arising from unnecessary taxation; an increase of the burdens of the people without equivalent benefit. To avoid this, the President recommends a large increase of articles and goods that may be imported "duty-free;" and the articles selected and placed on the "free list" should be such as come least in competition with American manufactures. We think the most ultra tariff man cannot reasonably object to this mode of reducing the government revenue to the standard of its wants while economically administered. Those who are in favor of a general system of internal improvements by the government would doubtless prefer a large revenue to supply the means. But it is evident from the tone of the message, that such a system will find but little favor during the present administration.

The message is worth reading and studying thoroughly, replete as it is with intelligence, statesmanlike views, and sound political doctrines. But no part of it more particularly pleases us than the views the President presents of the vast expansion of our national territory, the rapid increase of our population, and the wonderful growth and prosperity of all the material and moral interests of the nation; and he calls on Congress to consider well the responsibility under which they act, in giving form and tone to the destinies of the pregnant and mighty future of the great republic.

ALEXANDER W. ROOK.

The above named gentleman, one of the best printers in our city, and at present one of the compositors in our office, is soon to become connected with the *Greensburgh Argus*, taking charge of the mechanical department, and assisting in the editorial department of that paper. The arrangement takes effect on the 1st of January next. We are sorry to lose Mr. Rook from our establishment; but as he has chosen to build him a nest at Greensburgh, we hope he will make a good one, and feather it well.

We would suggest to our merchants and business men having or desiring Westmoreland customers and trade, that the *Argus* affords an excellent *advertising* medium. We speak of it now as a business paper. It is an old established paper, having a large circulation among the business men, merchants and substantial farmers of that wealthy county. Distances are measured by hours, not miles, now-a-days; and Greensburgh is only an hour and twenty minutes from our city.

Mr. Rook can be found at the office of the *Post* till 1st January, where contracts for advertising can be made with him.

DOING US JUSTICE.

We cut the following from the Allegheny *Enterprise*:

THE REPORT that the person who brought the President's Message from Alliance, for the *Post*, rode on the *cow-catcher*, is untrue, but we believe he was as near to it as possible. Fast men about that *Post*.

We are much obliged to our friendly neighbor for so promptly denying the injurious report that in bringing the President's Message from Alliance, we rode on the *cow-catcher*. We are compelled by our regard for truth, to admit that we *were* as near to it as it was safe to be.

We rode 164 miles in one day to get the Message, and we were bound to have it out ahead of all contemporaries; and we succeeded, *of course*.

Report of the Post-Master General.

We publish to-day a portion of the Report of the Post-Master General, and shall publish other portions hereafter. It is spoken of everywhere where it has been received as a document replete with interesting information, and manifesting a sound ability and thorough business capacity, for which Judge Campbell has already established an enviable reputation.

We shall publish the reports of the Secretaries of the other departments as fast as we can. Our readers will find them full of information, and well worth a careful perusal.

ASHAMED OF THE LAW.—The Governor of South Carolina has remitted the punishment inflicting a lash upon a white woman for a petty offence. The Charleston Courier thinks the law a Hanauan enactment, and calls upon the Legislature to repeal it.

Ladies' Association for the Relief of the Poor.

The anniversary meeting of the "Ladies' Association for the Relief of the Poor" was held on Tuesday evening, November 29th, in the Third Presbyterian Church, Dr. Riddle, as Chairman, commenced the proceedings with prayer. After the constitution and reports had been read, eloquent addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Quick, and R. Biddle Roberts, Esq.; after which, a collection was taken up, as a fund with which to commence operations for the winter. Owing to the very few contributing members present, it has been deemed highly proper and advisable to present the subject through the medium of the public prints, in order that all may fully and perfectly understand the workings and practical operations of this most excellent scheme of charity adopted by the ladies. The most noticeable feature of this method of dispensing charity and alms, and that which should chiefly commend it to public confidence and support, is, that the Managers are chosen from the most pious, respectable, and energetic ladies of the city; that by a systematic distribution of labor by well organized Ward Committees, by personal inspection, and examination of the circumstances of those applying for relief, that our merchants and tradesmen are in a great measure relieved from the importunities and impudent solicitations of strolling beggars and indolent, lying mendicants, who make beggary their profession, and who monopolise those moneys, provisions and clothing, which should go to those more deserving and necessitous. By unwise and injudicious donations of our charitable business men, vast sums of money are worse than squandered every year; for, not only are supplies thus withheld from those who are really wretched, suffering, and starving, but vice and laziness are encouraged, and this well meant charity becomes of no avail.

There is always here during the winter a large amount of destitution and privation, which must be relieved by private charity and liberality. That poverty and distress which most merits our sympathy and assistance, must be sought out, and continuously and judiciously relieved. Money is frequently not so much needed as kind sympathy, medicine, comfortable clothing, wholesome provisions, and fuel; each and all of these it is the chief business of these ladies to provide; and most assuredly, if they declared themselves willing to become our almoners, to go about among the filthy lanes, and wretched suburbs of our cities, comforting the afflicted, alleviating the wretched and distressed of all classes, creeds and conditions, and, at the same time, providing channels by which our money, provisions and clothing may reach those really deserving them, in the most proper, direct, judicious and economical manner possible, and they should secure our hearty co-operation. There is not the slightest humbug about this association. They have already done an amount of work, and administered an amount of the right kind of aid which should entitle them to the everlasting gratitude of every humane and christian citizen; theirs, without question, is the very best, and indeed the only effective scheme of public charity that could be adopted. They have the cordial sympathy and co-operation of our ministers of all christian denominations, and they deserve and require the same liberal support which we afford to our three hospitals, House of Refuge and Poor House. They are now in much need, having but a very small sum to commence on, and worthy and deserving applicants for aid and assistance besieging their doors. We do most earnestly hope that they will not be compelled to appoint begging committees to go around from office to office to solicit support; a duty which is never resorted to but from dire necessity, and which is always an unwelcome and unsatisfactory one, but that our whole christian and charitable community will hasten to come forward with all and every kind of aid they can furnish. Reflect that while we look forward with pleasant anticipations to bright winter evening firesides, to lectures, concerts, and social gatherings, that there are many, very many of our fellow creatures who are suffering from the privations and destitutions of the most abject poverty, and who pass their long nights in pain, misery and distress. We are instructed to announce that clothing, provisions, &c., can be left at any time at the house of Mrs. Harmar Denny, on Third street, or at the lecture room of the 1st Presbyterian church, where the managers meet every Monday afternoon for the transaction of business. Money can be sent by post, or other means, to Miss Lydia Speer, Liberty street. Any poor person, if sent to any of these ladies, will be visited, and if found deserving, relieved. A depot for coal has been located on Water street, and donations are earnestly desired.

SECRETARY'S FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE Ladies' Association for the Relief of the Poor.

During the past winter, our Society assisted 117 families, most of them repeatedly—gave out 43 ready-made woollen garments, and materials for 169 others—23 cotton garments and materials for 77 others; thus making in all 312 new garments—also 23 pieces of second-hand clothing, 14 quilted comforts, 107 pairs of shoes, 1520 bushels of coal, $100,20 worth of provisions, and $7,68 worth in medicines.

In bringing *this* our annual statement before the public, it is with reluctance we are obliged to acknowledge that the amount of each item is less than that of the previous winter. This result *certainly* cannot be attributed to any diminution of zeal, or numbers among the Managers, or on the part of applicants, but simply to the want of funds necessary to sustain our operations.

About the close of last December, which was scarcely more than the commencement of the rigorous season, so few and small had been the donations, that our treasury was completely exhausted, and we were obliged on two successive weeks to close our doors against all applicants, while the necessity of final adjournment, was seriously discussed. This disastrous termination was, however, avoided, and after many efforts, struggles and appeals we were enabled to continue our operations until the middle of March. In order, therefore, that we might reserve our supplies for the severest weather, we have this year postponed the commencement of our labors nearly two months later than usual, our Annual Meetings having heretofore been held during the first week of October. Urgent calls are now, however, coming in from worthy applicants, and it is certainly time for us to lend an ear to their tales of distress.

In summoning our forces this winter, it was found that the Board had lost by removals and absence from home, *more than half* its managers, but we take pleasure in announcing that we have succeeded in inducing a number of older and highly experienced ladies to co-operate with us. This addition, together with the constantly gained experience of our *original* members, will, it is hoped, cause increased confidence in the public mind, with regard to the judgment and prudence of our measures. We would still cordially invite the co-operation of any other ladies who will give their hearts and hands to the work; as our districts are very large, and by sub division could be much better attended to.

And now we would once more appeal to the liberality of our community, feeling confident that, if the existence and plan of our Association were more generally known and properly understood, we should *not have* the usual difficulty in procuring the adequate funds.

As the winter season advances, our minds are generally filled with anticipations of long evenings rendered delightful by social intercourse, entertaining books, lectures, concerts, and many other innocent and profitable enjoyments: let not these pleasing expectations, however, *entirely* banish the remembrance of those who are not only denied such *luxuries*, but even the *absolute necessities* of life. Let us think of widowed mothers, and orphan children now gazing with terrible anxiety into a gloomy future, which depicts naught to them save scenes of wretched suffering, shivering, starving misery—alas, how little idea do they, who remain in the luxurious indolence of their elegant homes, form of the amount of desolation, and distress to be found at their very doors. Many, and sad are the stories we might relate of instances constantly occurring in our midst. From that number we will call your attention to but one simple, unvarnished fact.

In November last, an Irish family was discovered by one of our committees, in a cold damp cellar, in the Third Ward, without fuel or food of any kind, and almost destitute of clothing. The father was working on a railroad at some distance from the city; the mother having taken cold, was confined to her bed, while four small bare-feet children were huddled together in a corner, trying to keep warm. The room, which contained no furniture beside an old chair and bedstead, was quite dark, the shutters having been closed to protect them from the wintry blast. The committee sent them at once a load of coal and some provisions, and begged some old clothing for their *immediate* use, while other articles were being made, but all *too late* to save the poor woman's life—her husband returned in a few days, merely in time to hear her last groan and witness her death, produced by absolute wants; and this too, in one of the most densely populated neighborhoods in our city! Shall such incidents constantly occur in our midst, without calling forth more strenuous exertions in behalf of the suffering?

We have recently observed a season of Thanksgiving to our Almighty Father for the many mercies received at His hands, and would it not be a fitting sequent to the praises of that day that we offer some substantial proof of our gratitude in gifts to the destitute, thus uttering not only by our lips, but in deeds of love, the thanks which spring from sincere and overflowing hearts.

President—Mrs. Harmar Denny.
Vice President—Mrs. R. P. Tanner.
1st Directress—Mrs. Wm. Stevenson.
2d Directress—Mrs. Wm. B. McClure.
Treasurer—Miss Lydia Speer.
Secretary—Miss C. McClurg.
Managers—Mrs. Benj. Bakewell, Mrs. Day, Mrs. J. O'H. Denny, and thirty others.

From the Postmaster General's Report.

The cost of the service for the last fiscal year on the several United States mail steamship lines and across the isthmus of Panama, is as follows:—

New York to Liverpool—Collins line—twenty-six voyages	$858,000 00
New York, via Southampton, to Bremen, eleven voyages	183,333 33
New York via Cowes, to Havre, twelve voyages	150,000 00
New York and New Orleans to Aspinwall, twenty-nine voyages including four voyages between New York and New Orleans, via Havana	284,510 00
Astoria, via San Francisco, &c., to Panama, twenty-nine voyages between San Francisco and Panama, and twenty-four on residue of line	348,080 00
Charleston, via Savannah and Key West to Havana, twenty-four voyages	50,000 00
New Orleans to Vera Cruz, five voyages	7,750 00
Aspinwall to Panama	85,314 00
	$1,965,587 33

The report of the auditor for this department, hereto annexed, shows that the aggregate amount of postages, inland, sea and foreign, on letters and other mailable matter, received and sent by these several lines during the last fiscal year, was as follows:

By Collins line, New York and Liverpool on letters	$303,733 70	
On newspapers, including those by closed mails	6,628 23	$310,361 93
By New York and Bremen line, touching at Southampton, on letters	100,297 79	
On newspapers, by closed mails	72 26	100,370 05
By N. York and Havre line, touching at Cowes, on letters	100,070 44	
On newspapers, by closed mails	99 74	100,170 18
By Charleston and Havana line, touching at Key West, on letters and newspapers		7,045 63
By New York, New Orleans, Havana, Aspinwall, Panama, San Francisco, and Astoria lines, on letters (including newspapers only to and from Charleston and to and from New Orleans)		203,127 59
By New Orleans and Vera Cruz line, (commenced 14th of April, 1853, on letters and newspapers		630 84

The amount of postage collected in the United States and Great Britain, on letters, was—

By Collins line, collected in United States	$154,188 88	
By Collins line collected in Great Britain	79,084 21	$233,273 09
By Cunard line, collected in United States	355,253 14	
By Cunard line, collected in Great Britain	232,780 25	587,033 39
By the Bremen line		67,651 07
By the Havre line		53,433 62
		921,782 07

From statements annexed (marked A) from the Auditor's Office, it appears that the net revenue derived the last year from the several United States mail steamship lines is as follows, viz:

From the Collins line, deducting inland postage, but allowing for the sea conveyance of closed mails	$192,313 87
From the Bremen line, do do	19,951 45
Do Havre do do do	71,147 74
Do New York, New Orleans and California line, including inland postage and receipts from British and California closed mails pertaining to this line	271,242 63
From the Charleston and Havana line, including inland postage	7,945 63
From the New Orleans and Vera Cruz line, (part of year,) including inland postage	630 84
	$613,232 16

The number of letters conveyed between the United States and Europe during the year—

By the Cunard line, was	2,774,423
Do Collins	1,018,245
Do Bremen	412,117
Do Havre	406,126
	4,611,011

The number of newspapers—

By the Cunard line, was	1,034,183
Do Collins	305,945
Do Bremen (in closed mails)	3,613
Do Havre do	4,967
Do several United States lines, in Prussian closed mail	33,155
	1,381,863

The number of letters by the New York, New Orleans, Aspinwall and Pacific mail steamship lines, was	2,707,533
By the Charleston and Havana line	68,164
By the New Orleans and Vera Cruz	2,105
The number of newspapers received by the Charleston and Havana line was	23,122
By the New Orleans and Vera Cruz line	3,137
The amount received from Great Britain on loose letters, collected during the year on board the Atlantic mail steamers was	$1,269 16
Amount paid Great Britain on same	29 66
The amount received from Great Britain on dead letters returned to the London office	$14,024 92
Amount paid Great Britain on dead letters returned to Washington	1,772 66
The U. S. revenue, under the postal treaty with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the last fiscal year, amounts to	$169,804 79
The balance in favor of that government at the close of the fiscal year was	$151,261 75

This large balance against the United States, arises, of course, mainly from the circumstance that, although there were only three more trips by the Cunard line than were performed unitedly by the Collins, Bremen and Havre lines, much the greater part of the mails were conveyed by the former. For instance;

While the postage on the letters sent during the year from Great Britain to the United States by the Cunard steamers was	$325,200 33
By the Collins' steamers, performing just half the number of trips, it was but	106,065 49
Showing a difference of	$219,134 84

More than treble the number of letters having been sent to this country by the Cunard than by the Collins steamers. Again:

While the sum paid to Great Britain for the conveyance of closed mails for the year was	$70,081 19
The amount paid by that government to the United States, exclusive of the sum received on the California closed mails, via the West Indies and Panama direct, was only	$48,222 22

And this includes the land conveyance of the British and Canada closed mails.

The partiality of the British government in behalf of the Cunard line is presented in a still stronger light by the accompanying statements, where it is shown that in the matter simply of sea postage on closed mails during the last three quarters of the year, dating from the time the United States and Prussian arrangements went into operation, the British charge against the United States is $28,180 60.

While during the same time the United States received from Great Britain for Atlantic sea conveyance of all closed mails, including those to and from the British North American provinces, Havana and California, only $3,518 60.

But in the mails despatched from the United States for England by these two lines, no such difference appears. Thus taking the same period on mails sent by the Cunard steamers, the postage was ... $252,833 06
By Collins steamers ... 127,207 60
$125,625 46

From this last comparison, it is apparent that, as regards the mails sent from the United States, each line received very nearly its due proportion. Comparing the Bremen and Havre lines with the Cunard line, the difference in favor of the latter is still vastly greater.

Thus, by the Bremen and Havre lines performing unitedly twenty three voyages, the postage on mails sent from England was only $45,999 90.

This great inequality can be accounted for solely by the fact that, while the United States makes no discrimination in respect to the lines carrying the Prussian closed mails, the British postal authorities employ the Cunard lines almost exclusively for the transmission of their closed mails which pass through the United States.

Another extraordinary feature in this matter is presented with reference to the mails from the continent of Europe received in the United States through England. It will be seen that of this class of correspondence for the year, there were received by the British steamers ... 57,059 letters.
And by the United States steamers, performing but three trips less, only ... 5,737 letters.
Difference in favor of British line 51,322 letters. or nearly ten to one.

Whilst these most unjust discriminations have been taking place, other facts connected with the same subject should be borne in mind. Great Britain received for the transit through that country of our Bremen closed mails, in the first quarter of the last fiscal year, thirty cents an ounce, and on the United States and Prussian closed mails, is now receiving sixteen and a half cents an ounce; whilst the United States has received but twelve and a half cents an ounce for the British and Canada closed mails, though performing a service at least equal in point of importance.

The whole amount of letter postage collected in the United States and Prussia postal arrangement, during the above mentioned period, is as follows, viz:

Amount prepaid sent from United States	$32,817 94	
Amount unpaid received from Prussia	11,730 81	$44,057 72
Amount unpaid sent from United States	$69,498 12	
Amount paid recei'd from Prussia	10,471 95	79,970 07
		$124,027 79

The amount of postages for the year on letters between the United States and the British North American provinces, under the postal arrangements with Canada and New Brunswick, by which each party retains what it collects, pre-payment through to destination being optional on either side, was ... $88,081 72
Collected in British provinces ... $44,812 47
Collected in U. States ... 43,269 25
Balance in favor of provinces ... 1,543 22

The postage on printed matter to and from the provinces comes into the account of domestic postages. In respect to such printed matter, the rates are the same to and from the line as if it were circulated wholly within the United States, but payment through to destination is not permitted. On printed matter each party collects its own postage to and from the line.

The mail service from New York, by the way of Southampton, to Bremen; that from Charleston to Havana, by the way of Savannah and Key West, and that from New York to Havre, via Cowes, is paid for out of the funds of the Post Office Department, amounting, if all the service be performed, to the sum of $400,000.

In addition to this, there was paid by the department the last year for the transportation of the mail across the isthmus, a service performed in a foreign country, the sum of $85,314, which will be greatly increased, judging from the last quarterly returns, during the ensuing year.

If Congress intends that the mail service of the country shall be sustained by the money derived from postages, these charges should not be placed upon it. In providing for the building and equipment of naval steamships, Congress seems to have meant to encourage the erection by individuals of war steamships, which might, on the emergency of a war, be ready for public use, and such being its design, and the carrying of the mails but an incidental purpose, the public treasury should bear the cost. The amount of postage derived from these vessels is but small, as has been shown; and in view of the extension of mail accommodations asked for from every part of the country, which has now to be frequently denied, I would suggest that these lines be now paid for in the manner now provided for in relation to the other lines. The extended settlements of our country, and the great increase and activity of business of every description, require all the mail accommodations that can be given, and the department should not be burdened with payment for services which do not properly belong to it.

No material change has been made in our postal convention with Great Britain since the date of the last annual report from the Postmaster General.

The exorbitant rates of postage on pamphlets and magazines between the United States and Great Britain, having so long been a cause of just complaint on the part of both American and British citizens, I embraced an early occasion to renew the proposition of my immediate predecessor for a reduction of the United States postage, on condition that the same reduction be made in the British postage. This proposal, I regret to state, is still regarded unfavorably, though not absolutely declined, by the British government.

No reduction has as yet been made in the high transit postage charged on the mails passing through England, to and from the U. S.

Whilst the British Government has been paying the United States 12½ cents an ounce for the transit of the British and Canada closed mails between Canada, New York and Boston, it has been, I think most unjustly demanding and receiving 24 cents an ounce for the transit of the French mails through England.

Relying, however, on the justness of the claims of the United States, I have by a communication to the Secretary of State, under date of 19th July last, in answer to one from Lord Clarendon, taken pains to have this whole subject presented in its proper light to our minister at London, who, I doubt not, will use every honorable means to press it to a satisfactory result.

Our negotiations with France with respect to a postal convention between the two countries are still in progress; and, except in regard to two or three important points of difference, the basis of an arrangement has been agreed upon.

The pending postal convention between the United States and Belgium awaits only the reduction of the British transit rate, and one or two modifications, before being finally concluded and put in operation.

Our postal arrangement with Prussia seems to operate favorably; but a few of the States in Southern Germany have not yet fully acceded to its terms, and have therefore sent much of their correspondence for the United States through France.

Whether, however, the arrangement can be safely continued, unless the present charge of twenty five and a half cents an ounce British and Belgium transit postage is materially reduced, remains yet to be seen.

From the Auditor's statement, annexed, it appears that, after paying the sea, and British and Belgium transportation of the mails conveyed under this arrangement, and the commissions thereon to our postmasters, the balance in favor of the United States for the period from the 16th October, 1852, when the treaty went into effect, to the 30th June, 1853, is but $6199; which sum may be set down as the net United States inland postage on those mails.

By a postal convention concluded on the 4th of August last, between the United States and Bremen, the main provisions of the arrangement of 1847, heretofore in operation between the post departments of the two countries, have been superseded, and the rate of postage reduced from twenty cents to ten cents the single letter. Under the former arrangement, the postmaster of Bremen acted as the agent of this department in collecting postages, receiving for his services a commission of twenty per cent. on all money thus collected and paid over to the United States.

By the present arrangement, which went into effect on the 15th August, the Bremen government putting on two steamers to run monthly, alternately, in connexion with the United States steamers Washington and Hermann, between New York and Bremen, provision is made for a due division of the postage accruing from the two lines, and the commission to the postmaster at Bremen is discontinued. All the States of the German Austrian postal union, respectively, are to have the advantage of the rate of ten cents between the United States and Bremen whenever their postage to and from Bremen for letters to and from the United States shall be reduced to the uniform rate of five cents or less; but on all correspondence for or from such of said States as shall not so reduce their rates, the charge between the United States and Bremen is fifteen cents the single letter. Several of the German States, including the empire of Austria, and the kingdoms of Prussia and Saxony, have already made the requisite reduction to secure the benefit of the lower rate of ten cents, and it is confidently expected that all will come into this arrangement at an early day.

By the 3d section of the 3d March, 1853, it was directed to make certain inquiries, and report to Congress for what sums the several services now performed under contracts with the Post Office and Navy Departments could be performed in case new contracts should be made, upon the supposition that the United States should take the steamers according to contract, and sell or transfer them.

In order to get this information, I caused advertisements to be inserted in some of the newspapers in the principal cities of the Union, in which, after referring to the act of Congress, to the stipulations in the different contracts providing for the purchase of the steamers, and to the nature and character of the service required, I invited proposals.

Bids have been received, copies of which and the advertisement are attached, (marked E.) In the tables annexed hereto, (marked F and G,) the sums paid the different lines and the proposals to do the service appear.

It will be seen that the offer to do the service on the line from New York to San Francisco is much lower than the sums now paid. From New York to San Francisco, the Nicaragua Company propose to carry a semi-monthly mail for a sum not to exceed $300,000 per annum. This includes the isthmus transportation, and will make the yearly cost to the government some four or five hundred thousand dollars less than the present.

It is, of course, most desirable that the means of communication between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts should be as free and unrestricted as possible, and that the prices of freight and passage should be brought down to the lowest terms. The present prices paid to the New York and Aspinwall and the Pacific mail steamship lines almost preclude competition, and leave these companies almost a monopoly of the carrying and passenger trade between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. This state of things must be injurious to our Atlantic States, and must deeply affect the great and growing interests of California and our Pacific territories, and seems to demand from the general government a withdrawal of the fostering and sustaining aid which it has extended to these lines.

Viewed simply in connexion with the mails, the Nicaragua company would carry a weekly mail, according to a *pro rata*, for a much less sum than is now paid the present mail and isthmus companies for carrying a semi-monthly mail. A more frequent communication by mail is most desirable, and will be in a short time, if not now, imperatively required; and when a proposition is made by which a weekly line of communication can be established for a much less sum than is now paid for a semi-monthly line, it seems to me that there should be no hesitation on the part of the general government in adopting it.

For the carrying of the mail between New York and Liverpool, but one proposition has been received. The New York and Galway Steamship will perform twenty six round voyages per annum between New York and Liverpool, or such other ports of Great Britain and Ireland as may be directed by Congress, in forty-eight hours less time than is accomplished by the present contractors, for a compensation to be submitted to the discretion of Congress. The competition on this line, owing to the great amount of investment required, cannot be great. If the design of Congress be to withdraw from the Collins line the very large appropriation which they now receive, the Postmaster General might be authorized to pay to every steamer running between the United States a fixed sum for each single trip, the trip not to exceed a given number per week.

If the British government could be induced to enter into an arrangement by which they should pay a given sum for every mail to the United States, while we paid a like sum for those sent to England, without regard to the nationality of the vessels, except that they should be American or British, the strife which now exists between the Collins and Cunard lines would be at an end; the whole matter would be thrown up to individual competition, the facilities of communication between the two countries would be cheapened and increased, and a direct mail communication with England be extended to every principal seaport town in the Union.

The manner in which the mail service has been performed for the year ending June 30th, 1853, will appear in the report embracing a statement of failures and irregularities in the transportation, and fines and deductions from the pay of contractors. These fines and deductions will be found to amount in the aggregate to $37,920 81.

All our mail contracts provide for fines and deductions for defective and omitted service. The system is absolutely necessary for securing regularity and precision in carrying and delivering the mails. There is always in the department a disposition to encourage contractors, and to avoid capricious or unreasonable penalties, and in no case is a deduction made without careful investigation of its merits; but, in every case of failure, valid and satisfactory reasons must be shown therefor.

A failure to exact fines and penalties, or a disposition to release them when exacted, leads to the grossest irregularities in the service.

The substitution of railroad for the coach service has increased the demand for mail bags fully ten fold. During the last fiscal year more than 23,000 new mail bags, of all sizes and kinds, were procured, more than one-third of which were canvass bags or sacks, used almost exclusively for the transportation of printed matter.

Measures recently adopted, and now in progress to effectuate the provisions contained in the first section of the act of 31st August, 1852, will doubtless tend to check waste and abuse in this branch of the service; but such is the continued extension of mail accommodations, it can hardly be estimated that a less number will be required hereafter.

The extension of the building occupied by this Department, has been strongly recommended by my predecessors, and the reasons urged by them are every year acquiring additional force. The increasing business of the department, the limited accommodations for clerks in the different bureaus and the Auditor's Office, and the want of room for important papers, which have now to be placed in the halls and cellars, subject to be destroyed by fire or mildew, require the original design to be completed.

Much difficulty is experienced in finding suitable rooms, especially for distributing post offices in our larger cities. The amount for rent which can be taken out of the commissions, in many cases, is not sufficient to enable postmasters to secure buildings at all fitted for the proper discharge of the business of their offices.

In order the better to serve the public, post offices must be located in the business parts of the different cities where high rents are to be paid, and these the department is very frequently unable to allow. If Congress would deem it wise or expedient to appropriate moneys to enable the department to buy or erect suitable places for post offices in the larger cities of the Union, much would be saved to the department, and suitable places could be permanently secured, and the public thereby better accommodated.

My assistants and chief, and other clerks, deserve my especial thanks for their prompt and faithful attention to their duties.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

To THE PRESIDENT.

FINANCIAL PHYSIC.—Punch, in a late number proposes to establish an altogether new method of inquiry into the public health. The following are some of the interrogatories which Dr. Punch advises to be addressed to the patient:

"How are funds?"
"I came to see your consols."
"Put out your deck."
"Are your dividends all right?"
"Have you any pain about your bonds?"
"Any uneasiness in reference to your foreign securities?"
"What is the state of your corn market?"
"Allow me to examine your shares."
"Let me feel your script."
"Have you any sinking in your mines?"
"Any tightness at the bank?"
"How is your discount?"
"Have you any appetite for speculations?"

Cristadoro's Excelsior Liquid Hair Dye.—For instantaneously converting any unbecoming Color of the Hair to a magnificent and lustrous Black or Brown. In a few years from this, no other Hair Dye than this will be sold or heard of. Already it has caused the withdrawal of many caustic dyes from the market. It contains all the elements of the coloring matter with which black and brown hair are supplied by nature. It is absorbed by the vessels that feed the roots of the hair, and circulates like the natural fluid through the interior of every fibre, keeping the whole mass in a moist, healthy condition. Ordinary dyes kill the hair; this increases its vigor. Nothing like it has ever been invented. It stands alone, the most wonderful among the aids to comeliness which scientific skill has yet compounded. A bottle of it was forwarded about three months ago to one of our most distinguished chemists, with a request that he would favor the proprietor with his opinion of it; the following is an extract from his reply: "I have analyzed your Hair Dye. It contains the constituents of the natural pigment or fluid to which black and brown hair owe their color, and is entirely free from any substance that can scorch, burn, or otherwise injure the fibres. I regard it as a happy combination of harmless ingredients, and the colors it imparts are certainly not distinguishable from the finest black or brown derived from nature." In every city and town where agents have been appointed, the "Excelsior Hair Dye" has distinguished itself. The process of application only occupies five minutes; the color is fixed on the instant and remains unchangeable; no stain or unpleasant odor arises from its use.
Sold wholesale and retail at Dr. G. H. KEYSER'S DRUG STORE, corner of Wood st. and Virgin alley. [nov23:daw

Sale of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.—Among the hundreds of letters, certificates and orders received by the proprietors of this medicine, the following are selected to show its character, and the effect of its use in a distant part of the West:

ROYALTON, Boone Co., Ia., May 10, 1850.
Messrs J. Kidd & Co.—Gentlemen: I write to you to solicit an agency for the invaluable Vermifuge you prepare. Sometime since, I purchased one dozen vials of Mr. C. Ely, and prescribed it in my practice; and it proved so effectual in the expulsion of worms, that no other preparation will satisfy the citizens of this village and vicinity. Please send me one gross of the Vermifuge immediately.
Yours, &c., SAMUEL ROSS.

NEW PROVIDENCE, Tenn., July 1, 1851.
Messrs J. Kidd & Co.—Please send the Vermifuge for us as soon as possible, as we are nearly out, and the demand for it is very great. We believe it to be the best Vermifuge ever invented. PORTER & DYCUS.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States. Also for sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROS., Successors to J. Kidd & Co., dec9:daw 60 Wood street.

New Goods!—FRESH ARRIVAL of every description of Cloth, Cassimeres, Overcoatings, and Vestings, suitable for the season. Also, Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves, Hdkfs., &c. Also, a full assortment of Ready-made Clothing, Trunks, Carpet Bags, and Umbrellas, wholesale and retail. Those wishing to purchase good articles, and at a fair price, would do well to call at E. GRIBBLE'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT No. 240 LIBERTY street, head of Wood, and you will not go away disappointed. nov23

Neuralgia.—This formidable disease, which seems to baffle the skill of physicians, yields like magic to CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
Mr. F. Boyden, formerly of the Astor House, New York, and late proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va., is one of the hundreds who have been cured of severe Neuralgia by Carter's Spanish Mixture.
Since his cure, he has recommended it to numbers of others who were suffering nearly every form of disease, with the most wonderful success.
He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen used, and the best blood purifier known.
See advertisement in another column. [nov17:daw1m

Cargo's Cotillion and Brass Saxhorn Band, can be had by applying to Wm. Frank Cargo, at the "Crystal Palace Daguerrean Rooms," of R. M. CARGO & CO.'S, Fourth street. my25:tf

For the Morning Post.

MY DAYS.

BY JOHN E. HOLMES.

My days are like the waves that break
Along the ocean's pebbled shore;
The strange, wild music which they make
Seems lone as Memnon's, known of yore,—
But still, though mild, those tears are dear,
Are dear as undeceiving truth:
They summon round my pathway here
The visions of untroubled youth.

And yet, oh yet, who would again
Live o'er those half-forgotten years—
For joy is but a step from pain,
And smiles are relatives to tears:
The hopes the academic shade
Heard breathed in boyhood's ardent breath—
The dreams which young ambition made,
Appear like siren songs of death.

Yes, all those scenes so calm, so grand,
Of far-off shores and sunny skies,
Of lunes in that enchanted land
Where Romance in her chariot flies;
The proud, the beautiful, the fair,
The banquet guest, the hero's brow,
Seem poor as bubbles flung on air,
Seem all unlov'd by Memory now.

I feel it worth a life to breathe
These thoughts that unto Orion reach;
That steal through holy dreams, and leave
That moral Time alone can teach:
May this surviving impulse bless
The march of each successive day,
'Till my life lessens, and grows less,
And fades like yon strange star away.

PITTSBURGH, 1853.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Religious Notice.—The Rev. S. BONHOMME, a CHRISTIAN JEW, Agent of the American Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, will preach on TO-MORROW (SABBATH) EVENING, December 11th, at 6½ o'clock, in Allegheny City, at the Presbyterian Church of the Rev. Dr. Swift. The Israelites of this community are respectfully invited to attend. The subject will be—
1. The History and Preservation of the Jews, a special Providence, for special ends.
2. Their Moral and Religious Progression since 1800.
3. Their Ultimate Conversion to Christianity, and their Instrumentality for the Evangelization of the Nations—supported by Scripture testimony of Old and New Testament. dec10:1t

Ten Acres for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale Ten Acres of Land, near the residence of Rev. Dr. Campbell, in Manchester, all of which is in the highest state of cultivation. Near 600 bearing apple, peach, plum and pear trees, all of which are grafted fruit, are on the lot; also, about three acres of vineyards of the best quality of grapes; the other improvements are two Dwelling Houses and out-houses; one of the dwellings is new, not having been yet occupied. The prospect from this place is among the most extensive and beautiful in the country. It is abundantly supplied with fine never-failing springs. Apply to Mr. Craft, on the premises, or to JAMES BLAKELY, Estate Office, cor. Seventh and Smithfield sts.
An extensive variety of Grape Vines for sale. Apply as above. dec10

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE Partnership heretofore existing between John D. Miller and James M. Bailey, under the firm of MILLER & BAILEY, in the coal business, is dissolved by mutual consent of parties. The business will be continued by JOHN D. MILLER, who is hereby authorized to collect all debts due the firm, and settle up the business of the same.
JOHN D. MILLER.
JAMES M. BAILEY.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 1st, 1853. [dec10:3t

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, consisting of two Three Story Brick Houses on Penn street; also, three Dwelling Houses in the rear. The Lot is 48 ft. front by 100 deep. The Houses on Penn street are excellent business stands. For price and terms, call at the Real Estate Office of S. CUTHBERT & SON, dec10 140 Third street.

JNO. GROUTT, Importer of Brandies, Gin, Wine, &c., DEALER IN FINE OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY, Peach and Apple Brandy, &c. ALSO, RECTIFIER AND DISTILLER. Corner of Smithfield and Front streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. [dec9

FANNY FERN'S NEW BOOK—FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—20,000 ordered in advance of publication. Received and for sale at the Cheap Book and Magazine Store of H. MINER & CO., No. 32 SMITHFIELD street, Little Ferns for Fanny's Little Friends, by the author of "Fern Leaves"—one elegant 16 mo., 300 pages, 6 illustrations; price 75 cents. The same, gilt edge, $1.
A New Game—the Crystal Palace. Great Exhibition, or World's Fair Game, showing our country's progress. This game is put at the very low price of 25 cents, to be within the reach of all our country's sons and daughters.
Diaries of all kinds, for 1854.
For sale by H. MINER & CO., dec9 No. 32 Smithfield street.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, 94 Water street, Pittsburgh.
AN ELECTION for fifteen Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, dec9:td Secretary.

Masonic Fund Society.
AN Adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the Masonic Fund Society of Allegheny County will be held at their Hall, Fifth street, on MONDAY evening, the 12th inst., at 6 o'clock. A general attendance is desired. By order of the President. A. G. REINHART, dec9:3td Secretary.

CHRIST IN HISTORY, or the Central Power among Men; by Robert Turnbull, D.D.
Old England and New England, in a series of views taken on the spot, by Alfred Bunn.
Hufeland's Art of Prolonging Life.
JUVENILE BOOKS.—A large and well selected assortment of Children's Books.
Annuals, Gift Books, and Albums, to suit all tastes and prices.
Call early at W. A. GILDENFENNEY & CO'S, dec9 76 Fourth street.

ANOTHER NEW BOOK BY FANNY FERN.—Little Ferns for Fanny's Little Friends. Finely illustrated.
A new National Game—The Crystal Palace, or World's Fair Game. Price 25 cents.
Just received and for sale at W. A. GILDENFENNEY & CO.'S, dec9 76 Fourth street.

NOTICE.—W. E. SCHMERTZ, No. 107 Market street, is now selling Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and Rubbers, at extremely low prices. Persons in want of a good article, are invited to call and examine. dec9

RECEIVED—Some more of those beautiful premium Combination RUBBERS. Prices low. At 107 Market street. (dec9) W. E. SCHMERTZ.

BOYS', YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS—A large assortment now in store. Prices low. No. 107 Market street. (dec9) W. E. SCHMERTZ.

SWEET OIL—200 gallons in store and for sale by FLEMING BROS., Successors to J. Kidd & Co., dec9 60 Wood street.

CREOSOTE—20 lbs, pure, in store and for sale by dec9 FLEMING BROS.

JAMAICA GINGER—150 lbs just received and for sale by dec9 FLEMING BROS.

SPANISH BROWN—10 bbls just received and for sale by dec9 FLEMING BROS.

CAMPEACHY LOGWOOD—Chipped, in store and for sale by (dec9) FLEMING BROS.

CAMWOOD—10 bbls in store and for sale by dec9 FLEMING BROS.

CUBA FUSTIC—20 bbls in store and for sale by dec9 FLEMING BROS.

PRUSSIATE POTASH—500 lbs in store and for sale by dec9 FLEMING BROS.

TANNERS' OIL—50 barrels for sale by dec9 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

SHEEP-SKINS—50 doz English pill for sale by dec9 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

SWAIM'S PANACEA—18 dozen for sale by dec9 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

SEIDLITZ MIXTURE—1000 pounds for sale by dec9 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

IRISH WHISKY—6 puncheons fine Irish Whisky just received and for sale by JNO. GROUTT, dec9 Cor. Smithfield and Front sts., Pittsburgh.

FINE GIN—2 pipes in store and for sale by dec9 JNO. GROUTT.

OLD RYE WHISKY—100 bbls in store and for sale by dec9 JNO. GROUTT.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—20 baskets in store and for sale by dec9 JNO. GROUTT.

JUST RECEIVED—
5 hhds J. S. Lovering's Phila. Syrup;
2 bbls St. Louis Golden Syrup;
5 hf. bbls do do
10 ten gall. keg do do
For sale at the lowest market price by dec9 BAILEY & RENSHAW, 253 Liberty st.

CODFISH—7 drums prime Codfish received and for sale by (dec9) BAILEY & RENSHAW.

FLOUR—100 bbls extra received by river and for sale low by (dec9) BAILEY & RENSHAW.

A. A. MASON & CO. invite attention to their superior all wool PLAIDS, just received, and selling at reduced prices. dec9

WOOLLEN SHAWLS—5000.—A. A. MASON & CO. have now open their Winter stock of every grade of Long and Square Woollen Shawls. dec9

Steamboat Auction Sale.
THE first class powerful steamboat C. E. WATKINS, built at New Albany, heavily timbered, will be sold at public auction, on Tuesday, December 13, at the Water Works Landing, Cincinnati.
She has 2 good engines, 10 feet stroke, 23 inch cylinder; 5 good boilers, 28 feet, 38 in. diameter; good Doctor, working 3 bilge pumps; fire security; fire engine hose; sparke screens; all in good order.
The machinery works true on firm cylinder timbers. Her measurement is 550 tons, carries 700 tons. Hull sharp built, recently caulked. Boat thoroughly repaired November, 1852, with furniture complete, and now insured as first class.
She draws 3¼ feet light, and 5 feet with 450 tons freight. Uncommonly strong built of the most durable materials, now in excellent preservation, supported by numerous hog-chains; chimnies fitted with derick chains to lower, and guards with firm oak knees for towing.
Terms: ¼ cash; balance 2, 4, 6 and 8 months.
For further particulars apply to D. C. KING, dec8:3t JOHN SWASEY & CO., Cincinnati.

Fifth Street Property For Sale.
A VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND, 18 feet front by 120 deep, situated on Fifth street, nearly opposite the new Post Office and Custom House. The situation of this lot makes it one of the most desirable business locations in the city.
Terms: one-third cash, and balance in two years; or one third cash and an improved farm of bottom land for gardening purposes. Apply to JOHN. S. KENEDY, dec8:1m Watch Maker, Fifth street.

STOCKING FACTORY, FIFTH ST., BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET STREETS. *ABILITY, ENERGY, & ECONOMY.*
THE best goods in Children's Hose, Men's Socks, Under shirts and Drawers; sold at manufacturers' prices, at the FIFTH STREET STOCKING FACTORY, all made from last year's wool. NO ADVANCE IN PRICE. sep27 WILLIAM DALY.

50 BAGS IVICA ALMONDS;
20 " Sicily do
10 bales Bordeaux do in store and for sale by JOSHUA RHODES & CO., dec3 39 Wood street.

SUNDRIES—
30 bbls S. F. Flour;
20 sacks Hulled Buckwheat;
6 bbls Roll and Packed Butter;
25 bush Dried Apples;
50 do White Beans;
On consignment, and for sale by nov24 J. D. WILLIAMS, 122 Wood street.

HUTCHING'S DYSPEPTIC BITTERS—For sale at KEYSER'S Drug Store, nov24 140 Wood street.

NEW RAISINS—50 boxes, ½ and ¼ M. R.; 10 mats Seedless; for sale by nov24 J. D. WILLIAMS, 122 Wood street.

Lost,
ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, in the Fifth Ward, a pair of STEEL WIRE SPECTACLES, with case. Any person finding them, will please leave them with Mr. MYERS, Cabinet Maker, Penn street, Fifth Ward, or with JAMES BLAKELY, Smithfield street. They are only valuable to the owner. dec3

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.—JOSEPH C. FOSTER, *Lessee and Manager.*—Fifth street, above Wood......Prices of admission: Boxes and Parquet 50c; Private Boxes, large, $8; do. do. small, $5; Second Tier, 25c; Boxes for colored persons, 50c; Persons securing seats will be charged 12½ cts. extra for the certificate. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock......Brilliant Triumph of EXTREMES! Positively the last appearance of Miss Caroline Richings, the talented Prima Donna, and Mr. P. Richings, the favorite Comedian. First night of the thrilling sketch entitled NAPOLEON BONAPARTE'S OLD GUARD, in which Mr. and Miss Richings will appear......This evening, December 10, 1853, will be presented the celebrated American Comedy of EXTREMES: Mark Mayberry, Mr. Richings; Ebenezer Oldrich, Mr. Rogers; Mr. Higgins, Mr. Brelsford; Mrs. Crosby, a young widow, Miss Richings. To conclude with a thrilling sketch entitled NAPOLEON BONAPARTE'S OLD GUARD: Haversac (of the Old Guard) Mr. Richings; Henry, Fannid; Melinieu, Miss C. Richings, in which she will sing the popular song of the "Dream."......The celebrated artists Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence are engaged.

GRAND CONCERT.
OLE BULL
RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he will soon give, in this City, a GRAND CONCERT, on which occasion he will be assisted by SIGNORINA ADELINA PATTI, the musical phenomenon. MAURICE STRAKOSCH, the great Pianist, Musical Director and Conductor.
For Programme and particulars, see future advertisements, and, at the Ticket Office, at Mr. H. KLEBER'S Music Store. nov22:tf

Fall Style of Hats.
SAMUEL WEST, No. 231 LIBERTY STREET, (head of Wood,) has just received the FALL STYLE OF HATS, and would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers to it. He has also on hand a large and varied assortment of HATS and CAPS, which he will sell CHEAP, for cash. [au18:tf

Hats and Caps.
JOSEPH COX & CO., corner Wood street and Diamond alley, would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are receiving a large and splendid stock of HATS AND CAPS, of the latest styles, which they are prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city. Give us a call, and examine our stock. sep19

ATTENTION, LADIES.
HAVING determined to close out our entire stock of Silk, Satin, Velvet and Gro De Affric BONNETS before the 1st of January, *at greatly reduced prices*—at prices that we defy competition in the city—call and see our BONNETS, and satisfy yourselves.
Our gentlemanly old friend next door
Is being alarmed at his expenses;
Notwithstanding he is three score and more—
But he cannot compete with the SPENCES.
Now Ladies, you must bear in mind,
In order to save expenses—
Get a BONNET of the right kind,
At the Fancy Store of SPENCES.
Remember the place, No. 38 MARKET st., between Second and Third streets, at the sign of the Cheap Bonnet Store. [dec5] M. J. & C. SPENCE.

$25 Reward.
STOLEN, or taken by mistake, from the Lake Shore Train, at the Cleveland Depot on Saturday evening, 3d inst., a Brussels CARPET BAG, containing sundry notes to amount of over $4,000, payable to the Geauga Iron Company, or to George E. Paine, or endorsed to their order, including two notes against Messrs. Nicholson & Payne, of Pittsburgh, Pa., endorsed by A. S. Nicholson, both dated June 4th, 1853; one for $764.55, due March 4th 1854, and one for $610 93, due June 4th, 1854, payable at Pittsburgh, to the order of George E. Paine, and endorsed in blank by George E. Paine. The above reward of $25 will be given for the recovery of the Carpet Bag and contents, and $25 more for the detection of the thief. GEORGE E. PAINE, dec7:1wd Agent Geauga Iron Company.

Western Insurance Company.
STATEMENT of the assets of the Western Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, on the 1st day of November, 1853:

Balance due on Stock	$139,500 00
Office, Furniture	659 70
Mortgage	1,755 32
Notes received for premiums	21,359 83
Notes and bills discounted	91,782 70
Accounts for premiums	4,881 37
Cash	11,650 82
Estimated amount due on open policies	1,676 00
Estimated amount recoverable from wrecks	2,400 00
	$275,664 80

dec1:1wd F. M. GORDON, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
ONE LOT and a THREE STORY HOUSE or STORE, with Bark Building and Ice House.
Two Lots and a good Brick Dwelling House.
Also, three Lots on Caldwell street.
If the above property is not sold at private sale previous to THURSDAY, January 26, 1854, it will be positively sold on that day to the highest bidder, as the subscriber is leaving the city, and going West. ADAM WEAVER. dec6:ts Penna. Avenue, No. 271.

Administration Notice.
WHEREAS, Letters of Administration *de bonis non, cum testamento annexo*, to the estate of BERNARD KANE, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, to WILLIAM HANEY, Adm'r, 7th Ward, Pittsburgh. Or— MITCHEL & PALMER, dec6 Attorneys at Law.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!—The Illustrated Magazine of Art, for December;
The Popular Educator, for December;
Part VI, the Practical Draughtsman;
The Twin Brothers; or the Victim of the Press Gang;
A Month in England; by Henry T. Tuckerman.
JUVENILE BOOKS.
In great variety, comprising all the standard juveniles and numerous new and beautiful books, for the approaching holidays.
GIFT BOOKS AND ANNUALS.
Our stock comprises everything published, most of them in superb bindings and elegantly illustrated, forming a magnificent collection.
BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.
Of every variety of size and style of binding, suitable for holiday gifts, or other purposes.
dec5 H. MINER & CO., No. 32 Smithfield street.

NEW BOOKS!—H. P. CALLOW, Dispatch Building, has received the following:
Magazine of Art, for December;
No. 6 Practical Draughtsman;
Popular Educator for December;
The Lady at Home; by Arthur;
The Iron Rule, by Arthur;
The Twin Brothers;
And all the different Magazines for the present month.
dec5 H. P. CALLOW, Third street.

SELLING OFF.
GREAT CHANCES
FOR BARGAINS!
THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and the citizens generally that they are about closing out their large and well selected stock of
RICH AND ELEGANT CARPETINGS,
Lately purchased in the East, from the Manufacturers and Importers, which, for variety, style and quality, are unsurpassed—consisting of
VELVET, TAPESTRY AND BRUSSELS,
Of splendid designs, selected expressly for our City Retail Trade, and at lower prices than would now cover the cost of importation.
IMPERIAL, EXTRA AND SUPER. THREE-PLY CARPETS, from the most celebrated manufactories in the United States; colors warranted; Ingrain Carpets of all kinds; Venitian, Hall and Stair Carpets; Wool and Hemp Dutch Carpets; together with a large assortment of Oil Cloths, Mats, Rugs, Matting, Table and Piano Covers, &c.
The entire stock will positively be sold the present season, to make room for other goods.
dec3 C. B. HEADLY & CO.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING HOUSE OF A. WILKINS & CO., UNITED STATES BANK BUILDING, No. 71 Fourth Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.
FOREIGN and Domestic Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants bought and sold.
Collections made throughout the Union.
Business paper discounted and loans negotiated.
Stocks bought and sold on commission.
Money received on deposit, and interest allowed when left for a specified time. dec3

BOOKS LAST RECEIVED, AT DAVISON'S Book Store, 65 Market street, near Fourth.
Harper's and Putnam's Magazines;
Lyell's Geology; Pierson on Infidelity—new supply;
Hamilton's Philosophy; Hitchcock's Philosophy;
Liber on Civil Liberty and Government;
Golden Dreams and Leaden Realities;
Longstroth on the Hive and Honey Bee;
Webster's Dictionaries, Bush's Notes;
Kitto's Bible Illustrations; Explanatory Bible;
Prime on Death of Little Children; Fern Leaves;
Isaac T. Hopper; Missionary of Kilmany;
Lamp and Lantern; Hamilton;
Jacqueline Paschal, or Convent Life at Port Royal. [dec3

BOOKS RECEIVED TO-DAY, AT 65 MARKET STREET.—
The Coming Struggle.
Pearson on Infidelity; a third supply.
Golden Dreams and Leaden Realities.
Wild Scenes and Song Birds; an elegant gift book; by Webber; with 25 colored illustrations.
Homes of American Statesmen; a companion to Homes of American Authors.
Lyrics from the Wide, Wide World; words by Bellamy; music by Glover.
Hamilton's Philosophy.
Men and Things in Europe; Kirwan.
Coleridge's Complete Works; 1b. ed. ½ calf.
The Czar and Sultan.
Hildreth's Theory of Politics. For sale at Eastern prices, by J. S. DAVISON, dec7 65 Market street, near Fourth.

TRUNKS AND VALISES—A full assortment always on hand, at low prices. L. E. HAYWARD, dec7 Corner Market and Liberty streets.

STATIONERY, of all kinds and qualities, for sale low by J. S. DAVISON, dec7 65 Market street, near Fourth.

PLAID DE LAINES—Just received and on hand, an excellent assortment of Plaid De Laines; fine styles. dec5 A. A. MASON & CO., No. 25 Fifth st.

THE COMING STRUGGLE; or, THE NEXT FIFTEEN YEARS, according to prophecy; for sale, single or in lots. By mail, pre paid, 13 cents in stamps, a copy. dec7 J. S. DAVISON, 65 Market st.

500 DRUMS FIGS;
300 boxes M. R. Raisins;
150 half boxes M. R. Raisins;
200 qr. " "
200 boxes Fancy Toys;
100 " Motto Lozenges.
Receiving and for sale by dec3 J. C. ANDERSON & CO., No. 6 Wood st.

A. A. MASON & CO., No. 25 FIFTH street, will open, this morning, a large variety of Ladies' Cloth Cloaks and Talmas. dec5

A. A. MASON & CO. have just opened a fine lot of all wool Plaids, for Ladies' Scarfs. dec5

WOOLEN SHAWLS—5000 on hands, and daily receiving Long and Square Woolen Shawls of every quality. dec5 A. A. MASON & CO., No. 25 Fifth st.

PLAID PRINTS—10 cases Plaid Prints, warranted fast colors, just received. A. A. MASON & CO., dec5 No. 25 Fifth street.

REFINED SUGARS—
60 bbls Crushed;
60 " C do.
40 " Powdered;
40 " 000 Loaf;
Landing from steamer New York and for sale by dec3 JAMES A. HUTCHISON & CO.

ZINC PAINTS—20 tons Snow White, Black, Brown, Stone Brown,
In store and for sale by JAMES A. HUTCHISON & CO., dec3 45 Water and 92 Front sts.

SPICED SALMON;
Mess Mackerel;
No. 1 Mackerel, in kegs;
Salmon, in bbls.
For sale by [nov15] BAILEY & RENSHAW.

GLOVES—20 barrels for sale by dec3 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.