Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING.....DECEMBER 12.

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.

HON. JOHN L. DAWSON.

Among the proceedings of Congress, we find the following:

MR. DAWSON. I give notice that on to-morrow or some other subsequent day, I will introduce a bill of the following title:

A bill to encourage agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and all other branches of industry, by granting to every man who is the head of a family, and a citizen of the United States, a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the same, &c.

This measure has now so many advocates and friends that it will probably become a law during the present session of Congress. We believe that such a disposition of a large portion of the public lands is more wise and just, than granting them in large quantities to local railroad corporations. By granting them, without price, to actual settlers and cultivators, the new States, and the wide unoccupied territories, will soon be filled up by a substantial population, attached to the soil by the charm of ownership; while the landless of the old States will be able to become thriving farmers with scarce any capital, except sufficient to defray the expense of migration.

We look upon the measure as one of great importance in many respects. It will doubtless increase the agricultural interests of the country, and greatly enlarge its capacity to supply the European demand for food. That demand, we believe, will be, to a great extent, permanent; and the farmers of America will profit largely by it. With lines of steamers across the Pacific, there will be also an Asiatic demand for American food; and there is, in our opinion, no danger of over-production of food, though farms may be obtained without price. With such a foreign demand, the products of a fruitful soil will be one of the great sources of our future national wealth.

It is a fact already well known, that in Great Britain, agricultural production is diminishing, while the consumption of food by the people is greatly increasing. Intelligent writers from Europe state that such is the fact, not only in England, but in France, and some of the German States. The governments of those nations, of late, find it easier to *feed* the people into quietness, than to dragoon them into obedience; and the people are now better fed than they were a few years ago; and hence the increased consumption of food; while at the same time the large emigration; the vast numbers of people engaged in manufactures, and railroad building, and in the armies and navies; and the frequent failure of crops, has reduced the production of food. From these causes, the demand for American breadstuffs is constantly increasing, and must become permanent. There is no danger, then, of over stimulating agricultural production in this country. Cheap and abundant food is one of the essential elements of success in manufacturing business. Increase of settlements and population in our western regions, and of agricultural products seeking sea-board and foreign markets, increases the prosperity of our railroad interests, and inland and foreign commerce.

This measure, that has been introduced in Congress by Mr. Dawson, backed by many others, is a measure of great interest to the people; and will probably occupy considerable of the attention of Congress during the present session. We shall return to the subject again soon.

We have already stated that notices of a similar bill were given in the Senate by Messrs. Gwin and Chase; and by reference to the proceedings of the Senate, we find Mr. Gwin has already introduced the bill.

REVOLUTION IN PITTSBURGH.

Revolutions are common occurrences in this enlightened age, and we are happy to say that we think Pittsburgh is on the eve of a revolution that is destined to *make it a clean city*, notwithstanding its almost countless manufactories, and its vast consumption of bituminous coal as a fuel. Old fogies may say it is an old story. But "seeing is believing;" and any of our readers who doubt, may see at the new Catholic Cathedral, an apparatus by which furnaces, fire-places and grates can be made to consume entirely their own smoke; so that not a particle of smoke or soot can be seen to issue from the tops of the chimneys. Such was the result of the trial at the Cathedral on Saturday.

We are assured that it can be applied with equal success to dwelling houses, all kinds of manufactories, steamboats, and in all other places where our coal is employed as a fuel. The apparatus too is a self-paying concern. It secures a greater heat from a less amount of coal, and the saving in coal will in no long time repay the whole cost of its application in all places where coal is burned. We shall be able, in a day or two, to give a full account of this invention.

Should it prove to be all it promises, it will certainly work a revolution in Pittsburgh most gratifying to all lovers of clean faces, clean dresses, clean houses and furniture, light colors, pure air, clear skies, and bright sunshine.

Pittsburgh a clean city!! Can it be possible? We believe it can be done; and that the thing accomplished would add more to the comfort, cleanliness and happiness of our citizens, and to the good name and prosperity of our city, than almost any invention that could be devised.

Vindictiveness of the Gazette.

While Mr. Harper was one of the editors of the Pittsburgh *Post*, the editor of the *Gazette* was at open war with him almost continually. When Mr. H. retired from the *Post*, the *Gazette* pursued him into private life with repeated and abusive attacks. Now that Mr. H. is again an editor, the *Gazette* is at him in its usual feeble but vindictive temper. Such vindictiveness indicates the soreness of conscious defeat, and is in itself an acknowledgement of a superiority that is not easily forgiven.

The successor of Mr. H. in the *Post* has had the good fortune to secure the same ill-will of the *Gazette*. And in the absence of any other cause of attack, the editor of the *Gazette* assails our style. He seems to think it rather too animated, bold and strong. It is a singular fact that he should on the same day sit in judgment on the style of so humble an individual as ourself, and so distinguished a personage as President Pierce. We don't know whether it is designed as a comparison or a contrast; an insult to the President, or a compliment to us. Either way, it is a matter of entire indifference.

In regard to the literary style of the editor of the *Gazette*, we have only to say that one of its readers remarked the other day, that it was the best style to go to sleep on he ever saw.

DUMAS' NOVELS.—These works, complete, can be found at the depot of our friend CALLOW, on Third street, where he is prepared to furnish everything in the book or stationery line. The novels we refer to are of great interest. They combine a historical account of the fall of the French Monarchy, with that spirit of fervid romance where our coal is employed as a fuel.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

We have received from the publishers a new book entitled "MECHANICS, THEIR PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS." It is edited by OLIVER BYRNE, civil, military and mechanical engineer, and author of several books on similar subjects.

The vast amount of scientific and practical information that is being distributed over the country in the form of books and periodicals is greatly increasing the skill and productiveness of all branches of business. We have no doubt the mechanic will find a large amount of useful information in the neat little volume before us. The practical mechanic of the present time must be a reader if he would keep up with the rapid improvements of the age, and attain success and eminence in his occupation.

We can safely commend the book to all interested in such subjects.

It is published by De Witt & Davenport, New York: and for sale by B. T. C. Morgan, bookseller, Wood street, near Fifth, Pittsburgh.

THE GAZETTE.

Our neighbor of the *Gazette* delights *himself*, and we presume no body else, by gathering extracts from Whig papers which speak disparagingly of the President's message. Not being able to find any fault with the matter and principles of the document, these silly and rabid whigs attack the manner and style of the President in his first message to Congress. We should judge from the labor with which the *Gazette* parades nearly a whole column of these vapid and scurrilous extracts before his readers, that its editor has some hopes that a new party may be formed, to take the place of defunct whiggery, the very corner stone and fundamental principle of which new party is to be a decided and uncompromising hostility to the literary style of President Pierce.

Proceedings of Indignation Meetings.

We know nothing about the correctness of the report of the proceedings of the meeting in the Seventh Ward, published in our paper of Friday. We do not refuse to publish such reports of public meetings; but we are not responsible for their errors, whether intentional or otherwise.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Hon. James C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report, presents a variety of interesting facts, and suggests a number of important reforms, deemed requisite to render more efficient this branch of the national service.

He gives a detailed statement of the movements of our several naval squadrons, including that despatched to Japan, during the young friends the expedition under of Capt. Ingraham in the case of Koszta—refers to the various surveying and exploring expeditions sent out—recapitulates the movements of the vessels sent to protect our citizens at the Fisheries—notes the departure of Dr. Kane in search of Sir John Franklin—announces that the National Observatory, under Lt. Maury, has been doing much for the service and navigation, and expresses the belief that Lt. M.'s mission to Brussels will prove vastly beneficial to both commerce and navigation.

Letters from Prof. Espy, respecting his theory of storms, and his meteorological observation; from Lieut. Charles H. Davis, in regard to the nautical almanac, and from Prof. Alexander, touching the scientific investigation and experiments upon the character of alimentary substances, are referred to for information as to the progress made in their respective works. No further appropriations for this latter object are considered necessary. Lt. James M. Gillis is actively engaged in preparing for publication the result of his astronomical observations at Santiago, in Chili. They have a direct bearing on the question of the result of his exploration of the river Amazon, and its tributaries, is nearly ready for distribution. The report of Lieut. Gibbon, who was of the same party, but explored a different section of the country and returned later, is nearly completed. The indefatigable Lieut. Maury, No. 25 refer to give accuracy and greater effectiveness to gunnery, and improve the ordnance of the Navy, have succeeded well; and none, it is said, can doubt the advantage the service will experience therefrom.

The act of Congress, authorizing a contract to be made with R. L. Stevens, of New York, for the construction of an iron war steamer, to be shot and shell proof, has not been carried into effect, but the contract will soon be made.

Annapolis Naval Academy.—This interesting institution (says the report) is rapidly supplying the Navy with numbers of educated and accomplished young men, whose early training, discipline and instruction under the guidance of learned professors and experienced officers, particularly fit them to adorn the service. The beneficial results already witnessed, demonstrate satisfactorily that it is now sustaining the same relation to the Navy that the West Point Academy bears to the Army. It is well worthy of the fostering patronage of the Government. There are, however, certain facilities not now in existence at the Academy, which in consideration of the fact that steam is being recognised as the principal agent in naval warfare, I deem all important to give completeness to the education of an officer. The practice-ship attached to the Academy, should be a steamer, and there should, unquestionably, be a machine shop, of cheap and limited dimensions, on the premises.

There are now at the Academy 116 students. The first class, under the regulation of 1850, will graduate in June next. It is suggested that it would be good policy to authorise the President to appoint annually ten midshipmen at large. A similar provision in regard to the Army, and it is believed will extend the benefits of the institution to a class of youths who are excluded by the Congressional district system.

The Secretary refers to his visits, during the summer, to Washington, Portsmouth, Va., and other Navy Yards, and says he found the public property in good condition, and their affairs conducted with efficiency. The new dock, basin and railway, at Pensacola, has not been abandoned, as recommended by a board of officers, it being intended to allow the contractors to have it repaired and tested again, before a final decision is made.

A navy yard is very much needed in California, and no time will be lost in accomplishing the work, as soon as certain legal impediments are removed.

A revision of the rules and regulations of the Navy is strongly urged, those adopted in 1818 being still in force.

Increase of the Navy.—The Secretary announces that, after investigation, it is his decided conviction that the maintenance of our proper and elevated rank among the great powers of the world, the just protection of our wide-spread and growing commerce, the defence of our thousands of miles of coast on the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, the lakes and Gulf of Mexico, and the recent marked improvements in the art of naval architecture adopted by other nations, all unite in demonstrating the policy and the necessity of an increase of the Navy. In support of this recommendation he argues at considerable length. We quote as follows:

The American Navy consists of about seventy vessels, embracing all, from the ships of the line to the smallest brig, schooner and store ship. Of these, many ships of the line, frigates, steamers and sloops of war, are not only unfit for service, but I am advised by the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repairs, that they are not worth repairing. There are not now in the Navy forty vessels which could be brought into service in ninety days, if needed. There is no steamer in the Pacific or African squadron; but one or two guns in the Brazil squadron; and we have no steamer of more than ten guns. The law only authorizes the enlistment of seven thousand five hundred men, which, with an allowance of a proper complement for each vessel, would not man a fleet of fifty vessels with a fair proportion of large ships. On referring to authentic papers, it will be found that, in point of size, at least, our Navy is much less than one-fifth of that of several of the greatest Powers of Europe, and, whatever may be its relative superiority and efficiency, is not larger than that of certain other powers of Europe which are not of the first rank in the scale of nations. And, however, much we may desire to cultivate terms of amity, these are the powers with whom we are most likely to contend in future conflicts, and the great deep is the theatre on which future contests may be decided. I am not unmindful of the mighty developement of strength and force which the patriotism, the energy, the material skill and mercantile marine of a great nation would soon rally to our assistance. Other nations, in addition to their large navies, have their immense mercantile marine and mail steamships also.

But again. What have we to defend and protect? We have an Atlantic Coast of much more than two thousand miles, stretching from the Rio Grande to the St. Croix, studded with magnificent cities and thriving towns. We now have a Pacific Coast extending for many hundred miles from the confines of Mexico to the far North-

totally unfortified, and separated by mountains and deserts from the military power of the government. A new empire has, as by magic, sprung into existence. San Francisco promises at no distant day to become another New York, and our prosperous trade in the Pacific, amid the wonders of commerce, to bear the same relation to China and Japan which that of the Atlantic coast bears to the continent of Europe and Great Britain. We have over four millions of tonnage; American vessels, freighted with the rich fruits of American industry, penetrating every sea; and thousands of our countrymen, whom business and enterprise has borne to distant lands, or whom misfortune has wrecked on some inhospitable shore, all look to their country's flag to protect them. Is our present Navy sufficient for all these great purposes of defence and protection? I am very far from intimating an opinion that we should steadily maintain a naval force as large as that of some of the powers mentioned. They have large colonial settlements remote from their seat of government. Their jealousies; their proximity to each other, their peculiar form of government, all combine to require for their purposes a far larger naval force than we need. But while they are annually enlarging their's, shall we allow the disparity annually to become greater?

After adducing many other reasons in favor of an increase of the Navy, the Secretary thus concludes this branch of his interesting report:

Steam is unquestionably the great agent to be used on the ocean as well for purposes of war as of commerce. The improved system of screw propellers instead of side wheels, is one of the grand desiderata to render the use of steam effective in naval warfare. When the bayonet was added to the musket, the invention was applauded for placing in the hands of the soldier at one time, two engines of destruction, and the introduction of the screw propeller has been similarly appreciated, as embracing without confusion two elements of progress—the sail and the steam engine. Side wheel steamers are much more impaired in their capacity for sailing, and consume too much coal for distant cruises. Those now on hand can be made to answer well for short cruises, and as despatch vessels. The screw propeller being upon a principle not so much interfering with the sailing capacity, and with the improved models of the present day, can be so constructed as to sail as well as the best clipper ships, and reserve the use of steam for emergencies when the greatest speed is required, or when in a calm, a desirable position can be more promptly and surely taken. The great necessary expenses incidental to the expedition to Japan could have been materially lessened, if not entirely rolled, had it been in the power of the Department to have the propellers instead of the side-wheel steamers, now costing so much from the consumption of coal.

I recommend, therefore, that the Department be authorised to have constructed at least six first class steam frigate propellers. The propeller is entertained that a number may be built in our several yards in addition to the amount now going on, and the repairs usually needed on the return of vessels from long cruises. It is estimated they will cost between four and five millions of dollars, and can be built in about twenty months, with the exception of some deficiency in the supply of white oak and yellow pine, which can, without much difficulty, be procured. We have on hand at the various yards, ample material to accomplish what is recommended.

There are two frigates—the Sabine, at Kittery, and the Sabine, at New York—which have been on the stocks since 1819. They can be altered and made to conform to modern improvements, and be most useful substitutes for two frigates of the same class withdrawn as worthless.

The old ship of the line, the Franklin, is being repaired at Kittery, and the model much changed, with a view to converting her into a first class steam frigate. Should these recommendations be adopted, our naval force will be materially strengthened by the addition of two first class sailing frigates, and of several first class steam frigates, capable of mounting fifty guns each—there being no steamer at present of more than ten guns. The Secretary is of opinion that it would be sound policy to dispose of such vessels as are deemed unfit for service as vessels of war.

Pictures of our Steamships.—This subject has claimed the close attention of the Secretary, and sometime since he appointed a Board of three Engineers and one Constructor to inquire and report to the Department the causes of the failure, and the practicability of the plans on file in the department. Although he has endeavored to throw around recent contracts, safeguards, by reserving the payment of one-half of the contract price until the work is completed and successfully tested, yet the results may not be good results, he unhesitatingly renews the recommendation heretofore made, of the importance of establishing machine shops at several Navy Yards on the Atlantic and at San Francisco, on the Pacific, for the construction and repairs of machinery for steamships of war. Recent occurrences have multiplied cogent arguments in favor of that policy. With the exception of limited arrangements in the Washington Navy Yard, the government is utterly dependant upon private contracts. The Yard at New York is regarded as large and useful, and well adapted by its plans for purposes of naval construction. Yet when the steamer Princeton returned from her cruise on the fishing grounds, to be repaired merely, she had to leave the Navy Yard for a private establishment.

It is submitted that it is important that the Department be authorized, when expedient, to increase the enlistment of men from the present number of 7,500 to 10,000.

The suggestions of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery on the propriety of increasing the number of the medical corps of the navy, are commended to a favorable consideration.

The improvement of the marine barracks at the several stations specified in the report of the commandant, the increase of the corps, the policy of adopting some plan for securing the services of officers educated and disciplined as the officers of the army and navy, are subjects, it is said, deserving attention.

Re organization of the Navy.—On this subject the Secretary says he cannot withhold the expression of opinion that the present organization of the navy is not only essentially defective and unwise, but is, in its practical operation, working palpable and serious mischief to the efficiency and character of that branch of the public service.

And after referring to the fact, that proposals for radical reform, however much suggested by the results of experience, observation, or reflection, are often viewed with distrust and doubt, or rash innovations upon familiar and long-established systems, clung to sometimes with tenacity, and abandoned generally with reluctance, he proceeds thus to point out the evils of the present system, and the proposed reforms:

The great evil in our present system is that neither merit, nor service, nor gallantry, nor capacity, but mere seniority of commission regulates promotion and pay. The gallant, chivalrous man of the navy feel subdued, disquieted, discouraged; their ardor is chilled; the fire of their young ambition and pride is well nigh extinguished. Many are leaving the service to which they have so fondly clung. Many remain only because of the cherished expectation of reform. The officer who encounters all the perils of the deep, wins the admiration of the world for his brilliant achievements, and makes his country man prouder than ever of their country, returns to rest awhile from his trials, but to feel mortified in seeing the indolent and the imbecile, who have known no toils and have never met the enemy, promoted over him.

It is true that the Executive has power to some extent, to interfere and exercise a discretion as to promotion, but so fixed and well settled has been the almost uniform course since the organization of the Navy, of promotion according to seniority of commission, that the effort by any Executive to deviate from it without the sanction of law, could only be made at the hazard of charges of favoritism and prejudice, productive of a discontent as injurious probably as the evil itself. It is true also that the Secretary of the Navy has the discretionary power to place officers on furlough, and thereby reduce their pay. It has frequently been done. I have exercised the power myself.

But in the absence of some uniform rule, sanctioned by law, the effort at discrimination, however sincere and disinterested, is so embarrassed with difficulty, by no means diminished by the interposing appeals of the friends of the parties, that this power, if not paralized, is divested almost entirely of its salutary and corrective virtue.

To illustrate the unfairness of the present system, permit me to mention a few facts, not with the view of invidious comparisons, but solely to elucidate the subject. There are officers who have been in the navy more than forty years, whose total sea service has been less than ten years, who receive the same pay as those of their grade whose service is fifteen, eighteen, and more than twenty years. Those officers who are thus receiving pay, present the promotion of those who are below them, who have seen more than twice their service at sea, and have helped to give their country a name. There are inefficient officers who have not done duty on sea or shore for twelve, fifteen, or twenty years. There are lieutenants who have seen double the service of some of higher grade, and receive but half their pay. Many passed midshipmen, of more than ten years service, whose pay on leave is six hundred dollars, and there are their superiors in rank, of less than ten years sea service, whose pay is twenty-five hundred dollars.

The pride of rank and position is the animating element that imparts vigor to the arm, courage to the heart, buoyancy to the spirits of the faithful officers, and there is a peculiar sensitiveness to the slightest neglect. But in a country like ours, so full of rich fruits, inviting the enterprising, presenting so many paths through which the aspiring may advance to fame and fortune; what is there in the above outline of the picture which our naval system exhibits to attract the accomplished young men of the day. The timid and the laggard are promoted as rapidly as the brave and the active. The officer who has borne himself well in twenty years service, amid the storms and dangers of the sea, beneath tropical suns and dangers, and near unfriendly coasts, on obtaining the few months leave of absence, finds himself receiving only the same pay with those of his own grade who have lingered amid the comforts of home, and rarely ever touched the deck of a ship. But it may be said the pay should be increased with rank, and that the officer of the lower grade should be content until he attained a higher rank.

This reasoning, however, is met by conceding the correctness of the principle, but protesting against the system which blocks up the path to rank by imbecility or incompetency, and thus deprives merit and hard service both of rank and pay. I am aware that it is an easier task to point out defects than to prescribe remedies. But the evils of our system can hardly be diminished by time, and no reform can be expected without effort. I entertain the opinion that a retired list, on reduced pay, for the faithful who have become infirm; the discharge of the inefficient, who have no claim on the country or their government for service rendered; promotion, regulated by capacity and merit, and not by mere seniority of commission; and pay to some extent controlled by sea service; are reforms not only demanded by the condition of the service and by consideration of justice, but absolutely necessary to the preservation of efficiency and usefulness.

There are officers whom the infirmities of age or the ravages of disease incidental to the exposures of a rough seafaring life, have rendered unfit for duty. They have been faithful public servants, ever ready to obey orders, and, from their vocation, improvident for the future. On retiring, such men, to secure the aid of the vigorous and active, a grateful country may well deal generously, and thus, at the same time, administer kindness to age, and fidelity and justice to the deserving. I believe this plan of a retired list can be so arranged as to protect the Treasury from the heavy drains of an odious pension system. They are now all on pay. Reduce the pay of the retired, stop the pay of the discharged, organize thus a corps of efficient officers, and, as a question of economy, this system, with proper guards and restrictions, may become one rather of retrenchment than extravagance. To apply principles and reduce them to practical operation, may at first seem inconsistent and embarrassing, but in common with many others have stowed much consideration on the subject, I am persuaded that the difficulties are far from being insurmountable.

A board of officers of various grades, carefully selected by the President, can be convened periodically to report to him the names of those who, in their judgment, should be made subject to the rules prescribed.

In the present system of pay, experience and observation convince me that there is a radical error. Although pay should not be, and is not, the chief incentive to activity, yet every consideration justifies the policy and propriety of, to some extent, regulating pay by service. The difference between leave of absence and pay is so very small, that it practically invites the officer to avoid sea service, and really makes it more profitable to be idle than to labor. If *sea service* gave a certain per cent. increased pay, under proper limitations and restrictions, the beneficial effects would be two-fold. It would be but a just reward to diligence, and would stimulate officers to go to sea, so as to swell their income for themselves and families. I recommend, therefore, a modification of our pay system in accordance with these views, and I am satisfied it will promote a *desire* for sea service, instead of a reluctant obedience to orders.

Modification of the System with regard to Seamen, &c.—On this point, after detailing upon the expiration of which period the enlistment of seamen for the Navy, compared with the readiness with which the commercial marine is supplied, the report says:

I propose some reform of our system so as to *reward* the meritorious, to elevate the character of our seamen, to give more respectability to their pursuit, to cause them to become identified with, incorporated into, and a part of the navy itself: to pay them better, to encourage them to love the flag under which they sail, and when they walk the deck of the noble ship, to feel that they are the peers and compare their condition with the sailors of other governments, to feel some pride in being American sailors under American colors.

In the first place I deem it indispensable that some plan be adopted by which our seamen shall become *more distinctly and permanently a part of the navy, and attached to the service.* Whenever a ship of war now returns from her three years cruise, the *officers* are detached and granted a leave of absence for three months, with leave of absence pay: but the seamen are peremptorily *discharged—disconnected from the service.* If they have been meritorious, I propose that on their return they be granted an honorable discharge (to be considered a leave of absence on pay) if within a certain time they choose to re-enlist in the service. This would possess a two fold virtue—of fair and generous treatment at parting, and an invitation to continue a member of a family caring for them during a temporary absence. They will soon regard the ship of war as their home; they will feel that they are a part of the navy of their country; they will compare their condition with that of the seamen of the mercantile marine, appreciate their advantage, and cling to the service.

The report proceeds to suggest the payment of seamen in the United States Navy at a rate equal to that of wages paid in the merchant marine.

The results from the abolition of punishment by flogging are approved, but something is required as a substitute. The suspension from labor and confinement of offenders, adds to the burthen and is oppressive to those who are faithful and obedient. It is proposed, therefore, to punish the laggard and insubordinate by a forfeiture of pay, *not* to the *government*, but to the *faithful* sailor, and he will do the additional labor with additional good will, and without a murmur.

If the *deserter* leaves his shipmates overtasked with increased burdens by his desertion, change the present regulation—let the deserter's pay be forfeited to the *faithful portion of the crew*, and not, as now, to the government.

The action in this matter, it is proposed to refer to a commission, constituted of certain officers of each ship, subject to the approval of the commanding officer.

The estimates for the support of the navy and the marine corps for the year ending June 30th, 1855, and for all objects coming under the control of this department, are in

the aggregate.....	$11,730,515 19
From which deduct special objects, including transportation of the mails in steamships.....	3,397,344 00
Leaves for the support of the navy and marine corps.....	$8,351,171 19
The total amount drawn from the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1853, as exhibited by the statement of appropriations for the naval service, prepared by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury was..	$12,091,120 87
From which deduct repayments.	1,111,454 79
Gives.....	$10,979,666 08
As the total expenditures for all objects under the control of the Navy Department, but of this amount there was expended for special objects the sum of.....	$4,039,942 87
Leaving.....	$6,939,723 71

as the legitimate expenditures for the support of the navy and marine corps for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1853.

On the 30th June, 1853, the unexpended balance of all appropriations coming under the cognizance of the Navy Department, was $2,220,276 45. This amount will be required for the expenditures for the current fiscal year, in addition to the appropriations made for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1854.

Certain reforms in the system of contracts, with a view to prevent speculation, is suggested.

A change in the organization of the Navy Department, by the establishment of a Bureau of Personnel, to facilitate the detailing of officers for duty, is projected. The report concludes:

I have thus, sir, taken the liberty to present for consideration many changes, which, in my opinion, will promote organization, discipline and economy. There are practical reforms connected with this branch of the public service, which need not be obtruded on your attention in this report, but which every effort will be made to effect.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, your obedient servant, J. C. DOBBIN.

To the President of the United States.

LIFE IN THE FASHIONABLE HOTELS.—Existence in some of the very fashionable hotels of this city, such as the Metropolitan, the St. Nicholas, and the New York Hotel, is made up of dress, gaiety, excitement, dinners, *conversationes*, extravagances, and amusements of the most refined, fascinating, and expensive sort. Change of season brings no change of style, but from the beginning till the end of the year, there reigns in undiminished splendor the same fashionable system, with now and then some variations, to give it greater zest and piquancy. In fact, life at fashionable hotels in this city is but an improved edition of the same sort of existence in Saratoga during the watering season. It is one continued round of pleasure, feasting, fascination, and excitement to the guests, and of joy and profit to the wealthy, polite, smiling and attentive hosts.

In those palaces of the people there are two systems of enjoying dinner. One is for the accommodation of the business and traveling portion of the guests, who can dine as suits their own convenience, at one, two, three, or four o'clock in the afternoon. The other is specially devoted to wealthy, fashionable and *sans souci* portion, who appear at table at five o'clock, the gentlemen in full dress, and the ladies bedecked in their most superior, graceful and seductive style. This meal is one where the extremest ceremony and punctilliousness are observed, where an army of waiters (generally black, with white gloves) move at the tinkle of a silver bell, with as much order, regularity, and decorum, as characterize flunkies in the presence of royalty—where the sparkling champagne, the exquisite book, and the bright sherry is imbibed by every person as stable—where conversation is quietly carried on over the dessert, and where the sitting is carried on from two to three hours. It is needless to say that this is the grand reunion of the day, and that the lady guests almost invariably reserve themselves for its enjoyment. After dinner the guests amuse themselves in a variety of ways—some go to the opera or the theatres; some saunter for a while up and down the magnificent corridors; some loiter in various attitudes about the splendidly furnished parlors, and some divide themselves into coteries, where they discuss all sorts of musical, literary, artistic, and other topics. Generally, one evening in the week is dedicated besides to the pleasures of *la danse;* and thus, between the ball, the *soiree*, the *conversazione*, the opera, the table, and the *boudoir*, days, weeks, and months slip past in a whirl of voluptuous enjoyment. Verily, New York is a great city, and life in our fashionable hotels is among its most pleasant phases.

For the Morning Post.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS & GILLMORE:—I have been informed by Mr. Wolfe, the only importer of the genuine Scheidam Aromatic Schapps, that many unprincipled persons are putting up and selling a counterfeit article. To caution your readers, I would respectfully ask that you publish the following letter from Mr. Wolfe. I would also take occasion to add that I have examined the original letters speaking of the purity of his article, from physicians and others, published in Mr. Wolfe's pamphlet, and know them to be genuine. Mr. Udolpho Wolfe will send a parcel of his genuine Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps to any physician or editor, without charge, who may wish to test its quality.

Respectfully, &c.,
GEO. H. KEYSER.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PITTSBURGH MORNING POST—Sirs: In Pittsburgh, where the purity and excellence of WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS AROMATIC SCHNAPPS are well known and extensively appreciated, the pamphlet which accompanies this letter, and of which I have sent a considerable number of copies for free distribution, will not, I think, be uninteresting. It contains, as you will perceive, extracts from the letters of hundreds of physicians of the first eminence, and editorial articles from the periodical press, endorsing, in the most unequivocal manner, the superior quality of my Schnapps, and giving unanswerable reasons why it should be preferred to every other alcoholic liquor, both as a beverage and for medicinal purposes.

I invite the attention of your readers to the quotations from the pamphlet, at the close of this communication. Prof. Dugas, a physician of great eminence, holding the high position of President of the Medical College of Georgia, and author of D. L. Mott, Beck, Chalconer, Calkins, and Child's, unite in pronouncing my Schnapps a healthful, unadulterated and remedial article, and then I add that their opinion of the curative efficacy of a pure Holland Gin, which has been prepared for the Schnapps to be backed up by letters from about three thousand members of the faculty, of which those contained in my pamphlet are merely specimens, I think it will be conceded that there is not a peg left to hang a doubt upon. In Pittsburgh, as in other parts of the Union, the baneful effects of adulterated liquors are doubtless witnessed and deplored. It is the mission, if I may so express it, of impure liquors to create a depraved appetite for alcohol. Every time that appetite is satisfied the cravings from the same poisonous source that created it, fresh fuel is added to the fire, and thus poured, into our poor asylums, prisons and graves are filled with the victims of adulterated and acrid stimulants. Would it not be well for the community, if a pure hygeian spirit, a moderate quantity of which satisfies the appetite, instead of renewing and exasperating it, could everywhere be substituted for drugged brandies and gins, the use of which so rapidly transforms the besotted drunkard to the hospital and the cemetery? That public opinion is tending to this point, I know by the rapid increase in my sales, which have now reached an average of 1500 per week.

I would caution your readers against an iniquitous imposition which I understand to be somewhat prevalent in the West. I am informed that common gin, as active poison, as is sometimes retailed as "Schnapps," under cover of my name and labels. My agents are on the alert to detect all such frauds, and I shall publish the names of those engaged in them.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, New York City.

LABORATORY, New York, May 2, 1853.

MR. UDOLPHO WOLFE—*Dear Sir:* I cannot speak too highly of the purity of your Schiedam Schnapps. It is decidedly superior to anything of the kind in the market. It is entirely free from the admixture of fusil oil, or any of those deleterious compounds which produce such a malefficious and irreparable effect upon the constitution, and which very few samples of alcoholic distilled liquors are without—most of them being largely impregnated with it. I have personally inspected the various processes of distillation practiced at Schiedam, and I know that unusual care is taken to separate the noxious elements from the pure alcohol—and your Schnapps is a striking proof of its success. As a medicine, to meet a want for chronic and renal affections, I have successfully prescribed it, and recommend it as an agreeable cordial and harmless stimulant, and shall continue to do so, as well as to use it as a source of pure alcohol, for chemical investigations and experiments.

Your obedient servant, ISAIAH DECK,
Consulting Analytical Chemist.

DR. CHARLES A. LEE, Commissioner of Health, Baltimore, writes as follows, in relation to the value of Schnapps as a remedy in chronic catarrhal complaints, &c. The letter is dated July 27, 1853:

I take great pleasure in bearing highly creditable testimony to the efficacy as a remedial agent in the diseases for which it is recommended. Having a natural tendency to the mucous surfaces, with a slight degree of stimulation, I regard it as one of the most important remedies in chronic affections, particularly those of the genito-urinary apparatus. With much respect, your obedient servant,
C. A. LEAS, M. D.

Dr. Chaloner, of Philadelphia, who is well known to be opposed to the use of ordinary alcoholic stimulants, thus endorses the Schnapps:

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1853.

MR. UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver st., N. Y.—Dear Sir: Last season the writer received through your agent in this city, a bottle of Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, and since that period has prescribed the same in certain forms of primary complaints; also in cases of debility in aged persons. So far, the Schnapps has been of much benefit to those using it. * * * In conclusion, where a diuretic and stimulant is required, I should use the Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps. Thanking you for your kindness, I am respectfully yours,
A. D. CHALONER, M. D.,
No. 180 South 6th st.

Dr. C. Robbins, of Boston, celebrated for the cure of epilepsy, chronic, &c., complains of the great difficulty of procuring a pure Holland gin, and speaks of the Schiedam Schnapps as follows, under date of October 5, 1853:

I have commended your article in four cases, two in Connecticut, one in Vermont, and one in Rhode Island. An article of this character is much needed. I have been unable to find a substitute in the materia medica for pure Holland gin. Yours,
C. ROBBINS.

Dr. D. Gallup, town Physician and Surgeon, at Lyme, Connecticut, says, in a letter dated Oct. 14, 1853:

I consider your Schiedam Schnapps a superior article, and one that will not come short of our highest expectations. It is an article the medical fraternity have long wanted. I have used it so far with every apparent success. Please forward me as soon as you can conveniently, twelve bottles. (dec6:1dlaw) C. GALKINS.

☞ **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 all the aids to comeliness which scientific skill has yet compounded. A bottle of it was awarded 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. (nov22:dlw

☞ **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 H. GRIEBLER'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT No. 210 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:dawlm

☞ **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 procure. 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 is very great. We believe it to be the best Vermifuge for it is very great. FORZEE & 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.