Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING.....DECEMBER 22.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We would call the attention of MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN to the fact that we have just received from Philadelphia a number of fonts of new Job Type, and are now prepared to fill orders for Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Paper Books, Posters, and Programmes for exhibitions. All orders will be promptly filled.

News of the Day.

The editors of Virginia are "down" on the Railroads of that State, on account of the recent abolition of the "free passage" system, usually granted to the editorial corps.

Charles B. Peddie, a gold pen manufacturer, committed suicide in Philadelphia on Saturday, by swallowing prussic acid. Cause, pecuniary difficulties.

A railroad track on the ice, similar to that made a couple of winters ago across the Susquehanna, at Havre de Grace, is in progress of construction at Albany, for the Hudson River Railroad Company.

A Builders' Exchange has been formed in Philadelphia. Nearly one hundred of the principal builders already belong to it. It is, in character, similar to the Corn Exchange of that city.

Within the week past there has been more or less mortality on almost every immigrant ship arriving at New York. Some of the physicians say it is ship fever, but others that it is cholera. The Rochambeau, which arrived on Tuesday from Antwerp, had thirty-two deaths.

The excursion party, to celebrate the opening of that part of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad between Milton and Williamsport, started from Philadelphia on Monday. They numbered four hundred persons, including 52 members of the City Councils, attaches of the press, &c., and a portion of which intend to go on to Niagara Falls and return by way of Pittsburgh. They may be expected here to-day or to morrow.

WHIG THIRST FOR POWER.

The Whigs, (and their allies,) not satisfied with electing their Governor and a majority of the Congressmen in the Commonwealth, are clamoring for the abolishment of the Canal Board. They imagine this can be easily done, as it is supposed a majority will be found in the next Legislature opposed to Democratic policy. We can hardly pick up a Whig newspaper that has not an article bearing upon this subject. Some argue the point, produce specious reasons showing the utter worthlessness of the present works system, and how much better the Public Works would be managed by a Superintendent appointed by the Governor; others, more confident of their ability to do the thing, whether right or wrong, speak in the imperative mood, and say, "Abolish the Canal Board."

This is the title of an editorial in the Philadelphia *News*, which is filled with charges of "plunder" against the present system, and styling it the "lazar house of corruption." Without taking the time now to enter into a defence of the Board of Canal Commissioners, or the management of the Public Works, we would question the taste of such a notorious Galphin and the defender of Galphinism, making charges of this kind. It is well enough to expose corruption and advocate reform whenever the occasion demands; but then would it not look better for either a press or party with clean hands to undertake the task? No one who has any recollection of the Ritner administration (when the Public Improvements were under the control of such creatures as Thad. Stevens, who was appointed by the Governor,) will hold it up for a model. The "tape-worm railroad" forbid!

The fact is, the Whigs want to get all the offices. They have now a Governor, to be sure, but his power to appoint is limited. If they could have a Superintendent of Public Works, it would just be the thing, and we warrant for three years to come there would be no cry of "Sell the Public Works at any price."

Conviction of Arrison.

Wm. Arrison, who has been on trial at Cincinnati for the last ten days, charged with murdering Mr. and Mrs. Allison in July last, by means of a bomb-shell, was found guilty, on Tuesday night, of murder in the first degree. Upon the rendition of the verdict, one voice outside the bar was heard to exclaim—"A right verdict." Others who did give public utterance to their sentiments, entertained the same opinion; it is sympathy was also strongly evinced on behalf of the prisoner, and many ladies in the vicinity of the Bench were observed to shed tears. Judge Key, one of his counsel, gave notice of a motion for a new trial, and moved the Court in arrest of judgment.

"Ahead of all Competition."

Col. Benton was advertised to deliver his lecture on Western Geography, in New York, on Tuesday evening. On Tuesday morning, the *Herald*, for the purpose of distancing all competition, published the lecture in full as it was delivered in Baltimore, not doubting but that it would be a mere repetition of the Maryland effort. The Colonel, however, became indignant and so altered his notes that there was very little resemblance in the two, except the argument. There *is* such a thing as being too fast.

Our Paris Correspondent.

We welcome another letter from our Paris correspondent, who has been unaccountably silent for several weeks. His opinions on matters connected with European affairs should have weight, as they are the convictions of an American republican in Europe, who judges from what he sees; and are not formed, like many "Paris correspondents," in New York, from reading a file of English newspapers. We hope to hear from him often hereafter.

MAJOR T. A. MAGUIRE.—We are gratified to hear that this excellent officer and courteous gentleman will again be a candidate for Secretary of the State Senate, at the meeting of ensuing Legislature. During Mr. M.'s former services he established the reputation of a prompt and correct officer, and we hope there will be no hesitation in continuing him in the office, the duties of which he has so ably discharged heretofore.

RETURNED.—We were pleased, yesterday, to meet our esteemed friend, J. C. O'NEIL, Esq., of Cambria country. He has just returned from a tour through the West and Northwest, and we are gratified to observe that his travels have not reduced his comfortable rotundity, or added the slightest feeling of languish to his exuberant and pleasant temperament.

☞ Counterfeit quarters, made of type metal, looking like genuine, but which will break by a hard blow from a hammer or stone, are in circulation.

☞ A Boston paper has this significant heading to a telegraphic despatch: "Railroad Opening—*Death!*"

FAILED TO ARRIVE.—The New York and Philadelphia mail, due at 1 P. M. yesterday, failed to arrive. Also, the two foreign steamers, over due at New York.

TREASURES OF THE DEEP.—From the first of January last, up to the present time, (according to the New York Journal of Commerce,) fifty-one American vessels, of all classes, have been reported missing; and of this number forty-five have never been heard of, six only arriving at their destined port. Their total value is estimated at $567,000; and, as far as ascertained, were insured for $248,050. It is supposed their crews numbered 487 souls.

[Correspondence of the Morning Post.]

PARIS LETTER.

Trip to Madrid—Mr. Soule—The U. S. Frigate San Jacinto—A pleasant meeting of Americans—Visit to the Opera—What they think of Mr. Soule in Europe—Sebastepol not taken!—The Universal Exhibition next Spring.

PARIS, November 24th, 1854.

EDITORS OF MORNING POST:—On the 10th inst. I learned that Mr. Soule would go to Bordeaux to embark on the U. S. steamer "San Jacinto," (which had been ordered around there from Southampton,) for some port in Spain, on his way to Madrid, and I determined at once to select this occasion to fulfil a promise I had made of visiting that city. With satchel in hand I set out on Saturday morning, and the same night, after a pleasant ride in the cars, I was comfortably ensconced in the apartments of my friend Bonnet, the Vice Consul, cosily chatting about Pittsburgh and its connections.

On Monday morning, the 13th, Mr. Soule and his son, with Lieutenants Murray and Wilson, and Mr. Fox, the Surgeon of the "San Jacinto," who had accompanied him from London, visited the Consulate, and were received with that welcome and cordiality by the Consul which renders him one of the most popular officers our government has in its service abroad, and which make Americans feel while in his society that they are at home with a genuine and enlightened republican.

Soon after their visit it was announced that the American frigate was in the river, and would come up to the city as soon as the tide would permit. At the request of the Consul, a convenient birth was immediately cleared for her by the authorities opposite the city, but in consequence of some extraordinary demands at the fort at Blaze, that she should go into quarantine and deposit all her powder and munitions before coming up, the removal of which orders required the instrumentality of the Consul with the authorities, she was detained below for several days. These strange demands were perhaps the result of ignorance, as this was the first American ship of war that had entered the Garonne river, but the Consul set his face stubbornly against the proposition that Mr. Soule should proceed to join the vessel at her moorings, some forty miles below the city, and he accordingly addressed a letter to the Prefect complaining of these demands and insisting upon their withdrawal, so as to allow the ship to reach the city without further delay. This brought forth the necessary orders from the authorities, armed with which Mr. Bonnet visited the ship on Thursday evening, and on Friday she steamed into the port with her cherished stars and stripes majestically flying from her mizzen peak.

At nine o'clock on Saturday morning, her sixty eight pounders thundered forth a salute of twenty-one guns to the French flag, which brought almost the whole population to the water side, vainly imagining that the previous night had brought the welcome news to them of the fall of Sebastopol, and that this unusually loud firing was—as Sam Weller said of his son when speaking of his marriage with his mother—"a natural consequence." But their surprise was hardly less to find that it was from an American ship of war, than to have learned that Sebastopol was taken; nor was the delight of the masses—who, unaffected by prejudices, love the American people—hardly inferior to that they would have experienced at the news of a victory. After the firing had ceased, an officer waited upon the Consul, who, in company with nearly all the Americans of the town, paid his visit to the ship, and was received with the customary salute. The Captain, in company with the Consul and Vice-Consul, then visited the Prefect, the Commissary General of Marine, and the Major General, by all of whom they were handsomely received. At half past two, by invitation of the Captain, Mrs. Bowen, the estimable wife of the Consul, accompanied by the American ladies, (some fourteen in all, visited the ship, and were introduced by the Vice-Consul. They were handsomely entertained by the gallant officers until three o'clock, when Mr. Soule was officially received on board. Again the guns of the "San Jacinto" roared as the representative of "Young America" was received by the officers and the ladies—the latter appearing to be as good Soule MEN as anybody else.

On Sunday, the various civil and military authorities visited the ship, each of whom received the salute due to his rank; and thousands of citizens crowded on board, all of whom were waited upon with great kindness and attention by her gentlemanly officers. All left the vessel in high spirits, and delighted with the suavity and courtesies of her noble commander, his gallant officers and brave crew.

During the week, all the visiters, as well as myself, received evidences of the kindness and hospitality of the Consul towards his countrymen. On Tuesday, Mr. Soule, his son, myself, and a small party of Americans, dined and spent the evening with him and his lady, at his house. On Saturday evening, Mr. Soule, Captain Strilling, and all his officers, with a large party of American gentlemen, among whom were Mr. Penwick, of Maryland, Secretary of the American Legation at Madrid in 1849, the senior American resident at Bordeaux; Harry Hughes, of Boston; Mr. S. Kellogg, of Cincinnati; Mr. Simpson, of New York, and many others, partook of a magnificent entertainment given by the Consul at the "Hotel de la Paix." Hardly such a party, I am sure, ever assembled within the walls of the ancient city of Bordeaux; and it was an evening which will not soon be forgotten by any of those present, but particularly by those of our countrymen resident in that city. The room was tastefully decorated, with fine pictures of Washington, Franklin, and Gen. Pierce, above which hung in gracious folds the glorious Stars and Stripes. At the head of the table sat the Consul; on his right the gallant Captain; and on his left Mr. Soule. At the lower end of the table sat the Vice Consul; on his right the son of Mr. Soule, and on his left Mr. Hughes, the Secretary of the Consulate. On the left of the distinguished ambassador was Lieut. Carr, the son-in-law of the venerable statesman of Homewood, in his usual gay spirits. This was by far the pleasantest evening I have spent on this side of the water, and so, I am sure, will say all who were present. There were several speeches made, and toasts innumerable were drank from glasses filled with the choicest Bordeaux wines.

On Sunday evening we all attended he Opera, by invitation of the Consul, and there was presented a sight as interesting to us as it was novel to the audience. In the front of the centre box was Mr. Soule and Mrs. Bowen, and in the rear, and in the adjoining boxes were—as an American lady, from New Orleans, the wife and daughter of Mr. Kellogg, of Cincinnati; the officers of the "San Jacinto," in full uniform; the Consul and Vice Consul, and others. It was a splendid sight, in this gorgeous theatre, to see the splendid American naval uniforms displayed upon as fine looking a set of fellows as ever walked a deck. They elicited the admiration of every one, and of the Bordeaux *mademoiselles* especially; and the smiling countenances of the few American ladies who were present riveted the attention of all the young *parley vous*. I presume this on account of the innumerable glances which were continually pointed towards them.

On Monday morning the "San Jacinto," to the regret of everybody—the citizens of Bordeaux as well as the Americans—left the port to land Mr. Soule at Santander.

You will see in the reception of Mr. Soule, at Bordeaux, a fair expression of the feelings of the Americans in Europe at the conduct of the French Emperor towards him. Napoleon never committed so great a *faux-pas* as in that matter, and he very soon found that it was a foolish step in which he could not and would not be sustained by the French people. The only merit of the Emperor in those proceedings was the act in which he "backed water." The French people have no feelings of hostility—nor even criticism—to indulge in against the United States; on the contrary, if left to their own instincts, they entertain sentiments akin to brotherhood and a lively admiration for the country which furnishes their beau-ideal of government. And furthermore, is not Mr. Soule the best complimented individual now living, in thus awaking, in the republican character of his own person, the royal ire of an imperial head? It is a strong confession of the weakness of a government, to thus say that the prestige and might of one man puts a nation in danger by traversing its territory. Alas! that the shrewd occupant of the Tuilleries should have made this confession.

Now done with the pleasurable relation of these interesting events which are the burden of this letter, I feel but little disposition to turn to the dry and barren subject of the Eastern question. From a grandiloquent annunciation, fifty days ago, made by one Louis Napoleon, on the hills of Boulogne, to his troops and the "rest of mankind" that Sebastopol had fallen, the papers now inform us that nothing has yet been gained by the allies over Russia. They then boastingly declared that they could and would take it by assault—now they admit that it cannot be assaulted. They then decried the Russians as poor miserable devils who could not and would not fight; now they admit them to be well drilled, well fed, zealous, determined and invincible. In all the campaign thus far the allies have been by far the greatest loosers. Nearly all the splendid army they sent to the Crimea have been cut to pieces, and except the victory at Alma, which was really no victory at all for the allies, they have not gained one step. The Russians on the other hand have suffered but little, and from being on the defensive have taken the offensive, and made many sorties from Sebastopol and attacked the beseigers, and in nearly every instance have they driven them from their breastworks and spiked their cannon. The allies now say that they are ready for the assault but must await the arrival of reinforcements, but before these can arrive winter will have set in, and they will share the fate of the grand army of 1812.

Sebastopol will not fall this season, nor in my humble opinion will the allies ever quarter in that city, and haughty England will be terribly humbled.

Notwithstanding the war, magnificent preparations are being made in this city for the great exhibition next spring. The buildings are fast approaching completion, and have not only a very substantial but a very elegant appearance, and knowing ones say that it will be much better than the London exhibition; I trust that the United States will be better represented here than it was there. No nation in the world can make a better display than ours if they try. I should like to see Pittsburgh represented, what think you of this? More anon.

Yours, as ever,

ALLEGHENY.

Commodore Stockton.

This gentleman has written a letter in favor of Know-Nothingism, and, of course, takes his leave of the Democratic organization, which, for a few years past, he has pretended to adhere to. Stockton was originally an old Federalist, coming from a federal stock, of which he was proud, and never entertained a Democratic principle in his life. Notwithstanding this, he managed to glide from Tylerism into the ranks of the Democracy, and as elected by our party a United States Senator from New Jersey. While he was there, it was soon manifest that he had changed organizations without giving up his old political heresies, as he uniformly spoke and voted like an old Federalist. He had the address to induce the Democracy of New Jersey to take the unnatural position of supporting the monopoly railroad that runs through the State, an issue upon which they have well deserved to be defeated. Stockton was one of the owners of the monopoly, his *interest* in that respect constituting his principles. The Democracy lost the legislative control of New Jersey at the late election, and it is probable that Stockton has come out a Know Nothing in order to strengthen the "monopoly" with the majority" with the majority of the new Legislature. As the Commodore was never with us in principle, we are glad he has left our organization.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

A Burned Ship—Great Peril.

Captan Walker, in a letter to the New York Journal of Commerce, dated St. Helena, October 26, gives a long account, of the burning of his ship, the Polar Star, in the South Atlantic, by fire had on board eighty British troops, under Lieutenant Temple, with a number of women and children, and on the 1st of October, when about 1,000 miles from shore, the fire broke out in the fore-hatchway. Great consternation ensued, and all hands were put to work to stop the flames by pouring down water. This proving ineffectual, all the hatches were closely fastened down. But, unfortunately, nearly all the clothing of the passengers was below, and no possibility of getting at them; and, worst of all, the small boats were not capable of containing two thirds of those on board. They were got ready, however, for the last extremity. And then, for two days and two nights, all on board remained on deck, which gradually became hotter and hotter, from the raging of the flames below. As the third night was setting in, when despair had almost taken possession of them, they were cheered by the sight of an approaching ship, and soon were safe on board. In a few moments after their own vessel was consumed.

AN EXCITING BEAR HUNT.—The good citizens of Patten's Mills, in this county, had rather an exciting time in capturing a bear, who, on the 17th inst., invaded their quiet neighborhood. The announcement of the unsummoned guest, was a signal for a general muster, and it was not long before the troops appeared, some armed with guns, some with clubs, and others with pitch-forks. The stranger not liking his reception, made for the forest, pursued by all hands. He received four balls to which he paid little attention. A greyhound next threw down the glove to his bearship, when a rough and-tumble immediately ensued, from which the hound escaped with a sound drubbing. A large bull-dog next claimed the honor of an encounter with brulin, but soon left the field minus a portion of his under jaw. At this stage of the affray, Mr. Cornelius Bently stepped into the ring with a pitch-fork, the prongs of which he unceremoniously thrust into the side of the hitherto successful combatant, but in an instant the fork was shivered to pieces, and Mr. Bently in turn became the pursued, and barely escaped with his life by the timely arrival of the rest of the party who immediately surrounded the infuriated animal, and after a desperate fight, in which all kinds of weapons were employed, his bearship was finally captured and borne off in triumph. He weighed 425 pounds.—*Sandy Hill Herald, Oct. 24th.*

A FAST MAN FASTENED.—Carlos de Castra, now in prison at New Orleans for forgery and seduction, is the "fast young man" who has figured in different parts of the country of late, especially in New York, as Gen. Valentine, of the Mexican army. The Cleveland Leader shows that he figured there: "Two years ago, when the heavy robbery was committed at the Weddell House, suspicion fell upon de Castra. Marshal Gallagher followed him to Cincinnati, where he effected his arrest and brought him back to Cleveland. He finally got off for want of proof to convict him. When arrested in Cincinnati, his trunk was found to be full of letters from ladies, married and single, chiefly of an amorous character. The officers got some singular glances into the green room of fashionable life in Cincinnati. While this correspondence was being read by the officers, the fellow nearly fainted, and cried like a spanked child, begging, in the most piteous language, that he would not be deprived of the precious epistles, and that copies would not be taken of them. Castra is an extremely pretty male specimen, according to dandiez standard—always dressed in the extreme of puppy fashion, most excruciatingly captivating with silly females of the butterfly sort."—*Cin. Enquirer, 12th.*

THE DESCENDANTS OF BARON DE KALB.—A claim has recently been presented to Congress for the relief of the children and heirs of Major-General Baron de Kalb, for services rendered by him during the revolutionary war. A bill has been reported appropriating $66,099 76, in which is included the seven years' half-pay granted by Congress, during the revolutionary war, to the widows and children of those officers who died while in the service, with interest from the year 1819, when the heirs first presented their claim, and certain arrears of pay due to De Kalb at the time of his death. It was referred on Monday to a standing committee, the amount of interest involving a principle which the Senate was unwilling to pass without scrutiny. De Kalb came to this country with Lafayette, and it so happened that that the son of that distinguished soldier was in the Senate, by the courtesy of some of the body, while the subject was under discussion.

THE CZAR AND HUMAN LIFE.—According to the Edinburg Advertiser, the Czar has carried on a war with the Circassians for twenty-eight years, and at an annual cost of twenty thousand of his subjects. This would make an aggregate of 560,000. In the campaigns against Persia, as in the Hungarian campaign and the two Polish campaign, of 1831-32, there are not sufficient data to form a correct estimate of the Russians, which was, however in the Persian and Po and wars, enormous. In the two campaigns of Turkey, of 1828-29, 300,000 fell, of whom 50,000 perished by the plague. The loss of the Russians in various ways since the entry of the Danubian Principalities, is understood at 80,000. In these calculations, it should be borne in mind, that no estimate is attempted to be made of the sacrifice of human life on the side of those who fought for their liberties against the aggressions of Russia. Truly, the Emperor sustanis his throne and gratifies his ambition at an immense cost of life.

TAXES LEVIED IN CLEVELAND.—The assessment on the city of Cleveland, laid by Council, is $276,912. The portion of this assessed against the banks is $40,470. The *Leader* says:—

Last year, the State tax levied on the present city limits was less than $50,000. This year it is 91,516, or nearly doubled in a single year. In 1850, under the old constitution, the State tax for the whole county was only $34,410. This year, under the "new Constitution," the State tax of Cuyahoga amounts to $140,680, an increase of more than 400 per cent. in four years.

The Soule Interdict—Letter from Mr. Soule to M. Drouyn L'Huys.

The following curious version of the facts of the Soule interdiction case, has been addressed to Mr. Charles Riberoiles by M. Hypolyte Magen, an active member of the London Central Democratic Committee, and a personal friend of Mr. Soule. It appears in the journal *L'Homme*, under date of the 13th of November:

The Moniteur has just uttered another falsehood, with an impudence that is about to receive a signal chastisement from American diplomacy. To conceal his poltroonery from France, Louis Bonaparte has entirely perverted facts. I now proceed to rectify them, and this rectification will not leave to the Decembrist falsifiers the possibility of a contradiction. On disembarking from Calais on the 24th of October, a commissary of police apprised "Mr. Soule that he had received orders which positively interdicted to him a passage through France." Mr. Soule insisted upon the exhibition of his instructions; but the commissary replied that he must demand by telegraph authority to show them from the Sans-Prefet of Boulogne.

"How many hours will it require for that?" demanded the ambassador.

"An hour," replied the commissary.

"And during that hour," added Mr. Soule, "shall I be free?"

"Yes," replied the police officer, "free to remain in Calais, but not to proceed a step beyond it."

When the hour had expired the commissary re-appeared, and held textually to Mr. Soule the following language:

"The Sans Prefet of Boulogne confirms the instructions that I have signified to you, but he refuses to authorize me to give you a copy of them. Nevertheless, if you desire it, I will make another attempt to get a copy for you by soliciting fresh instructions."

Then only did Mr. Soule protest against an insult which touched his public character, and declared "that he had no orders to receive from a government destitute of all moral sense and principle."

And before quitting France, from whence he was thus brutally expelled, he wrote to his colleague, Mr. Mason, all the details of this interview. Mr. Mason lost no time in despatching to London Mr. Pratt, his Secretary of Legation, and, in presence of Mr. Buchanan, these details received a fresh confirmation. Mr. Mason dwelt minutely upon all of them in the note which he forwarded to M. Drouyn de L'Huys; the Minister of Bonaparte did not dispute for a moment their perfect exactness. You know how crafty perjury became humble before the menacing attitude of the American diplomats, the censure of Lord Clarendon, and the alarming pressure of public opinion. The result was a cowardly retractation.

Disdaining the distinction which Bonaparte had sought to establish between the ambassador and a private gentleman, and not wishing that the sycophant Emperor should reserve to himself the means of explaining away or extenuating a disgraceful retreat, Mr. Soule did not hesitate to follow the man of December on the personal ground to which he was invited. He wrote thus to Mr. Mason:—

"This case will not admit of any equivocation. Of an outrage which attacks my public character, M. Bonaparte endeavors to make it a personal affront, *my antecedents, he has told you, 'being of a nature to provoke the attention of the imperial government.'* Well, I will oppose my antecedents to those of my insulter. As you know, I exiled myself voluntarily in 1825, to escape persecutions brought upon me by the ardent struggle in which I had engaged against the deplorable policy inaugurated by the accession of Charles X. to the throne of France, and which in 1828 led to the breaking by the people of the crown of that monarch. Whilst I was studying liberty in the country of my adoption; whilst I was devoting myself to serious pursuits—thanks to which I have been able to become what I am—M. Louis Bonaparte, twice a rebel and once a murderer, appeared as a criminal before the grand tribunal of the nation over which he at present reigns as an insolent despot, and was condemned to an ignominious punishment. Whilst a Senator, elected by the free and unsolicited suffrages of the State of Louisiana, I mounted the steps of the Capitol, M. Louis Bonaparte was bathing in the blood of a people massacred by the sbirros whom he had just enrolled to make them the ministers of his appetite and concupiscence."

After railing to the pillory and lashing thus severely the pitiful hero of Strasbourg, Boulogne, and the Parisian Boulevards, Mr. Soule, briefly referring to the insult at Calais, transmitted by Drouyn de L'Huys, exclaimed, with crushing disdain:

"You can understand that the outrage offered me by the valet of such a master, has not, and cannot possibly wound me."

Treating, then, the question in a diplomatic point of view, Mr. Soule invokes the authority of M. Martens, whose book serves as a sort of guide to diplomats, and triumphantly destroys the miserable quibbles of his overwhelmed adversary. He begged of Mr. Mason to address a copy of this energetic letter to M. Drouyn de L'Huys, and he did not traverse the imperial territories until the communication had taken place. M. Drouyn de L'Huys read it, and the cowardly minister burst out into an explosion of anger; he manifested, it is said, a desire to demand satisfaction by a hostile meeting, but when Mr. Soule, ready to respond to his wishes, arrived proudly in Paris, M. Drouyn prudently held his tongue like his master. I had promised to postpone the publication of the official document, the second page of which I have given to you; but I have freed myself from this promise in order to render homage to the truth, which the *Moniteur* offends with such revolting shamelessness.

☞ **Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.**—The most terrible of all bodily complaints are those which effect the integrity of the intellect, disposing it to monstrous fancies, alternatives of gloom and excitement, or, worse than all, profound, unvarying depression. Diseases of the nervous system and of the digestive organs create these and conditions of the mind; but, happily, in this trunk was found to be full of letters from ladies, married and single, chiefly of an amorous character. The officers got some singular glances into the green room of fashionable life in Cincinnati. While this correspondence was being read by the officers, the fellow nearly fainted, and cried like a spanked child, begging, in the most piteous language, that he would not be deprived of the precious epistles, and that copies would not be taken of them. Castra is an extremely pretty male specimen, according to dandiez standard—always dressed in the extreme of puppy fashion, most excruciatingly captivating with silly females of the butterfly sort."—*Cin. Enquirer, 12th.*

THE DESCENDANTS OF BARON DE KALB.—A claim has recently been presented to Congress for the relief of the children and heirs of Major-General Baron de Kalb, for services rendered by him during the revolutionary war. A bill has been reported appropriating $66,099 76, in which is included the seven years' half-pay granted by Congress, during the revolutionary war, to the widows and children of those officers who died while in the service, with interest from the year 1819, when the heirs first presented their claim, and certain arrears of pay due to De Kalb at the time of his death. It was referred on Monday to a standing committee, the amount of interest involving a principle which the Senate was unwilling to pass without scrutiny. De Kalb came to this country with Lafayette, and it so happened that that the son of that distinguished soldier was in the Senate, by the courtesy of some of the body, while the subject was under discussion.

THE CZAR AND HUMAN LIFE.—According to the Edinburg Advertiser, the Czar has carried on a war with the Circassians for twenty-eight years, and at an annual cost of twenty thousand of his subjects. This would make an aggregate of 560,000. In the campaigns against Persia, as in the Hungarian campaign and the two Polish campaign, of 1831-32, there are not sufficient data to form a correct estimate of the Russians, which was, however in the Persian and Po and wars, enormous. In the two campaigns of Turkey, of 1828-29, 300,000 fell, of whom 50,000 perished by the plague. The loss of the Russians in various ways since the entry of the Danubian Principalities, is understood at 80,000. In these calculations, it should be borne in mind, that no estimate is attempted to be made of the sacrifice of human life on the side of those who fought for their liberties against the aggressions of Russia. Truly, the Emperor sustanis his throne and gratifies his ambition at an immense cost of life.

TAXES LEVIED IN CLEVELAND.—The assessment on the city of Cleveland, laid by Council, is $276,912. The portion of this assessed against the banks is $40,470. The *Leader* says:—

Last year, the State tax levied on the present city limits was less than $50,000. This year it is 91,516, or nearly doubled in a single year. In 1850, under the old constitution, the State tax for the whole county was only $34,410. This year, under the "new Constitution," the State tax of Cuyahoga amounts to $140,680, an increase of more than 400 per cent. in four years.

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the O'Reilly Lines for the Morning Post

The Excursionists.

ERIE, PA., December 21.—The excursionists arrived at Erie at 9 o'clock last night, and pass through to-night to Buffalo without stopping, on account of a misunderstanding on the part of the person sent to make the arrangements. The Erians, it is supposed, would not arrive until 10 o'clock on Thursday.

The Erie committee went to Buffalo, but arrived there too late to receive us. We were well received at Erie, notwitstandiug we were not expected. The citizens threw open their houses, and we were cordially received by Maj. King, of Brown's Hotel. O. P. Cornman responded this morning. We visited the harbor in twenty-seven six and ten horse sleighs, and were serenaded by numerous citizens.

All are pleased with the Sunbury and Erie wharf improvement, and with the treatment of the authorities and the kindness of Erie county. A public dinner was given by the Erie city authorities at 3 P. M., and a grand reception in the Reed House is to be given to-night.

We will leave to-morrow for Pittsburgh, via Cleveland, and from Pittsburgh on Saturday morning for Philadelphia.

Southern News.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21.—New Orleans papers of Friday are received. Intelligence has been received there of the total loss, on Bahama Reef, of the bark Loretta Fish, bound for that port with a cargo of Salt. Her crew were saved.

The Post Master General refuses to allow the settlement of the difficulty with the South Carolina Railroad by means of a sub-contract. A despatch received at Columbia from the Assistant Post Master, directs that contracts be made for wagon service from the 1st January to the 30th June, to supply the mails to offices now served by Railroad. In compliance with this the great southern mail, after the 1st, will be carried from the terminus of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, via Columbia to Augusta, Ga., daily in two horse wagons. The horse service will cost more than the Railroad demands.

The *Union* contains an official announcement of the appointment of Mark W. Izard as Governor of Nebraska.

From New York.

NEW YORK, December 21.—Memorials are in circulation in this city praying Congress to empower the President to offer the mediation of this Government in behalf of the belligerents.

There was a mass meeting this afternoon of unemployed laboring men, held in the Park, for the purpose of petitioning the city government to urge forward the projected public works and give employment to numbers of laborers. The attendance was large.

The Ship St. Patrick Ashore.

NEW YORK, December 21.—The ship St. Patrick went ashore on Tuesday evening at Barnegat. She was from Liverpool, and had on board 400 passengers, all of whom were saved. The vessel was insured for $50,000. She had a full cargo. The occurrence on which is not ascertained. It is thought the vessel will be a total loss; she had bilged with seven feet water in the hold. Most of her passengers arrived here in schooners.

Death of Senator Foulkrod.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21.—Lewis Foulkrod, (Dem.) a member of the State Senate, from the 4th district of Philadelphia, died this morning of pleurasy, at his residence at Frankfort, aged about 33. [This makes the Senate stand 16 Democrats to 16 opposition of all kinds. Eds.]

$1,000,000 Granted to the Blue Ridge Railroad.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 19.—The bill giving a million of dollars and guaranteeing another million, to the Blue Ridge Railroad, passed both branches of the Legislature.

Verdict in a Libel Suit.

NEW YORK, December 21.—The jury in the case of Sheldon vs. Fuller, editor of the *Mirror*, for libel, brought in a verdict for plaintiff, and the damages are assessed at $250.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, December 19.—The Black Warrior arrived with Havana dates to the 15th. The British schooner Swallow arrived at Havana. The news is unimportant.

A Failure.

ALBANY, December 21.—Owen & Co., extensive produce dealers, in Oneida county, have failed for a heavy amount.

Destruction of the Lake House by Fire

BUFFALO, December 21.—The Lake House, Michigan City, was burned this morning. Loss $6,000; insurance $3,500.

DIED.

On the 12th inst., Mrs. MARY HOYLAND, of Typhoid Fever, in the 29th year of her age.

At Newcastle, Pa., on Thursday morning, December 21st, Mrs. LESLIE, wife of Capt. James Leslie, of the "Leslie House."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **Christmas Soiree.**—A Select Quadrille Party will be given by Frank Carre and the Union Assembly to their friends, on next MONDAY EVENING, December 25th. Invitations may be obtained of the Managers, or of Frank Carre, at R. M. Carre's Daguerrean Rooms, 76 Fourth street. No one can be admitted without a lady. W. Campbell, Z. Fish, and J. M'Cambridge, Managers. dec22

☞ **Notice.**—The Democrats of the THIRD WARD are requested to meet at the Allegheny Engine House, Fifth street, NEXT SATURDAY, December 23d, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating Ward Officers for ensuing year. dec22 MANY DEMOCRATS.

Notice.

THE Interest of Mr. JOHN ATWELL in our business of Wholesale and Retail Clothing, under the firm of WHOLESALE GROCERS, will be continued by the remaining partners under the firm of

BAGALEY, COSGRAVE & CO.,
Nos. 18 and 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
BAGALEY, WOODWARD & CO.,
No. 221 Market street, Philadelphia.
WM. BAGALEY & CO.
Pittsburgh, December 19th, 1854—dec22

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS, letters testamentary to the estate of GEO. WHISKEY, late of Baldwin township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make an immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them (duly authenticated) for settlement.

JAMES WALLACE, Executor.
dec22-w6t* Baldwin township, Allegheny county.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, living in Indiana township, on the Kittanning road, two miles from Sharpsburgh, about the 1st of November, a small COW, white and red, and about ten years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

ALEXANDER ROBINSON,
dec22-w6t* On the premises.

Farms to Rent.

I WILL LEASE FIVE OF MY FARMS, in East Deer township, Allegheny county, situate within two and a half miles from the Pennsylvania Canal; each containing upwards of TWO HUNDRED ACRES, all improved. Those disposed to rent call at my residence, Locust Hill Farm, near Bakerstown.

dec22-d10t&w1f BARTRAM MURRAY.

Wanted,

A SITUATION as STEAMBOAT CLERK, by a Young Man of business habits, honesty and capacity. Would be willing to fill the office of Second Clerk. A note addressed to S. M. D. through the P. O., or left at the office of the "Post," will meet with prompt attention. dec22-3t*

Christmas.

IF YOU wish a superior DAGUERREOTYPE, moderate in price, and of the first quality, go to CARGIE'S GALLERY, No. 76 Fourth street. Likenesses set in Cases, Lockets, Breastpins, &c., with despatch, in the latest styles. Rooms open day and evening. dec22

A CHRISTMAS GIFT WORTH SOMETHING—Such as one of those beautiful Building Lots on Mt. Washington. Only $250 for a lot of Ground within twenty minutes walk of the city, in a pleasant and agreeable neighborhood, having a front of 50 feet on a wide street by 210 deep to an alley. Only $20 in hand—remainder taken in monthly payments of $5. S. CUTHBERT & SON,
dec22 No. 140 Third street.

A NEW BRICK HOUSE, of hall and eight rooms, with a good cellar, will be sold on very accommodating terms. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SON,
dec22 No. 140 Third street.

SALT—50 sacks fine Table Salt;
1 box fresh Maccaroni; just received by
dec22 F. R. DRAVO.

MINCE MEAT—3 dozen Mince Meat;
2 do fresh Peaches;
20 do asst Pickles; just received by
dec22 F. R. DRAVO.

FRUITS—30 boxes prime Bunch Raisins;
1 cask do Cooking do;
1 do fresh Currants;
Fresh Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel, just received at the Family Grocery Store of F. R. DRAVO,
dec22 Nos. 1 and 2 Diamond.

SYRUP—5 bbls Loveridge's Syrup;
20 bbls do Sugars; just received by
dec22 F. R. DRAVO.

HONEY—11 cases this day received and for sale by
dec22 HENRY H. COLLINS.

GREEN APPLES—This day received and for sale by
dec22 HENRY H. COLLINS.

THE REPUBLICAN COURT, or American Society in the days of Washington; by Rufus Wilmot Griswold; with twenty-one portraits of distinguished women, engraved from original pictures, by Woolaston, Copley, Gainsborough, Stuart, Trumbull, Malbone, and other contemporary painters. Just received and for sale by

J. PITTS,
dec22 No. 75 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;
OFFICE 55 FIFTH STREET,
MASONIC HALL, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES S. HUEY, President.
CHARLES A. CARTER, Secretary.

THIS Company is now prepared to offer Insurance upon Dwelling Houses, Merchandise, Manufactories, &c., against Loss or Damage by Fire.

Also, against Risks on Canal Boats and Cargoes, on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and their tributaries.

Also, against Risks on Lives, for the term of one year or more, on the most favorable terms.

Also, against Risks on Lives and Property on Land and Water, by Accident, Casualty, or Misfortune, for any time not exceeding five years.

Also, against Loss and Damage by Fire, and against Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

DIRECTORS:

James S. Heron,	Wm. S. Haven,
Samuel McKnight,	James B. Whitall,
William Phillips,	Alexander Bradley,
John Scott,	John Fullerton,
Joseph D. Oliver, M. D.,	Robert Carey,
John M'Dowell,	Alexander Reynolds, Armstrong County,
Wm. F. Johnston,	Hezekiah S. Negley, Butler county,
Robert Lyon,	Hiram Stowe, Beaver.
George S. Selden,	

my2-1y

☞ **Railroad Notice.**—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the PITTSBURGH AND ELLWOOD RAILROAD COMPANY, held December 4th, 1854, it was resolved to make a special circular, a meeting of the Stockholders of said company to be held on the 27th of December, instant, in the borough of West Greenville, for the election of Directors of said company, and directing the Tre