Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING::::::::DECEMBER 28.

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.

THE OHIO.

At nine o'clock last night there were seven feet eight inches water in the channel by the pier mark, and rising rapidly. From appearances we are to have the long expected coal boat fresh. The weather also indicates rain, or at least soft weather for some time.

CARRIER'S CARD FOR 1855.

Mr. JOHN A. FORGUS, the indefatigable and faithful carrier of the *Morning Post*, in the upper part of the city, has had printed, and will serve to his patrons, a handsome New Year's Card. It contains a Counting House Almanac for 1855; a list of all the Banks in the city; and a variety of other interesting matter. The Card was printed in the *Post Job Office;* and we can boast of it as a fair specimen of the work turned out of that excellent establishment.

Mr. Forgeus has always attended to his business in a prompt and energetic manner, and he therefore hopes his patrons will deal generously with him. He requests us to state that if any of his subscribers find it inconvenient to give gold dollars, he will thankfully receive half dollars and quarters, or even paper money.

The patrons of the *Post* are noted for their liberality, and we have no doubt will respond munificently to the claims of the "poor Carrier."

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

An Englishman by birth, now a citizen of the United States, writes us a letter censuring us severely for our views in regard to the European war. He thinks we take sides with Russia. He is entirely mistaken. We have no great sympathy with either of the parties to the war, nor shall we have until the *people* of Europe have some interest in the contest. It is at present but a war of dynasties; a struggle of governments, and of despotisms; and, result as it may, the people will gain but little. Louis Napoleon would still rule France with an iron hand; serfdom would still continue in Russia; the bayonet would still preserve order in Austria; and heathenism and tyranny crush all the energies of the millions of Turkey.

When the English government shows any intention to liberalise the other governments of Europe, and, at the same time, abandon her jealous and insolent interference with the affairs of this country, then we can soon learn to praise John Bull. We like the old fellow with all his faults; but such a combination as that between England and France, is dangerous to all other nations; and it is fortunate for the interests of this country that their combined strength is fully employed in Europe. We can regret the evils of war; but, as long as the Anglo-French alliance lasts, we hope their fleets and armies will find just such an adversary to cope with as defies them now.

Such combinations of powerful States are always dangerous; and always result in injustice. It proves so in the present case. Austria prefers peace. She desires to occupy a neutral position, but England and France force her into an expensive and bloody war. They threaten to declare war against Austria if she does not engage in a desperate struggle with Russia; and Austria submits contrary to the wish and all the interests of her people. She is forced to submit to all the evils of a war in which hundreds of thousands perhaps of her soldiers may be slain, and her whole population impoverished. Such is the justice and the mercy to be expected from such combinations of powerful States. This country would be treated with equal insolence and injustice but for the existence of the present war that employs all their forces at home.

Russia has always shown a friendly disposition towards this country. What cause have our people to desire the overthrow of that empire by England and France? The cause of liberty finds no champion in Louis Napoleon or Lord Palmerston. It would be difficult to show any good reason why the American people should pray very fervently for the success of the allies; and our correspondent must pardon us if we do not.

WAR ON THIRD STREET.—The *Gazette* and *Journal* are at war again. The latter is proclaimed the Know Nothing organ; and it is evidently laboring for the election of Mr. Morgan. To use what influence it may still retain with the Whigs, to prevent their supporting Mr. Volz, is the aim of its editor, and it may be attended with some success. Mr. Volz stands a pretty fair chance of an election nevertheless. As there was little chance of being able to elect a Democrat, we are satisfied to support Mr. Volz. He has made a good officer, and his experience will make him still better next year. Mr. Morgan might make a good Mayor; but we object to having all the valuable offices given to one family. His brother-in-law was elected Recorder: that ought to satisfy one family.

But we think it rather strange that the editor of the *Journal* should object to having any Catholic votes cast at the coming election. The same editor, we are informed, tried hard to persuade a Catholic to run for the same office. But strange as this seems it is easily explained. By getting several candidates to run, Mr. Morgan's chances are improved. This is the motive. It may be very shrewd and politic; but it is a kind of treachery we would not like to practice. We will never persuade a *friend* to run for an office when it is our intention to defeat him if we can.

Cook and Bull Story.

A story is going the rounds of the papers, and appeared in the *Journal* a few days ago, that is evidently a sheer fabrication.

The story is, that a man in one of the Southern States became suspected of abolitionism. His neighbors immediately set to work to drive him out of the country. They indicted him for some alleged offence, and had him convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. His friends then had him brought out on a *habeas corpus*, and he was discharged from prison. So runs the tale; and it is a silly romance. In no State of the Union can the writ of *habeas corpus* be employed to bring up a criminal while undergoing his sentence.

The story goes on further to say that, finding he would not leave the country, his persecutors had him indicted again for some other alleged offence, and he was again convicted. This time he was pardoned by the Governor. He then brought suit against his enemies for malicious prosecution, and recovered several thousand dollars damages. This story is told to show the wickedness of slaveholders. But every man of common sense knows that no action will lie to recover damages for malicious prosecution when that prosecution resulted in a conviction. The verdict of conviction is itself a complete bar to all recovery in such an action.

Was the editor of the *Journal* the author of this story?

It was an unfortunate romance, like many other abolition stories.

THREE DAYS IN ONE.—New Year's day this year falls on Monday, and as the banks close on that holiday, the Saturday previous will be the day for taking up notes due on the 30th, 31st and 1st of January. A hint in time to prepare for this may not be unacceptable to the business community.

News of the Day.

Whisky has advanced one and a half cents at Cincinnati.

Negotiations are in progress to have Grisi and Mario appear in Washington on the 10th, 12th and 15th of January.

The Governor of Maryland has declined to call an extra session of the Legislature this winter.

The mortality of New York city for the past week was 379—a decrease of six from that of the previous week.

The population of Arkansas, according to the returns recently laid before the Legislature of that State, is 247,112 souls.

Mark W. Izard, recently appointed and confirmed Governor of Nebraska, is a native of Virginia and at the time of his appointment was Marshal of the territory

An affray occurred at Cincinnati on Christmas day, between two men named Reeves and Hatcher, in which the latter was so seriously injured that he afterwards died. It rose out of a difficulty between the females of the two families.

A Boston paper states that the importation of salt into that city has been so large for the last six months, that it is now difficult to find storage for it, and the salt dealers contemplate applying to the city authorities for permission to stack a few cargoes on the common.

It will be recollected that some months ago the American Express Company's messenger was robbed of forty-five thousand dollars at the depot of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. The supposed perpetrators of the robbery have just been arrested at Cincinnati, and are undergoing an examination.

John Dickey, Jr., formerly of Donegal township, Washington county, recently committed suicide, by hanging himself, at Roney's Point, in East Finley township. At the time of committing the rash act he was said to be laboring under an attack of the *mania a potu*. He leaves a wife and several small children.

The Parker Vein Coal Company's land on George's Creek, in Maryland, covering about 1,700 acres, with all the mine cars, tools, and mining fixtures, were sold by auction in New York on Tuesday, for $250,000. Mr. John Wilson bought it in for the benefit of the stockholders.

Rev. Horatio Potter, Provisional Bishop of New York, has voluntarily relinquished $1,000 of the $6,000 voted by the Diocesan Convention as his annual salary. The Bishop says he has done this from a conviction of what is right. He thinks he can get on in New York city with $5,000 per annum, and rent free.

EDITORS POST:—*Gentlemen:*—I see an advertisement in your paper of the "COSMOPOLITAN ART AND LITERARY UNION," proposing the distribution of statuary, &c., among its members for "Uncle Tom's Cabin." I am anxious to know if it is a *real* thing or a humbug? Yours,

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 26, 1854. ENQUIRER.

"Enquirer" may rest assured the Association he wishes information about is genuine, and no humbug, or we would not have given it the notices we have on sundry occasions. The mere fact that Dr. George H. Keyser has consented to act as Honorary Secretary in this place, we should think was a sufficient guarantee that it was not a swindling concern, but acting in good faith. In conclusion, we can assure "Enquirer" he will, at all hazards, get his money back again (in any $3 Magazine he selects) and stand his chance of drawing the Greek Slave, or some other prize of value. Any one wishing to be better posted, can do so by calling on the Doctor, at 140 Wood street, and procuring one of the illustrated catalogues, which give a full list of prizes to be drawn.

A DEAD HEAD AT A HOTEL.

We have received a free ticket from the proprietors of what is said to be the best hotel in San Francisco. We have no doubt the *Rail Road* House is a splendid affair and we shall certainly try it when we visit the Pacific coast. A free ticket at a hotel in San Francisco would be valuable. It would probably save seven or eight dollars per day.

We can safely recommend the Rail Road Hotel to all who are traveling towards the Golden State.

STILL IN HOPE.—Many of the second advent people continue strong in the faith, and still look forward to the coming of our Saviour and the end of the world. Elder Cummings says—"Brethren, take not one step back to Egypt, neither put off the coming of the Lord to *next spring*, but continue to go to meet the bridegroom. Finish up the work that is to be done as fast as you can, so that you may be ready to be presented before the Father blameless." The editor of the World's Crisis, which has been resumed after a few weeks suspension, remarks—"We have been severely tried and sorely disappointed in not meeting our blessed Saviour in the seventh month of this autumn."

THE GRANARIES OF THE WORLD.—According to a calculation in the Chicago Press, the grain exports of Chicago exceed those of New York by 4,206,303 bushels; those of St. Louis by more than two hundred and fifty per cent.; those of Milwaukee nearly four hundred per cent. Turning to the great granaries of Europe, Chicago nearly doubles St. Petersburg, the largest, and exceeds Galatz and Ibraila combined, 5,406,727. But all this does not prove Chicago to be "the greatest grain port in the world;" for while the imports into Chicago this year have been but fourteen millions of bushels of grain, those of Buffalo have been twenty-two millions!

J. BAYARD TAYLOR.—This distinguished traveler, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, is to lecture this evening, at Masonic Hall, on "India." To say that he is one of the most famous travelers, as well as best lecturers in the country, would be repeating a stereotyped phrase and telling something every one who reads the newspapers already knows. We have heard him twice in our time, and risk nothing in saying that as a lecturer he is as far above his senior in the *Tribune* office (Greeley) as one man can well be above another. Let Masonic Hall be filled to-night.

[For the Daily Morning Post.]

Messrs. Editors,—It is not expected, I hope, that I will notice every slander that is in circulation against met me; yesterday's *Commercial Journal*, however, contains one *Editorially*, which I shall not let pass unnoticed. That paper charges indirectly, and directly too, that I applied for admission to, and was rejected by, a Know Nothing Lodge. On this charge, made by Robert M. Riddle, Esq., or any one else, I put the seal of falsehood, and declare that never did I seek admission to any secret political association whatever.

The Mayoralty of this city could not temptme to join an organization based upon no principles but proscription of such men as my father was, and such as Robert M. Biddle's *father is—a foreigner by birth*. But, if I had joined, as "common rumor" says Mr. Riddle has, affection for an aged and venerated parent, whose only crime, in the eyes of the Know-Nothings, is his foreign birth, would have prompted me to conceal, at least from him, my connection with such an order. The remeimbrance of an honest, respected, Irish father, who had conferred innumerable benefits upon his son, would have appealed to all the sensibility and affection of my nature against pursuing a course calculated to wound his old, fond heart, and hasten him to the grave upon the brink of which he is already tottering.

Respectfully, FRED. E. VOLZ.

☞ The Putnam *Banner* wants to know what there is in a name, when Geo. Washington Fleetwood, Thos. Jefferson Fleetwood, Andrew Jackson Fleetwood, and Napoleon Bonaparte Fleetwood, were all whipped in Monroe county, a short time since, for house-burning, counterfeiting, sheep stealing, &c.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY.—The scientific world of Paris is specially interested at this moment in a subject which has an immediate importance for the industrial world—the fabrication of sugar and alcohol from wood.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP GEORGE LAW.

$1,500,000 in Gold.

The steamship *George Law*, Lieutenant G. V. Fox, U. S. N., commanding, left Aspinwall at 12 o'clock (midnight) on the 16th instant, arrived at New York at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. She brings the California mails of the 1st inst., $1,461,646 in treasure on freight, and 224 passengers.

The U. S. steamer Princeton arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, December 8, and was to leave on the 12th for Aspinwall. The U. S. steam-frigate Susquehanna arrived at Acapulco on the 9th of December, to call on the 12th for the Philadelphia, via Valparaiso and Rio Janeiro. The U. S. steam-frigate Mississippi arrived at Benicia on the departure of the Sonora (December 1st) from San Francisco.

The steamship Susquehanna left San Francisco for New York on the 25th. She will touch at Rio Janeiro. On Saturday a musician of the Susquehanna, named Chapman, complained before the recorder of ill-treatment received from Commander Buchanan. The recorder deciding he had no jurisdiction in the matter, a civil suit was brought the same day before a justice of the peace, and damages assessed in the sum of $100.

On Saturday, the 29th, an application was made to the Judge of the Twelfth District for a writ of *habeas corpus* to discharge certain Russian prisoners on board the Sitka. The point insisted upon by counsel in making the application seemed to be that the prisoners could not be retained on board the Sitka, as she was a merchant vessel, and also that she had come here from an English port. The Sitka was a Russian-American vessel, captured near Petroravlowski and brought to San Francisco by her captors after remaining some days in the harbor of Vancouver.

The fact of the application created considerable excitement. The writ was served by a deputy sheriff on the officer second in command of the Sitka, an English naval officer, on the 25th, and the prisoners were to have been brought up on Monday, the 27th. On Sunday, the 26th, however, a little after daylight, the Sitka hoisted anchor, got under weigh, and left the harbor, probably for Vancouver, thus disposing in a very summary manner of the *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Randolph, the attorney at whose instance the writ was served, called the attention of the court to the fact of the sailing of the Sitka, and that an attachment might be issued for the officer on whom the writ was served. The object of these suggestions was evidently to lay the basis for some future action of the government in relation to the matter.

ECUADOR.

Important from Ecuador.—The Purchase of the Galapagos Islands Group by the United States, for Three Millions of Dollars, &c., &c., &c.

[From the Panama Herald, December 9.]

We learn, from good authority, that a treaty has been made between the United States and Ecuador, by which the latter cedes her sovereignty over the Galapagos group to the United States for the sum of three millions of dollars. In making this important announcement, which we have every reason to believe correct, we are unable to give further particulars; but no doubt the matter will be immediately brought before Congress, for its sanction, and the Galapagos may yet become the United States territory before the Sandwich Islands. It is said that rich deposits of guano, of good quality, have been discovered on the islands, which, if true, will prove of great value to the agricultural interests of the States, and justify the expenditure of such a large sum of public money.

GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.

We see no reason for doubting that the important information relative to the sale of the Galapagos Islands is substantially correct, and if the terms and conditions are not yet finally decided upon, the question is under consideration, and the ultimate annexation far from improbable.

We base our opinion upon the following circumstances:

1st. Because the Galapagos Islands are the resort of a large number of American whalers, and would become a very important naval station; and, moreover, large deposits of guano and nitre are said to exist there, which would be of the utmost value to the agricultural interest. And the policy of the present administration is evidently to acquire by purchase important positions beyond the limits of the Union, as is manifested in the case of Cuba, the Sandwich Islands, an island in the Mediterranean, Sitka, an island in the China seas, &c., &c.

2dly. Ecuador is bankrupt, and wants money to pay her debts, and three millions of dollars would be of more use to her than the islands in question, which are now only used as a place of banishment for a few convicts.

3rdly. Because, in consequence of a report made on the 31st of July last by a select committee of the House of Representatives, appointed upon the memorial of the citizens of Delaware, praying the intervention of the government of the United States in the guano traffic with Peru, a commissioner was sent out to Peru and the south coast, and though we do not know his instructions, we may reasonably infer that he has power to treat for the acquisition of any islands containing guano deposits, and that commissioner, we believe, has visited Ecuador.

4thly. General Vitamil, the Ecuadorian minister at Washington, is the proprietor of one of the largest of the islands, and has for some time past been anxious to sell, and it is natural to suppose that he would have brought the subject before the notice of the government of the United States.

Putting all these circumstances together, we do not therefore hesitate in believing the event probable. The Galapagos Islands, as it is generally known; are situated about five or six hundred miles from the coast of America, and lie immediately under the equator. The archipelago consists of ten principal islands, of which five exceed the others in size—namely, Albemarle, Indefatigable, Narborough, James and Charles, the smaller ones are Barrington, Charles, Hood, Bindloes and Abingtod. The climate is not excessively hot, as might be supposed from their position, nor does much rain fall, but the clouds hang low; and though the lower parts are sterile, at an elevation of a thousand feet and upwards it possesses a tolerably luxuriant vegetation.

The islands are all volcanic,—and Darwin, whom we quote, says there cannot be less than two thousand craters throughout the group. They are generally very sterile, and water is exceedingly scarce; on some of the islands, none is known to exist.

The animals, insects and plants of these islands, in most instances, differ from all others known; but they are very few in number, and except tortoises and a few wild pigs, of no use to man. There are numerous good harbors, and the neighboring seas abound with whales, which causes it to be much frequented by whalers. Excellent fish are caught close to the shore, and as we mentioned before in this journal, there is a fishing establishment of about thirty men on the islands, who dry the fish, and find a ready market for them in Peru. Nitre is said to exist, and latterly we have heard of large deposits of guano, extending thirty miles in length by two in breadth, and over 110 feet in depth; but Darwin expressly says that there is a remarkable scarcity of aquatic birds at this group, and captains of vessels who have visited them all assure us that they never knew of the existence of any.

Such are the Galapagos Islands as they at present exist, but if they fall into the hands of the Anglo-Saxons, it is not improbable that their energy, experience and skill may convert them into a fruitful store-house and a pleasant resting-place for the mariner who traverses the Pacific.

A Russian Report.

The St. Petersburg *Journal*, of November 21, contains a report from Prince Menschikoff to the Emperor, dated the 12th.

The Prince states that the approaches of the enemy had not advanced at all for several days, and that, though the batteries continued their fire, the defences sustained it with success. Each night the pieces dismounted during the day were replaced by fresh guns, and the damage repaired. At the same time, additional internal defences were being erected.

The same number of the St. Petersburg *Journal* contains a report from General Dannenberg on the battle of Inkermann, in which the blame of the failure of the attack is thrown on General Seimonoff, who advanced with the right column too precipitately, instead of halting until the left column made its attack.

It also contains a report from Prince Menschikoff to the Emperor, certifying that the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas behaved with the greatest bravery at and after the battle of Inkermann, and praying the Emperor to grant them the Order of St. George of the Fourth Class, for military merit. This prayer the Emperor has been graciously pleased to grant.

The Adhesion of Prussia.

PARIS, December 7.—A telegraph from Berlin states that the new treaty between Austria and the Western Powers had been sent there, and that, at a council held on the 6th, by the King and his Ministers, this adhesion to the treaty was determined on.

A HINT.—What if there should appear in the next European Family Recipe Book (revised in London and Paris) a direction how to take Greece out of maps?—*Punch.*

A New Proposed Railroad to the Pacific.

An extraordinary project has been [illegible] by the Commissioner of the Crown Lands and others to the Canadian Legislature, and has been printed by order of that body for constructing a railway to the Pacific Ocean. The project is embodied in a petition praying for a charter for the "Northern Pacific Railroad Company." The proposed railroad is designed to extend from the city of Montreal by the way of Bytown and the valley of the Ottawa, to the western boundary of Canada, and thence across the St. Mary's river, between Lakes Superior and Huron, at a convenient place, into Michigan, with the further right to enter into engagements with any other railway company or companies in Canada or the United States, for connecting their respective lines in such manner as may be found most advantageous.

The petition refers to the report of Gov. Stevens a proof of the practicability of extending a railroad across the continent of North America, in the valleys of the head waters of the Missouri, and by means of a short tunnel through the mountains at the summit level. The tunnel would be only five thousand fee above the surface of the sea. The approach to it would be gradual, the grade not exceeding sixty feet per mile, and it is believed that after crossing the Rocky mountain summit, a favorable and direct route might be found to San Francisco.

If the proposed road to the Pacific was built there would, without doubt, be some point on the upper Missouri river, where all the railways of the continent reaching westward toward the Pacific, would naturally converge, as a common point of junction and intersection.

Assuming this to be the case, the petitioners for the charter wish to secure a line of railway in the shortest possible distance between the great bend of the Missouri and the Atlantic ocean. They believe that the project is feasible. No physical difficulties exist to hinder its accomplishment. The agricultural and mineral wealth which such a road would open both to the United States and Canada, is urged as a strong argument in its favor; and besides contributing to hasten the settlement of the wild country in the neighborhood of the greatest mountain range, the construction of such a work would materially shorten the transit to the East Indies. It would, in short confer upon Canada and the Northern United States an immense degree of commercial and political importance.

Falling off in the Revenue.

"Alexis," the Washington correspondent of the *North American*, writing under date of the 22d, has this paragraph in relation to the surplus in the treasury a year hence:

A resolution will be offered at the first suitable opportunity, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for an amended estimate of receipts of revenue during the current fiscal year. It is stated, upon creditable authority, that the falling off in the Customs Department is not less than $2,000,000, equal to the aggregate of $16,000,000 for that portion of the year following the 31st of October. The diminution during the preceding four months was over $1,500,000. The decline of 17,600,000 on the whole year will probably extinguish the present surplus in the Treasury, which excites so much painful solicitude on all hands. Thus a very powerful, and, indeed, almost the only argument in favor of the reduction of the tariff will be removed.

"THE ARMY OF VANITY."—Such is the very ungallant term applied, in the *Household Words*, to the two hundred and sixty thousand and ninety-one milliners and dress-makers reported in the English census.

"I cannot bear children," said Mrs. Prim, disdainfully. Mrs. Partington looked over her spectacles mildly before she replied—"perhaps if you could, you would like them better."—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Hernia, or Rupture, a Curable Disease.

☞ DR. KEYSER, of 140 Wood street, begs leave to announce to the public that he has made arrangements with Mr. Marsh, of New York, to sell and adopt his RADICAL CURE TRUSS, which received the prize medal through a surgical committee, consisting of Professors SIDWICK, PARKER, CARNOCHAN, CLARK, LIDLOW, and others, at the New York Industrial Exhibition of all Nations. Dr. Keyser has an office back of his Drug Store, where all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, LACE STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES, PILE PROPS, and SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, are fitted and satisfaction warranted. Trusses at every price can be obtained, and of a quality superior to any others in the market. The great prevalence of Rupture has induced the Dr. to give special attention to those cases of disease requiring mechanical support, with full confidence that his long experience in the treatment of such cases has enabled him to meet the increasing wants of the community in this regard. If you have a rupture do not fail to call.

Ask for Dr. KEYSER, at his Wholesale Drug Store and Truss Depot, No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sign of the Golden Mortar. dec23:daw

If you don't want to be Straight don't wear my Shoulder Brace.

☞ For more than two years we have worn Dr. Keyser's "Washington Surpoder Brace," and feel it a pleasant duty again to recommend its use to all of sedentary occupations, combining the advantages of a Shoulder Brace with those of a pair of Suspenders, it is light and comfortable, and effectually counteracts the disposition to become stoop-shouldered. Those of our readers who are in need of such an article, should call on Dr. Keyser, on Wood street, corner of Virgin alley, and examine this Brace, which has recently been much improved.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch, December 5th, 1854.*

Sold wholesale and retail at Dr. KEYSER'S Truss and Shoulder Brace Depot, 140 Wood street. Sign of the Golden Mortar. dec23:daw

☞ **Another Residenter of New York** Out justice to the good effects of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. Hear him!

NEW YORK, August 30, 1852.

This is to certify that I have had the Liver Complaint for five years, during which time I have tried almost all known remedies, but to no purpose. Hearing of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, I concluded to try a box. I did so, and am now almost cured. I think one box more will effect a permanent cure. I can cheerfully recommend these Pills to all who may suffer from Liver Complaint. I have also found them useful in the most happy results in cases of Sick Headache, or Dyspepsia. MR. SVIFT,

No. 116 Attorney street.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
dec23:daw 60 Wood street.

☞ **To the Debilitated.**—DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL.—There was a time when people were made to believe that certain medicine had a direct influence upon the blood. The fallacy has been exploded. It is now well known that it is only through its elements, the chyle and the secretions, that the character of the vital fluid can be changed. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR purifies the sanguiferous current, by purifying the secretions, and regulating the action of the stomach and liver, and the bowel. It is an alterative and invigorant, and the grand secre of its almost miraculous cures consists in its giving tone to the stomach, bringing the functions of every disordered organ up to the standard of healthful action, imparting to the enfeebled nervous system a self-sustaining power, and rendering it capable of withstanding the external influences which had heretofore depressed or prostrated it. Hence it is a sovereign, unfailing remedy for dyspepsia in all its forms and consequences; for torpor or undue activity of the secretive organs; and for all the fluctuations, expansions and excitements which constitute the symptoms of nervous disease. When the constitution seems broken down, the appetite inert, the digestion feeble, the nerves unstrung, the mind clouded, and the whole system crushed by physical pain and mental despondency, it will revive and restore both the animal strength and the mental energies with a degree of rapidity that in superstitious times would have been attributed to enchantment.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle; two for five dollars; six for twelve dollars. C. H. RING, Proprietor,

192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

AGENTS.

FLEMING & BROS., No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
DR. GEO. J. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, do
R. E. SPARKS & CO., No. 57 Wood street.
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. dec23:daw

☞ **Great Cure of Rheumatism.**—The editors of the Richmond *Republican*, of December 24th, 1852, say that Carter's Spanish Mixture is no quack medicine.

They had a man in their press room who was afflicted with violent mercurial rheumatism, who was continually complaining of misery in the back, limbs and joints;—his eyes had become feverish and watery, neck swollen, throat sore and all the symptoms of rheumatism, combined with Scrofula. Two bottles of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE cured him, and, in an editorial notice as above, they bear testimony to its wonderful effects, and say their only regret is, that all suffering with disease of the blood are not aware of the existence of such a medicine. They cheerfully recommend it.

☞ See their certificate, and notice in full, around the bottle. dec1:1m

☞ **The Pleasure and Comfort** of being well fitted in a SUIT OF CLOTHES, is greatly enhanced by having them soon, and suitable to the season. GRIBBLE has got all that is necessary to effect that great consummation, both as regards fit and quality of goods. Persons wishing to experience all this, and be only moderately charged, can do so by calling at 240 LIBERTY STREET, head of Wood.

P. S.—Pantaloons, in particular, is one of his *greatest forte*. He cannot be beat in the style and fit of this garment. *Numerous references could be given, if necessary, to corroborate this statement.* (dec9) R. GRIBBLE.

TELEGRAPHIC.

For the Morning Post

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 27.—SENATE.—A communication from the Secretary of War was received, relative to the improvement of Rock River Rapids.

A petition from W. H. Brown was presented, concerning apparatus for relieving wrecked vessels.

Mr. Badger moved that the Senate adjourn to Friday. He observed, that during the holidays very few Senators were in their seats; they wanted and took relaxation. Was it not right to do no important business until after the holidays? He then hoped the Senate would adjourn until Friday: then to Tuesday, when the Senate would be full, and the members be prepared to despatch business.

Mr. Johnston moved to re-commit the pending territorial bills. Agreed to.

Mr. Wright submitted a resolution in reference to the improvement of the harbors in New Jersey. Referred.

Mr. Rockwell introduced a House bill giving assent to Congress to the transfer from the State of Massachusetts to the State of New York of Boston Corner, and moved concurrence, which was acquiesced in by Mr. Fish. Passed.

Mr. Fish moved that the committee of foreign relations be instructed to inquire whether any, any what compensation should be paid to Commodore M. C. Perry, for services in relation to the achievement of the late treaty with Japan. Agreed to.

The Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Farley, from the committee on Territories, reported back with amendments the Senate bill authorizing the construction of a subterranean line of Telegraph from the Mississippi or Missouri river to the Pacific ocean. Referred to the committee on the whole state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Latham the Senate bill continuing in force for a limited period the act ascertaining and settling private land claims in California, was referred to the committee on public lands.

The House went into committee on the whole state of the Union, on the Army appropriation bill.

The House then proceeded in committee of the whole to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the army, which passed the committee and was ordered to be reported to the House.

The Postoffice appropriation bill was also considered and passed, and both were subsequently taken up by the House and passed finally.

Mr. Noble introduced a bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Monroe, Michigan, and moved its reference to the committee on commerce.

Thereupon an animated debate arose upon the River and Harbor bill, in which Messrs. Haven, Campbell, Dayley, Washburn and others participated.

The bill was finally referred, and the House adjourned over until Saturday.

Cholera at Messina.

BOSTON, December 27.—A letter from Behn, our Consul at Messina, gives a frightful picture of the cholera. The population is reduced one-half by death and emigration. Twenty thousand persons died between the 22d of August and the 10th of September.

Warehouses Burnt.

BUFFALO, December 27.—The warehouses of Ashley, Jones & Co., forwarders, and Burll & Moore, provision dealers, were burnt this morning. Insurance $10,000, which nearly covers the loss.

Death of Thomas W. Dorr.

NEW YORK, December 27.—The *Evening Post* announces the death, this morning, of Thomas W. Dorr, of Rhode Island, after a long and painful illness.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, 26th instant, by the Rev. E. M'Mahon, Mr. JAMES DOWIS and Miss ANN ELIZABETH BRIGHAM, all of this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **House of Refuge.**—The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the HOUSE OF REFUGE for Western Pennsylvania, for the election of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Twelve Managers, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of Palmer, Hannas & Co., from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 12 M., on MONDAY, January 1st, 1855. Full attendance is requested.

By order of the Board.

JAMES ANDERSON, President.

dec18

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ss:

IN accordance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, providing for the incorporation of the City of Pittsburgh, and of the Supplement of said Act, I, FERDINAND E. VOLZ, Mayor of said City, do issue this my Proclamation, declaring that on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1855, being the 9th day of the month, "The freemen of each Ward of said City," qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, will meet at the several places of holding elections in their respective Wards, and elect by ballot a citizen of said City qualified to be elected a member of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, to be MAYOR of said City; and that on the same day, in conformity to the before recited authorities, and also in pursuance of the Ordinances of Councils districting said City, the citizens of the

First Ward, will elect by ballot one person to be a member of the Select Council of said city, and four persons to be members of the Common Council of said city.

Second Ward, one person to be a member of the Select, and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Third Ward, one person to be a member of the Select, and five persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fourth Ward, one person to be a member of the Select, and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fifth Ward, one person to be a member of the Select, and five persons to be members of the Common Council.

Sixth Ward, one person to be a member of the Select, and four persons to be members of the Common Council.

Seventh Ward, one person to be a member of the Select, and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Eighth Ward, one person to be a member of the Select, and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Ninth Ward, one person to be a member of the Select, and two persons to be members of the Common Council, each of whom shall be qualified to serve as a member of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth.

Given under my hand and the seal of said City of Pittsburgh, this 26th day of December, A. D. 1854.

FERDINAND E. VOLZ, *Mayor.*

Pittsburgh, Dec. 26th, 1854.—[dec28]

Statement,

OF DEPOSITS and balances of Deposits in the BANK OF PITTSBURGH, of the amount of ten dollars and exceeding that sum, which, within the three years next preceding the date of this statement, have not either been increased or diminished, with the names of the depositors, the dates when such deposits were made or balances accrued, and the amount thereof.

Names.	Residence.	Date.	Am't.
Andw. W. Buchanan,		1850, Sep. 20	$100 00
Oliver Collins,		" Nov. 16	60 00
G. Leonhart Gentzer,		" July 16	17 00
J. K. Hendrickson,		1851, Jan. 18	17 66
Ludwig Hund,		1850, Mar. 4	18 00
Colin Mahn,		" July 1	118 00
Jos. Reed (coll'g mill)		1851, Ap'l 14	100 00
A. W. Taylor,	Indiana, Pa.	" Nov. 1	800 00

Statement of Dividends of said Bank which have remained unclaimed for the period of three years preceding the date of this statement, with the names of the Stockholders to whom they are due, their place of residence, etc.

Names.	Residence.	When Declared.	No. of Sha's.	Am't.
Wm. Buckingham,	Zanesville,	May 5, '51	30	$60 00

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ss.—John Snyder, Cashier of the said Bank of Pittsburgh, being duly sworn, upon his oath does say, that he believes the within statement in relation to unclaimed Dividends and Deposits to be correct, as stated.

JOHN SNYDER, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 27th day of December, 1854.

THOS. STARR, Alderman.

dec28:d1tawst

Basement To Let.

A BASEMENT ROOM, 21 feet wide by 32 deep, two-thirds above ground, well finished and well lighted, will be rented cheap until the 1st April. Enquire at the office of the MORNING POST. dec28

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.—Fudge Doings, or Tony Fudge's record of the same, in forty chapters: by Ike Marvel.

Humanity in the City: by E. H. Chagrin.

Ruth Hall, a Domestic Tale: by Fanny Fern.

Life Scenes, or Stories of Things Actual and Possible.

Life—or The Island, or Claude, Turpin, and Jack; being a complete account of the most daring adventures of Claude Duval, Dick Turpin, and Sixteen-String Jack. For sale by

W. A. GILDENNENNEY & CO.,
dec28 No. 76 Fourth street.

THE BACKWARD READER will see how easy it is to read Latin. Ehi Reh Tep ci Foss serue sroe, hgnor sinah, lis spahc, Sefaho, &c., no eht sinah, era delach yb ti. Sold at 12½ cents a cake, at No. 140 Third st. [dec28

THE HERPETIC SOAP cures sore rough hands. All chaps, chafes, &c., on the hands are healed by it. Sold at 12½ cents a cake, at No. 140 Third street. dec28

IKE MARVEL'S NEW WORK—FUDGE DOINGS—being Tony Fudge's Record of the same in forty chapters, with portraits of Solomon Fudge, Esq.; and George Washington Fudge, from designs by Darley; 2 vols, 12mo; [illegible] uniform with Reveries of a Bachelor, Dream Life, &c. [illegible] or sale by

H. MILLER,
dec28 No. 52 [illegible]R & CO., [illegible]mithfield street.

HAY PEAUILES—300 bus just re[illegible]ived and for sale by
dec28 HENRY H. COLLINS.

BEANS—20 bbls for sale by
dec28 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LINSEED OIL—25 bbls for sale by
dec28 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LIME—100 bbls Louisville Lime for sale by
dec28 HENRY H. COLLINS.

MESS PORK—12 bbls for sale by
dec28 HENRY H. COLLINS.

KEG BUTTER—15 kegs for sale by
dec28 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

LARD—10 kegs for sale by
dec28 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

DRIED APPLES—75 bus for sale by
dec28 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

CHEESE—200 boxes for sale by
dec28 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

GOOD FARMING LANDS FOR SALE, in lots of 5, 10, 20 or 100 acres, as may be
WANTED;
situated in Virginia, near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
ONE THOUSAND
acres for sale, at $5 per acre.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
in search of good Farms do not need
TO GO WEST
for good land. Call on S. CUTHBERT & SON,
dec25 No. 140 Third street.

BUTTER—10 bbls fresh roll for sale by
dec25 HENRY H. COLLINS.

HONEY