# Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING::::::::DECEMBER 30.


**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.

**A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.**

THE SATURDAY MORNING POST.

"Any one who would make himself a New Year's present that will last the whole of the year 1855, for the trifling sum of two dollars, or who would make a gift to some friend or acquaintance with less of this world's goods than himself, and one that would remind him for twelve months of the munificence of the donor, could not make a more judicious investment than by subscribing for the SATURDAY MORNING POST. On the other hand, if any friend of ours wishes to make us an acceptable present, let him get us up a club of ten subscribers at one dollar each, in return for which we will send him ten copies of the paper for a whole year. The number issued to-day contains the following:

*Editorials*—A Merry Christmas; Russia and the Allies; Horace Greeley's Lecture; Destitution in New York; Napoleon Prophecying; England and France; Cook and Ball Story; and A Noble Charity.

*Poetry*—A Visit from St. Nicholas.

*Humorous Sketch*—A Turnpike and a Divorce.

*Miscellaneous and News*—California Shepherd Dog; Depression of Industry in New York; Parrafine; Arrival of Belgian Convicts; Catching a Tartar; Christmas; A New Proposed Route to the Pacific, &c., &c.

*Foreign News*—By the steamers America and Washington.

*California News*—By the George Law; Purchase of the Gallapagos Islands.

Also, the Local Intelligence of our City, and the principal occurrences of the week in a condensed form. The price of a single subscription is $2,00; to a club of ten, $1,00; and for single copies five cents.

**THE UNITED STATES A MEDIATOR.**

Some time ago, Mr. Clingman offered a resolution in the House of Representatives, instructing or requesting the President to offer the mediation of our government in the settlement of the Eastern Question and the war in Europe. A letter writer from Washington states that it will pass the House, and probably the Senate. Should such be the case the offer will doubtless be made to the nations engaged in the war. Will they accept our mediation? Will they allow a Republic to become the arbitrator to settle the vexed questions of the balance of power in Europe; the possession of Constantinople; the protection of the Greek church in Turkey; the guarantees of future peace; the free navigation of the Danube; the indemnities for losses by this war, and the expenses of the contest? Will the proud monarchies of Europe submit such issues to the arbitrament of Republicans? It can hardly be expected. But the resolution is right; the offer should be made. It is no unusual thing; and our government, standing clear as it does of all connection with the issues involved in the combat, would seem to be a proper party to make the proposal. During our war with Mexico, the English government offered its mediation between the contending parties; but the offer was declined by our government. Similar offers have frequently been made, and sometimes have been accepted, and resulted in the restoration of peace.

With Austria and Prussia, allied with the Western Powers, as it is now alleged they will be, the Emperor of Russia can have no desire to continue the war. The much coveted prize on the Bosphorus cannot be won against such an array of enemies. To him an offer of mediation might be acceptable. But England and France, strengthened by their German alliances, and all powerful at sea, will hardly consent to relinquish the opportunity of humbling and crushing a dreaded adversary. They are armed and roused for the conflict, and though not so successful at first as they had hoped, they still are confident of ultimate triumph. The war is doubtless popular now in England and France. Those two Nations will probably reject all offers of mediation at present.

It would be a glorious spectacle for the "model republic" to stand forth as the pacificator of half the old nations of the world. And even though that mediation were refused, the offer could not fail to be treated with respect.

Some of the writers from Washington even go so far as to designate the men whom our government should send out as negotiators. Ex-Presidents Van Buren, Tyler and Fillmore are named. But there is little chance that their services will be needed or accepted in such a work. The Western Powers show no signs of flagging zeal for the contest, and no disposition to sheath the sword, till the political map of Europe is materially changed, and the Russian Empire deprived of power for future disturbance or alarm. All parties are preparing for a long and desperate struggle, and long and desperate it will be before the Russian power is broken, or its haughty monarch humbled. Seventy millions of people, obedient to the will of one firm and able man—a people accustomed to war and military discipline; brave, hardy, and devoutly believing that they are but fulfilling their national destiny—such a people can never be conquered; such an empire cannot be overthrown. There is a "Manifest Destiny" in Russia as well as in America; and that idea inspires the Russians to deeds of valor, and patience under disaster and suffering, that are surpassed by no other nation. The whole Russian people believe that Constantinople will yet be a Russian city, and the Southern seat of their empire. For centuries they have waited for the time to grasp the prize. A long line of able sovereigns has fostered the tradition, and prepared for the conquest. The time may not yet have arrived, but the indomitable will of the north cannot be turned from its purpose, nor that mighty empire subdued. Twice have the enemies of Russia sought to reach the heart of the empire, and in both instances the invading armies have been utterly destroyed. A Swedish army of seventy thousand was overthrown at Pultowa. A French army of near four hundred thousand reached Moscow, and scarce one-fifth of them ever saw their homes again. How large an army can all the allies spare for a similar attempt in the present war? A Russian winter and Russian armies would destroy millions.

Unless the mediation of some neutral nation can arrest the strife it cannot fail to become the most bloody and memorable in the annals of time. It would be a proud day for our country could its friendly offices be accepted, and succeed in staying the effusion of blood. The object is worthy of an effort. Its failure can do no harm. Let the offer of mediation be sent forward then, and speedily.

AN OFFER.—We hereby offer to the parties at war on Third street our friendly mediation. We would be happy to become the agent in staying the effusion of ink and billingsgate between the *Journal* and *Gazette*. The Mayor question is becoming almost as interesting as the Eastern question, and the battle between our Whig neighbors is nearly as furious as before Sevastopol. The loss of life, however, is trifling. [illegible] Greytown. *Is* [illegible]

**News of the Day.**

Col. R. B. Carpenter, of Covington, who was shot by Mr. Perkins, has so far recovered from his wounds as to be enabled to ride out.

The fellow Reap, who robbed a Mrs. Bicketts, a poor washerwoman of Cincinnati, a few days ago, has been arrested in Frankfort, Ky.

The Boston Weekly Bank Statement shows a decrease of $608, 310 in loans, $371,268 in deposites, and $75,925 in circulation, and an increase of $224,917 in specie.

A Mr. McDonald, of Fayettee county, Va., was robbed of twelve hundred dollars while in the Cincinnati Market, Saturday, looking at the show meats.

A monster nugget of gold was found lately in Calaveras county, California, weighing 161 pounds, and valued at $38,916. This we believe is the largest lump yet found in either California or Australia.

A "fusion" is in progress in the Iowa Legislature between the National Whigs and the Democracy, by which it is proposed to return Cook, National Whig, to the U. S. Senate, and elect Democrats to all the State offices.

The steamship Pacific, which sailed from New York for Liverpool, on Wednesday, had on board Lord Elgin and suite. Her mail, which is the largest ever taken out on one steamer contained 67,000 letters.

The first floor of Jaynes mammoth building on Chestnut street, has been rented for three years, by Postmaster Miller, of Philadelphia, for postal accommodations, until the new United States building is erected, which, it is understood, will not be before 1857.

The Legislature of Indiana will convene at the State capitol on Thursday, January 11th, 1855, and its session is limited to eight weeks by constitutional provision. A United States Senator is to be elected to supply the place now held by Pettit.

The freight depot of the Michigan Southern Railroad at White Pigeon, was burned last Sunday night, with all its contents. It contained considerable freight, and the total loss is estimated at about $10,000. It was thought that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

At a special election held in Sangomon county, Ill., Jonathan McDaniel, (Dem.) was elected to the Legislature in place of Abraham Lincoln, (Whig) who resigned for the purpose of being a candidate for the United States Senate, as it required him to vote for himself to secure his election. In other words the opposition had one majority with Lincoln's vote; but a Democrat succeeding him the face of affairs is materially changed.

**The Great Adjourner.**

Daniel Webster was called the Great Expounder, for his thorough knowledge of the Constitution; Thurlow Weed the Great Remembrancer, for his remarkable recollection of events—some of which never occurred; and the Hon. George E. Badger, Senator of the United States from North Carolina, deserves the title of The Great Adjourner, for his consistent and persevering motions to adjourn in season and out of season. No one can fail to remark this who keeps the run of the Congressional debates. There have been three adjournments since the meeting of Congress, amounting to nearly two weeks in the aggregate, and on each particular occasion it was at the suggestion of Mr. Badger. His last motion of the kind was made on Wednesday last, when, after the North Carolina Senator had shown the necessity for it, that body took a recess of six days; and it must be borne in mind that, whether these grave and reverend seigniors are in session or not, they draw their sight dollars a day. What makes the bad taste of Mr. Badger's eternal motions to adjourn more patent, is the fact that he recently introduced a bill to increase his own and fellow-members' per diem more than fifty per cent.; and this too at a time when the income of everybody else throughout the land is reduced in about the same ratio. If there are good and sufficient reasons for adding so largely to the already enormous expenditure for the pay of Congressmen, (considering the amount and quality of labor performed) we think that while the subject of increased pay was under consideration a sense of decency would suggest their working at least three days in the week. But Mr. Badger thinks and acts differently. His *forte* evidently lies in the time-killing line, and having "found his forte" he is determined to make the most of it.

[From the London Daily News.]

**The Alleged Guarantee Against Revolutionary Movements.**

A morning contemporary published yesterday what purports to be an abstract of the treaty concluded between Austria and the Western Powers. We place little faith in this abstract. The journal, in which it appears, has been rather notorious of late for its readiness to give publicity to the most false and absurd reports upon slender or no authority. In addition to this, there is a precision in the details of the statement very remote from the vagueness which would be likely to characterize such accounts, as could escape by the indiscretion of officials, of the tenor of a treaty which is not, we believe, to be ratified till the 15th. There is, however, something so radically and incurably bad in what is alleged to be the purport of the fourth article of the treaty, that we will not believe any English Minister can have given his sanction to it, until the publication of the document may place the shameful fact beyond dispute.

The tenor of the fourth article is said to be: "England and France pledge themselves that the territorial possessions of the Emperor of Austria shall, *under all circumstances*, remain undiminished." England has sanctioned the diminution of the territories of the King of the Netherlands. England did not interfere when one sovereign in alliance with it—Louis Philippe—was stripped of all his territories. Why? Because England respected in every other people that right to choose their own ruler and form of government, which our forefathers successfully asserted at the revolution of 1688, and again on the accession of George I. England guarantees the integrity of the Ottoman Empire against foreign aggression; but England sanctioned and supported the Greeks when they shook off the Ottoman yoke. In like manner England might consistently pledge itself to defend the Austrian Government and State against the aggressions of Russia or any other foreign power. But for England to pledge itself "that she shall—UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, remained undiminished," would be at once a base sacrifice of the rights of the people, a gross violation of the first principles of justice, and a cowardly desertion of its hereditary policy.

For England to pledge itself that "the territorial possessions of the Emperor of Austria shall, *under all circumstances*, remain undiminished, is *to understand to lend assistance when called upon to put down any attempt on the part of the Hungarians or Italians to re-assert their liberties*. By what means could England fulfil such a pledge? Would an English Government send troops to fight against Italians or Hungarians in arms to assert their liberties. Would an English Parliament vote subsidy to hire troops to fight for the Emperor of Austria in such a cause? Would the English people tolerate a repetition of the unutterable baseness of the statesman who caused Mazzini's letters to be opened, and who, by imparting their contents to the Neapolitan Government, made himself accessory to the murder of the Bandieri? *We will not believe that any English Minister has been base enough, by taking such pledge, to yield himself up as a tool to a despot "under all circumstances."* We will not believe that any English Minister can be such a fool as to expect that an English Parliament or the English people would tolerate such baseness on his part. A true English Minister, if insulted by a request that he should take such a pledge, would quietly answer that England had put down insurrection in Ireland without asking the aid of Austria, and that Austria must not expect aid from England should insurrections occur in any part of its dominions. He would go on to say that the English people, having exercised the right of deposing a Sovereign who sought to trample on the national conviction and will, could not with common decency interfere to prevent any other people from following their example. England's principle and practice are to abstain from all interference between nations and their rulers when in controversy or at war with each other; and to recognize the *de facto* rulers of every nation as long as they maintain their place—believing that the national will is the only legitimate tenure of a government.

**Meeting of the State Committee.**

There was quite a full attendance of the members of the Democratic State Committee in this city on the 27th inst., and the proceedings were conducted with spirit and unanimity. The meeting of the Committee will, no doubt, produce the happiest results. Mr. Bonham presided, and B. B. Chase, of Susquehanna, acted as Secretary *pro tem.*

After a full and free interchange of opinion in relation to the present position and duties of the Democratic party, the following resolutions and address were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the immutable truths embodied in our principles, which have been faithfully and successfully carried out by the Democratic party, and which the glory, honor, and prosperity of the country have been upheld and secured, forbid and preclude the possibility of our making any treaty with error, or forming alliances for the sake of expediency, or temporary party triumphs.

*Resolved*, That the allegations against the Democratic party of using influences to obtain the votes of naturalised citizens, and of favoritism towards them in the distribution of offices, are unfounded and unjust:—that while there has been no proscription on account of religion or birth place,—no negation of constitutionally guaranted privileges,—there has not been any deviation from that principle of justice, that regards equally the rights of every citizen.

*Resolved*, That our faith in the great fundamental Democratic doctrine has not been diminished by the fortuitous combination of circumstances that occasioned the temporary defeat of the Democratic party in this State, confidently believing that the people will perceive in the first attempt to incorporate into our system of government principles and measures inimical to the rights of any, the beginning of a policy dangerous to the rights of all.

*Resolved*, That the idea, that the old issues on which the Democratic party triumphed, have been abandoned by our opponents and are obsolete, is false and deceptive—all experience proving that on the acquisition of power by our adversaries, they seek to overthrow the Democratic and substitute the antogonistic policy.

*Resolved*, That as the battle of the Democracy is a battle for measures, not men—principles, not place—the defeat of their candidates produces no evils or discouragements, except so far as it may enable their opponents, for a time, to carry out obnoxious measures; and having fully aware of this truth, a sense of duty and patriotism will constrain them with unrelaxed zeal to advocate, and unabated vigilance to guard, those principles of government to which the country is indebted for its unexampled growth and prosperity.

*Resolved*, That a State Convention of the Democratic citizens of this Commonwealth, composed of a number equal to the Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly, to be selected in the usual way in the respective Representative and Senatorial Districts of the State, to be held at Harrisburg, on the Fourth day of July, A. D. 1855, to nominate a suitable person for the office of Canal Commissioner, transact such business and adopt such measures as the exigencies of the times may seem to demand.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

*Fellow-Citizens*:—The State Committee of the Democratic party have thought proper to address you briefly on the present aspect of public affairs.

A full conference with one another, and a careful review of the facts connected with the late election, have satisfied us that we have nothing to fear in the future. The Constitution of the country is not yet under the feet of those who would trample upon it. The civil rights of our citizens are not yet overthrown. The Democracy has weathered a storm and rode it out in triumph. We have encountered many an enemy, but never one that did not in due time fall before us. We are armed from head to foot in all the strength of a just cause, and truth has thrown her broad shield over us. We stand up as we have ever stood for equal laws and equal rights; for that liberty of conscience which the Constitution guarantees to all men, and fighting for such principles as these, we are and must continue to be invincible. The idea that the American people will ever deliberately consent to see the great doctrines for which their fathers fought and died in the revolution, overthrown for the sake of giving office to a few politicians, is simply preposterous. If any true Democrat sees anything to fear in the signs of the times, let him add to his faith courage. The good sense, the honesty and love of justice, which characterise the public mind, will scatter the present combination of adverse elements to the wind. In a very short time the Democracy will be stronger than ever. We can afford to go into a minority for a season, and then emerge, as we shall do, with brighter hopes and prospects for the future. We will soon teach anew, and in a manner more impressive than ever the lesson so often read and so fully known and understood, that the policy and principles of the Democratic party can alone make the institutions of a free country safe.

Remember that the Democracy has completely quelled the most dangerous enemies. The political superstitions and greedy infatuation which threatened to put the industry of the people under the dominions of banking and manufacturing capital, are almost entirely extinguished. The party that advocated those dangerous doctrines, with so much energy, talent and boldness, and with which we struggled for seventy-five years, has been crushed to death in the folds of a new organization, that has not a single element in it to give strength and endurance. It was constructed to give it temporary success, but that very feature will insure its speedy and final repudiation. The party that has beaten Federalism in so many shapes will not be conquered by an enemy which avows no political principles at all, or which is ashamed to own that it belongs, when it is the face of the people. The Eagle will not be hawked at and brought down by the mousing owl.

We regard the defeat of Governor Bigler as a great misfortune to the State, and we feel sure that history will so record it. Nevertheless, let us give the measures of his successor a fair and impartial consideration. The tree will be known by its fruits. If he boldly uses the veto against the corrupting influence of incorporated wealth; if he does not prostitute the prerogative of the pardoning power to the use of his political friends; if he economises the public treasure; if he keeps the oath he takes at his inauguration, and disregards that which he took in the Know Nothing Lodge, on the 15th of June last, at the corner of Ninth and Arch streets, in this city, we will be bound to confess that his administration is a better thing than we hoped. But if, on the other hand, the influence of his office shall be lent out to the evil purposes of bad men—if he stirs up religious bigotry and strife among the people—if he squanders the money of the tax-payers or despoils the Commonwealth of her public works, without adequate consideration—if he acknowledges the sworn obligations he owes to the subterranean party for services rendered in his election, as being more binding than the fealty he owes to the Constitution—then he is entitled to no forbearance—his name will become a hissing and a by-word, and the short period of his power will be remembered hereafter, as we remember the blights and mill-dews, the times of famine and droughtand potato-rot, when all the years of plenty and prosperity are forgotten.

We ask you, fellow-citizens, to consider and reflect carefully upon the political topics which the present condition of things suggests. Our opponents work in secret. They prefer darkness rather than light. They have no principles which they are not ashamed to discuss. But the Democracy rely on a fearless, frank and full avowal of their sentiments. The contrast between such a course and that of a party which shrinks from all public investigation, is alone sufficient to give the Democracy an enviable moral superiority which must in a very short time secure them the political ascendency among a people so marked by the manly virtues of truth and boldness, as are the freemen of Pennsylvania.

J. ELLIS BONHAM, Chairman.

E. B. CHASE, Sec'y.

Philada., Dec. 26, 1854.

LECTURE.—Bayard Taylor's lecture comes off this evening at Masonic Hall. He is a speaker well worth hearing, and we hope he will be greeted with a full house.

**Magazines.**

BLACKWOOD, for December, is received from the publishers, Leonard, Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York. It is an excellent number of the best magazine in the language. Now is the time to subscribe, as the next number commences a new volume, and we are certain no one can treat himself to a better present for the New Year than by subscribing to Blackwood. Price $3 a year; or for Blackwood and any one of the four Reviews (Edinburgh, London Quarterly, North British and Westminister) $5 per year; or for the whole five periodicals $10.

HARPER, for January, is in town, and for sale by Gildenfenney & Co. and Miner & Co. The opening article on Andrew Jackson, we doubt not, is worth the price of the number.

**Dr. Fitch and Consumption.**

[From the Salem [illegible]]

We give the following communication [illegible] of our old subscribers, a well known citizen of New Garden, Columbiana county, Ohio, an invalid in our vicinity, having to go to Cleveland to-morrow to leave Pittsburgh as long as he had decided, he will therefore forego entirely his minor appointments, and remain in this city until the middle of January, receiving calls daily, (Sabbath excepted,) till SATURDAY EVENING, January 13th, at his rooms at the City Hotel. All persons desiring to consult him was particularly requested to make as early application as possible, as under no circumstances will it be possible for him to remain longer than the time specified; it will, therefore, be useless to make application after that date, except by letter or by incurring the expense of a journey to New York.

N. B.—To patients visiting Dr. Fitch from a distance, a reduction from his regular charge will be made, in consideration of the expense of traveling. [illegible]

SALEM, Columbiana Co., O.,
October 23, 1854.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*: Dear Sir—Learning that Dr. C. M. Fitch, of New York, is about to deliver a course of lectures in your city, on the causes and curability of Consumption, I think I cannot do an act of greater justice to him, and at the same time to the community, than to make known through the columns of your Journal the beneficial effects of the plan of treatment advocated by Dr. F. in my own case as well as in several others which have come under my observation. In September, 1853, I consulted Dr. Fitch in New York, for disease of the lungs, under which I had been laboring for several years. For five years I had been more or less troubled with a cough, which had gradually increased upon me, until it had become almost impossible for me to get a night's rest. I coughed almost incessantly, raised great quantities of thick, heavy matter, and had most profuse exhausting night sweats. My voice was almost gone; I could only speak in a whisper. I had tried quite a number of different remedies, but from none had I received anything more than temporary and partial relief. My neighbors regarded my case as hopeless, and I myself thought so also. Dr. Fitch, however, gave me more encouragement than I had any reason to have anticipated; furnished me with medicines, an inhaling tube, and other articles, besides full directions in regard to exercise diet, bathing, &c., &c., and I returned home. I am happy to be able to say that the treatment has effected much more in my case than any one had considered possible. I began to improve almost immediately, and my improvement has steadily continued until the present. Dr. C. M. Fitch examined my lungs in the early part of July, and found one entirely healed, and but slight irritation present in the other. My cough was entirely gone. I could rest well at night, and my strength so greatly restored that I have been able to attend to my business without interruption. Dr. C. M. Fitch also prescribed for my daughter in the early part of July last. She had been raising blood, was much reduced, and laboring under a very distressing cough. In three months her cough was nearly or quite removed, her strength greatly improved, and she has been troubled with no attack of bleeding since. I have also known several instances in this vicinity where patients have been relieved, who have applied to Dr. Fitch, after witnessing the beneficial results of his treatment in my own case. One case in the family of Milton Rakestraw, residing not far from me, is deserving of notice. Dr. Fitch, when at this place last summer, prescribed for his son, seven years of age, who had been suffering under a severe cough for nine months, and succeeded in relieving the cough, if not entirely removing it, in the course of one month; and the child at present enjoys better health than ever before. Results like these should certainly be known. I think you could be doing a great service to the community by making them public. I could send several other cases of almost or quite equal interest.

Trusting that this may be deemed worthy of interest in your column, I remain yours, truly.

DAVID SCATTERGOOD.

Hon. Edward A. Hannegan, formerly United States Senator from Indiana, and afterwards Minister to Berlin, intends removing to California, to engage in the practice of his profession.

The Royal Mail steamship "America," which arrived at Boston on Tuesday last, brought a cargo valued at $2,500,000. The Washington, which arrived on the previous Sunday at New York, had one valued at $3,000,000.

[From the N. Y. Times, December 23.]

**The Citizen.**

We understand that John Mitchel has withdrawn from the *Citizen* and from public life. One reason for this step is, that his eyesight has been injuriously affected by his labors; and another is the conviction, that the extent to which he has been personally identified with the paper has been injurious to its influence and prosperity. He confesses that he has been grievously disappointed in the temper of the American people—finding them much less disposed than he had imagined to encourage the free expression of opinion upon all subjects. The *Citizen* lost about *one thousand* subscribers in consequence of the proclamation of his desire for an "Alabama plantation well stocked with fat negroes;" and several thousand more followed when he commenced the war upon Archbishop Hughes. Mr. Mitchel declares his intention to remain in entire obscurity for at least *four* years. He will contribute, however, to the *Citizen*, mainly on literary topics, and always under his own signature. The paper will be conducted hereafter by Mr. McCleneham, who has been connected with its editorial department from the beginning.

☞ **Facts, Without Comment.**—The public should know them.

NEW YORK, October 10, 1852.

MRS. Hardey, No. 119 Suffolk street, writes us that she has been troubled with worms for some time, and that she used one vial of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, which brought away over fifty large worms. Her usual good health immediately returned.

MRS. Quigley, No. 162 Bank street, New York, under date of November 23, 1852, writes us that she had a child which had been unwell for better than two months. She procured a bottle of M'Lane's Vermifuge, and administered it. The child passed a large quantity of worms, and in a few days was as hearty as ever it had been. Parents, with such testimony before them, should not hesitate when there is any reason to suspect worms, and lose no time in procuring and administering Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. It never fails, and is perfectly safe.

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

Purchasers will be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
No. 60 Wood street.

dec30:1aw

☞ **Nervous Disease Controlled and Conquered.**—Three-fourths of the physical pain endured by the human race proceeds from affections of the nerves. The unutterable agony of neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, spasms, headache, and a thousand nameless pangs that dart through every portion of the system, and distract the brain, are referable directly to an unnatural condition of the nervous system. The weaker sex are a prey to a variety of agonies that may truly be called infinite, all growing out of the disordered action of the nerves. The nerves are the seat of all pain. Kill the nerve of a "raging tooth," and the pain ceases. Destroy the nerves of a limb, and it is paralyzed. Render all the nerves of the frame insensible, and you produce death. Of what immense importance, therefore, must a preparation be that will infuse health, vigor, hardiness, and permanent energy, into this complex arrangement of vital agents known as the nervous system. Experience has proved, the faculty admit, the record shows, that Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL will produce these almost miraculous effects. If all men could witness the changes it brings about in the condition of those who are "ready to perish"—how it banishes melancholy, begets strength, controls pain, builds up and fortifies the constitution, and prolongs life—it would be unnecessary to advertise it. Newspapers are merely used as media to draw attention to it. To be universally used, and unhesitatingly relied upon, it merely requires to be universally known. The aid of the press is invoked to guide the public to this living fountain; but no printed words can adequately set forth its value.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle; two for five dollars; six for twelve dollars. O. 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. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, do
R. S. SELLERS & CO., No. 57 Wood street.
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. dec30:4w

☞ **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 mattery, 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. d-c1-1m

☞ **The Pleasure and Comfort** of being well fitted in a SUIT OF CLOTHES, is greatly enhanced by having them cut, 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 forts*. He cannot be beat in the style and fit of this garment. Numerous references could be given, if necessary, to corroborate this statement. (dec6) R. GRIBBLE.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

[illegible] Morning Post.

[illegible] SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 29.—SENATE.—The annual appropriation bills from the House, for the Post Office and Army, came up and were referred to the committee on finances.

Mr. Cooper presented sundry memorials, one of which was in reference to an expedition to the Arctic Seas.

Mr. Fish introduced a bill to remit certain penalties to merchant vessels in relation to passengers.

A special report from Mr. Schoolcraft, upon Indian matters, was received, and on motion of Mr. Badger, referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

The Senate adjourned until the 2d of January.

**The Great Southern Mail.**

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 28.—The probability now is that the great Southern mail will not be carried at all after the 1st of January. The contracts with Douglass were simply to carry the mail. He proposed to sub-let to the South Carolina Railroad. The Department forbids it, and if he persists, will probably annul the contract. There have been no arrangements made for wagon transportation. The Department is severely censured by the press as vacillating, imbecile and malicious.

**From Mexico.**

NEW ORLEANS, December 25.—The Orizaba brings Mexico dates to the 19th. Two victories had been gained by the government over the insurgents.

The steamship Nautilus, which was reported as lost, arrived at Tampico.

The Mexican war steamer Iturbide was at Vera Cruz.

The latest accounts state that Alvarez was eighteen leagues from the City of Mexico.

Santa Anna was almost unanimously elected President.

**Missouri Senate.**

NEW YORK, December 29.—The Missouri Senate on Monday elected M'Cracken, Anti-Benton, Secretary. In the House, Newland, Whig, was elected Speaker, twenty Benton men voting for him. The Governor's message was not delivered. The Whig members have adopted a platform, discountenancing the efforts of the Free Soilers and Abolitionists to continue the agitation of slavery, and declaring that they will not vote for any person for Senator not favorable to their views on the Nebraska bill.

**United States Senator Election.**

BUFFALO, (New York,) December 28.—Four unsuccessful attempts have been made to elect a U. S. Senator. The contestants were—Harlan, (whig) who received 43 votes, and Cook, (silver gray whig) supported by the Nebraska-ites, who received 44 votes. There were 10 scattering votes.

**Burglary and Murder.**

NEW HAVEN, Ct., December 29.—The house of Joseph Sears of Nangatuck, was entered by burglars this morning. Mr. Sears head was fractured, and a young child murdered to prevent alarm. Sears was sleeping in ah opposite part of the house and was not awakened. The murderers escaped.

**Decision of Steamboat Inspectors.**

BOSTON, December 29.—The Board of Steamboat Inspectors report upon the collision between the steamship Canada and the steamer Ocean, and exhonerate the Pilot and Captain of the Canada from blame. They also revoke the licenses of the Captain and Pilots of the Ocean.

**Large Fire.**

TORONTO, December 29.—The extensive cabinet factory of Jacques & Sturges, one of the largest establishments in Canada, was destroyed by fire last night, with nearly all the contents. The loss is £40,000; insurance small. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

**Illinois Central Railroad.**

BUFFALO, December 29.—The main trunk of the Illinois Central Railroad, from Chicago to Cairo, will be open on the 8th of January, and the branch from Cairo to Galena on the 15th.

**Sentence of Pittsgibbons.**

NEW YORK, December 29.—Pittsgibbons, recently convicted of robbing the mails in the Post Office, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the State prison.

**From New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, December 27.—The Mechanics' Institute was burnt this evening. Cotton firm: the sales to-day were 3500 bales; middling 8@8¼ Coffee active, at 8¼@8¾.

**Death of Ex-Governor Moorhead.**

CINCINNATI, December 29.—Ex-Governor Moorhead died last night at his residence in Covington.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **Notice**—The Annual Meeting and Election of Trustees of the ODD FELLOWS' HALL ASSOCIATION OF PITTSBURGH, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Odeon Hall, Fourth street, on MONDAY EVENING, January 1st, between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M., (meeting at 8.) By order of the Board.

J. P. HENDERSON, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, December 29, 1854—dec30:2t

☞ **Board of Trade and Merchants' Exchange.**—The regular monthly meeting of the Association, will be held at their rooms, on TUESDAY, January 2nd, at 7 P. M. A full and punctual attendance is requested, as action will be taken on proposed amendments to the Constitution.

dec30:1d W. S. HAVEN, Secretary.

**Western Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.**

STATEMENT of the Assets of the WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, on the 31st day of October, 1854:

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance due on Capital Stock | $135,000 00 |
| Notes and Bills Discounted | 100,772 30 |
| Premium Notes | 26,853 31 |
| Cash | 9,773 08 |
| Open Accounts | 4,136 25 |
| Mortgages | 1,745 33 |
| Estimated amount due on open Policies, Wrecks, &c. | 3,000 00 |
| Office Furniture, &c. | 400 00 |
| Capital Stock | $283,730 26 |
| | $236,000 |

dec30:1w F. M. GORDON, Secretary.

**FOR TWO DAYS ONLY!**

**PANORAMA OF HUNGARY AND ITALY.**

THIS MAGNIFICENT REPRESENTATION of the celebrated battles of HUNGARY and ITALY, as fought by the noble and patriotic people, in their struggle for Independence, will be exhibited at LAFAYETTE HALL, (entrance on Wood street,) on SATURDAY EVENING, December 30th, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ There will be two exhibitions on NEW YEAR'S DAY, commencing at 2½ o'clock, and at 7½ in the evening. Admission 25 cents; children half price. dec30:2t

**SECOND HAND TOOLS AND MACHINERY.**

One small Hand Lathe;
One small Side Lathe;
One large Double-geared Lathe;
Six 4 band Drawing Frames;
Ten 90 inch Reels, 40 spindles each;
One 10 spindle Twister;
Two hundred 8 inch Speeder Cans;
Cast and Sheet Iron Heading Pipes, &c., &c., for sale very low, at the Eagle Cotton Works, Allegheny.

dec30:3t* KING, PENNOCK & CO.

**For Sale.**

THE FURNITURE, FIXTURES, AND LEASE, of the ST. CLAIR HOTEL, is now offered for sale. It is the finest located Hotel in the city, and doing a good business. Any person wishing to engage in the business, will find it the best opportunity now offered. For further information apply to M. BENNETT,

dec30:1w St. Clair Hotel, Pittsburgh.

FEATHERS—3,000 lbs prime Kentucky Feathers to arrive and for sale by

dec30 HENRY H. COLLINS.

CHEESE—1,000 boxes W. R. Cheese for sale by

dec30 HENRY H. COLLINS.

FISH—140 bbl bbls White Fish;
do do Trout;
60 do Salmon; for sale by

dec30 HENRY H. COLLINS.

W. I. VESCELIUS, the original "AMERICAN CARD WRITER," at the CITY HOTEL, will receive a benefit on New Year. Those wishing to procure packages of his novel and most fashionable *Visiting and Wedding Cards*, will please hand in their orders on or before January 1st, 1855.

A beautifully written package of Cards would be found a very neat and appropriate present from a Gentleman to a Lady.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. B. & T. B. HAMILTON, in the Law business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unfinished business of the firm will be attended to and settled up by T. B. Hamilton, who is fully authorized to attend to the same.

THOMAS B. HAMILTON,
JOHN S. HAMILTON.

☞ As I have determined to leave for the West, I take pleasure in recommending my partner, Thomas B. Hamilton, to the patronage of my friends and former clients.

JOHN S. HAMILTON.

Pittsburgh, December 26th, 1854—(dec29:1m

NEW BOOKS, AT DAVISON'S, No. 65 Market street, near Fourth.

Ruth Hall: by Fanny Fern.
Amabel: a Family History.
Fudge Doings: by Ike Marvel.
Life of Martin Luther; beautifully illustrated American and English editions.
Words to a Young Communicant: by Dr. J. W. Alexander.
Only a Dandelion, &c., &c: by the author of Flower of Family.
Parish and Other Pencillings: Kirwan.
Jeanie Morrison.
Humanity in the City: Chapin.
Revival Sermons; 1st series: Baker.
Plumer's Sermons to Children. Plumer's Tracts.
Juvenile Books for New Year, &c., &c.

dec29 J. S. DAVISON.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—Gold and Silver Watches, of new and beautiful patterns, just received; also, Chains, Keys and Seals to match. Jewelry of late patterns and fine quality.

Rich Variety Goods. Also, Tea Ware, Castors, and the usual staple goods in our line; at as low prices as can be found in this or eastern cities. W. W. WILSON,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,
67 Market street, corner of Fourth.

dec29

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **STILL LONGER POSTPONEMENT OF THE ENTERTAINMENT.**—In consequence of the multitude of demands upon his time, from the purpose which had thus far attended his exertions, Dr. CALVIN M. FITCH finds it impossible to leave Pittsburgh as long as he had designed; he will therefore forego entirely his minor appointments, and remain in this city until the middle of January, receiving calls daily, (Sabbath excepted,) till SATURDAY EVENING, January 13th, at his rooms at the City Hotel. All persons desiring to consult him was particularly requested to make as early application as possible, as under no circumstances will it be possible for him to remain longer than the time specified; it will, therefore, be useless to make application after that date, except by letter or by incurring the expense of a journey to New York.

N. B.—To patients visiting Dr. Fitch from a distance, a reduction from his regular charge will be made, in consideration of the expense of traveling. [illegible]

**Western Farmers' Insurance Company,**
NEW LISBON, OHIO.
H. M'CASKEY, Agent,
ST. CHARLES BUILDING, 108 THIRD ST., PITTSBURGH.

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JAMES KELLY, Pres't. JAMES BURRICK, V. Pres't.
LEVI MARTIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

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