Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING:::::::JANUARY 10.

Our Paris Correspondent.

Read our Paris letter in another column. It gives some intelligence that was not mentioned in either the French or English newspapers, for the best reasons—they dare not do it. The writer is a thorough going Democrat, and speaks with the earnestness of a man who felt what he says.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

Mr. Volz is elected Mayor of Pittsburgh, by a decided majority. The vote was a large one for a Mayor's election. The Know Nothings are defeated again, in our city, by a still more potent political element than secret societies. That element is "*fusion*." "Fusion" has done wonders this year in all the northern States; and now Know Nothingism is bowing down before its sweeping power.

The prestige of victory and the attractiveness of success have departed from the new order. Even the seal of secrecy is removed. During this municipal election they have departed from their quiet and secret mode of operations, and resorted to all the usual appliances of election campaigns. Public meetings and newspaper pledges have been tried in vain. "Fusion" is the strongest element in the field; and it may yet sweep the State and the Union. But this election does not show the state of parties here. A good many Democrats would not vote for Volz. Many Whigs also refused to vote for him.

News of the Day.

Mr. Lauer, a brewer of Reading, Pa., has received an order from parties in Boston—where the Maine Law is in full force—for the supply of *thirty-six barrels* of his Lager Beer weekly!

James Harlan, Whig, was elected, on the 5th inst., U. S. Senator, from Iowa, after a long travail. He succeeds A. C. Dodge, whose second term expires with the present Congress.

Greene, the Chicago broker, who was convicted of murdering his wife by giving her poison, has been granted a new trial. It is now probable that a change of venue will be taken, and the case removed to some of the neighboring courts.

Thomas F. Shields, a well known citizen of Columbus, O., committed suicide by taking laudanum, on Sunday last. The deceased was formerly of the District of Columbia, and was of intemperate habits.

On Wednesday night, 3d inst., a large barn, about six miles north of Reading, belonging to Jacob Shade, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss between four and five thousand dollars—insured for $3000. At the time the fire was raging, his house was entered and robbed of $500, which renders it probable the fire was the work of an incendiary who had pillage in view. This is the second time that Mr. Shade has suffered in the same way, having lost his barn and stock by fire in March, 1853.

Ohio Democratic Convention—Nominations Made.

The Ohio Democratic Convention assembled at Columbus on the 8th, and was fully attended in numbers, and in ability is said never to have been exceeded in the State. On the first ballot Gov. Wm. Medill, of Fairfield, and Lieut. Governor Jas. Myers, of Lucas, were renominated. For Judge of the Supreme Court: R. B. Warden, of Franklin, was nominated on the 3d ballot; for Auditor: Wm. D. Morgan, of Columbiana, on the 1st; and for Board of Public Works: John G. Breslin, of Seneca, on the 1st. Hon. George W. M'Cook, of Jefferson, was renominated for Attorney General, by acclamation. These candidates are all good men and true. A series of resolutions were adopted, to which we will again refer.

WOOD AND CONRAD—MATTER-OF-FACT VERSUS MELODRAMA. — Fernando Wood, the recently elected Democratic Mayor of New York, closed all the grogshops last Sunday, much to the astonishment of the Gothamites who have not heard of such a thing for many a day in their city. Mr. Wood has also introduced a number of other important reforms, and the *Times* (Whig) already advocates his re-election. He, it will be remembered, was abused like a pickpocket by the Federal press during the canvass, so that many men who were not acquainted with their unblushing venality, really suspected the Democracy had taken up for a candidate the greatest scoundrel in New York. Mark, too, the difference between Wood and the melo-dramatic and poetic Mayor of Philadelphia, Conrad. The former proceeds thoroughly and noiselessly in the work of reform, making no magnificent promises but accomplishing, nevertheless, more good than Conrad, who has not yet shut up a doggery or arrested a fair frail one without as much flourish as if he were producing a new act in "Jack Cade."

ROSA DE VRIES.

The popularity in America of this accomplished artiste has been placed upon a foundation which must render it secure for all time to come. At the north, her appearance has been attended with success in every city, while at the south, where it is generally conceded musical taste is more discriminating than at the north, and enjoys the position of a general favorite. The New Orleans papers tell us "she is ever among the most welcome of all the operatic stars who periodically visit our city." At St. Louis, where she is at the present time fulfilling an engagement, we find the popular expression equally to her favor. We take the the following from one of the leading papers of that city:

Of the performance of the charming cantatrice there was but one impression. Either she had, since her last visit to St. Louis, improved on what had already been received as perfect, or she had nerved herself last Thursday night to an extraordinary degree. We had never before heard such bursts of rich, pure melody fall from her lips. Her Casta Diva was one of the most exquisite, most powerful, and most inspiring executions that we thought we had ever listened to. Time may have blunted somewhat our recollection as to Jenny Lind's excellencies in the aria; but certainly while the charm of Ross's voice fell upon the ear, on Thursday, we thought she even excelled the Swedish Nightingale. Her grace, notes, and accents and descents on the scale, the sudden and immense transitions to the extremities of the gamut, were rendered one and all with extraordinary ease and correctness; while the softness, and purity, and pathos, which characterized her intonations throughout, addressed itself directly and effectually to the hearts and sympathies of the audience. If her introduction was favorably, her receptions in the audience hall were so many renewed and renewed triumphs. She was encored at every song. One little piece—not in the bills—and the popular ballad, Sweet Home, appeared to drive home to all the listeners. Signors Lazarre and Ferarelli executed several pieces on the violin and piano, with no little credit to themselves and satisfaction to the audience. By their efficient assistance the character of the con ert was proper y varied, so that if extended an hour or so longer it could have been enjoyed with equal gusto.

Col. BENTON'S ADDRESS AT PHILADELPHIA.—This address will probably net $3,000, of which Col. Benton refuses to receive a cent.—*St. Louis Dem.*

As the hall in which the Colonel delivered d his lecture will hold not more than sixteen hundred persons, and the tickets fifty cents, we think, *Mr. Democrat*, it would require some crowding to get that sum inside. The truth is, the Musical Fund Hall is sufficiently large to hold any audience that could be assembled in Philadelphia to hear a lecture on any subject, and it is from that reason, we presume, that all Quakerdom has no hall that would contain the half of a three thousand dollar house.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER: THE VETO MESSAGE.

We have received and carefully read the message of President Pierce, giving his reasons for refusing to sign the bill of the last session of Congress, making appropriations for Rivers and Harbors. Those who suppose that the President is opposed to all such appropriations, will find, on reading the message, that such is not the fact. The bill of last session appropriated about two million seven hundred thousand dollars, to over eighty different purposes. All this was contained in one bill. It was a notable example of that dangerous and wasteful system of log-rolling legislation, that gives perhaps a million dollars to purposes of no importance, in order to secure an equal sum for objects of great national value and interest. The president objects to the bill for this reason amongst others, and recommends that each appropriation shall be the subject of a separate bill, and stand or fall by its own merits. No one can object to this recommendation. It is the true policy to prevent the squandering of the public money; and to obtain for such purposes as are really of national importance a liberal donation from the national treasury. From the whole tone and tenor of the message, it is evident that a separate bill, making an appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio river, would receive his sanction. Another for the Mississippi river would, we doubt not, be equally successful. These are the main objects in which Pittsburghers are interested. That such bills would pass both Houses can hardly be doubted. All the States west of the Alleghenies are directly and deeply interested. Many of the eastern States, too, now intimately connected with the west by railroads and canals, would favor such appropriations. They can be obtained this winter, if promptly attended to; and the work be commenced in the spring. The experience of last year—the long months of suspended navigation—have satisfied all that the Ohio river must be improved at large expense, either by numerous side dams, or locks and dams, to make it valuable to the west, and the east too, as a great channel of commerce.

If a company were chartered to undertake the work, a grant by Congress of public lands or money to aid the enterprise could be obtained. We have precedents for such grants.

A company was chartered by the Legislature of Michigan to construct a ship canal around the falls of St. Mary, and thus open a free and safe navigation to the Lake Superior region. Congress granted to that company about seven hundred thousand acres of the public lands to aid the work. Those lands have been located, and will soon probably be worth as much as the whole cost of the canal. That will enable the company to complete the canal speedily, and impose only very low tolls afterwards to cover current expenses and repairs. The Ohio river is an object of far higher national importance: and presents stronger claims for government aid.

Companies were incorported in Illinois to build railroads in that State. Congress gave millions of acres of the public lands to aid in their construction; and Illinois will soon be traversed by an expensive and splendid system of railroads. If the public lands can be granted to assist in building railroads in a single State, with how much greater propriety can they be liberally given to improve a river in whose navigation more than half the States of the Union are deeply interested. Large grants of land were made to railroad companies in Wisconsin; and the granting act was repealed solely on the ground of fraud. Many other examples could be named. These grants have been urged and obtained on the grounds that these roads and improvements facilitate and encourage the settlement of our western domain. The same reason will apply with double force to the Ohio river. During its navigable season it is the cheapest and best route for emigrants and their freights to reach the distant west; and for the produce of the west to reach the eastern markets. Were it navigable for the whole year it would command the heaviest portion of the vast, and fast increasing trade of the west. If Congress will extend the same liberal aid to the improvement of this river of a thousand miles, that washes the shores of six great States, and bears the freight of ten or twelve, as has been extended to western railroads, the Ohio will be made navigable by steamers nearly all the year round.

Congress may "*dispose of*" the public lands. That term does not imply that they must all be sold for cash at a dollar and a quarter, or any other sum per acre; and the money locked up in the vaults of the treasury, and withdrawn from use. The whole country would be far more benefitted and enriched by devoting a liberal portion of the lands to the improvement of the great natural and national highways of travel and trade.

Our State Legislature should incorporate such a company this winter; and we believe a bill for that purpose is already introduced into the House of Representatives. Let it be pushed through speedily, and the company be organized. Congress adjourns on the 4th of March.

The bill that is now before the legislature is of so much importance that we copy the following from the correspondence of the Philadelphia *North American and Gazette* in relation to it. Its length should not prevent a perusal:

"The measure had its origin in the severe pecuniary distress and utter stagnation of trade under which the entire west have suffered during the past season. The drought was almost unprecedented, closing navigation, except at two slight intervals, for the period of seven months, and afflicting in the sorest manner every manufacturer, every collier, every trader, every buyer, every farmer, in all that region. During it millions of tons of coal were mined which could not be sent off and sold—as a consequence of which the price of coal advanced at Cincinnati from the usual charge in an ordinary season ten cents to forty, at the latter rate being equal, as fuel, to wood at twenty five dollars a cord. During it, thousands of tons of iron and nails were made, which could not be forwarded to their usual and accustomed markets, greatly to the loss as well of the manufacturer as the purchaser, who was hence obliged to pay enormous prices for the little necessities required him to purchase. During it millions of feet of lumber were detained from market, to the inconvenience of all concerned in the preparation of the article and of buyers, who were either prevented from building or built as little as possible, owing to the high price which ruled in the absence of the usual supply of that material. During it, farmers, whose position obliges them to rely on river navigation to carry their produce to market, were unable to sell what they had raised, and were deprived for months of all return for their labor. And during it, goods to the value of millions of money were detained from their destination by the absolute want or sufficient transporting power, to the serious interruption of the regular business of the country, and to the material damage of almost every trade, directly or remotely, in almost every section of the country.

The measure, proposed in the bill, is the incorporation of a company for the improvement of the Ohio river, so as to secure a permanent channel of about six feet of water, an object of national as well as State importance and appealing, therefore, with equal force to the kind regards of Congress, and the several States bordering on that noble stream. The bill does not especially state the plan entertained by its originators, leaving the details to the calculations and opinions of the competent engineers who will doubtless be selected to survey the work. But the plan at present thought most feasible, is the making of an open canal in the river. The Ohio between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, is a series of pools and rapids, the river falling about 500 feet in the 406 miles between the two points. The intention is to have a regular fall between those cities of twelve inches to the mile, which will give a current of about two miles an hour. This fall is to be effected by building dams near the foot of the pools, at the head of the rapids, (the dams to extend from one bank to within 200 feet of the other—the canal to be 200 feet in width—thus turning as much water as necessary upon the rapids, and equalising the fall by clearing out the bottom of the river, or filling up or so changing as circumstances may require. The work is a gigantic one, but apparently feasible, and, if accomplished, sure to be of immense value to all the States concurred, Pennsylvania in particular, and the Union at large. The capital authorised is five millions of dollars, but privilege is granted to increase it to seven and a half millions should the former sum be inadequate for the purpose.

A number of practical men of means have, I am informed, been consulted upon the subject, all of whom have given a favorable opinion of its feasibility and overshadowing importance. Of the latter, it is impossible for a thinking being to have a doubt, when he reflects upon the advantages of a *certain* over an *uncertain* market, of *certain* over *uncertain* communication—of *fixed* over *fluctuating* prices in the necessaries of trade—and of *frequent* over *rare* and *irregular* business intercourse, and upon the importance to this State of having carried through its length, and giving employment, activity and wealth to its people, much of that immense trade of the Ohio Valley, which has, by artificial channels, been diverted from its natural channel, which is up the centre of the State to Philadelphia—and upon the importance of Philadelphia having the products of this large and fertile and populous section passing through the hands of her merchants, adding to her commercial greatness, to the vastness of her resources, to the number of her customers, and to the accumulation of her wealth.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Daily Morning Post.]

More about that Dinner at Bordeaux.—Investigations by the Police.—The People Visit the United States Frigate San Jacinto.—Ominous Silence of the Press.—Hatred of the French and English Governments to Uncle Sam.

PARIS, December 12th, 1854.

Editors of Pittsburgh Post:—In my last, I gave you an account of the deluge at Bordeaux, on the occasion of Mr. Soule's visit to that place and his debarcation from there to Santander, on his way to Madrid; and I now have it in my power to furnish you some more items in connection with Mr. Soule's name and his sojourn in that city.

As you well remember, I spoke of a handsome entertainment given by the Consul at Bordeaux to Mr. Soule and the officers of the "San Jacinto." Well, some days after their departure, orders went down from here to the head officials of that place, to obtain full accounts of that banquet, and report it to Paris. First, a *mouchard* (the name by which the secret police are called) made a descent upon the hotel where the dinner was given, and demanded the privilege of questioning the servants. The proprietor of the hotel sent a message to the vice-consul begging an immediate interview with him in relation to the affair, by whom he was advised not to say or conceal anything that could possibly have the effect of exasperating the officers and thus bringing vengeance on the house, but to put the entire responsibility on the Consul. In a few hours afterwards, the Commissary of Police himself went to the hotel, and demanded from the proprietor answers to the following questions: Who gave the dinner? To whom was it given? Who offered toasts? And who made speeches, and what was the tenor of them? And particularly, what was said by Mr. Soule and the Consul? And were there any songs sung, and were they not Republican songs? &c., &c. To these the proprietor was compelled to answer most *respectfully*, and as *distinctly* as he was able.

On the following day, one of the gentlemen who was at dinner—the only Frenchman who was present—was summoned before the Commissary and put through a thorough examination of over three hours, and the next day he was taken before the Prefet for a similar entertainment.

Here the matter was closed so far as knowledge "out of Court" went, and nothing more was heard, save the thousand speculations as to what was revealed and what was to be the consequence. It was seriously feared by the Americans that the vengeance was to be the official suspension of the Consul and his assistant, by Imperial orders, for thus daring to treat civilities to the distinguished ambassador, to whom he had refused a passage through France; and this was an unwelcome anticipation, for, in addition to the consul and vice-consul, being popular, energetic and most useful officers, the Consul and his family, by their courtesy and accomplishments have won the high esteem of every one of the citizens of the place, as well as the Americans; but it is difficult for me to believe that this was ever anticipated by the authorities. That this might have been the means of revenge, is possible, if the examination had brought to light anything more than a dignified and social commingling of Americans over a dinner table; but if *only* the truth is set down they will not find a solitary item that could be recorded of that occasion, on which they could hang a word of complaint. As several days have passed by and nothing done as yet, it is to be presumed that they found no act on the part of any of the party sufficiently *naughty* for which to punish anybody.

This affair is altogether too insignificant to require this much notice, and particularly to our people who have something better to do than to examine what went into anybody's belly or came out of anybody's mouth on such an occasion; but, as it forms one of the chapters in the history of the Soule affair, of which the Emperor of the French is the author, it is well to let it stand in its place. "*C'est un petit coup-de-main dans le troisieme acte de Napoleon le petit.*"

But since I am called to the subject. I would challenge your attention to another significant fact in connection with the visit of the "San Jacinto" to Bordeaux. It was the first time that an American man-of-war ever visited that port—the gallant captain, according to custom, paid his visits to the Prefet, the General of division, and other officials, to whom he was introduced by the Consul; these functionaries formally returned his visits and were received with the honors due to their rank, the privilege was given to all the citizens to visit the ship, and not less than fifteen thousand of them did so; but mark it, not the slightest notice was taken of her by the press, in any way whatever, nor did the authorities of the city offer any civilities of any character to the officers.

In New York lately, while some French national vessels lie in the harbor, the officials of the city tendered them a banquet, and an invitation to visit the institutions of the place. In San Francisco, quite recently, the officers of the French men-of-war, who had just been so ingeniously repulsed from Petropaulski, were the objects of distinguished attentions from the citizens. Now will our people at home begin at the beginning, and end at the end; put that and that together, and this and this in a string, and come straight to the conclusion of a proper estimate of the present Ruler of France. If Brother Jonathan falls, after what he has seen, to wake up, and does not at once make a reasonable *kalkelashun* as to where he stands in his relations to Mr. Bull and Mr. Crapeau, then perhaps the too of one of those worthless boots, implanted in the soft same spot where the great Secretary of the Treasury sewed on, will on one day make him vociferate—"*look here now.*" The truth is, the people of the United States are at this time, more cordially hated by the English and French governments than they ever were before. The reason of this is, that they are now convinced that the Americans do not sympathize with them in their combined attempts to master the world. This is the secret of all their belligerent manifestations. You have only however seen the beginning. The ambitious hypocrite, who once preached Democracy from under the hills of Switzerland, where he was an outcast; who slandered the Orleanists to any audience that would get, of bootblacks and teamsters in the streets and lanes of London, while he was there being kicked and booted by the aristocracy; who won a name and fame little to be coveted while he was enjoying the obscurity which the protection of the Americans gave him in the New World, is bold enough and shameless enough to follow up his insults to the great Republic, whose influence upon the destinies of Kings and Emperors, he sagaciously dreads.

England and France have entered upon a foray upon their might northern neighbor to tear from his grasp the sceptre of power, that they themselves may rule Europe supreme. But will they succeed? Look at their success thus far. Sebastopol stands as firm to-day as it did two months ago when their first shot rattled against its walls, and over fifty thousand souls, and two hundred millions of dollars have been sunk in the attempt to take it. But, suppose they should take Sebastopol in the end, will that soften the pride of the haughty Czar? Let those who think so remember this fact in history: Napoleon the First, led 470,000 soldiers into Russia; he took the greatest city in the empire of Alexander and occupied it a month; he then sent a messenger and letter to the latter who scorned to open it, and disgraced the courier for carrying it. If, then, under these circumstances, the truly great captain at the head of such an army, in the very heart of the empire, could not shake Alexander, is it likely that 50,000 soldiers in Sebastopol could move the stern Nicholas? Napoleon marched to Moscow at the head of 470,000 of the very best troops France ever mustered, and came back heart broken and mortified with 30,000. What folly, then, to talk of 50,000 men subduing Russia at Sebastopol. No, before England and France can crush Russia, they must lose four times, ay, perhaps ten times the number of men they have yet marshalled to the work, and both these nations know well that these cannot be had. Then you can readily guess why, under these circumstances, these nations now writhe in agony at the indifference felt in their success by the American people. But enough for the present. *Nous verrons.* Yours as ever, ALLEGHENY.

Hostilities Renewed at Erie—Railrippers in Arms.

Hostilities have again commenced at Erie. On Monday the railrippers made another demonstration at that place and Harbor Creek, and tore up the Lake Shore Railroad. The Sheriff of Erie county and Judge Mills attempted to interfere, but were snow-balled, and the report says, seriously injured. Our last information did not say whether the U. S. troops "from Fort Erie" had been ordered to reduce the refractory railrippers, nor whether "order reigned." We await further news with anxiety.

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.—The Williamsport *Gazette* says a strong movement will be made during the coming session of the State Legislature to repeal the act authorising the election of county superintendent of common schools. The *Gazette* favors the repeal, and says petitions to that effect are in circulation in Lycoming. We hope the Legislature will do no such thing, at least until the law has had a fair trial. It is true some counties have made a farce of the new act by voting a salary of from $250 to $800 to the superintendent, thereby hoping to bring the whole thing into disrepute; but the defect is not so much in the provisions of the bill as in such practical nullification of its spirit. Give the new system a fair trial, and then if there "is no good news comes out of Nazareth," it will be the proper time for reform.

NOTARY PUBLIC APPOINTED.—Governor Bigler has appointed Henry B. Brooks, editor of the Pennsylvania *Sentinel*, to be Notary Public for the county of Crawford.

☞ **Worms.**—As this is the season of the year when worms are most formidable among children, the proprietors of M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE beg leave to call the attention of parents to its virtues for the expelling of these annoying, and often fatal enemies of children. It was invented by a physician of great experience in Virginia, who, after having used it for several years in his own practice, and found its success so universal, was induced at last to offer it to the public as a cheap, but certain and excellent medicine. It has since become justly popular throughout the United States, as the most efficient Vermifuge ever known, and the demand has been steadily on the increase since its first introduction to the public.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
jan8daw No. 60 Wood street.

☞ **Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.**—The earth's crust is a vast depository of remedies suitable to the diseases of the creatures that inhabit it; and science, industry, reflection and experiment are continually introducing from the great remedial storehouse new agents for the amelioration of human suffering. The most powerful of these agents that has ever been applied for the mitigation of pain, the conservation of health, and the prolongation of life, is the Asiatic herb which forms the basis of DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. This preparation, if not a universal panacea, certainly embraces within its province as a curative a greater number of complaints than have ever before been subdued, or even relieved, by a single medicine. It is applicable to all nervous diseases, and all disorders of the secretive organs. It literally renovates the powers of the stomach, and gives to every organ and every fluid necessary to digestion its full natural vigor, however the disease may have been impaired by illness or indulgence. If the procreative function has been impaired in either sex, a single course of this preparation will impart to the relaxed organization its full sexual vigor. Woman, the most fragile and yet the fairest portion of animated nature, will find this her surest reliance in all the difficulties, radical or incidental, to which her structure is liable; while in cases of hysteria, dyspepsia, nervous melancholy, hysteria, fectulence, nervous irritability, incipient paralysis, hypochondria, unnatural irritability, fainting fits, epilepsy, weakness of the back, general prostration, palpitation of the heart, lassitude, mental indecision, &c., its effects are certain and uniform as the results of a mathematical calculation.

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. RINO, 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. E. SELLERS & CO., No. 57 Wood street.
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. jan8dw

☞ **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. dec19w

☞ **The Pleasure and Comfort** of being well FITTED in a SUIT OF CLOTHES, is greatly enhanced by having them COOD, 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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **Lecture.**—Rev. Dr. PLUMER will deliver a lecture for the benefit of the Ladies' Relief Association of Allegheny, in Dr. Rodgers' church, Allegheny, on FRIDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 7 o'clock.

SIMART—*Marriage.*

Admittance, twenty-five cents. jan10

CITY HALL.

The public are respectfully informed that

MADAME ROSA DE VRIES,

AND HER COMPANY, will give a

Grand Operatic Concert, in Pittsburgh,

ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 12th.

☞ The sale of seats will commence on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, at the Music Store of H. Kleber.

☞ Full particulars in future advertisements. jan10d

Opposition Defied! Competition Invited! COMBINATION REJECTED! AND WHOLESALE PRICES ADOPTED!—HOOD, 51 Market street, has just received, in addition to his stock, a fine assortment of all the latest designs of fashionable gold jewelry; Gold Pens and Geneva gold watches, of the finest quality; silver spoons and forks, of our own manufacture, warranted pure as coin; Albata spoons and forks, heavy plated, and of a superior quality; fine clocks; Marienne time pieces, &c., &c. We boldly defy competition in our line of business, in this or any Western city, as we are determined to close our stock FOR CASH, at prices that cannot be beat.

Those about purchasing should not fail to give us a call. By so doing, you can save from 25 to 50 per cent. in your purchases at

jan10 HOOD'S JEWELRY EMPORIUM.

ONLY NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS!—For sale, a two-story frame DWELLING HOUSE, containing 4 rooms, with a lot of 17 feet front on Beaver street, by 140 deep; to Veto street; or $1,100 for a Dwelling House containing parlor dining room, kitchen, cellar, and 4 bed rooms, with a large yard, pump, hydrant stable, out-oven, &c.

Terms of payment, very easy.

jan10 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 140 Third st.

TWO SMALL FARMS FOR SALE, situated in Stark county, Ohio. S. CUTHBERT & SON,

jan10 140 Third street.

HILL & CO.,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA. jan9daw1w

Boots and Shoes, Wholesale and Retail.

JAMES ROBB,

NO. 89 Market, and 6 Union street, third door from the Market House, would call the attention of his friends, and the public generally, to the fact, that he has now on hand the largest and best selected stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, in all their varieties, were by ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and which, he trusts, cannot fail to please all.

His prices are very much reduced, and he sells Ladies' Gaiters at from $1,12 to $2,50; Gentlemen's Boots, from $2,25 to $5; and excellent Gentlemen's Gaiters, and Youths and Children's wear, at extraordinary low prices.

He also continues to manufacture, as heretofore, all descriptions LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE BOOTS AND SHOES, of the best quality and the latest style, all of which he warrants. Nor should be overlooked his very large assortment of Gum Sandals, Overshoes and Boots, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. Every person who favors him with their patronage will be fairly dealt with. jan9

Music at Half Price.

HENRY KLEBER, No. 101 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa., has made arrangements with the extensive Music Publishing House of Hall & Son, New York, for the sale of their valuable Catalogue, and he is enabled to offer all their non-copyright Music, together with that of his entire stock of Music and Musical Works, at an average of *one-half its former prices.*

The prices of his Music will be hereafter made to conform to our national currency, and the price will be hereafter marked on every piece thus: On copyright pieces—"Copyright, —— cents;" and on non-copyright—"Reduced Price, —— cents."

Instruction Books will also be reduced in proportion.

The fact of making this great reduction in Sheet Music will doubtless add largely to the sale, and I will always keep on hand all the new publications as soon as issued.

The reduction in price cannot but greatly increase the demand, and the public will find my stock at least equal in all respects to any in the We t, and I am prepared to sell on equally favorable terms.

All orders from the country will be promptly attended to, and on the most favorable terms.

Jan6 HENRY KLEBER, 101 Third street.

MAGAZINES AND NEW PAPERS:

Godey's Lady's Book, for January;
Graham's Magazine, for January;
Putnam's " "
Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion, for January;
The Home Journal, Tribune, Herald, Police Gazette, and all Eastern papers always on hand at the cheap book store of W. A. GILDENFENNEY & CO.,

jan9 No. 75 Fourth street.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Daily Morning Post.

Suicide—Gov. Gardiner's Message.

BOSTON, January 9.—Jacob F. Brown, Messenger of the New England Bank, hang himself from the window of his house in Bowdoin street. The rope broke, and he fell and was killed.

Gov. Gardiner was inaugurated to-day. The tenor of his message is principally upon foreign population, the duty of Americans towards them, and the dangers apprehended from them. It notices the great increase of emigration, and the beggary and crime incident to it, and urges that wise statesmanship should interfere within the limits of the Constitution, and ameliorate or control these elements. He contends that the dominate race must regulate the incoming class, and recommends that all the schools aided by the State shall use the same language; and recommends that all military companies founded on and developing exclusively foreign sympathies, should be disbanded. He also recommends that the Bible be retained in the public schools, and is opposed to every measure tending towards the union of Church and State. He is particularly severe on imported demagogues, Agrarians, Red Republicans, and others. He is opposed to an easy way to naturalization, and holds that foreigners are entitled to enjoy all the blessings of the country, but natives should continue to administer the laws according to their own judgment. He recommends an amendment of the Constitution, so that the alien elective franchise be restricted to twenty-one years after naturalization.

Old Soldiers' Convention.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 8.—The old soldiers are in convention in the Presbyterian Church, Joel B. Sutherland President. After speeches by Peter Wilson and others, a procession was formed, and a visit was paid to the President, who was addressed by Mr. Sutherland. The President responded, by quoting the sentiment of Gen. Cass, who was present—"We should all cling to the Constitution as a barnacle clings to the last plank, when the waves threaten to engulf him." Samuel George, a war chief of the Onondaguas, representing the Six Nations, made a brief address through interpreters.

The Convention re-assembled at five o'clock in the afternoon, when a series of resolutions were offered by Gen. Coombs, of Kentucky, which, after a number of speeches, were adopted.

A letter from Gen. Scott was read, declining to take part in the Convention, on account of holding a commission under the United States, but expressing the warmest sympathy with the cause.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet in the morning.

From the South.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—The Cahawba arrived with Havana dates to the 2d. The Princeton arrived at Havana on the 31st, after an unsuccessful search after the Albany; she would leave for Key West on the 2d.

The trial of Estampas, alias Lacoste, was progressing. He made a declaration exhonorating Felix of all complicity with Baraco, and repudiates any connection with the Cuban junta in the United States. He says he was alone in the attempt and is ready to die. He will probably be condemned. It is thought that Concha will probably pardon him.

The Captain and mate of the schooner John C. White will only be charged with smuggling.

George N. Saunders came passenger in the Cahawba.

From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—Senator Morris, of New Hampshire, is in a critical situation, from an attack of the heart, last night. He is easier now.

The old soldiers to-day appointed a committee to attend to business here during the present session of Congress. A flag, from the ladies of Albany, was presented by Col. Taylor, of York. It is said to be worth $100. The Convention was addressed by ex Governor Ritner, of Pennsylvania; ex-Governor Sprague, of Maryland; Col. Todd, of Ky., and others.

The President and several of the Cabinet attended the Opera last night. The proceeds were about $5,000.

Supreme Court and the Erie Difficulty.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.—In the Supreme Court to-day, in consequence of the renewal of Erie troubles, St. Geo. T. Campbell, Wm. M. Meredith, and W. L. Heistpnade made applications for a writ of assistance, directed to the High Sheriff of Philadelphia county, commanding him to proceed to Erie with such force as may be necessary to carry into execution the several decrees of the Court with reference to this matter. The Court, after consultation, said they were not fully agreed as to the form in which the writ shall issue, but would decide the matter to-morrow morning.

Amendment Proposed to the Massachusetts Constitution.

BOSTON, January 8.—In the House, to-day, a motion was made to amend the Constitution of the State so as to provide that no person shall have an elective franchise who cannot read and write the English language.

Schooner Sunk.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Last night, the steamer State of Maine, while going through Hell Gate, ran into and instantly sunk the schooner Sparks, from New Haven, Ct. Her crew were saved. The steamer was uninjured.

Fire.

PROVIDENCE, January 8.—The old mill of the Peacedale Manufacturing Company, at Peacedale, was burnt this morning. It was valued at $11,000, and insured for $5,250. It was the first mill that used power looms in this country.

Postoffice Robber Convicted.

WILMINGTON, DEL, January 9.—William H. Williams was convicted to-day, at New Castle, for robbing the Postoffice at Milford, and was sentenced to four years imprisonment.

Fire at Steubenville.

STEUBENVILLE, January 9.—Means & Co.'s factory was burnt last night.

U. S. Senator Elected in Iowa.

CHICAGO, December 9.—James Harlan, Whig, is elected to the U. S. Senate from Iowa.

ACOUSTIC OIL, FOR DEAFNESS.—This Ear Oil has the effect of relieving the tendons, and bringing into use the natural action of the parts, so as to restore the hearing in many cases, that, where known, it heals so little. All deaf persons should use Larrett's Acoustic Oil. It will relieve at once. Avoid any imitations. Ask for Larrett's Acoustic Oil, and take no other. Sold by

S. L. CUTHBERT, 140 Third street.

LARD—15 kegs prime Lard just received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

EGGS—4 bbls fresh Eggs this day received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

BUCKWHEAT—2 boxes fresh Roll Buckwheat just received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

DRIED PEACHES—30 bbls just received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—One of the best articles for coughs and colds now in use. 12 doz received by JOS. FLEMING, corner Diamond and Market street.

CONGRESS WATER.—36 doz fresh Congress Water received fresh, and direct from the spring, by JOS. FLEMING, corner Diamond and Market street.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER.—12 dozen of this celebrated article received by JOS. FLEMING, corner Diamond and Market street.

BAKER'S COD LIVER OIL.—12 dozen of this excellent article received by JOS. FLEMING, corner Diamond and Market street.

MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA—12 dozen, assorted sizes, received by JOS. FLEMING, corner Diamond and Market street.

CITRATE MAGNESIA—Freshly prepared always on hand, and warranted good, by JOS. FLEMING, corner Diamond and Market street.

JARIES FOR 1855.—A large assortment of the above useful article for sale at the lowest rates. Those who would save 25 per cent. should call at

S. L. CUTHBERT & SON, 140 Third street.

Steamboat Furniture and Chairs.

WE have on hand and are constantly manufacturing STEAMBOAT CABIN FURNITURE AND CHAIRS, of every description, viz:

Extension Dining Tables;
Do Bar do;
Ladies Cabin Chairs, of various styles;
Gents do do do;
State Room do do do;
Do Toilet Boxes;
Tete a Tetes; Sofas;
Divans; Centre Tables;
Wash Stands; Card do;
Water do; Trays, &c., &c.

Material and workmanship warranted, and prices satisfactory. T. B. YOUNG & CO.,

jy20 38 Smithfield st., opposite City Hotel.

MURPHY'S

NEW EAGLE HAT MANUFACTORY,

NO. 182 WOOD STREET, one door from the corner of Liberty, is now open. The proprietor is himself a practical Hatter, having had fifteen years experience at the business, ten years as a practical workman; having worked in the principal establishments in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and the New England States; feels confident that, from his practical experience as a Hatter, he can furnish not only as good but a better and cheaper article than anything heretofore offered to the Pittsburgh public—*all of his own manufacture.* decl6tf

For Rent.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in Pitt township, with Two Acres of Ground, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, Out-house, &c., will be rented cheap, and for a term of years to a good tenant. Apply to

GEO. A. SWARTS,

jan8:2w at the office of Patrick & Friend.

CHEESE—1,600 boxes W. R. Cheese for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

dec30

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **STILL LONGER EXTENSION OF STAY.**—In consequence of the great accumulation of demands upon his time, upon the moment which has thus far attended his exertions, Dr. CALVIN M. FITCH finds it impossible to leave Pittsburgh as soon as he had dodged; 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 E