Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING.....JANUARY 11,

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.

☞ James P. Barr, Esq., formerly publisher of the *Chronicle*, is now engaged at our counting room; and is authorized to collect our accounts, make contracts for advertising and job work.

News of the Day.

Rev. Dr. Burchard's (Presbyterian) church, in New York, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday morning. The loss is $25,000—insured for $18,000.

A boiler exploded in the carpenter shop of J. Stevens, West Twenty-First street, New York, on Monday, which caused a fire that destroyed the building, valued at $6,000 over the insurance.

The trustees of the St. Louis church, Buffalo, have memorialized the New York Legislature for the purpose of settling the difficulty, by some enactment, that now exists between the churches and Bishop Timon.

Much dissatisfaction exists among the Washington printers, in consequence of a new arrangement that has been made between the printers of both Houses of Congress, by which the greater part of the composition is done but once, while Congress pays for it twice. A large number of compositors are thrown out of employment, and talk of memorializing Congress on the subject.

A Know Nothing amendment has been already offered in the Legislature of New York to the Constitution of that State. It proposes to strike out "the following words—'Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years,' and inserting as follows in place thereof: 'Every male of the age of twenty-one years who shall have been born a citizen of the United States of America, or who shall have been a resident of the United States of America for the full term of twenty-one years.'"

Governor Wright, of Indiana, in his late message to the Legislature, takes strong ground against the Free Banks, and says the Legislature will be wanting in duty to an outraged people, if they fail to adopt prompt measures to suppress the unjust and disreputable practices of the banks, the circulation of the Free Banks having been reduced to the extent of $5,000,000, and the State Banks to $1,000,000 within the year, the contraction chiefly taking place within six months, being more than one-half the circulation of the State.

THE TARIFF.

It has been stated in many of the papers that at a caucus of the Democratic members of Congress lately at Washington it was resolved that the tariff ought to be reduced to the revenue standard. But we since learn that less than sixty members were present at the caucus, and that some Democratic members in both Houses will oppose any serious reduction of duties at present.

The "revenue standard" is an uncertain term. It depends on the amount of the dutiable articles imported. For several years past the imports have been so large as to yield a revenue greater than the wants of the government. Hence the large surplus now in the Treasury. But the present financial condition of the country renders it certain that the imports of foreign merchandize will be greatly reduced for the next year, and probably for several years to come. The country is not able to buy foreign goods as heretofore. We cannot spare the money; and can no longer pay in railroad, or even government bonds for so large an amount of goods as have been bought in past years. The imports must fall off; and the revenue be consequently reduced.

Our law-makers need be in no haste to reduce the tariff to a revenue standard. The reduction of imports will accomplish that object probably within the next year. Then the expenditures of the government are to be considerably increased. Four new regiments are to be added to the army; and the pay of the officers and soldiers increased. Six new war steamers are now in progress of construction, and will probably cost a million dollars each. Several more smaller vessels of war will doubtless be commenced, and they are needed. The navy must be strengthened at large expense. The security of our commerce and our coasts require it; and it will be done. Then it is proposed to increase the pay of members of Congress, of foreign consuls and of clerks of Departments. The expenses of the government are increasing, and its receipts from customs will be much less next year. The "revenue standard" may soon be reached without any reduction of the tariff.

To increase the free list, by placing upon it some articles of general use, would be all the changes needed to reduce the income of the government to the measure of its wants. And it is probable that not much more than that will be done at this session.

It is to be hoped the imports will fall off in amount. To instance one item: It is stated that this country imports annually, manufactured silks to the amount of nearly thirty million dollars. It may be considered a luxury; and it is certainly a most expensive one, draining nearly its whole cost in gold from this country. One-half the amount is as much as the people ought to use, and probably as much as they will use for the next few years. They are now learning a lesson of economy that will reduce imports, and thus reduce the revenues of the government.

It is impossible to prevent an increase of expenditures by the general government. The extent and the growth of the commerce of the country requires an increase of naval force for its protection. The harbors of the lately acquired Pacific coast must be fortified. The formation of new territories imposes new burdens on the Treasury. The surveys of boundary lines and coast surveys cost large sums. It is now proposed to increase the pay of members of Congress. The expenses of the government are every year increasing, and under a reduction of importations the revenues will be much reduced. It is pretty apparent, then, that the revenue standard of the tariff will soon be reached without any reduction of the present tariff.

THE MINIE RIFLE.—The Minie Rifle Ball is being adopted upon an improved plan. Instead of a short iron tube inserted in the ball, it is to be made with a cavity, into which a portion of the charge of powder will be forced and its explosion does the whole work of spreading the ball, so as to completely *slug* or fill the rifle bore of the gun, and driving it on its mission of death. The manufacture of muskets in our armories is to be abandoned, and our troops are to be armed with the improved Minie with bayonets.

KNOW NOTHING VICTORY IN COLUMBIA, PA.—At the Municipal election in Columbia, last Monday, "Sam" figured quite conspicuously. The entire Know Nothing ticket, from Chief Burgess to High Constable, was elected by majorities ranging from 144 to 248.

☞ Judge Banks, Auditor General, has our thanks for a copy of his Report of the "Finances of Pennsylvania."

Harbor Defences of New York.

The *Courier and Enquirer* published a detailed statement of the armaments of the various fortresses around the New York harbor, and a comparison of the aggregate with a statement of the armaments of the defences of Sebastopl, previous to the breaking out of the present war. The number of guns is as follows:

New York.		*Sebastopol.*	
Fort Columbus	105	Quarantine Fort	60
Castle William	78	Fort Alexander	90
South Battery	14	Bat'y of Sebastopol	50
Fort Gibson	15	Fort Nicolas	200
" Wood	77	" Paul	84
" Richmond	140	" Sebastopol	50
" Tompkins	64	" Catharine	120
Battery Hudson	50	" Constantine	110
" Morton	9	Battery	80
Fort Lafayette	76	Several small batteries, estimated	100
" Hamilton	118		
" Schuyler	218		
Total	1064	Total	894

The *Courier* says it has no information as to the comparative weight of metal, but hazards the opinion that it was not against New York. It also says that the quantity of ordnance now mounted in defence of Sebastopol is not double what it was at the commencement of the war, as given above. The *Courier* adds:

"The calibre of the guns employed offensively and defensively at Sebastopol we have no means of ascertaining, nor of forming even an opinion of, except from the general reports of the operations before that town, and the results which followed them. We have it from the highest official authority that the *extreme* range of the heaviest cannon now in use may be stated at 3,000, 4,000, and even 5,000 yards—in one case 5,780 yards, or more than three miles. But firing at such a distance is too uncertain to be more than an annoyance—never useful. It may destroy the buildings of a town, and kill or drive out the unfortunate inhabitants, but can never touch the military strength of any place, or do more harm than amuse good soldiers.

"The heaviest gun in our navy, at this time, is a long heavy piece, throwing a ball of 64 pounds. It has great precision, and at Sebastopol has proved equal, at 1,300 and 2,000 yards, to the destruction of the Russian works. The arrangements for the new ships contemplate much more powerful cannon than those hitherto used."

The New Play of Louis XI.

Those who have not witnessed the representation of this new play, (written by Mr. De Walden, and brought out here by Mr. C. W. Couldock, for whom it was expressly written,) certainly have a rich treat in store for themselves, as from the success attending its first representation here on Tuesday last, it will undoubtedly be repeated.

The author has sketched the character of the monarch with singular fidelity to history. With all the religious enthusiasm and canting bigotry of a Cromwell, he unites the cowardly and despicable fear of death of a Dyonisius.

Irritable and irascible to the last degree, he suspects the world to be in league against his crown and life, furnishing an example of savrice and cruelty, cunning and remorse, seldom exhibited in the same character.

Mr. Couldock has made this character peculiarly *his own*; and in his hands it cannot fail to become decidedly popular.

All the lovers of the drama should see it, by all means.

Steamer Adriatic.

This new and splendid steamboat is now completed, and preparing to depart on her first voyage. It is the largest stern wheel boat—a double wheel—ever built in the Pittsburgh District; and is commanded by Captain Charles Stone, a veteran navigator of our Western rivers. He has been twenty-two years on the rivers. His first command was on the "*Beaver*," a boat of only fifty tons. His new boat, by Custom House measurement, is 424 40-95 tons, and will probably carry nearly double that burden. The hull was built at Shousetown, by Messrs. Porter & Co.; the engines by Nelson & Co.; boilers by Mr. William Barnhill. The cabin, which is very spacious, and displays excellent taste, was built by the firm of Gullet, Applegate & Mason; the painting by J. P. Berry; Upholstery, Edmundson. The furniture is from that well known and popular furniture house of T. B. Young & Co., of Smithfield street; Block and Tackle by Davage & Roberts; outfit by Massey & Colwell.

It is a fine boat—a credit to the builders, projectors and overseers; and under the charge of such experienced river men as Charles Stone for Captain, and A. Ingram, Jr., for Clerk, cannot fail to be well patronised, and prove profitable to her owners.

She leaves to-day for Louisville.

"Tour in the Tropics."

A beautiful and interesting Panorama of a "Tour in the Tropics and a Voyage to California," will be on exhibition to-night, at Masonic Hall. The Panorama comprises many magnificent views on the Chagres river, Panama, San Francisco, &c., and is represented as being a highly meritorious work of art. For advertisement see second page.

DRY GOODS IMPORTS.—We learn from the *Journal of Commerce*, that the imports of foreign dry goods at New York in 1855, were more than double the total for 1849, and were of course far larger than ever before known in the history of the country. A summary comparison for the last six years will be found convenient for future reference.

Total Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York.

1849	$44,485,671
1850	60,106,375
1851	62,846,791
1852	61,654,144
1853	98,704,211
1854	80,842,996

FORGERY AT ST. LOUIS.—A series of forgeries, the perpetration of which extends over a year's time, were brought to light at St. Louis on the 8d inst. The party implicated is R. P. Perry, of the firm of R. P. Perry & Co., Hardware Merchants, hitherto of good credit and reputation. The forgeries auount to $17,000. Perry disappeared to avoid an arrest.

☞ The following despatch was sent from Erie to the *Post* yesterday. There was no signature:

"Bridge at Erie will be rebuilt by to-morrow morning. New road at Hare Creek, five or six days. Supreme Court has appointed special Sheriff to see road repaired, and protect it when done."

☞ Mr. B. Walsh, John Mitchell's Secretary, will receive subscriptions for the *Citizen*, until Saturday, at the Monongahela Hotel.

An Author Turned Forger.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin, January 9th.]

George G. Foster, known in the literary world as the author of several sketches, among which are "New York by Gaslight," and "New York in Slices," was committed by Alderman Ogne, on Saturday evening, on the charge of forging the endorsement of William E. Burton, the comedian, on a note of $250. Mr. Foster obtained some clothing from the firm of Lukens, Kelly & Co., in this city, and offered the forged note in payment. The note was taken, and a due bill was given for the balance. One of the firm soon after went to New York, and, in endeavoring to negotiate the note, the forgery was discovered. It is alleged that the accused has made a similar use of other spurious paper.

CENSUS OF MICHIGAN.—The returns of the census taken last May exhibit a gratifying increase in the population of the State:

In 1810 the State (then a Territory) had a population of	4,762
In 1820 the State (then a Territory) had a population of	8,896
In 1827 the State had a population of	21,332
In 1830 the State had a population of	31,639
In 1834 the State had a population of	97,500
In 1837 the State had a population of	173,776
In 1840 the State had a population of	212,267
In 1845 the State had a population of	304,310
In 1850 the State had a population of	402,801
In 1854 the State had a population of	509,874

A pretty woman is like a great truth or a great happiness, and has no more right to bundle herself under a green veil or any similar abomination, than the sun has to put on green spectacles.

Resolutions of the Ohio Democratic Convention.

Below we give a portion of the resolutions of the Ohio Democracy, adopted at the Convention held on the 8th of January:

Resolved, That we demand from the Democratic majority in Congress,

1st. A revision of the Tariff of 1846, with the double purpose of reducing the amount of revenue, and excluding the principle of bounties to special interests.

2nd. Co-operation, by efficient measures, in the restoration to the States of the constitutional currency of gold and silver.

3rd. Hostility to a general system of Internal Improvements, in accordance with the principles expressed in the recent veto message of the Executive; but a just and impartial application within the limits contemplated by the constitution, for Lake and River improvements, as well as for the harbors of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

4th. Uncompromising hostility to any attempt of the European powers to establish colonies in, or to extend their political systems over, any part of this continent or the islands adjacent thereto.

5th. The acquisition and annexation to our Union of Cuba and the Sandwich Islands, at the earliest moment consistent with our national honor; and the securing of a passage across the Isthmus for our commerce in peace and our armies in war.

6th. The speedy passage of a law placing the national domain, in limited quantities, within the reach of actual settlers at a price not exceeding the necessary expenses of acquisition and survey.

Resolved, That the people of Ohio now, as they have always done, look upon slavery as an evil, and unfavorable to the development of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions; and that, entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power clearly given by the terms of the national compact to prevent its increase, to mitigate, and finally to eradicate the evil; but be it further *Resolved*, That the Democracy of Ohio do at the same time fully recognize the doctrine held by the fathers of the Republic, and still maintained by the Democratic party in all the States, that to each State belongs the right to adopt and modify its own municipal laws, to regulate its own internal affairs, to hold and maintain an equal and independent sovereignty with each and every State, and that upon these rights the National Legislature can neither legislate nor encroach.

There was also a resolution adopted, condemning the proposition to amend the Constitution—offered by Senator Adams a short time since; besides others of a local nature.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

A Resource for the Poor.

We have lately been enlightened in regard to a point on which, we doubt not, most of our readers are as little informed as ourselves. The poor of this city are starving because they do not know what resources are within their reach.

Until the French emigrants from St. Domingo sought refuge in this city, calves' heads were thrown away. Since that time they have borne a value in the market—they are bought up, and furnish several dishes which are in great estimation. A calf's head now brings half a dollar here, but in some parts of the country they are still thrown aside as offal. Not long ago, also, the hoofs of beeves that are slaughtered for the market were disposed of in the same manner. The Germans came among us, obtained them from the butchers and made them into sausages, and now there is a regular market for the heads of all the beeves that are slaughtered. The heads of sheep and lambs, as well as the feet of these animals, are still thrown away in this city. We have the word of a butcher that enough of them are daily cast aside as worthless; to feed all the poor of New York.

Yet in England one of the choicest dishes of animal food that can be set on the table is a lamb's head. Here, however, if a butcher offers a poor woman a sheep's head to take home with her, he does not feel certain that he has performed a deed of charity, for he is not sure that she knows what to do with it.

A friend of ours went the other day to the market for the purpose of obtaining a sheep's head, in order to see what could be done with it. The butcher seemed surprised that a well-dressed man should ask for a sheep's head, but gave it to him notwithstanding. The head was chopped in two; the cook took out and threw away the brains, which was for a piece of waste, for they might have been cooked in another manner, and put the two halves of the head in four quarts of water, in which they were slowly boiled, for three hours. The bones were then taken out, being divested of the muscular and gelatinous parts, and a table-spoonful of rice put in, with one cent's worth of parsley and herbs cut fine, and a little pepper. The grease was then skimmed off. This made four quarts of most excellent soup, the whole costing less than three cents. The legs and feet of sheep are equally well adapted for the making of soup, containing as they do, a large proportion of gelatinous matter, with little fat. The butchers are glad to get rid of them, either giving them away or charging a penny or two for a large quantity of them. They might be made to furnish the cheapest possible nutriment, of a nature as wholesome and palatable as any kind of animal food.

[For the Morning Post.]

Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company.

There appears to be a sort of a *muss* in the directory of this road, elected on Monday last. The *Dispatch* publishes, as elected, one set of Directors and President. The *Journal* has the following list of Directors and President, viz: President—Charles Naylor. Directors—Wm. M. Lyon, Henry Graff, Lewis Hutchinson, Isaac Jones, S. A. Long, S. Livingston, R. P. Marshall, Robert McKnight, Robert Wood, R. S. Hays, M. B. Brown, and John S. Wilson. Of these, the names of Charles Naylor, Robert Woods, Isaac Jones, Robert Marshall, and J. A. Wilson are not in the list published in the *Dispatch*.

We have made inquiry at a source entitled to credit, and, if correctly informed, the discrepancy in the names arises from the following state of facts:—The election was held in the house in which Captain Naylor lives, on Third street, on Monday, by Isaac Jones, Wm. Schnichmann, and another as judges, on the 8th inst. After the Stockholders' meeting, and after the voting closed, and the votes were counted, the list of Directors in the *Dispatch*—(Thos. L. Jewett, of Steubenville; Samuel Livingston, of Florence; Jas. M. Cooper, Marshall H. Brown, H. Graff, Robert McKnight, Wm. M. Lyon, R. F. Smyth, William Phillips, Lewis Hutchinson, and S. A. Long of Pittsburg,)—appeared to have a large majority; but the judges, thinking themselves required to determine the eligibility of the persons voted for, certified that Charles Naylor, Robert Woods, Isaac Jones, Robert Marshall, and J. A. Watson were duly elected, and that their competitors, Reuben Miller, T. L. Jewett, James Cooper, William Phillips, and another, not being eligible, were not elected, although they had the whole city vote, and a large majority of the other votes in their favor.

That they did this under a mistake of their powers, arising from a misapprehension of the law, we freely admit—as none of the judges were lawyers, and they were surrounded, in the place where they were assembled by interested advisers, is not at all surprising; but as some of the gentlemen on the minority ticket are lawyers, and, we presume, know the law, we expect the difficulty will be healed by their giving way to those having the majority of votes, who were clearly elected; and if such persons fail properly to qualify themselves before the assembling of the Board, for organization—then will be the proper time for interposing an objection to them, and preventing their taking upon themselves the office.

X. Y. Z.

SILVER MINES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A gentleman writing from Pittsfield, N. H., says quite an excitement has been created in that place by the recent discovery of silver mines in the vicinity. One of the diggings is half a mile from the mills, and is visited daily by crowds. A number of rich specimens have been produced, and Mr. Blake, the owner, intends soon to commence operations with a large gang of hands. Mr. Collins, the proprietor of another mine, lives in the village of London, eight miles from Pittsfield.

CIVILIZED INDIANS.—A delegation of Wyandot Indians is in Washington to make arrangements with the government to have their lands in Kansas territory, now held in common, divided out among them in fee as the whites own lands. They are civilized, and cultivate the earth.

TO REMOVE INK STAINS FROM CLOTH.—The moment the ink is spilt, take a little milk and saturate the stain; soak it up with a rag, and apply a little more milk, rubbing it well in. In a few minutes the ink will be completely removed.

The gentlemen of Waltham, Mass., are enjoying the luxury of a female barber. She is young, pretty and keen. She operates, it is conjectured, like chloroform, so that when she shaves a man he fancies himself kissed.

MY RUSTIC FRIEND.

BY W. E. M'LAREN.

I.

I have a farmer friend, whose virtues pure,
Unconscious, have become my cynosure;
Whose love, above the love of other men,
My high ambition and reward hath been.

II.

Where willows bend above the quiet stream,
Sharing with sun alternate shade and beam,
His walk was wont to be; there, hour on hour,
Sweet Silence 'guiled him with her pensive power.

III.

Nor there alone the willing grasses shed
Their morning tears beneath his early tread;
On slopes of green, in meads and cowslip fells,
He heard fond welcomes from the pasture bells.

IV.

As, sailing unto Indies frequently,
The pilot knows the currents of the sea,
So knew he all the choicest nook, and where,
To sun himself at noon, in balmiest air.

V.

His home a cottage, white, and neat, and small,
In forest grand, of oak and maple tall;
Yet there it was, his nature best to please,
That he might dwell, like birds amid the trees.

VI.

Sweet soul! may every bud and leaf of Spring
Thrill out for thee a Joy on perfumed wing;
And with each sere and Autumn leaf be shed
A gorgeous blessing on the poet's head!

VII.

He sat, serene and pure, at his fireside,
As child sits at its mother's—posture sweet;
And, looking fondly up with faith and love,
Compels approval from the Rye above.

VIII.

True was his heart, and faithful to the Right:
His faith was ardent, and his hope was bright:
He loved the skies above and earth he trod;
His Mother Nature and his Father God.

IX.

Wouldst see his riches?—for they're all untold—
Go, ask him of his gems and heaps of gold:
He points you, smiling, to his garden-bowers—
"Yes! yes! thank Him, I am rich—rich in flowers!

X.

I know not how it was, but so it seemed,
That lavish Heaven on his young soul gleamed
A sun-rise of true poetry—so high
On Fancy's plume his mind was wont to fly.

XI.

See-like, with eye of fire, would he upstart,
And from dull earth and sense dwell long apart;
Till some lark's note, sudden and clear, would rise,
Or leaf would fall, and unseen shafts from the skies.

XII.

To him no gift of utterance was given:
He saw, but sang not of the opened heaven:
Himself a poem, filled with thought sublime,
His days were verses, and his actions rhyme.

XIII.

Yet deem him not ideal and of air:
He knew; and under the storm-cloud, red and care,
Gay fields of golden grain and ripened corn
Await the sickle's edge on harvest morn.

XIV.

The song of larks, out-warbled from the blue,
The blast of barn-yard warder, tried and true,
The bleat of lamb, far-wandered on the hill,
The rush of waters at the great-wheeled mill:

XV.

These and all music of the morning hour,
Filled his rapt soul with deep poetic power;
But none the less they summoned him away,
The breakfast o'er, the labors of the day.

XVI.

God never was forgot. The evening prayer
Of wife and blue-eyed child ascended there:
Sweet Sabbaths saw a gentle man, he loved,
Obey the summons of the village-chimes.

XVII.

And in *all* seasons of the day and night,
He saw his God, and worshipped him aright.
True poet-souls have vision penetrant,
And see a God in all things militant.

XVIII.

Such is my farmer friend; whose soul so pure,
Unconscious has become my cynosure;
Whose love, above the love of other men,
My high ambition and reward hath been.

Pittsburgh, 1854.

The Effects of Fires on Business.

It is a remarkable fact that the present depressed state of business resembles that of 1837, and seems to have succeeded very similar events. Thus, the great fire in the city took place in December, 1835, and the next season, 1836, was a very unfruitful one; after which came the flour riots the succeeding winter, dear provisions, a perfect panic in the money market, and a prostration of all regular business. During the past year the losses paid by Marine Insurance in this city alone exceed $12,000,000, while the losses by fire and storms on land have not been less than $18,000,000, and to crown all, the crops (as in 1836) failed in many districts of our country. We cannot but consider that the great amount of property destroyed by fire is a powerful element in detracting from the wealth of our country—thereby tending to retard its progress and make our people poorer.

If we allow that only $10,000,000 per annum have been destroyed by fire since 1836, and this we think is not above the average amount, the sum total is $180,000,000 of solid wealth destroyed in that period—18 years. Houses, goods and grain are solid wealth. Insurance companies do not economize the wealth of our country; the payment of insurance money for property consumed by fire does not bring back that property to the community; it is gone, and never can return. It appears to us that the accumulation of the great losses by fires experienced in our country must affect all kinds of business, and this we think has been overlooked by those papers which have been commenting upon the causes of the present depressed state of business. We say that it is only one element of loss, but a very important one, and we fondly hope that iois view of the question may lead to the adopting of more efficient remedies for the prevention of fires.—*Scientific American.*

☞ **Consumption and Spitting Blood.**—See the certificate of Mr. Turner H. Ramsey, for many years proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, Fredericksburg, Va., and late of the City Hotel, Richmond, Va.

Dr. John Mingo, of the city of Richmond, though a regular physician, and of course opposed to what he called quack medicines, was obliged to say that its good effects in the case of Mr. Ramsey, were wonderful indeed.

He had been given up by several physicians; had tried most of the quack medicines, and was on the verge of despair, as well as the grave, when he tried Carter's Spanish Mixture.

We refer the public to his full and lengthy certificate around the bottle, stating his cure.

. See advertisement. Jan11:1m

☞ **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 now 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, are 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.,
No. 56 Wood street.

Jan8:dw

☞ **Horse'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 this great remedial storehouse means 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 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 same 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 as well as 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 nervous headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, nervous melancholy, hysteria, feebleness, nervous trembling, incipient paralysis, sleeplessness, unnatural irritability, fainting fits, epilepsy, weakness of the back, general prostration, palpitation of the heart, lassitude, mental indolence, &c., its effects are as 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. 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. E. SELLERS & CO., No. 57 Wood street.
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. jan8:dw

☞ **The Pleasure and Comfort** of being WELL FITTED IN A SUIT OF CLOTHES, is greatly enhanced by having them made, 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*s. He cannot be beat in the style and fit of this garment. *Numerous references* could be given, if necessary, to corroborate *this statement*. (decl) R. GRIBBLE.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Daily Morning Post.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NORTH STAR.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The North Star arrived this morning at about eight o'clock. She brings 200 passengers and $1,119,628 treasure. She also brings the California mails to the 10th, which were brought down by the J. L. Stephens.

The Golden Age, with passengers which left New York on the 20th of November, reached San Francisco on the 14th December.

On the 24th December the Stephens passed the Sonora bound up. All quiet.

The North Star left Aspinwall on the 1st. She was detained two days and seven hours by a gale from the north, which caused great loss of life and property.

The brig Flying Cloud, for New York, was driven ashore; she is a total loss. The captain and seven men were drowned. Riley, the mate, and two seamen reached shore. The brigs Alvarez, New York and Carthagenia, and schooner were also lost, and the breakwater and wharves were badly damaged; the wharf of the mail Company was almost destroyed.

The Falcon, from Havana, with the New Orleans mails, was unable to enter port until the 1st, in consequence of heavy weather.

The miners are still anxiously awaiting rain.

The Hon. W. S. Barbour, Judge of the Tenth Circuit, Pittsburgh, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Yuba county for an assault with deadly weapons upon the person of C. P. Stedger.

The Stockton and Sonora telegraph is rapidly approaching completion; 33 miles have been laid.

Tobacco of very superior quality has been raised in some portions of the State.

The bridge, 805 feet long, across Trinity river, Grass Valley, has been completed.

A rich vein has been struck in Caldwell's garden, on Shaw's Flat, where $4000 were taken out in two days, the claim was afterwards sold for $5,000.

The steamer New World got snagged in the Sacramento river, and was considerably damaged.

A grand ball was given to the San Francisco Blues, at the Metropolitan Theatre. Napier Lothian dropped dead whilst conducting the music.

Intelligence from Sonora, 28th November.—There is nothing of the treaty. The whaling news is very discouraging.

Carthagenia dates, to the 14th December, confirm the news of the total defeat of the Melo party, at Bogota, on the 4th, after an obstinate resistance of two days. There was great loss among the revolutionists. Gen. Herrera was killed, and other prominent officers were badly wounded. Melo and many of his leading partisans were captured.

A fire occurred at Valparaiso, on the 29th, opposite the Custom House, which destroyed ten buildings. The loss is $150,000.

General Prieto, ex-President of Chili, is dead.

The government forces under General Moran, after a fierce combat, was defeated by the troops of Domingo. Elias Moran was taken prisoner, tried by court martial, and shot.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—The *Times and Transcript* says: except a few articles in which speculative movements have taken place, and others in which the supplies are not excessive, nearly all imported goods are lower. Meat and provisions have materially declined. Flour firm; Gallery at Hazard $12,50@13. Lard 13½@15¼. New Butter 16@17. Hams 10½@16. Bacon 10½@10¾. Clear Pork $21,50.

Firemen Arrested—Erie Difficulty!

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—During a fire this morning, eight members of the Northern Liberty engine were arrested. They were armed with muskets and other weapons, and were otherwise prepared for a fight. They had carried the weapons to the fire strapped to a rope of the engine. Luckily, they were observed by the police before the expected fight took place.

The Supreme Court granted a writ of assistance to suppress the Erie disturbance. Marshal Keyser starts this afternoon, with such force as he may choose to summon here or at Erie.

$25,000 Missing—Erie Railroad Loan.

NEW YORK, January 10.—A deficiency of $25,000, specie, was discovered in the vaults of the Merchants' Bank, Wall street. It is believed to have been stolen, but suspicion rests on no one. It is thought the gold may have been delivered by mistake. A reward of $3000 is offered for the recovery of the property.

Bids for the Erie Railroad four million loan were offered to day, of $11,000 over the amount required. It is understood that the loan will be put at 80, although there are few bids over that figure.

Missouri Legislature.

NEW YORK, January 10.—On the 4th, there were seven ballots for Senator; the last stood—Doniphan 54; Benton, 40; Atchinson, 56; Wilson, 1—Doniphan voting for Wilson. Adjourned until next day. The vote was strictly a party vote.

Transmission of the Southern Mails.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 8.—The mail difficulty will soon be definitely arranged. The terms are agreed upon, but the schedule is not fixed.

From Erie.

BUFFALO, January 10.—All is quiet at Erie to day. The bridges over French and State streets are being rebuilt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **Lectures.**—JOHN MITCHEL will Lecture in the new CITY HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, January 12th.

SUBJECT—*Foreign Influence.*

Tickets 50 cents—to be had at Kleber's Music Store, Third street; Fleming Bros., Wood street; Joseph Fleming, corner Market street and the Diamond; at the Monongahela, City and St. Charles Hotels, and at the door.

Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. jan11:2t

☞ **Notice.**—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the ODD FELLOWS' HALL ASSOCIATION, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as Trustees for this Hunter, W. E. Stevenson, P. M'Ginn, Jr., J. A. Meyler, P. Morrison, Wm. Hulsh, M. P. Sawyer, V. Bentz, J. Cowling, and J. M. Andrew.

The Trustees will meet at the Odeon Building, Fourth street, on THURSDAY, January 11th, for the purpose of organizing and electing officers.

jan11:1t J. P. HENDERSON, Secretary.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.—CHARTERED 1819.
PAID UP.
Cash Capital, - - - - - $500,000.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Assets of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, as furnished this agency on the 1st of January, 1855, under oath.

Real Estate, unincumbered	$16,672 05
Seventy-two Mortgage Bonds, 6 and 7 cent., payable semi-annually	72,000 00
Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage	7,313 17
Premium Notes, well secured, payable at Bank	126,327 35
Railroad Stocks in Connecticut	67,145 00
Bank Stocks in the city of Hartford	142,896 00
Bank Stocks in New York city	98,050 00
Cash on hand, in Bank, and in hands of Agents and others	212,505 06
The amount of liabilities due or not due to Banks or other creditors, nothing.	$773,278 63
Losses adjusted and due, none.	
Losses adjusted and not due, $148,618 22.	
Losses unadjusted and in suspense, waiting for further proof, $61,267 50.	
All other claims against the Company are small, such only as printing, &c.	
Agents instructed to take no risk over $10,000.	
The amount insured in any city, town or village, depends upon the character, material and construction of buildings, the width of streets, the supply of water and condition of the fire department, and other circumstances.	
The amount insured in blocks of buildings varies; the design is to limit the loss by any one fire to $10,000, or less.	

THO. A. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss. Hartford, Jan. 1st, 1855.
Hartford county, }

Personally appeared Thomas A. Alexander, Secretary of the Ætna Insurance Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement by him subscribed, is true, according to his best knowledge and belief.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

Losses paid by this Company for the year 1854 exceed $750,000, while the premiums received for the same time falls far short of any other year, since the organization of the Company.

Policies, covering nearly all descriptions of property, issued at the usual and remunerative rates.

☞ Office, No. 87 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jan11 H. B. TEN EYCK, Agent.

BELVIDERE RESTAURANT,
WOOD STREET, BET. WATER AND FIRST STREETS.

THE Undersigned has just provided a choice stock of LIQUORS, and is ready at all times to serve his friends with the best of the season, in the way of Cobbles, Irish Whisky Punches may be had at the BELVIDERE.

jan11:1y JOHN SAVAGE, Proprietor.

BEANS—39 bbls small white Beans, for sale by
jan11 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LIME—150 bbls Louisville Lime for sale by
jan11 HENRY H. COLLINS.

Opposition Defied! Competition Invited! COMBINATION REJECTED! AND WHOLESALE PRICES ADJUSTED!—HOOD, 51 Market street, has just received, in addition to his stock, a fine assortment of all the latest designs of fashionable gold jewelry; fine London spoons and forks, of the finest quality; silver as coin; Albata spoons and forks, heavy plated, and of a superior quality; fine clocks; Marienne time pieces, &c., &c. or any Western city, as we are determined to close out 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 100 deep to Yeto street; or $1,100 for a Dwelling House containing parlor, 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 Gallia county, Ohio.

jan10 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 140 Third street.

HILL & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA. jan2:dwlw

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **STILL LONGER EXTENSION OF STAY.**—In consequence of the great accumulation of demands upon his time, from the success which has thus far attended his exertions, Dr. CALVIN M. FITCH finds it impossible to leave Pittsburgh as soon as he had designed; he will therefore forego entirely his minor app