Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING::::::::FEBRUARY 24.

☞ Reading Matter will be found on each Page of this Paper.

☞ S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., *Newspaper Advertising Agents*, are the Agents for the Pittsburgh Daily and Weekly Post, and are authorized to receive ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS for us at the same rates as required at this office. Their receipts are regarded as payments. Their offices are at NEW YORK, 122 NASSAU STREET, BOSTON, 10 STATE STREET.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

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

News of the Day.

The eastern mail failed to reach this city yesterday.

The New York and Philadelphia mails failed yesterday. No connection was made by the cars at Harrisburg.

A Paris letter states that Mlle. Rachel is engaged to come to the United States to give two hundred representations on the stage, wherever her employers see proper to exhibit her. For this she is to receive 1,200,000 francs, or $1,200 for each performance. About $120,000 of the entire price is to be deposited with her banker in Paris before she starts; and if she gets drowned on the way, it belongs to her family. Her contractor will probably "break up."

THE VETO MESSAGE.

We have received the Veto Message of President Pierce, giving his reasons for not signing the "French Spoliation Bill."

The bill, had it become a law, would have relieved the Treasury of some five millions of dollars; and nearly all of it, we doubt not, would have gone into the pockets of borers who secured the passage of the bill, and speculators who had long since bought up the alleged claims at from ten to twenty cents on the dollar. President Pierce has at least spoiled a nice speculation; and has brought down upon his devoted head a torrent of abuse from the lobby members who expected, if the bill became a law, to go home with their "pockets full of rocks," and with the happy consciousness that they had served their country by helping to relieve the Treasury of a part of its golden burden. Five millions more gold would have been put in circulation by the measure; a good many speculators would have got rich, and "boring" would have become a dignified and lucrative profession, but for this most unkind veto.

We suspect, however, that the veto is right; and that the money of the people has been saved by the vigilance of the President.

These claims have been urged for half a century, and have not got through yet.

The ground on which it was sought to make the United States liable to pay these claims, is solely upon "the assumption that the United States are to be considered the insurer and the guarantor of all claims, of whatever nature, which any individual citizen may have against a foreign nation."

We may suppose a case, which, though not exactly similar, will illustrate this principle. The English fleet is now blockading Sebastopol. No ships of other nations are allowed to enter its harbor. Suppose some adventurous American ship-owner should undertake to "run the blockade," and deliver a cargo of provisions into the beseiged city. The English war vessels seize and confiscate the ship and cargo. The American owner presents to the English government a claim for damages to the value of the ship and cargo. That government would refuse to pay it of course. Then our own government would be called on to pay it. The President thinks it, should not be paid. Our citizen undertook to violate a blockade established according to the rules of war, and lost his ship in the venture. He must bear the loss himself. By the treaty of 1831, France undertook to pay, and afterwards did pay, all claims of our citizens that she admitted to be just. This five million bill was to pay other claims which she would not admit; and that arose from attempts to evade decrees of Bonaparte during his wars with England. There may be a small portion of the claims that are just. But at this distant day it would be impossible to separate them from the mass of the spurious and unjust. The five million dollars can be applied to a better use; and the borers had better borrow money to pay their hotel bills, and go home. Of course they must have the privilege of abusing the President a little. That small consolation should not be denied them.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLES.

Mr. George N. Eckert, of Philadelphia, has written a letter to Governor Pollock, in which he undertakes to explain the cause of all the financial troubles of this country. It is deemed so important that it has been published in pamphlet form; and we have been favored with a copy.

Mr. Eckert has brought out an old argument with all the parade and flourish of a new discovery. He assigns but a single cause for all the financial difficulties this country has ever experienced, or ever will suffer. It is the want of a high protective tariff.

The extravagance of the people; the overstimulation of railroad enterprise; the short crops of last year; the unnecessary panic; the bursting of rotten banks; the great loss of property by fire and storms, and all the other events that were considered as contributing to the late difficulties in money matters, are thrown entirely aside by this Philadelphia author; and a tariff for protection is announced as the cure for all evils, and the want of it the cause of all troubles.

Some old fashioned people have been in the habit of considering public prosperity as the result of the industry, economy and prudent enterprise of the people. But there have always been some wise men to inform us that the government can make prosperity by enacting laws; and that laws as exclusive as those of the Chinese will enrich us much faster than labor and economy. We have no doubt some changes could be made in our present tariff that would benefit some branches of home manufactures, without increasing the burdens of the people, and without increasing the revenues which are now too large. But that any kind of a tariff will prevent those periodical fluctuations of trade, and financial revulsions to which the country has been subject, no one can believe. Had the crops of last year been as abundant as usual there would probably have been no panic, and no serious embarassments in money matters. To attribute to the want of a high tariff those troubles that arose mainly from a visitation of God, in the form of a drought, and a consequent dearth of provisions, is the argument of neither a statesman nor a christian. We might almost as properly account for the prevalence of cholera in Pittsburgh last fall in the same way. This pamphlet letter of Mr. Eckert may be a pretty good electioneering document, but we doubt its value for any other purpose.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—The January number of this periodical is received, and its contents are as interesting and valuable as usual. The articles on "Marsden's History of the Puritans;" and "The War in the Crimea," are worth a year's subscription to this able and excellent Review.

It is for sale by Miner & Co., Smithfield street, and Gildenfenney & Co., Fifth street.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

The immense preparations now making in Europe for the next campaign, show that no serious hopes of peace are entertained. The next campaign will probably bring into the field four times the number of troops that are yet in actual service. The news by the last arrival represent Austria as just on the point of declaring war, and moving forward her armies. The French are preparing to send a large army to the Baltic. Russia is to be attacked at four points at once:—in the Crimea; on the Danube; on the Austrian frontier, and on the shores of the Baltic. Great as his peril is, the Czar shows no signs of fear; but is marshaling his forces to meet all his enemies. Whatever the original cause of the war, none can help admiring the energy and courage with which one empire prepares to do battle with many strong nations; and with the help of its vigorous climate, it has hitherto maintained its honor, and suffered little loss. Plenty of time has been gained to collect its forces, and make every preparation for the coming effort in the campaign of next summer, and it will undoubtedly be a most stirring and bloody one. The taking of the fortress of Cronstadt is resolved on; and it is well known to be far stronger than even Sebastopol. It will be defended, too, by a Russian army of nearly 200,000 men. It is the key of St. Petersburg, and no efforts or expense will be spared to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemies. The events in that quarter will probably be the most interesting of the next season.

We present below some extracts which indicate the extent of the preparations on both sides to make the next campaign, if possible, a decisive one:

AUSTRIA AND THE WAR.—A few weeks only separate us, we believe, from the active co-operation of the armies of Austria. Every preparation has been made by the cabinet of Vienna to ensure success in the coming campaign. The entire forces of the empire, including the reserves, are at present on foot, prepared to take the field at a moment's notice. According to the *Augsburger Zeitung*, a well informed cotemporary, the military forces of the Austrian empire now on foot amount to 591,000 bayonets, with 686 cannon, exclusive of the reserves, which in the space of two months, will include the frontier regiments, exceed 200,000 men. Allowing for a certain exaggeration, this force, divided into four armies, will be intensely powerful, and, as an offensive element irresistible. Should the rumor be confirmed, which is current in the political salons of Paris, that a second army, exceeding 100,000 men, will cooperate with the Austrian arms, the war will be speedily decided, and the operations in the Crimea will sink into insignificance compared with the campaign on the Vistula. The military mission of General Canitz at Crennoville to Paris will ere long remove the veil which covers the future operations of Austria.

FRANCE.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent writes, that preparations on a very extensive scale are going on in every department of the military service there. It is stated that they have reference to not less than three army corps, one of which is intended for the Baltic; the other, if necessary, for the Rhine; and the third for Austria. The polytechnic school will furnish a sufficient body of well-educated officers for the artillery and engineers. The spring is the period when these corps will commence their movement.

PREPARATIONS OF RUSSIA.

The Independence Belge publishes the following letter dated Hamburg, 30th ult.: "We have received to-day accounts from St. Petersburg, stating that since the day hostilities broke out between Russia and Turkey, the Government never displayed so much activity and vigor for the prosecution of the war as at this moment. The military administration at St Petersburg had just concluded contracts for the supply of immense quantities of *material* of war, principally lead, iron, copper and bronze. The contractors have solemnly engaged to deliver those articles at the end of March, agreeing to pay a heavy fine for each day's delay. Instructions, moreover, have been sent by the Ministry of War, to all the officers of the Government, directing them to give every assistance in their power to secure the delivery of those articles at the periods and in the different places mentioned in the contracts. The Government has also established a new body of administration, whose duty is to superintend and accelerate the conveyance of warlike stores to the different corps of the army in the field.

Those conveyances are mostly effected by contractors, who are paid in proportion to the weight of the articles, the distance and the state of the roads. Every day long convoys of sledges, drawn each by three horses may be seen traversing the country, guided by posts placed at long intervals from each other. The winter season is most favorable to that mode of conveyance. The Marine Department has likewise given notice that it would stand in need of a number of articles necessary for the dockyards, and, among others, 2,000,000 lbs. of flax for sails, and thousands of yards of canvas for the sailing ships of war, 1000 or 1200 tons of grease for steam engines, and an immense quantity of timber for constructing and repairing vessels.

The arsenal of Briansk has supplied of late materials of war to an enormous amount, which was similarly transported on sledges to the head quarters of the different armies, and several millions of pounds weight of shells, cannon-balls, and ball-cartridges have been removed from the military stores of Dubow to Rastoff, in the country of the Don. A number of Generals have been promoted, and appointed to important posts in the Russian armies. The Emperor has named General Labinzoff to the command of two divisions—the 1st and 2d of the first corps of the army; and General Wrangel to that of 5th division. The commanders of the principal corps of Russian troops in Poland, who had repaired to Warsaw to concert measures with the General in Chief De Rudiger, had all left in the country, in virtue of express orders from St. Petersburg, and returned to their respective head-quarters.

PORTABLE COTTAGES.—In Cincinnati they are manufacturing portable cottages for Kansas and Nebraska, in large numbers. They have generally two rooms. No nails are used, and they can be put up or taken down in a few hours. They can be shipped on steamboats at small expense, and are undoubtedly the cheapest houses the emigrants to those new prairie regions can provide themselves with. The scarcity of timber on the prairies makes it an object for a settler to carry with him not only his furniture, but his house. It is stated that a cottage of two rooms requires but about 3000 feet of lumber; and at that rate the transportation by the rivers cannot be very expensive.

"WOLFORT'S ROOST, *and other papers*," is the title of a new and handsome volume of 400 pages, 8 mo. It is a sufficient recommendation of the book to say that it contains a series of stories and sketches from the pen of Washington Irving. This country has produced no author whose writings have been more universally read and admired. This volume shows that his pen is still vigorous and graceful as of yore; and that age has not dimmed the light of his fancy or the play of his sparkling wit. This volume is published by G. P. Putnam & Co., New York, and is for sale by H. S. Bosworth & Co., booksellers, No. 82, Market street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Some of our steamboat men may find a job by looking at an advertisement in another column. Steamboat service is wanted by the government, and our citizens can send in their bids.

SWEDISH ROYALTY IN BOSTON.—It is stated in a Boston paper that they have a branch of the royal house of Sweden in that city; that the son of a King and the heir to a kingdom and all the honors of the House of Gustavus Vasa IV. has been, for thirty years past, keeper of a lighthouse in Boston harbor; and that shortly after the death of Captain Beck, his only daughter, a very intelligent and accomplished lady—now the wife of Abel F. Hayden, one of the pilots in that harbor—has been sent for from a high quarter in Sweden, and supplied with funds for the voyage.

Another Boston paper states that Mr. George W. Beck, the founder and principal of the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum in Somerville—a brother of Mrs. Hayden, and the only son of his father—is the lawful heir to whatever of titles and hereditary honors that belong to his ancestors.

SUITABLE TO THE TIMES.—There is a firm doing business at St. Louis, (Mo.) under the name of "Grinn and Barrett."

The Foreign Fruit Trade of New York.

About thirty vessels are constantly engaged in carrying fruit to this port from the West India Islands, whence the chief supplies of pine-apples, banana, cocoa-nuts, &c., are derived; but a much larger trade in fruits is carried on with ports in the Mediterranean, which supply annually something like seventy or eighty cargoes—principally oranges. The importations of last year are estimated by one of the principal dealers, as follows:

75,000 bunches of bananas from Baracoe, sold here at $1,25 to $1,50 per bunch.

2,000,000 Baracoa cocoa-nuts, sold at from $20 to $30 per 100.

Twenty cargoes of pine-apples from Matanzas and Havana, averaging 80,000 dozen per cargo, and sold at from $8 to $12 per 100.

20,000 dozen St. Barts pines, sold at from $7,50 to $8 per 100.

200,000 dozen from the Bahama Islands. The latter sold very low, on account of the prevalence of the cholera.

Ten cargoes of Havana oranges, averaging 250,000 each, have been received, thus far, the present season, the crop being more abundant than at any time during the last fifteen years. Prices are reduced nearly one half, compared with last year's prices. Mediterranean oranges, which come in boxes, and are most extensively shipped to different parts of the U. S., begin to be received in January, but not extensively until April or May. The great bulk of this description of fruit, which is less perishable than other varieties, comes from that direction. West India oranges are preferred for their flavor. Bananas and pine-apples begin to arrive about the first of April, and are most plentiful during the succeeding three months. Cocoa-nuts arrive all the year round. Many cocoa-nuts come here from San Blas and the Spanish Main via Baltimore; merchants in the latter city possess advantages which enable them to compete successfully with our own, in this branch of the trade. West India oranges arrive in October, and are most abundant in January and February. Just now, this fruit is going out of the market, to be soon superseded by Mediterranean oranges.

The fruit trade of this city is constantly growing more important, as the demand for consumption is reased by a growing population.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Excitement in Cuba.

The following remarks in relation to the present excitement in Cuba appear in the New Orleans *Picayune* of the 15th instant:

"As for Colonel Kinney's connection with an enterprise against Cuba, his friends have consistently repudiated everything of the kind, and we have information that leads us to give credence to their statements. Under these circumstances, and in view of many minor facts that have come to our knowledge, we are inclined to believe that the Spanish government in Cuba is very much deceived in regard to the particulars of the supposed expedition against that island; or, if it is not deceived, that it is pursuing a policy of very deep and subtle strategy, in order to infuse in the public mind in Cuba and in this country a conception of its deep penetration.

"Our special correspondent has' given us much information from Havana in regard to arrests there, and we have seen many private letters which we are not at liberty to use. We certain the opinion, however, that the Captain general has made the numerous arrests that have taken place, more with a desire to inspire terror in the minds of the people of Cuba than from any real criminality on the part of the persons seized. Many of those now in prison are gentlemen of the first respectability in Cuba, both as regards intelligence and wealth; and, if it be true that they were conspiring against the government, all must admit that the revolutionary sentiment in Cuba has a far deeper hold upon the people than the government would have it supposed. Men possessed of great wealth, and surrounded by all the luxuries of life, are never the first to entertain revolutionary designs.

"In view of all these facts, we believe that the Spanish government is very much deceived as regards movements in Cuba, and that the danger of revolution in Cuba is far more imminent than it acknowledges. Doubtless there is much exaggeration on both sides, and we advise all to await with calmness for the advices before they leap to a conclusion."

State of Affairs in Mexico.

The following, from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, gives a gloomy picture of the present and future of Mexico:

"A rumor prevailed at Washington a few days ago that Santa Anna had been assassinated. [The *Union* neither credited nor gave currency to this rumor.] It was supposed at the time to be false, and has proved so; but it is evident that the government of the Dictator is tottering to its fall. The total number of votes at the late presidential re-election was 435,530 for Santa Anna, and 4,075 against him; yet, at the very time this apparent decision of the nation was given, every province of Mexico was heaving with revolutionary throes. The last dates which we have from the city of Mexico are to the 5th inst., at which time affairs there were proceeding nearly as tranquilly as at any previous period; but a provincial government had been formed at Acapulco with Alvarez at its head, and the revolutionists of Tehuantepec had declared in his favor. A Vera Cruz correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, under date February 7, gives the names of the revolutionary government as follows: President, Alvarez, until the arrival of Ceballos; Finance, Haro y Tamariz y Tamariz; War, Yanez; Interior, Payno. Santa Anna's government is in fact starved out. The recall of Gen. Woll—hitherto one of Santa Anna's staunchest adherents—was a great mistake, and has taken away the little prestige of military strength he still retained, and as the different revolutionary parties have decided to unite under the leadership of Alvarez, we should not be surprised at any time to hear that the Mexican government had definitely passed into new hands, though into how much better ones may be a question."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The St. Louis *Evening News* of February 16 says:

A verdict was rendered in the Circuit Court, yesterday, in accordance with the instructions of Judge Hamilton, which goes to show that the rule making hack carriers responsible for all damages occurring to goods during their transportation from one point to another, will not hold in law, in all cases. In the suit alluded to, Adams & Co., proprietors of the Express Line, were plaintiffs, and owners of steamer Sam Gaty, defendants. The suit was commenced in October, 1853, and grew out of the following circumstances: Porter, White & Co. shipped a lot of goods from the East by Adams & Co.'s Express Line, who forwarded them from Pittsburgh to this city by the Sam Gaty. The goods when opened were found to have been damaged by water, although the external appearance of the cases indicated that they were in good order. Porter, White & Co. sent in a bill of $200 40 to Adams & Co. for damages, which was paid by the latter, who then commenced the above suit against the owners of the boat, for the same amount. It was proved that the goods were received on the boat, apparently in the most perfect good order, and were stowed away in a secure place, and taken the best care of while on board, and were delivered in the same apparent good order. The following instructions were given by Judge Hamilton, upon which the jury found for the defendants:

"If the jury believe from the evidence that the alleged damage to the goods occurred while they were in the hands of Express carriers, or before they came into the possession or under the control of the defendants, they will find for defendants."

Barnum on Advertising.

He says—"Advertise your business. Do not hide your light under a bushel. Whatever your occupation or calling may be, if it needs support from the public, advertise freely and efficiently. I freely confess that what success I have had in my life may fairly be attributed more to the public press than to nearly all other causes combined. There may possibly be occupation that do not require advertising, but I cannot well conceive what they are. Men in business will sometimes tell you that they have tried advertising, and that it did not pay. This I only when advertising is done sparingly and judgingly. Homeopathic doses of advertising, will not-pay perhaps—it is half a portion of physic making the patient sick, but effecting nothing. Administer liberally, and the cure will be sure and permanent. Some say 'they can't afford to advertise;' they mistake—they cannot afford not to advertise. In this country, when everybody reads the newspapers, the man must have thick set who does not see that these are the cheapest and best mediums through which he can speak to the public, where he is to find his customers. Put on the *appearance* of business, and generally the reality will follow. The farmer plants his seed, and while he is sleeping his corn and potatoes are growing. So with advertising. While you are sleeping orating, or conversing with one set of customers, your advertisement is being read by hundreds and thousands of persons who never saw you or heard of your business, and never would, and it not been for your advertisement appearing in the newspaper."

EFFECTS OF LOW WATER IN ALABAMA.—The Montgomery *Mail* says, that in consequence of want of transportation there is not a doubt there has been, and will be, a dead loss in that city of at least five dollars per bale on thirty thousand bales of cotton. The Mobile *Tribune* estimates the entire loss this season, on the whole cotton crop of the State, by the inability of planters to get their crops to market, at $2,000,000.

☞ **Liver Complaint.**—The only remedy ever offered to the public that has never failed to cure, when directions are followed, is M'LANE'S LIVER PILL. It has been several years before the public, and has been introduced in all sections of the Union. Where it has been used, it has had the most triumphant success, and has actually driven out of use all other medicines. It has been tried under all the different phases of Hepatis, and has been found equally efficacious in all.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Also for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
No. 90 Wood street.

feb21:d:w

☞ **Opinions of the Press.**—The following is from Geo. George P. Morris, in the Home Journal, of November 7, 1846.

All editors profess to be the guardians of the rights of the people, and to keep them advised, through their columns, of whatever shall arise for their benefit. We will live up to this letter, and inform them that the most wonderful and valuable medicine for their general use ever invented, is "BALLIN'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR." Its virtues are so rare, mighty and eccentric, that often they appear to work more like miracles than by science, so effective, electric, and astounding are its powers on the human body, that though now it is daily tried by thousands of people, not one of the great cause but is delighted beyond all comparison, and candidly confess they, on no consideration, will ever again be without it.

The inventor, Mr. H. Ballin, has wisely kept the secret to himself. Counterfeits are busy about it, but without success. Its overwhelming merits do fly all competition, and its virtues analyse. We confidently commend all parents to seek its acquaintance, for surely such a friend, who laughs at death and suffering, restores the blind, lame, halt, and scarred to perfection, and all from pain, is "a friend indeed."

We wish the discoverer of this mighty blessing, who is a real benefactor to mankind, God speed.

C. V. ALLEBENER & CO.,
Proprietors, New York.

For sale by Dr. G. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and by all druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States. feb18:d&w2w

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, February 22d, by the Rev. L. R. M'Abee, T. R. M'MILLAN, of Allegheny city, and INDIANA B. TOFFEN, of Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Steamboat Transportation Required by the Indian Department.

OFFICE OF THE SUPT. INDIAN AFFAIRS,
St. Louis, Mo., February 20, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 noon of the TENTH DAY OF APRIL, 1855, for transportation by steamboat, from St. Louis to the Trading Posts on the Upper Missouri river, between Fort Pierre and Fort Union, any time from 20 to 40 tons of Annuity Goods, Provisions, Ammunition, &c., to be delivered to the Indian Agent for the Upper Missouri Agency, at such points as he may direct, and in such quantities as he may direct; the boat to stop at any points of delivery for such number of days, not exceeding five, as said agent may require; to enable him to distribute said Goods, &c. to the Indians. The same proposals to cover also the transportation of say 100 tons of Goods, Provisions, &c., from Fort Pierre, to St. Louis to Fort Union. Separate proposals will be received for transporting also the last mentioned lot of Goods, Provisions, &c., from Fort Union, by steamboat, keel boat, or other safe water conveyance, to Fort Benton.

Proposals for the latter transportation should state the kind of boat proposed to be used, and also embrace a proposition specifying the per diem compensation to be paid in case the undersigned should require the boat to remain at Fort Benton a sufficient time to enable him to execute his duties as Commissioner, to negotiate with the Indian tribes for a cession of their lands. In connection with the proposal to furnish, free of charge, the transportation for the commissioner and his assistants, who will accompany the Agent, the undersigned will be prepared